

THE  
WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE  
OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE  
UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

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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 II—CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

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WASHINGTON:  
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1887.

see. The enemy in heavy force is before us, with a determination, no doubt, to redeem the fruitful country we have wrested from him. With the remembrance of Richmond, Munfordville, and Perryville so fresh in our minds, let us make a name for the now Army of Tennessee as enviable as those enjoyed by the armies of Kentucky and the Mississippi.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

Abstract from field return of the Army of Tennessee, commanded by General Braxton Bragg, for November 20, 1862.\*

Command.	Present for duty.						Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
Polk's corps.....	1,251	15,189	57	900	54	1,197	18,661	22,329	35,648
Hardee's corps.....	895	9,274	8	126	32	698	11,844	13,679	26,053
Attached to headquarters.....			7	132			144	165	183
Grand total.....	2,146	24,463	72	1,248	86	1,895	30,649	36,178	60,884

Abstract from approximate return of the Department of East Tennessee, commanded by Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, November 20, 1862; headquarters Knoxville, Tenn.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
<b>First Division:</b>				
First Brigade.....	119	2,181	3,020	4,413
Second Brigade.....	160	2,120	2,823	3,952
Third Brigade.....	127	2,309	3,290	4,757
<b>Second Division:</b>				
First Brigade.....	99	1,711	2,391	3,486
Second Brigade.....	118	1,667	2,147	2,675
Third Brigade.....	183	1,613	2,123	2,887
First Cavalry Brigade †.....		1,500	1,500	1,500
<b>On the line of Kentucky and Tennessee:</b>				
Second Cavalry Brigade †.....		2,000	2,000	2,000
<b>At Sparta:</b>				
Third Cavalry Brigade †.....		900	900	900
<b>Third Division:</b>				
First Brigade.....	53	1,316	1,823	3,348
Second Brigade.....	138	2,058	2,868	4,707
Third Brigade (Smith's Legion) †.....		650	650	650
Fourth Brigade.....	149	1,608	2,044	3,652
Fifth Brigade (Hilliard's Legion).....	67	1,028	1,368	2,071
<b>Unattached:</b>				
Thomas' regiment North Carolina Volunteers †.....		500	500	500
5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry †.....		300	300	300
Rucker's battalion Tennessee Cavalry †.....		175	175	175
7th Battalion North Carolina Cavalry.....	24	396	480	551
5th Battalion North Carolina Cavalry.....	9	122	150	233
Butler's regiment Kentucky Cavalry †.....		550	550	550
16th Battalion Georgia Partisan Rangers.....	21	245	288	407
Grand total.....	1,207	24,899	31,896	43,804

\* See Bragg to Cooper, November 24, 1862, p. 423.

† Estimated.

Organization of troops in the Department of East Tennessee, commanded by Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, November 20, 1862.

FIRST DIVISION.

(In the field.)

Maj. Gen. CARTER L. STEVENSON.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SETH M. BARTON.

30th Alabama, Col. C. M. Shelley.  
31st Alabama, Col. D. R. Hundley.  
40th Georgia, Col. Abda Johnson.  
52d Georgia, Col. William Boyd.  
9th Georgia Battalion, Maj. J. T. Smith.  
Botetourt (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. J. W. Anderson.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES E. RAINS.

42d Georgia, Col. R. J. Henderson.  
3d Georgia Battalion, Lieut. Col. M. A. Stovall.  
29th North Carolina, Col. R. B. Vance.  
4th Tennessee (Confederate), Col. J. A. McMurry.  
11th Tennessee, Col. G. W. Gordon.  
Eufaula (Alabama) Artillery, Capt. W. A. McTyler.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. TAYLOR.

34th Georgia, Col. J. A. W. Johnson.  
36th Georgia, Col. J. A. Glenn.  
39th Georgia, Col. J. T. McConnell.  
56th Georgia, Col. E. P. Watkins.  
57th Georgia, Col. William Barkuloo.  
Cherokee (Georgia) Artillery, Capt. Max Van Den Corput.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In the field.)

Maj. Gen. J. P. MCCOWN.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. D. TRACY.

20th Alabama, Col. Isham W. Garrott.  
23d Alabama, Col. F. K. Beck.  
46th Alabama, Col. M. L. Woods.  
43d Georgia, Col. S. Harris.  
Alabama Battery, Capt. J. F. Waddell.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. M. D. ECTOR.

10th Texas Cavalry,\* Col. C. E. Earp.  
11th Texas Cavalry,\* Col. J. C. Burks.  
14th Texas Cavalry,\* Lieut. Col. A. Harris.  
15th Texas Cavalry,\* Lieut. Col. J. A. Weaver.  
Texas Battery, Capt. J. P. Douglas.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. MCNAIR.

4th Arkansas, Col. H. G. Bunn.  
30th Arkansas, Col. C. J. Turnbull.  
31st Arkansas, Col. T. H. McCray.  
1st Arkansas Rifles,\* Col. R. W. Harper.  
2d Arkansas Rifles,\* Col. J. A. Williamson.  
4th Arkansas Battalion, Maj. J. A. Ross.  
Arkansas Battery, Capt. J. T. Humphreys.

\* Dismounted.

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## SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. P. R. CLEBURNE.

*First Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. L. E. POLK.

1st Arkansas, Col. John W. Colquitt.  
 13th Arkansas.  
 15th Arkansas.  
 5th Confederate, Col. J. A. Smith.  
 2d Tennessee, Col. W. D. Robison.  
 5th Tennessee, Col. B. J. Hill.  
 Helena (Ark.) Artillery, Lieut. T. J. Key.

*Second Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. ST. JOHN R. LIDDELL.

2d Arkansas, Col. D. C. Govan.  
 5th Arkansas, Lieut. Col. John E. Murray.  
 6th Arkansas, } Col. S. G. Smith.  
 7th Arkansas, } Lieut. Col. F. J. Cameron.  
 8th Arkansas: } Maj. W. F. Douglass.  
 Col. John H. Kelly.  
 Lieut. Col. G. F. Baucum.  
 Swett's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. H. Shannon.

## McCOWN'S DIVISION.\*

Maj. Gen. J. P. McCOWN.

*First Brigade.†*

Brig. Gen. M. D. ECTOR.

10th Texas Cavalry, Col. M. F. Locke.  
 11th Texas Cavalry:  
 Col. J. C. Burks.  
 Lieut. Col. J. M. Bounds.  
 14th Texas Cavalry, Col. J. L. Camp.  
 15th Texas Cavalry, Col. J. A. Andrews.  
 Texas Battery, Capt. J. P. Douglas.

*Third Brigade.*Brig. Gen. EVANDER MCNAIR.  
Col. R. W. HARPER.

1st Arkansas Mounted Rifles: †  
 Col. R. W. Harper.  
 Maj. L. M. Ramsaur.  
 2d Arkansas Mounted Rifles, † Lieut. Col. J. A. Williamson.  
 4th Arkansas, Col. H. G. Bunn.  
 30th Arkansas:  
 Maj. J. J. Franklin.  
 Capt. W. A. Cotter.  
 4th Arkansas Battalion, Maj. J. A. Ross.  
 Arkansas Battery, Capt. J. T. Humphreys.

\* Of Smith's corps, serving with Hardee.

† The regiments of this brigade serving as infantry.

‡ Serving as infantry.

*Third Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. BUSHROD R. JOHNSON.

17th Tennessee:  
 Col. A. S. Marks.  
 Lieut. Col. W. W. Floyd.  
 23d Tennessee, Lieut. Col. R. H. Keeble.  
 25th Tennessee:  
 Col. J. M. Hughes.  
 Lieut. Col. Samuel Davis.  
 37th Tennessee:  
 Col. M. White.  
 Maj. J. T. McReynolds.  
 Capt. C. G. Jarnagin.  
 44th Tennessee, Col. John S. Fulton.  
 Jefferson (Miss.) Artillery, Capt. Put. Darden.

*Fourth Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. S. A. M. WOOD.

16th Alabama, Col. W. B. Wood.  
 33d Alabama, Col. Samuel Adams.  
 3d Confederate, Maj. J. F. Cameron.  
 45th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. R. Charlton.  
 15th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters,  
 Capt. A. T. Hawkins.  
 Alabama Battery, Capt. Henry C. Semple.

## CAVALRY.\*

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER.

*Wheeler's Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER.

1st Alabama, Col. W. W. Allen.  
 3d Alabama:  
 Maj. F. Y. Gaines.  
 Capt. T. H. Mauldin.  
 51st Alabama:  
 Col. John T. Morgan.  
 Lieut. Col. J. D. Webb.  
 8th Confederate, Col. W. B. Wade.  
 1st Tennessee, Col. James E. Carter.  
 — Tennessee Battalion, DeWitt C. Douglass.  
 — Tennessee Battalion, Maj. D. W. Holman.  
 Arkansas Battery, Capt. J. H. Wiggins.

*Buford's Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. A. BUFORD.

3d Kentucky, Col. J. R. Butler.  
 5th Kentucky, Col. D. H. Smith.  
 6th Kentucky, Col. J. W. Grigsby.

*Pegram's Brigade.†*

Brig. Gen. JOHN PEGRAM.

1st Georgia.  
 1st Louisiana.

*Wharton's Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. WHARTON.

14th Alabama Battalion, Lieut. Col. James C. Malone.  
 1st Confederate, Col. John T. Cox.  
 3d Confederate, Lieut. Col. William N. Estes.  
 2d Georgia:  
 Lieut. Col. J. E. Dunlop.  
 Maj. F. M. Ison.  
 3d Georgia (detachment), Maj. R. Thompson.  
 2d Tennessee, Col. H. M. Ashby.  
 4th Tennessee, Col. Baxter Smith.  
 — Tennessee Battalion, Maj. John R. Davis.  
 8th Texas, Col. Thomas Harrison.  
 Murray's (Tennessee) regiment, Maj. W. S. Bledsoe.  
 Escort company, Capt. Paul F. Anderson.  
 McCown's escort company, Capt. L. T. Hardy.  
 White's (Tennessee) battery, Capt. B. F. White, jr.

## ARTILLERY.‡

Baxter's (Tennessee) battery.  
 Byrne's (Kentucky) battery.  
 Gibson's (Georgia) battery.

No. 190.

*Reports of General Braxton Bragg, U. S. Army, commanding Army of Tennessee, with congratulatory orders, &c.*

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., December 30, 1862.

(Received at Richmond, Va., January 1, 1863.)

Artillery firing at intervals and heavy skirmishing of light troops all day. Enemy very cautious, and declining a general engagement. Armies are in line of battle within sight.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

General S. COOPER.

\* Forrest's and Morgan's commands on detached service

† Probably incomplete.

‡ Byrne's battery mentioned in Breckenridge's report. The others do not appear to have been engaged in the campaign. Baxter's battery reported as at Shelbyville, December 31, and Gibson's was ordered, December 1, 1862, to Chattanooga, Tenn., to be fitted for the field.

The reports of subordinate commanders not yet received have been specially called for and are soon expected, when they will be promptly forwarded.

During the time the operations at Murfreesborough were being conducted, important expeditions, under Brigadier-Generals Forrest and Morgan, were absent in West Tennessee and Northern Kentucky. The reports already forwarded show the complete success which attended these gallant brigadiers, and commend them to the confidence of the Government and gratitude of the country.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**BRAXTON BRAGG,**  
*General, Commanding.*

**General S. COOPER,**  
*Adjutant [and Inspector] General, Richmond, Va.*

[Indorsement.]

MARCH 9, 1863.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL:

Let this be copied at once for Congress, leaving out the clause of compliment to General Rosecrans.

**J. A. SEDDON,**  
*Secretary.*

[Inclosure.]

*Memoranda for general and staff officers, December 28, 1862.*

1st. The line of battle will be in front of Murfreesborough; half of the army, left wing, in front of Stone's River; right wing in rear of river.

2d. Polk's corps will form left wing; Hardee's corps, right wing.

3d. Withers' division will form first line in Polk's corps; Cheatham's, the second line. Breckinridge's division forms first line Hardee's corps; Cleburne's division, second line Hardee's corps.

4th. McCown's division to form reserve, opposite center, on high ground, in rear of Cheatham's present quarters.

5th. Jackson's brigade reserve, to the right flank, to report to Lieutenant-General Hardee.

6th. Two lines to be formed from 800 to 1,000 yards apart, according to ground.

7th. Chiefs of artillery to pay special attention to posting of batteries, and supervise their work, seeing they do not causelessly waste their ammunition.

8th. Cavalry to fall back gradually before enemy, reporting by couriers every hour. When near our lines, Wheeler will move to the right and Wharton to the left, to cover and protect our flanks and report movements of enemy; Pegram to fall to the rear, and report to commanding general as a reserve.

9th. To-night, if the enemy has gained his position in our front ready for action, Wheeler and Wharton, with their whole commands, will make a night march to the right and left, turn the enemy's flank, gain his rear, and vigorously assail his trains and rear guard, blocking the roads and impeding his movements every way, holding themselves ready to assail his retreating forces.

10th. All quartermasters, commissaries, and ordnance officers will remain at their proper posts, discharging their appropriate duties. Supplies and baggage should be ready, packed for a move forward or backward as the results of the day may require, and the trains should be in position, out of danger, teamsters all present, and quartermasters in charge.

11th. Should we be compelled to retire, Polk's corps will move on Shelbyville and Hardee's on Manchester pike; trains in front; cavalry in rear.

**BRAXTON BRAGG,**  
*General, Commanding.*

Lieutenant-General POLK,  
*Commanding Polk's Corps.*

[Inclosure A.]

*Tabular statement showing the number of prisoners captured by the Army of Tennessee, under General Braxton Bragg, while at Murfreesborough, Tenn.\**

At Murfreesborough, during battle before that place .....	6,273
At Hartsville, December 6, 1862 .....	1,762
By Morgan's expedition into Kentucky, between December 24, 1862, and January 7, 1863 .....	1,873
By Forrest's expedition into West Tennessee, December 20, 1862 .....	1,530
Total .....	11,438

**W. K. BEARD,**  
*Inspector-General.*

[Inclosure B.]

*List and description of flags taken by General Bragg's army at Murfreesborough.*

No. 1.—Bunting Stars and Stripes; regiment not known; date not known; name of captor not reported.

No. 2.—Large silk Stars and Stripes; Thirty-ninth Illinois [Indiana]; date not known; name of captor not reported.

No. 3.—Bunting Stars and Stripes; regiment not known; date not known; name of captor not reported.

No. 4.—Guidon (artillery); regiment not known; date not known; name of captor not reported.

No. 5.—Bunting Stars and Stripes; regiment not known; date not known; name of captor not reported.

No. 6.—Silk Stars and Stripes; regiment not known; December 31, 1862; captured by Private J. K. Leslie, Company C, Fifth Arkansas, Liddell's brigade.

No. 7.—Regimental standard (regulars); regiment not known; December 31, 1862; captured by Sergt. John F. Lovin, Company B, Third Confederate, Wood's brigade.

No. 8.—Silk Stars and Stripes (faded); Thirty-fourth Illinois; December 31, 1862; captured by Colonel Locke's Tenth Texas, Ector's brigade, McCown's division.

No. 9.—Fragment of silk Stars and Stripes; regiment not known; date not known; name of captor not reported.

No. 10.—Battle-flag of a regiment of General Polk's corps, which was left on the field covered with its slain bearers, and recovered by General Adams' brigade, of Breckinridge's division, during his severe engagement December 31, 1862.

These comprise but a small portion of the number of flags actually taken. Nothing is more difficult than to make officers send up these trophies, which the men seem to regard as their own, and are disposed of accordingly. General Cleburne deserves mention for collecting and forwarding his.

**A. J. HAYS,**  
*Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General, Dept. No. 2.*

\* But see Series I, Vol. XVI, Part I, p. 1097.

## 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>Wood's Brigade—Cont'd.</b>											
33d Alabama	14	14	28	53	86	139	1	1	2	101	Capt. J. D. Frasier. Capt. D. Coleman.
3d Confederate	5	5	10	24	27	37	37	37	74	69	
45th Mississippi	1	4	5	35	39	44	6	64	70	114	
15th Battalion Mississippi Sharpshooters.	1	2	3	25	25	30	5	5	10	33	
Sample's battery	1	1	2	18	19	21				29	
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>504</b>	
<b>Johnson's Brigade.</b>											
Staff			2		2					2	Capt. F. M. Orr. Lieut. Simpson Isom. Maj. J. T. McReynolds. Lieut. J. J. Hill.
17th Tennessee	1	16	17	10	154	164	6	20	26	207	
23d Tennessee		3	3	2	38	40		8	8	51	
25th Tennessee	1	15	16	11	78	89	2	13	15	120	
27th Tennessee	1	10	11	6	45	51		6	6	68	
44th Tennessee	1	13	14	15	121	136	1	1	2	162	
Darden's battery				6	6					6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>606</b>	
<b>Liddell's Brigade.</b>											
Staff			1	2	3					3	Lieut. A. J. Jones. Capt. J. T. Armstrong and Lieuts. J. L. McCollum and Henry Fisher. Lieuts. T. H. Beard, S. B. Cole, Calvin East, and H. J. McCurdy.
2d Arkansas	15	15	1	93	94	9	9	9	118	118	
5th Arkansas	1	11	12	9	126	135		1	1	148	
6th and 7th Arkansas	3	26	29	12	128	140		8	8	177	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>124</b>				<b>153</b>	
Swett's battery	1	1		7	7					8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>607</b>	
<b>Polk's Brigade.</b>											
1st Arkansas	11	11	9	81	90	1	1	1	102	102	Capt. C. P. Moore and Lieut. J. L. Gifford.
13th and 15th Arkansas	4	4	2	47	59	5	5	5	68	68	
5th Confederate	7	7	9	55	64	12	12	12	83	83	
2d Tennessee	2	2	4	58	59				63	63	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>				<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	
Calvert's battery	2	2		2	2				1	1	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>347</b>	
<b>Grand total Cleburne's division.</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>1,493</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>2,066</b>	
<b>Grand total Hardee's corps.</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>2,047</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>4,127</b>	
<b>MCCOWN'S DIVISION.</b>											
<b>Ector's Brigade.</b>											
Staff			2	2	4					4	Lieuts. M. V. Clary, L. G. Helber, and J. M. Hopson, mortally wounded. Col. John C. Burks mortally wounded.
10th Texas Cavalry*	10	10	12	81	93	1	14	15	118	118	
11th Texas Cavalry*	8	8	10	70	80	3	15	18	115	115	

\* Dismounted.

## 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>Ector's Brigade—Cont'd.</b>											
14th Texas Cavalry*	5	5	10	42	52	94	1	11	12	69	Lieut. W. L. Prier mortally wounded.
15th Texas Cavalry*	5	5	10	31	36	67	3	3	6	44	
Douglas' battery				2	2	4				2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>352</b>	
<b>Raine's Brigade.</b>											
8d Georgia Battalion	6	6	12	28	33	45				39	Lieut. W. C. Douglas. Capt. S. T. Black and Lieut. D. J. Wright.
9th Georgia Battalion	1	1	2	9	11	13				12	
29th North Carolina	5	5	10	47	50	60	6	5	11	80	
11th Tennessee	8	8	16	54	64	80	11	11	22	83	
Eufaula (Ala.) Artillery				3	3	6	2	2	4	5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>196</b>	
<b>McNair's Brigade.</b>											
1st Arkansas Rifles	9	9	18	69	82	101	4	4	8	95	Capt. Thomas F. Spence. Lieut. W. C. Douglas. Capt. S. T. Black and Lieut. D. J. Wright.
2d Arkansas Rifles	1	9	10	17	82	99	1	7	8	120	
4th Arkansas	1	8	9	52	61	70		9	10	79	
4th Arkansas Battalion	1	4	5	19	19	24		5	5	29	
80th Arkansas	2	8	10	12	51	63		22	22	96	
Humphreys' battery				1	5	6				6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>424</b>	
Escort company	2	2		2	2	4	1	1	2	5	
<b>Grand total McCown's division.†</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>960</b>	
<b>JACKSON'S BRIGADE.</b>											
5th Georgia	2	10	12	48	48	60				60	Col. William T. Black and Lieut. J. W. Eason. Capt. J. H. Morgan. Lieut. J. J. Hood.
2d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters.	3	3	6	26	29	32				32	
5th Mississippi	1	5	6	66	74	80				80	
8th Mississippi	1	19	20	101	113	133				133	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>264</b>				<b>305</b>	
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>											
Polk's corps	54	547	601	282	3,404	3,686	5	181	186	4,453	
Hardee's corps	47	450	497	251	1,796	2,047	18	565	583	4,127	
McCown's division	4	88	92	111	658	769	10	109	119	960	
Jackson's brigade	4	37	41	23	241	264				305	
<b>Grand total‡</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>6,099</b>	<b>7,766</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>9,865</b>	

\* Dismounted.

† Notes on original lists indicate that all these casualties, except 4 of the wounded in Raine's brigade, occurred December 31, 1862.

‡ Note on original list indicates that all these, except 1 man wounded January 2, 1863, occurred near Cowan's house, between 12 noon and 4 p. m., December 31, 1862.

§ No nominal lists for Buford's, Wharton's, or Wheeler's cavalry brigades; but see Inclosure C to Bragg's report, p. 674. No returns from Pegram's cavalry brigade.

lowing up the division immediately, and was consequently some distance behind by the time he was in condition to move forward, which he did as soon as possible. Captain Humphreys' battery (McNair's brigade) was ordered up to take position on the right of Captain Douglas and to support him; but the enemy having fled before he could arrive, he pushed on his battery and passed to the right of the division, and engaged the enemy near the Wilkinson pike. He was engaged by a vastly superior force of the enemy's artillery, and had four of his guns disabled and five men wounded and several horses killed. He held his position with his two remaining guns until the artillery of the enemy was captured or forced to retire.

Both the officers and men of this battery deserve credit for the gallant manner in which they stood by their guns and served them. The battery commanded by Lieutenant McDuffie not having been furnished with sufficient ammunition, it was left in reserve near the house on General Cheatham's left, where it remained until about 2 p. m., when it was moved across the Wilkinson pike, but was ordered back by Brigadier-General Maney to take position to cover the retreat of our division in case they were compelled to fall back at this place. I put all the batteries of this division in position at the place where they remained until Friday night, when they were ordered to Murfreesborough.

I gathered up and sent to Murfreesborough on this day sixteen pieces of artillery, a number of caissons, and some battery wagons, forges, &c., captured by this division. Major [L.] Hoxton, chief of artillery, Lieutenant-General Hardee's corps, assisted and had others carried off the field. In consequence of the recent rains, the ground was almost impassable for the movements of artillery, and the division was, in a measure, deprived of this arm.

I am, respectfully,

GEO. M. MATHES,

*Acting Chief of Artillery, Major-General McCown's Division.*

Maj. H. S. BRADFORD,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

—  
No. 283.

*Report of Brig. Gen. M. D. Ector, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.*

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, McCOWN'S DIVISION,  
Shelbyville, Tenn., January —, 1863.

In obedience to special orders from division headquarters, it becomes my duty to make a report of the operations of my brigade in the recent battles before Murfreesborough.

During the night of the 30th ultimo, I was ordered to have my command in readiness to move upon the enemy at daylight on the next morning. General McNair's brigade was to move up in position on my right and General Rains' brigade on my left. The enemy were known to be in strong force immediately in front of us, supported by several batteries. These were posted near the edge of the timber. There was a level field between us, about 500 yards across it. A few minutes after 6 a. m. on December 31, the two brigades had arrived in the position indicated, and the command "Forward, march," was given. The three

brigades moved off together. When we had arrived within about 200 yards of the enemy's batteries in front of my brigade, they opened fire upon us. Immediately the order was given to charge. The enemy were not expecting such a movement on our part. Their infantry fired into us about this time. None of the three brigades faltered for a moment. When we had arrived within about 100 yards of their batteries, I ordered my men to fire. We poured a hot and deadly fire into them and continued to advance. Such determination and courage was perfectly irresistible. My brigade was within 30 yards of their cannon when they fired the second round. Quite a number of my brigade were killed and wounded, but the gaps made by the canister and small-arms closed up in an instant. In this charge Col. J. C. Burks, commanding the Eleventh Texas Regiment, received a mortal wound. Their infantry gave way about the time we reached their batteries. They attempted to form again behind a second battery. We pressed upon them so rapidly they soon gave way the second time. At a fence they made a short stand, but were driven from it. We passed over two cannon which they had attempted to get off with. They continued to keep up a running fight for awhile, taking shelter behind the farm-houses which lay in the line of their retreat. The rout soon, however, became complete. I soon discovered that we had separated from General McNair's brigade. After pursuing the enemy 2½ miles, I halted my command, faced it to the right, intending to proceed with it in the direction of a heavy firing of small-arms; in that direction I supposed General McNair's brigade had gone. We had captured quite a number of prisoners, who had been sent to the rear. The enemy in their hasty retreat had left their camp equipage; and guns, blankets, overcoats, and knapsacks marked the line of their retreat. General Wharton's cavalry brigade continued in pursuit of those we had been after, and killed and captured (as I have since learned) many of them.

About this time I received an order from the division commander to move my command so as to rejoin General McNair, who, with General Liddell, was engaging the enemy. This order was promptly obeyed by both General Rains and myself. After marching about 1½ miles, we came up with General McNair's brigade. They had driven the enemy some distance, and were halted for the purpose of getting a new supply of ammunition. As most of my men had nearly exhausted their 40 rounds, they were also halted and ordered to supply themselves with ammunition. General Rains thought his men were pretty well supplied, and, after making a short halt, he was ordered to the right of the other two brigades in a northeast direction until he came up with the enemy. He had gone, I would say from the firing in this direction, but little over half a mile before he engaged them. We were ordered forward, and I was told to cause the left of my brigade to oblique to the right. We had marched about 1 mile in this direction. General Rains in the mean time was driving back the enemy, when, unfortunately, he fell, mortally wounded. He had driven them through a dense cedar forest and into a field. Their left wing had either been routed or driven back upon their center; the right of their center had also been driven back some distance, and their forces were thus massed in a very formidable position in a field not far from the Nashville pike. General McNair's and my brigades entered the field near the southwest corner (just above it). About 200 yards from the west side of the fence, immediately before us, was a cedar brake. Near the head of this brake it widened out, where the ground was very rocky. I had thought for some time the left of my command was obliquing too much, and so informed the division com

mander. He sent me word that General Hardee, who was in command of that corps of our army, desired I should continue to move in this way. The enemy were in ambuscade in this cedarbrake on the left of my command. They had a very formidable battery planted about 250 yards in a northeast direction from us; one nearly in a north direction about the same distance off, and the third one in a field a quarter of a mile northwest of us. All these batteries turned loose upon us. About the same time their infantry, whose position had been ascertained by my skirmishers, unmasked themselves and opened fire. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Texas Regiments were soon in a desperate struggle; the regiments on the right of them were equally exposed to their artillery. I immediately sent Major [F. M.] Spencer to Colonel Harper, who was in command of the brigade on my right (General McNair having become too unwell), to move his brigade up to my assistance. I hastened to the left of my command. My men had driven back one line of their infantry upon the second line; still behind them was a third line. I have since learned that a short distance behind these was General Rosecrans' headquarters. The cedars were falling and being trimmed by bombs, canister, and iron hail, which seemed to fill the air. My men had not yielded an inch, but, sheltering themselves behind the rocks, would lie down and load, rise to their knees, fire into the closed blue line not over 60 yards from them. I saw their officers several times trying to get their men to charge us, but they would not. Believing it to be impossible to bring my entire brigade to bear with full force, and that an attempt to do it would be attended with great sacrifice of life, I ordered them to fall back. The enemy did not, so far as I was able to discover, follow us. On reaching the woods, I formed the brigade and ordered the men to rest. In a short time, in obedience to orders, I moved it to the left and took position behind a fence, where my men could rest themselves and check any attempted advance of the enemy in that direction.

It is due to my brigade to say they had been under almost constant fire for eight hours; that one-third, almost, of my command had been killed or wounded, and most of the rest were very much exhausted.

About two hours by sun I was ordered to move farther to the east and to the right. We were halted in a dense cedar forest, where the ground was covered with large rocks. This ground had been three times fought over during the day. The battle continued to rage with uninterrupted fury until long after dark farther to the right. For over twelve long hours it had continued from the time it had opened on their right wing in the morning. We occupied all the ground at night which had been fought over during the day, except on his extreme left. Most of his dead and wounded were left within our lines. We occupied a very strong position, and one, with a little labor on our part, from which we could not be easily driven. Our line of battle was formed; we threw out our pickets, built small fires—which were very acceptable, as we had been without them for two days and nights—and were permitted to rest undisturbed during the night.

Early the next morning the men made them a secure breastwork of rock. This completed, every man took his position ready to receive the enemy in a proper manner. The day passed off quietly until late in the evening, when an effort was made to shell us out of our position. The timber being so thick and our breastworks substantial, they could effect nothing. Our pickets would exchange shots with them frequently during the day and night.

On the second day, about night, the enemy again shelled the woods for some time. Their pickets advanced, and there was considerable

skirmishing with the pickets along the lines. They were prudent enough to keep at a respectable distance from our breastworks.

Captain Douglas' battery, belonging to my brigade, did efficient service in the early part of the engagement. After we had driven the enemy from their guns, and had followed on in pursuit of them, a considerable body of the enemy moved in behind us from our right and formed. About sun-up, Captain Douglas was ordered to move up with his battery toward the enemy's line and join his brigade. He ordered the battery forward immediately; rode himself rapidly in advance to ascertain the position of the troops. After riding to the point where the enemy's first battery was captured, he found that we had captured the [battery] and were rapidly pursuing. He returned to the battery, and put his horses to their best speed to assist in holding the advanced position attained. When he arrived within 150 yards of the captured battery (his battery being at its best speed), he discovered a body of Federal infantry drawn up in line in front of the position occupied by the captured guns, and not far from his head team. He immediately halted the battery and gave the command, "Front into line." Discovering that the enemy did not know whether he was friend or foe, he gave the command, "Left oblique and action front," thus bringing his guns into positions not bearing exactly on the enemy. During this time Captain Douglas says the enemy waved their flag at him. Seeing no time was to be lost, he ordered the gunners to commence firing with canister. The enemy fired about this time, wounding 1 man, killing 3 horses, and wounding 3 more. He soon threw a rapid and deadly fire into the enemy's ranks. They stood but a few discharges, when they retreated in considerable disorder. As this battery was separated from my brigade throughout the remainder of the day, I would respectfully refer you to his report, herewith inclosed, for a full and complete report of all its movements.

At 10 a. m. on the 3d ultimo [instant] we left our breastworks, and moved near the Lebanon road, just above Murfreesborough.

The officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, so far as I was able to judge, were at their post and did their duty to my entire satisfaction. They were at all times ready to obey my commands, and at no time during the day gave an inch of ground until they were ordered.

Colonel Burks was gallantly leading his regiment, which had followed him before through the fire and smoke of battle, when he received a fatal wound. He felt that it was mortal. He pressed his hand to it to conceal it, and when within 20 yards of their battery I heard him distinctly say, "Charge them, my boys; charge them." He kept up until, from faintness, he found he could go no farther. A better friend, a warmer heart, a more gallant leader than he was never drew the breath of life. He was idolized by his regiment, and highly esteemed by all who knew him well. He perished in the pride of his life, in the "thunders of a great battle." He went down with his armor on in defense of his country.

The Tenth Texas Regiment captured three stand of colors.

Colonel Andrews and Major [W. E.] Estes, of the Fifteenth Texas Regiment; Colonel Locke, Major [W. D. L. F.] Craig (acting lieutenant-colonel), and Captain [H. D. E.] Redwine (acting major), of the Tenth Texas Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bounds, of the Eleventh Texas Regiment, together with their entire staffs, acted most gallantly.

The conduct of the different company officers was all that I could have desired.

Captain Kilgore, my assistant adjutant-general, and Major Spencer were conspicuous throughout the day. They were always among the

foremost in the charge, leading, directing, encouraging the men, and ready to execute with promptness every order they received. I would especially recommend them for promotion for gallant conduct on the battle-field. They deserve a higher position than they now occupy.

I would speak in the like high terms of the conduct on the battle-field of Capt. R. Todhunter, a volunteer aide. He was slightly wounded in the first of the action, but remained upon the field. I would also specially recommend him for promotion.

Capt. W. H. Smith, acting inspector-general, and Aide-de-camp H. M. Lane rendered me very efficient service. Lieutenant Lane was also slightly wounded.

Maj. Wiley B. Ector, brigade quartermaster, besides discharging his other duties, kept us supplied with cooked rations, and, with a detail, went over the battle-field and collected and buried the dead of the brigade.

Dr. L. J. Graham, the brigade surgeon, was always efficient in caring for, removing, and providing for the wounded. In fact, so far as I have been able to ascertain, all the surgeons deserve credit for the manner in which they discharged their several duties.

I lost 38 killed and 308 wounded in the battle.

In conclusion, I would say that the private soldiers of the brigade have endeared themselves to me by the manner in which they performed the duties and endured the perils they were subjected to during the trying ordeal through which they have just passed.

Respectfully submitted.

M. D. ECTOR,

*Brigadier-General, Comdg. First Brig., McCown's Division.*

Maj. H. S. BRADFORD,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 284.

*Report of Col. M. F. Locke, U. S. Army, Tenth Texas Cavalry (dismounted).*

CAMP NEAR SHELBYVILLE, TENN.,  
January 10, 1863.

DEAR GENERAL: In compliance with your order (No. —) of the 9th instant, I have the honor to submit the following report, showing the operations of the Tenth Regiment Texas Cavalry in the late battles in front of Murfreesborough:

On Tuesday evening, January [December] 30, [1862,] while our battery and that of the enemy were firing directly across the right wing of my regiment, a ball from a rifle cannon of the enemy struck the cedar-rail barricade in front of the command, and timber from the fence bruised four of the privates and slightly wounded Lieut. J. B. Griffin, of Company C, who was severely [wounded] the following day. Seeing that the situation of the Tenth Regiment was more exposed than that of any other in the brigade on that evening, owing to the facts that a gap of several hundred yards intervened between the right wing (this regiment being on the right of the brigade) and the next command, to wit, General Smith's brigade, on our right, and that powerful efforts were being made by the enemy on that evening to gain a direct range of the line of the Texas Brigade with their artillery, and later in the day the enemy

having shifted their position and placed their battery directly in front of this regiment, it was apparent that the fence which had obstructed the sight of the enemy would serve as an auxiliary in the enemy's hands if our position was discovered. Knowing this, although the weather was very inclement and disagreeable, I did not allow any fire, and the blankets having been left at camp, the men suffered very much; and but for the fact that they had been lying on their arms without sleep for two nights previous, sleep would have been impossible.

Having been kept in a silent, still position for two days and nights during disagreeable weather, on the morning of December 31, 1862, when orders came that the command would move forward, it was difficult to restrain the expression of joy and outburst of feeling manifested by the men at an opportunity being presented upon an open field (such as lay before us) of relieving ourselves from this unhappy condition, and of deciding the fate of the Confederacy to the extent that a little regiment was able to go. It will be remembered that, in the first charge made on the morning of the 31st, my orders required that I should keep close on General McNair's brigade, who had just moved into the gap alluded to on the right of my regiment, and that in doing so it threw the center of the Tenth Regiment directly in front of the enemy's battery, consisting of six brass pieces of superior quality, which opened upon our lines immediately after leaving the cedar-fence barricade; and as there was no obstruction between this command and the enemy's lines in that direction, it must be that the houses, shade trees, and fencing on the left and the cedar timber and fencing on the right sheltered to some extent the brave troops on each side of us, causing the disparity in the number killed and wounded in the different regiments of the division and brigade. For some 400 yards before we drove the enemy from their position immediately in rear of the first battery and captured the same, my regiment marched in full view of the infantry and artillery, and before the sun rose we numbered of killed and wounded some 80 men.

At this point I will mention an incident in this bloody conflict: The enemy's lines having been formed immediately in our front, their standard-bearer, directly in front of mine, was waving his flag, casting it forward, and, by various motions, urging the Abolition column forward, when Sergt. A. Sims, flag-bearer of this regiment, discovered him and pressed forward with incredible speed directly toward the enemy's banner, and, on reaching within a pace or less of his adversary, he planted the Confederate flag firmly upon the ground with one hand and with a manly grasp reached the other after the flag-staff held by his enemy; but the other gave back, and in that moment they both fell in the agonies of death, waving their banners above their heads until their last expiring moments. My flag-bearer having fallen, and there being but one of my old color-guard left, Sergt. James T. McGee was only spared to advance a few paces toward his banner, when another of our noblest and bravest men fell to rise no more until aroused by the Trump of God to come to judgment. At this moment Private Manning, of Company H, gathered the flag-staff and rushed to the front with a spirit and nerve sufficient for any calling, and bore the same aloft throughout the day.

Two stand of colors are known to have been taken by this regiment, and, it is believed, three; but as all were sent to the rear by the wounded and the infirmary corps, I have not had opportunity to look them up.

Of Major (Acting Lieutenant-Colonel) Craig and senior Captain (Acting Major) Redwine and Adjutant [J. J.] Jarvis, I will say that they all of them proved themselves fully equal to the emergency on that occasion; and, in my opinion, the display of valor and unflinching bravery

in the conflict on December 31, 1862, has not been surpassed upon this continent.

The loss sustained by this command will foot up as follows, to wit: The number of comm[issioned officers] engaged was 20, and of that number 11 were killed, wounded, or left in the enemy's lines. The total number in battle was about 350 men. Of that number 117 were either left in the enemy's lines, killed, or wounded.

As stated, we captured, it is confidently believed, three stand of the enemy's colors and at least six pieces of brass cannon.\*

In conclusion, I wish not by the mention of names to make distinction between men where all acted so nobly, but it is with peculiar pride I state the fact that all of my men knew their rights and dared to defend them, reckless of hazard or consequence.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

M. F. LOCKE,

*Colonel, Commanding Tenth Regiment Texas Cavalry.*

Brig. Gen. M. D. ECTOR,

*Comdg. First Brigade, McCown's Division, Army of Tennessee.*

No. 285.

*Report of Lieut. Col. J. M. Bounds, Eleventh Texas Cavalry (dismounted).*

SHELBYVILLE, TENN., January 10, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. —, I would respectfully report that our regiment was called into line of battle before Murfreesborough, Tenn., on the evening of December 29, 1862, and took a position within 500 yards of the enemy's line, and established temporary breastworks out of fence rails, where they remained under range of the enemy's guns (and heavy shelling at intervals) until 7 a. m. of the 31st, at which time we were ordered to move forward on the enemy; and the regiment responded promptly, under command of our late gallant colonel, John C. Burks, and charged the enemy's lines, and repulsing them, taking (or running over) three of their batteries, killing and wounding many, routing and putting to flight their reserve, and pursuing them about 3 miles, and making great havoc on their lines, and was then called off (there being no formidable enemy in our front) and marched back in column, inclining to the left, until it was discovered that the enemy had a strong position on the Nashville pike, to our left, and we were ordered to halt and form in line of battle, preparatory to a charge, which was done, and the charge made with gallantry and heroism. But owing to the fatigued condition of the men, and obstructions from the rough conformation of the ground we had to pass over, our line was thrown into confusion and ordered to fall back, which was done in moderate, fair order, and we were ordered to a position on our right, which we took and held until 1 a. m. of January 3, when we were ordered back to Murfreesborough.

In the early part of the first engagement I regret to have to say that our gallant colonel was mortally wounded, though at his post leading his men on to a glorious victory, and the officers and men that were under my immediate command on that day and during the siege acted promptly and gallantly.

\* The colors of the Thirty-fourth Illinois were captured by this regiment.

Our loss was serious, viz, 8 killed, 2 mortally wounded, 35 severely wounded, 49 slightly wounded, 2 captured, and 15 missing.

All of which is respectfully reported.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. M. BOUNDS,

*Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Eleventh Texas Cavalry.*

Brigadier-General [M. D.] ECTOR.

No. 286.

*Report of Col. J. L. Camp, Fourteenth Texas Cavalry (dismounted).*

CAMP NEAR SHELBYVILLE, TENN.,

January 10, 1863.

In obedience to Special Orders, No. —, the following report of the battle of Murfreesborough is respectfully submitted:

On Tuesday, the 30th ultimo, our positions were assigned us in line of battle, subject to the fire of the enemy's batteries, the one directly in front at a distance of some 600 yards; the other on our right, but in range at a little greater distance. The batteries opened upon us in the evening and continued for some half hour a heavy fire, but without injury to my command.

On the morning of the 31st, orders were transmitted to me indicating a forward movement upon our part. Having hastily prepared to execute the order, the final order "forward" was given at about 6 a. m. The march was made in quick time, until the enemy's line appeared, and their batteries in full view, when the command "charge" was given, and faithfully, nobly, and gallantly executed upon the part of both men and officers, putting to flight the enemy and capturing the battery, horses, &c., immediately in front of my regiment. My command suffered greatly in this first charge, some of whom were killed, others wounded, among whom was my sergeant-major (Johnson), who fell among the foremost in the charge.

The enemy from thence retreated, and attempted to reform at a distance of some 200 or 300 yards, but the charge first ordered was not in the least checked, and they were again repulsed, with but little loss upon our part. Then ensued a running fight for some distance, until the enemy were driven out of sight before us. We continued our march in quick time in the direction indicated, and, coming in sight of the enemy in large force formed behind some woods, skirmishers were immediately thrown out. My regiment, by exhaustion, wounded, and killed, had been reduced to about 120 men. Soon the skirmishers began a brisk fire, and the order "charge" was given, and my regiment, in connection with the regiment on my left, advanced into the woods under the most fearful fire of infantry, which they repulsed, and continued the charge until they advanced in range of the cross-fires of three of the enemy's batteries, planted at a distance of some 300 or 400 yards from us. In this precarious condition we kept the enemy—so vastly superior in numbers, and aided, as they were, by artillery—in check, repulsing one charge upon us, and kept up a continued fire until ordered to fall back, which order was executed, and we reformed at a distance of half a mile. At this juncture men were never more exposed and suffered less. Each man acted well his part; each commanding officer of companies, as well as field, was at his post cheering his men, and each private conducting himself with such heroism as to inspire all around with courage.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of men who suffered with heroic patience the galling fire of the enemy in this last charge, when their only help visible was the small regiment on my left, reduced in like proportion to my own, in the face of an enemy ten times their number, supported, as they were, with the large batteries.

For a report\* of the killed and wounded, I refer you to report previously made.

J. L. CAMP,

*Colonel, Commanding Fourteenth Texas Cavalry Regiment.*

General [M. D.] ECTOR,  
*Commanding First Brigade.*

No. 287.

*Report of Col. Julius A. Andrews, Fifteenth Texas Cavalry (dismounted).*

NEAR SHELBYVILLE, TENN.,

January 10, 1863.

SIR: I claim your indulgence in submitting the following report of operations of the Fifteenth Texas Regiment (dismounted cavalry) during the recent engagement before Murfreesborough, Tenn., commencing on December 29, 1862, your brigade, in connection with the balance of Maj. Gen. J. P. McCown's division, having been moved from Readyville, Tenn., to the left wing of General Bragg's army on Monday, December 29, instant [ultimo]:

On my arrival on line of battle, I deployed my regiment, as directed by yourself, as skirmishers, covering the entire front of the brigade. My regiment numbered at the time 313 men, rank and file. The enemy failing to advance on our line of battle on Monday, the 29th instant [ultimo], the Fifteenth Regiment remained inactive during the day. My men were rallied after being relieved by a picket guard under command of Col. John C. Burks, of Eleventh Texas, at 8 p. m., at which time I resumed my position in line on the extreme left of the brigade, where I remained until ordered to advance with the brigade on Wednesday morning. However, a portion of the day on Tuesday, 30th instant [ultimo], we were under fire of artillery, which resulted in no damage to my command, as we were sheltered by a rail fence. The firing ceased about sundown; the night passed quietly; the weather rather inclement.

On Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock my regiment was awakened and ordered to be in line of battle at 5 o'clock, which order was promptly obeyed. We remained in line until 6.30 o'clock, at which time we were ordered to move forward. The enemy, having advanced the evening before within 600 yards of our line, stationed their batteries opposite the right and center of the brigade. I advanced about 200 yards with my regiment in line of battle with the brigade, at which point the command "charge" was given. My regiment charged about 100 yards, which brought them in range of the enemy. We then opened fire on them, still continuing the charge, routing and driving the enemy before us for about 3 miles, killing and wounding and capturing numbers of them, after which time we were halted for rest and ammunition for about fifteen minutes. We were then ordered to advance, which we did (inclining to the right on the march), crossing the pike (the name of which I do not know), passing through woods and fields until we had advanced  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles

\* Embodied in No. 191, p. 681.

farther. I was then ordered to deploy skirmishers covering the front of my regiment. I obeyed the order as promptly as possible. After advancing 300 yards farther, the skirmishers which had been deployed came in contact with the enemy. My regiment continued to advance, which soon brought us up to the position occupied by my skirmishers, at which time we found ourselves under a heavy fire of musketry. The enemy being ambuscaded in a hedge of cedars, rendered it impossible to open an effective fire on them. My regiment continued to advance until we arrived at a rail fence, which was 100 yards from the front of my regiment at the time the enemy opened fire on my skirmishers, and about 40 yards from the hedge of cedars. We soon arrived at the fence and passed over it, at which time I gave the command "charge." My regiment charged, driving the enemy promptly before them out of the hedge. We continued the charge for about 100 yards, which brought us some distance beyond the hedge in an open woods. The front of my regiment by this time was unmasked by the enemy's infantry, having driven them to our left. A heavy cannonading quickly ensued from masked batteries, stationed about 150 yards distant, and opposite the right of my regiment and the left of the Fourteenth Texas Regiment, commanded by Colonel [J. L.] Camp. The fire of shot, shell, and grape being so terrific, I ordered my regiment to stand, which they did. We were at this time under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, my regiment, in conjunction with Colonel Camp's, having halted and held the enemy in check for about fifteen minutes. I at this time discovered that the two regiments composing the right of the brigade had been separated, from some unknown cause, from my regiment and Colonel Camp's. I cautioned my regiment to stand fast and continue the fire. I approached General M. D. Ector, who was stationed at the time in the rear of the center of my regiment, cheering my men on. I asked him where the balance of the brigade was. He replied he did not know. I then remarked to him it was impossible for my regiment and Colonel Camp's to contend against a brigade of infantry and the artillery, too, as our regiments were comparatively small. He then remarked, "We had better give back." I then returned to my command and ordered them to give back, the booming of cannon and musketry being so terrific at the time that it was impossible for my voice to be heard only by those who were near me. However, the men who heard the command obeyed it, which was discovered by the men up and down the line; also by the left of Colonel Camp's regiment, which caused both regiments to fall back in as good order as possible, under the circumstances. We retired the same route we advanced until we arrived in the woods, about 700 yards distant. We were then halted by General M. D. Ector in line and ordered to rest.

It was now about 2 p. m. We remained at this point about one hour, at the end of which time the Tenth and Eleventh Regiments joined us. We were then moved to the right and rear of this point, where we halted, the operations of the day in which my regiment was engaged having ceased. It was now New Year's night, and as we were fatigued from the toils of the day, we were permitted to rest undisturbed. The dawn of a new year soon hovered over us. We found ourselves stationed about 750 yards in front of the enemy's line of battle. The ground being covered with rock and fallen trees suitable for a breastwork, the men soon appropriated them for that purpose, anticipating an attack from the enemy. The breastwork being completed, every man was at his post awaiting the advance of the enemy. The enemy did not advance.

The day passed off quietly until 4.30 p. m.; the enemy at this time opened fire with artillery, endeavoring to shell us from our position, the woods in which we were stationed being so heavily timbered that the

effects of their guns proved to be of no avail. The firing ceased about dark. Our pickets were stationed about 150 yards in front of the breastwork, frequently exchanging shots with the pickets of the enemy; with this exception, the night passed off quietly.

It was now January 2. We still held our position during the day, unmolested, until, about 7 p. m., the enemy renewed their fire, shelling the woods for about half an hour, but all to no effect. We still held our position until about 1 a. m., at which time we retired from our position, also the line of battle.

It was now January 3; the operations of my regiment in the battle before Murfreesborough ceased. It is with regret that I announce the casualties of my regiment to be as follows, viz: 5 killed, 32 wounded, and 5 missing.

With due deference to the Fifteenth Texas Regiment, I will take the liberty of stating that every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private behaved himself while in the recent engagement with honor to himself and country, as I never saw one of them falter. They were all at their post of duty, ready and willing to obey any command that might be given them, and never giving one inch of ground to the enemy until they were ordered. I therefore claim for them the name of being true and brave Confederate soldiers. I will here take pleasure in stating that Maj. W. [E.] Estes, of my regiment, was always at his post in the discharge of the duties of his position with honor and credit to himself and regiment, at the same time winning for himself the name of a true and brave soldier. Adj. George M. Lindsay conducted himself during the engagement with much calmness, which has accomplished [commanded] the admiration of his brother officers and soldiers. Also Sergt. Maj. Luther A. Williams, who was always in the front rank sharing the fate of a battle. The action of the different officers of my command would not permit of any distinction, for I feel assured and am proud to say that all of them discharged their duties in a manner becoming them as officers.

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

JULIUS A. ANDREWS,

*Colonel, Comdg. Fifteenth\* Texas Regt. Dismounted Cav.*

Brig. Gen. M. D. ECTOR,

*Comdg. First Brigade, Second Division, Army of Tennessee.*

No. 288.

*Report of Capt. James P. Douglas, Texas Battery.*

ARTILLERY CAMP,

*Near Shelbyville, Tenn., January 9, 1863.*

SIR: In obedience to special orders from brigade headquarters, it becomes my duty to make a report of the operations of my battery in the recent battles before Murfreesborough. I therefore submit the following:

On the morning of December 31, [1862,] I received orders through Capt. George M. Mathes, chief of artillery of McCown's division, to move to a position in rear of the division, which I accordingly did. Subsequently, about sun-up, I was ordered to advance toward the enemy's lines, and as soon as practicable join my brigade. I ordered the battery forward immediately and rode rapidly in advance to ascertain the posi-

\* This regiment appears subsequently on Texas register as the Thirty-second Texas Cavalry.

tion of the troops. After riding to the point where the enemy's first battery was captured, I found that the brigade had driven the enemy, and was advancing rapidly. I returned to the battery and put my horses to their best speed, to assist in holding the advanced position obtained. When I arrived within 150 yards of the captured battery (my battery being at its best speed), I discovered a large body of Federal infantry drawn up in line in front of the position occupied by the captured guns, and about 125 yards from my lead team. I immediately halted the battery and gave the command, "Front into line." While this was [being] executed, I discovered that the enemy did not know whether I was friend or foe. I therefore gave the command, "Left oblique and action front," thus bringing my guns into position not bearing exactly on the enemy. During this time the enemy had unfolded and waved conspicuously the Stars and Stripes. As no time was to be lost, I ordered the gunners to commence firing with canister. The enemy, doubtless hearing my command, opened a brisk fire, wounding 1 man and killing 3 horses and wounding 3. The cannoneers under the circumstances acted with great coolness, and in a moment threw a rapid and deadly fire into the enemy's ranks. They stood but a few discharges, when they retreated in considerable disorder.

In these rapid movements some of my horses had become entangled and broken their harness, and one of my caissons in running over a log had broken the pintle pin. Some time was consumed in righting these things, during which time I was ordered to employ a portion of my horses in conveying the captured guns to the rear.

By this time General Hardee arrived and ordered me to take a position 600 yards in rear of where the infantry was engaged, which I accordingly did, remaining there until our lines had advanced considerably, when I moved forward in obedience to orders and took another position. While the battery remained in this position, I rode forward to the division and reported the position to General McCown. He ordered me to bring the battery forward to the Nolensville pike. I advanced to that point and took position on the extreme left, where I remained during the rest of the day. I remained bivouacked near this position during the night, and also on January 1 and 2, and until General McCown's division was ordered to the Lebanon pike.

During the protracted engagement every member of my command showed a willingness to do his duty. Lieutenants [J. H.] Bingham, [Benjamin] Hardin, and [M. L.] Fleishl, in command of their respective sections, were brave and efficient in the discharge of their duties.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES P. DOUGLAS,  
*Captain, Commanding Battery.*

Capt. C. B. KILGORE,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 289.

*Reports of Col. Robert B. Vance, Twenty-ninth North Carolina Infantry, commanding regiment and Second Brigade.*

— — —, [1863.]

[The following is a] report [of the operations of the] Twenty-ninth North Carolina Regiment in [the] fight near Murfreesborough, December 31, 1862:

On the morning of December 31, the regiment, under my command,

## Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry :

Lieut. Col. R. H. Keeble.  
 Capt. W. H. Harder, Co. G.  
 Capt. N. R. Allen, Co. E.  
 Private W. M. Haynie, Co. A.  
 Private W. J. Pennington, Co. B.  
 First Sergt. J. N. Holt, Co. D.

Private H. C. Haynes,\* Co. E.  
 Private S. M. Foster, Co. C.  
 Private Jasper M. Harris,\* Co. F.  
 First Sergt. William K. Kelly, Co. G.  
 Corpl. L. W. Jernighan, Co. H.

## Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry :

Private R. H. Jones, Co. A.  
 Private Willis P. Jones, Co. B.  
 Private J. M. Sullivan, Co. C.  
 Sergt. W. H. Lofton, Co. D.  
 Private William Jordon, Co. E.

Color-bearer Cuthbert Ferrell, Co. F.  
 Sergt. G. W. Anderson, Co. G.  
 Private Allen W. Williams, Co. H.  
 Private R. A. Dean, Co. I.  
 Private Andrew J. Powers, Co. K.

## Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry :

This regiment declined making any selections.

## Twenty-sixth Regiment of Infantry :

Private James Deatherage,\* Co. A.  
 Private John H. Edwards, Co. B.  
 Private William T. Williams,\* Co. C.  
 Private Wesley Collins, Co. D.  
 Private William L. Rice, Co. E.

Private William Wright, Co. F.  
 Private A. M. Bronson, Co. H.  
 Private Washington Fuller, Co. I.  
 Private John Alford, Co. K.

## Twenty-eighth Regiment of Infantry :

Capt. Franklin Fowler, Co. I.  
 First Lieut. James M. Lowe, Co. B.  
 Private Elijah W. Greer, Co. A.  
 Private Thomas W. Patton, Co. B.  
 Private Lafayette Chilton, Co. C.  
 Private James A. Rash, Co. G.

Color-bearer Houston B. Graves, Co. F.  
 Corpl. John F. Moore, Co. G.  
 Private Pinkney Craighead, Co. H.  
 Sergt. Claiborne D. Griffith, Co. I.  
 First Sergt. J. R. Pirtle, Co. K.

## Thirty-third Regiment of Infantry :

Corpl. J. W. Mosier, Co. A.  
 Private T. E. Mercer, Co. B.  
 Sergt. J. C. Stublefeld, Co. C.  
 Private W. J. McDaniel, Co. D.  
 Private E. M. Arnold, Co. E.

Sergt. George T. Parham,\* Co. F.  
 Private W. R. Gauntlett, Co. G.  
 Private J. L. Mizell,\* Co. H.  
 Sergt. J. E. Hays,\* Co. I.  
 Private J. D. Hill, Co. K.

## Thirty-seventh Regiment of Infantry :

Maj. J. T. McReynolds.

## Forty-fourth Regiment of Infantry :

Col. John S. Fulton.  
 Lieut. Col. J. L. McEwen, jr.  
 Maj. H. C. Ewin.  
 Capt. Samuel Jackson, Co. I.  
 Private James D. Stone, Co. B.

Private S. G. Hefin,\* Co. C.  
 Corpl. John W. Gill,\* Co. F.  
 Corpl. J. D. Crenshaw, Co. H.  
 Corpl. Isaac S. Berry, Co. I.  
 Private J. M. Sellers, Co. K.

## Forty-fifth Regiment of Infantry :

Private A. W. Loftin, Co. A.  
 Private J. H. Henderson, Co. B.  
 Private J. E. Watkins,\* Co. C.  
 Corpl. P. C. F. Miller, Co. D.  
 Private James Flowers,\* Co. E.

First Sergt. L. P. Cawthon,\* Co. F.  
 Private A. T. Lanom,\* Co. G.  
 Corpl. B. A. Baird, Co. H.  
 Sergt. Hugh Hope, Co. I.  
 Private John N. Williams, Co. K.

## Steuben Artillery :

Private James L. Gibbs.\*

*Texas.*

## Ninth Regiment of Infantry :

Lieut. Col. M. A. Dillard.  
 Private F. M. Sellman, Co. A.  
 Private John Bradshaw, Co. C.  
 Private T. J. Cox, Co. D.  
 Sergt. J. C. Hamilton, Co. E.

Private J. M. Byrd, Co. F.  
 Private D. F. Moore, Co. G.  
 Private M. H. Dixon, Co. H.  
 Sergt. G. W. Bodford, Co. K.

Companies B and I declined making selections.

\* Killed in action.

## Tenth Regiment of Cavalry (dismounted):

Private Alexander Cook, Co. A.  
 Private F. M. Rodgers, Co. B.  
 Sergt. J. T. McGee, Co. C.  
 Sergt. A. Sims, Co. D.  
 Private James Terry, Co. E.

Private W. W. Corley, Co. F.  
 Private Stokely Hutchins, Co. G.  
 Private J. O. Manning, Co. H.  
 Private Joel Reynolds, Co. I.  
 Private S. L. Birdwell, Co. K.

## Fourteenth Regiment of Cavalry :

Private W. R. Strapp, Co. A.  
 Private Jordan Welcher, Co. B.  
 Private Thomas A. Latimer, Co. C.  
 Private William D. Melton,\* Co. D.  
 Corpl. John H. Wyche, Co. E.

Private William Spencer, Co. F.  
 Private George P. Woodall, Co. G.  
 Private William Hull, Co. H.  
 Private Richard Stiles, Co. I.  
 Private J. V. Keil, Co. K.

## Thirty-second Regiment of Cavalry (formerly Fifteenth) :

Corpl. James A. Rogers,\* Co. G.  
 Private James W. Clark,\* Co. G.

First Sergt. S. L. Easley, Co. I.  
 Private E. Watson, Co. I.

The other companies declined making selections.

## Ninth [Fifth] Confederate Regiment :

Col. J. A. Smith, commanding.  
 Capt. Joseph H. Beard.  
 First Sergt. William Powers, Co. A.  
 First Sergt. John Price, Co. B.  
 Private Hugh McHugh, Co. C.

First Sergt. Walter Laracy, Co. D.  
 Private John Hogan, Co. E.  
 Private Curran Kenny, Co. F.  
 Private Luther Hessey, Co. G.  
 Sergt. A. P. Burns, Co. H.

## Captain Douglas' battery :

Corpl. W. L. Waits.

By order:

S. COOPER,  
*Adjutant and Inspector General.*

**JANUARY 8-14, 1863.**—Wheeler's raid, including affairs at Mill Creek, Harpeth Shoals, and Ashland, Tenn.

## REPORTS.

- No. 1.—Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army.  
 No. 2.—Chaplain Maxwell P. Gaddis, Second Ohio Infantry.  
 No. 3.—Surg. Luther D. Waterman, Thirty-ninth Indiana Infantry.  
 No. 4.—Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, U. S. Army.  
 No. 5.—General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army.

## No. 1.

*Report of Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,  
 Murfreesborough, Tenn., February 15, 1863.

GENERAL: Supposing it well to furnish the Department evidence of the inhuman violations of the rules of civilized warfare by the rebel authorities, I inclose copies of the lists of our medical officers who were robbed of their private and personal property at the late battle, and statement of Chaplain Gaddis, who was on a hospital boat that was fired

\* Killed in action.