

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.

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

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1887.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. P. R. CLEBURNE.

*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.  
8th Arkansas:  
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. F. 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. Williams.  
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. Grigaby.

*Pegram's Brigade.†*

Brig. Gen. JOHN PEGRAM.

1st Georgia.  
1st Louisiana.

## 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.

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>												
32d Alabama.....	14	14	28	88	86	174	1	1	2	101	Capt. J. D. Frazer. Capt. D. Coleman.	
3d Confederate.....	5	5	10	24	27	37	87	87	174	99		
45th Mississippi.....	1	4	5	85	89	94	6	64	70	114		
15th Battalion Mississipp- pi Sharpshooters.....	1	2	3	25	25	28	5	5	10	38		
Sample's battery.....	1	1	2	18	19	21				20		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>504</b>		
<b>Johnson's Brigade.</b>												
Staff.....			2		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	8	11	2	38	40		8	8	51		
25th Tennessee.....	1	15	16	11	78	89	2	13	15	120		
37th Tennessee.....	1	10	11	6	45	51		6	6	68		
44th Tennessee.....	1	13	14	15	121	136	1	1	2	153		
Darden's battery.....				6	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	2				2		Lieut. A. J. Jones. Capt. J. T. Armstrong and Lieuts. J. L. Mc- Collum and Henry Fisher. Lieuts. T. H. Beard, S. R. Cole, Calvin East, and H. J. McCurdy.
2d Arkansas.....	1	15	16	1	98	99	9	9	18	118		
5th Arkansas.....	1	11	12	9	126	135	1	1	2	146		
6th and 7th Arkansas.....	3	26	29	12	128	140		8	8	177		
8th Arkansas.....	4	35	39	10	114	124				158		
Swett's battery.....		1	1		7	7				8		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>607</b>		
<b>Polk's Brigade.</b>												
1st Arkansas.....	11	11	22	81	90	171	1	1	2	192	Capt. C. F. Moore and Lieut. J. L. Gifford.	
18th and 15th Arkansas.....	4	4	8	47	59	67	5	5	10	88		
5th Confederate.....	7	7	14	55	64	79	12	12	24	93		
2d Tennessee.....	2	2	4	58	60	62				68		
5th Tennessee.....	1	1	2	22	24	26				28		
Calvert's battery.....		3	3	2	2	4	1	1	2	6		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>547</b>		
<b>Grand total Cle- burne's division.....</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>3,158</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>2,065</b>		
<b>Grand total Har- dee's corps.....</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>3,047</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>4,127</b>		
<b>MCCOWN'S DIVISION.</b>												
<b>Rector's Brigade.</b>												
Staff.....			2		2	2				2	Lieuts. M. V. Clary, L. G. Heber, and J. M. Hospen mortally wounded. Col. John O. Burks mor- tally wounded.	
10th Texas Cavalry*.....	10	10	20	81	98	118	1	14	15	118		
11th Texas Cavalry*.....	3	3	6	79	86	92	3	15	18	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>Rector's Brigade—Cont'd.</b>											
14th Texas Cavalry*.....	5	5	10	42	52	62	1	11	12	69	
15th Texas Cavalry*.....	5	5	10	31	36	46		3	3	44	
Douglas' battery.....				2	2	2				2	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>125</b>	
<b>Rains' Brigade.</b>											
3d Georgia Battalion.....	6	6	12	28	33	45				39	Lieut. W. L. Prier mor- tally wounded.
9th Georgia Battalion.....	1	1	2	9	11	12				12	
29th North Carolina.....	5	5	10	47	50	57		5	5	60	
11th Tennessee.....	8	8	16	54	64	80		11	11	88	
Buford's (Ala.) Artillery.....				2	2	2		2	2	5	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>194</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>199</b>	
<b>McNair's Brigade.</b>											
1st Arkansas Rifles.....	9	9	18	69	83	102	4	4	8	96	Capt. Thomas F. Spence.  Lieut. W. C. Douglas. Capt. S. T. Black and Lieut. D. J. Wright.
2d Arkansas Rifles.....	1	9	10	17	32	49		7	7	56	
4th Arkansas.....	8	8	16	52	61	77	1	9	10	79	
4th Arkansas Battalion.....	1	4	5	19	19	24		5	5	29	
30th Arkansas.....	2	8	10	12	51	63		22	22	95	
Humphreys' battery.....				1	5	6				6	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>424</b>	
Escort company.....	2	2	4	2	2	4		1	1	5	
<b>Grand total Mc- Cowan's division.†</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>900</b>	
<b>JACKSON'S BRIGADE.</b>											
5th Georgia.....	2	10	12	48	48	60				60	Col. William T. Black and Lieut. J. W. Ra- son. Capt. J. H. Morgan. Lieut. J. J. Hood.
2d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters.....	3	3	6	26	29	35				38	
5th Mississippi.....	1	5	6	36	37	43				49	
8th Mississippi.....	1	19	20	101	113	134				154	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>272</b>				<b>302</b>	

RECAPITULATION.

Polk's corps.....	54	547	601	282	3,404	3,686	5	161	166	4,458
Hardee's corps.....	47	450	497	251	1,796	3,047	18	565	583	4,127
McCowan's division.....	4	88	92	111	688	789	10	109	119	900
Jackson's brigade.....	4	37	41	23	241	264				305
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>6,099</b>	<b>7,786</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>9,965</b>

\* Dismounted.

† Notes on original lists indicate that all these casualties, except 4 of the wounded in Rains' 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.

enemy's batteries, somewhat in front of Cobb's batteries, we covered ourselves as well as we could under the earthwork, and made no reply until a fierce engagement took place on the opposite side of the river, when we had an opportunity of firing into the enemy with an enfilading fire at good range. After about 30 rounds fired from each piece at this point, we were ordered to limber up and advance to the position occupied by Cobb's and Lumsden's batteries, about 500 yards to the right and front. This was about 12 or 1 o'clock, and as soon as we arrived we opened upon a battery of eight or ten rifled guns at about 1,000 yards, which was pouring its fire into our infantry, then advancing on the opposite side of the river, and in a very short time directed their fire to us. Our infantry continued to advance over this hotly contested field, and in about twenty minutes drove the enemy in masses past us at very short range, so that we fired into them several rounds of double-shotted canister at about 550 yards from the eminence above them. The enemy then endeavored to reform their lines under cover of the timber intervening between them and our troops, when we fired into them with spherical case, and caused them to move off farther to their right.

Such was the excellence of the earthwork constructed by Major Graves' orders, and the commanding character of the position, that we did not lose a single man, and had only two horses wounded here. The casualties in Cobb's battery, next to us, were, however, quite serious. We remained in this position until about 4 a. m. on the 1st, when I was ordered to report to you, which I did, at your position on the opposite side of the river, about sunrise. In the march to join you, I met Lieutenant Pollard, who, with one section of my battery, had acted with a part of the Washington Artillery on the opposite side of the river, without any casualty, except the loss of two horses and one man slightly wounded.

Major Hotchkiss, acting chief of artillery in your division, having been wounded on the 31st, I was ordered, on joining you, to act in that capacity.

On the 1st, neither my battery nor any part of the artillery of the division was engaged, except Swett's battery, which advanced on our extreme left with Liddell's brigade, and fired a few rounds into the enemy, who then appeared to be retreating toward and up the Nashville pike.

On the morning of the 2d, I was ordered by General Bragg to send four pieces of my battery to report to him at the junction of the Wilkinson and Nashville pikes, and accordingly I sent two sections (the right and left), under First Lieutenant [E. J.] Fitzpatrick and Second Lieutenant [J.] Pollard. They were engaged in the extreme advance and right of the artillery which supported the attack made on the afternoon of the 2d by a part of Breckinridge's division on the enemy's left wing. Captain [F. H.] Robertson, General Polk's chief of artillery, and Major Graves, chief of artillery General Breckinridge's division, expressed themselves as well pleased with the conduct of the battery, but the infantry fell back in such confusion, and the fire of the enemy was so deadly, that when Mr. [Lieutenant] Fitzpatrick attempted, under Major Graves' orders, to draw off the pieces, one of them was left on the field. Mr. [Lieutenant] Fitzpatrick reports to me that two of the drivers and four of the horses of this piece were killed or wounded; all the cannoneers except two were killed or wounded. Our infantry had passed them in hurried flight, the last at least 150 yards, and the enemy were advancing in front and on the flank not more than 100 yards distant.

In this short engagement (half an hour), of the 45 men and officers taken on the field, 20 [were either] killed or wounded; 10 (including

Lieutenant Pollard, whose right arm and leg were broken by musket shots), were killed or severely wounded, and 10 (with 14 horses) slightly wounded.

I found upon the field, and appropriated to my use, about 130 rounds of excellent 12-pounder fixed ammunition, and also the rear part of a caisson, which I took in place of one of mine.

HENRY C. SEMPLE,  
Captain Company Light Artillery.

Major-General [P. R.] OLEBURN.

No. 280.

Reports of Maj. Gen. John P. McCown, U. S. Army, commanding division,  
Smith's corps.

SHELBYVILLE, TENN., January 16, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. W. J. HARDEE,  
U. S. Army, Tullahoma, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I send in my report of the part my division took in the battle in front of Murfreesborough, Tenn., on January [December] 31, 1862. The accompanying papers, including subordinate reports, I hope will give you all the information you desire.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. P. MCCOWN,  
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SMITH'S CORPS,  
Shelbyville, Tenn., January 20, 1863.

Having acted under the orders of Lieutenant-General Hardee at the battle before Murfreesborough, on December 31, 1862, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my division:

My division is composed of three brigades, constituted as follows,†

\* \* \* my effective force being about 4,000 men.

My command was located at Readyville, Tenn., 12 miles east of Murfreesborough.

At 12 o'clock, on the night of December 26, I received orders from the general commanding to move at once to Murfreesborough. I arrived at 9 a. m. on the 27th, this march being made in a cold and drenching rain. In obedience to orders, my division was posted near the Nashville pike, behind Stone's River, as the reserve to the Army of Tennessee.

On the 29th, I moved my division to our extreme left, to fill an interval between Lieutenant-General Polk's left and the Triune road. Not finding an interval, I posted my command on the left of the Triune road, in a lane at nearly right angles to said road, and about 150 yards in advance of Lieutenant-General Polk's advance line, with Brigadier-General McNair's brigade in reserve; two batteries in reserve, and one (Eufaula Light Artillery) near my center.

On the 30th, the enemy extended his lines to our left, placing in position several batteries, and later in the day made a determined attack upon Robertson's battery, placed on General Polk's left. I directed the Eufaula Light Artillery to be posted so as to take the enemy's line and one battery in flank. Brigadier-General Rains executed this order, in person, with considerable damage to the enemy.

† See Organization of the Army of Tennessee, No. 189, p. 680.

About this time another battery opened upon my front, killing and wounding about 30 of my command, principally from Brigadier-General McNair's brigade. Night closed this almost a battle. During the night the enemy extended his lines, covering my front.

At the dawn of day, in obedience to orders from Lieutenant-General Hardee, I moved my reserve brigade (McNair's) and placed it on my right, and moved upon the enemy in my front, about 600 or 800 yards distant. I will here state that Major-General O'Leburne's division was placed in rear of my command as a second line. The Triune road turned square to the left about 150 yards in front of Lieutenant-General Polk's left, and again square to the right about 400 yards from the first turn. An open field on my entire front; on the right of the field and in front of Lieutenant-General Polk's left was a cedar brake.

As I advanced, my right flank received a galling fire from this brake, as well as in my front, from both infantry and artillery. My men advanced steadily, reserving their fire until they were but a short distance from the enemy's position. A volley was delivered, and their position and batteries taken with the bayonet, leaving the ground covered with his dead and wounded, leaving also many prisoners in our hands; among them Brigadier-General [August] Willich, captured by Mr. James Stone, volunteer aide to General McNair, and another officer representing himself as a brigadier-general (name forgotten), captured by General McNair's orderly, volunteer King. The enemy made several attempts to rally, but failed, being closely pressed by my men, their defeat becoming almost a rout. The enemy was pressed near a mile. The force of the enemy in my front prevented me throwing forward my left wing as soon as instructed by Lieutenant-General Hardee.

In the mean time the enemy pushed a force to my right and rear, close upon the battery captured on my right. Captain [J. P.] Douglas coming up with his battery, came close upon this body of the enemy, discovering that the enemy supposed it to be a Federal battery. He obliqued to the left, came into battery, not bearing on the enemy, they waving their flags at him. In an instant he turned his guns upon them and opened with canister. The surprise was complete, and the enemy fell back in considerable disorder.

About this time a heavy force was brought against my right flank. Brigadier-General McNair, commanding the brigade on my right, discovered their movements and halted his brigade. I directed General McNair to face his brigade to the right, and file it to the right to check this movement. The moment was critical. I sent the same order to Generals Ector and Rains, which was promptly obeyed by them, leaving a strong body of the enemy in their front. Seeing General Liddell's brigade in the rear, I brought it forward and placed it on my right to cover this change of front. General Liddell became at once engaged with a largely superior force, the enemy under shelter of a fence, General Liddell in an open field. He gallantly maintained his ground until General McNair's brigade was placed on his left. General McNair at once moved upon the enemy, pushing his right on his center and forcing him from his position for half a mile. The enemy was here posted behind a rail fence. Again General McNair advanced across an open field for nearly 400 yards, and drove them from their position, capturing all but two guns of their battery—one of those afterward captured. General Liddell's brigade co-operated in this action. The enemy was actively pursued for about three-quarters of a mile, where the division was halted and ammunition issued—40 rounds having been nearly exhausted. Brigadier-General McNair, by his skill and energy, defeated

Rains into action. Here General McNair became exhausted, having left a sick bed to lead his brigade. I sent him back to camp, Col. R. W. Harper taking command of the brigade. Captain Humphreys, with his battery on my right, engaged one of the enemy's batteries in flank and rear. This battery was soon silenced or captured by our troops in its front.

We were now near the Wilkinson pike. The command was much exhausted, having forced the enemy's left back several miles, and three times defeated the forces sent to check our advance. I may here add that prisoners, except those of rank, were turned to the rear, my command being so small that I could not dispense with a single man, leaving them to be picked up by the cavalry and those in rear. Notwithstanding the exhausted condition of my men, having received orders from Lieutenant-General Hardee, I prepared at once to advance, leaving General Liddell's brigade receiving ammunition, at his request having sent my train to furnish him. I moved General Rains' brigade from the left of my division to the right, being the strongest and least cut up. He was directed to move some distance to the right, so as to take in flank the batteries posted by the enemy near the Nashville pike, at the same time that General Ector and Colonel Harper ([commanding] McNair's brigade) took them in front. General Rains met with a determined resistance, but succeeded in forcing the enemy from the woods and into the fields that lay south of their position on the Nashville pike, General Ector and Colonel Harper moving in a northeasterly direction, General Rains nearly due north. I soon discovered that my left would become engaged before my right could co-operate. I sent to correct my line, directing the men to be placed under cover and hold their ground. But before this order reached the command, General Ector came under a galling fire from infantry, sheltered in a cedar brake, and artillery. General Ector at once charged them, forcing their first line of infantry beyond their second, and their cannoniers from their guns in their front. I directed Colonel Harper (commanding McNair's brigade) to charge the batteries in his front with a like result. These two brigades were coolly firing into their second line of infantry, not 60 yards distant, notwithstanding they were enflayed by a terrible fire from their batteries on our right. Every moment I expected to see General Rains take these batteries. I was doomed to disappointment. I was informed that General Rains fell, shot through the heart, at the moment the enemy was routed. The fall of this gallant officer and accomplished gentleman threw his brigade into confusion; also about this time General Cheatham gave some orders to a part of the brigade that tended to change their direction to their front. I now directed General Ector and Colonel Harper to fall back under cover, which was accomplished without demoralization or molestation from the enemy. As these brigades fell back, General Liddell was met in the edge of the woods, having replenished his ammunition. I directed them to form on his right. Captain Humphreys during this last contest passed through an interval in our lines and engaged the batteries on the hill on our right. The enemy turned sixteen guns upon him, but he gallantly maintained the fight until my command was under cover. Four of his guns were disabled and sent to the rear. One regiment of General Rains' brigade received orders from Lieutenant-General Hardee and was again in action.

My division had now been under fire from five to eight hours; although exhausted, the men were in good spirits. By direction of Lieutenant-General Hardee, the division was moved to the right, connecting with Lieutenant-General Polk's left.

Here the division remained on the defensive, at times skirmishing with the enemy and being shelled by their battery, until the night of January 2, when I was placed in reserve between the Nashville and Lebanon pikes. Here I remained until 1 a. m. on the 4th, when, in obedience to orders from Lieutenant-General Polk, I moved to this place.

During these operations one section of the Eufaula Light Artillery was detached with General [A.] Buford. Capt. L. T. Hardy's company of cavalry (acting as my escort) was thrown out to connect my left with General [J. A.] Wharton, where he suffered severely.

Among the many incidents of this severe and protracted struggle, I would mention the following: Col. J. C. Burks, commanding Eleventh Texas Regiment, though mortally wounded, continued to lead his regiment until exhausted. Colonel Burks was a gallant soldier, and idolized by his command. In the words of his brigade commander, "A better friend, a warmer heart, a more gallant leader than he was never drew the breath of life." Sergt. A. Sims, flag-bearer of the Tenth Texas (Colonel [M. F.] Locke), seeing in one of the charges a Federal flag-bearer with his flag waving his regiment forward, sprang forward and seized the Federal flag, when both fell dead waving their banners with their last breath. The Federal flag was captured. Sergt. James T. McGee, the only man left of the color-guard, seized our colors, but for a moment, when another of our noblest and bravest men fell to rise no more. Private Manning, of Company H, then raised the flag and bore it aloft the remainder of the day. Private James W. Clark, of Company G, carried the flag of the Fifteenth Texas Regiment in the first charge, during which he was killed. The colors were then taken by Lieut. L. De Board, of Company F, who bore them the remainder of the engagement. Private Clark [D.] Jenkins, of Company D, First Arkansas Rifles, seeing a Federal officer making great exertions to rally his command, detached himself from his company, and, taking deliberate aim, shot him from his horse. The saddle had the saddle-cloth of a general officer. In the first charge in the morning, Sergt. J. B. Perry, color-bearer of the Fourth Arkansas Battalion, had his arm paralyzed by a shot striking the staff, and the flag fell to the ground. Sergt. J. C. Davis, of Company A, immediately snatched the colors and bore them until reclaimed by Sergeant Perry. Color-bearer H. W. Hamblen, Second Regiment Arkansas Rifles, gallantly bore his flag until shot down. The colors were immediately seized by Corpl. J. W. Piles, of the color-guard, who bore them the remainder of the day. Color-bearer J. B. Bryant, of the Fourth Arkansas Regiment, was wounded. Lieutenant [John] Armstrong then took the colors and fell, mortally wounded. Lieutenant [G. D.] Goodner then took them, but was soon afterward wounded. Captain [John W.] Lavender bore the colors the remainder of the day.

In one of the charges of the Thirtieth Arkansas Regiment it had seven company commanders cut down and the color-bearer, yet the men never wavered. Later in the day a second color-bearer was wounded and the colors lost in a cedar brake, but whether found by the enemy or not is not known. The only field officer (Major [J. J.] Franklin) and several lieutenants also fell, and yet this regiment maintained its organization. Seven color-bearers fell in General McNair's brigade and three in General Ector's. Col. G. W. Gordon, Eleventh Tennessee Regiment, fell, dangerously wounded, while most gallantly leading his regiment. I was informed by prisoners that the Federal General [Joshua W.] Sill was killed by my division while endeavoring to rally his defeated troops. My division moved so rapidly, and was so constantly engaged, that the guns captured were never counted; I am satisfied that [there were] at

least twenty-three, besides caissons, forges, and other ordnance stores. The division passed, untouched, wagons, knapsacks, &c.

Brigadier-Generals Ector and McNair and Colonel Harper (commanding McNair's brigade in the latter part of the day) exhibited cool and dauntless courage, as well as skill, in the handling of their commands.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the regimental and company officers; all bore themselves gallantly and nobly.

To the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of my division I owe a debt of gratitude. I did not see a single straggler nor a single plunderer up to the attack on the enemy's position on the Nashville pike; every man seemed inspired.

To my staff on the field I am under many obligations for the efficient manner in which they performed their respective duties, viz: Maj. H. S. Bradford, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff; Maj. G. A. Henry, jr., inspector-general; Maj. Batt. Barrow and Capt. F. S. De Wolff, assistant adjutants-general; Lieut. B. N. Mathes, assistant inspector-general; Lieut. H. S. Foote, jr., aide-de-camp; Mr. R. R. McClure, volunteer aide; Lieut. E. M. Ross, acting aide-de-camp; Capt. G. M. Mathes, chief of artillery.

Capt. J. D. Allison, ordnance officer, performed his duty well, not only supplying ammunition to my division, but to others.

Lieut. Col. W. E. Dyer, acting paymaster to Smith's corps in the field; Maj. M. Cheatham and Capt. C. W. Kennedy, assistant quartermasters, have my thanks for the efficient manner in which they performed duties assigned to them.

Maj. P. F. Glass, division commissary, and Maj. H. Brownson Smith, acting commissary of subsistence, rendered good service in their department in supplying the command in the field and the hospitals.

Division Surg. Gus. B. Thornton was untiring in his labors with the wounded. He is entitled to the thanks of the command.

On several occasions Lieut. D. C. Chamberlain, of my escort, carried my orders on the field to my satisfaction.

My two orderlies, William T. Brabson and William Forbes, bore themselves with great courage, and were useful to me in many ways. Mr. Armstrong, of Knoxville, behaved with great gallantry.

To Brigadier-General Liddell, commanding brigade in Cleburne's division, I am under many obligations. He came into action at my request at a critical moment, gallantly maintaining the fight until I could change my front and bring my troops into action. This was the only active support that I am aware of receiving until I was forced to abandon my purpose of establishing myself on the Nashville pike.

I feel grateful to Lieutenant-General Hardee for the consideration exhibited for my weary and exhausted command, as well as for the confidence (as exhibited by him in sharing our fortunes at one time in rear of the Federal army) reposed in them.

It is with pride and pleasure I record the gallant bearing of my division, but it is with a sad heart that I record the roll of the gallant dead and wounded.

Col. R. B. Vance, Twenty-ninth North Carolina, succeeded to the command of General Rains' brigade. Colonel Vance bore himself gallantly.

After the fall of General Rains, his staff on the field reported to me. Their bearing at all times when under my observation was very gallant. They are as follows: Capt. [Felix] R. [R.] Smith, inspector-general; Lieut. T. B. Thompson, aide-de-camp, and Capt. C. A. Nichols, volunteer aide-de-camp.

I send inclosed the reports of my subordinate commanders and a

list\* of killed, wounded, and missing, which please append to this report. I also send a topographical sketch of the battle, drawn from memory.

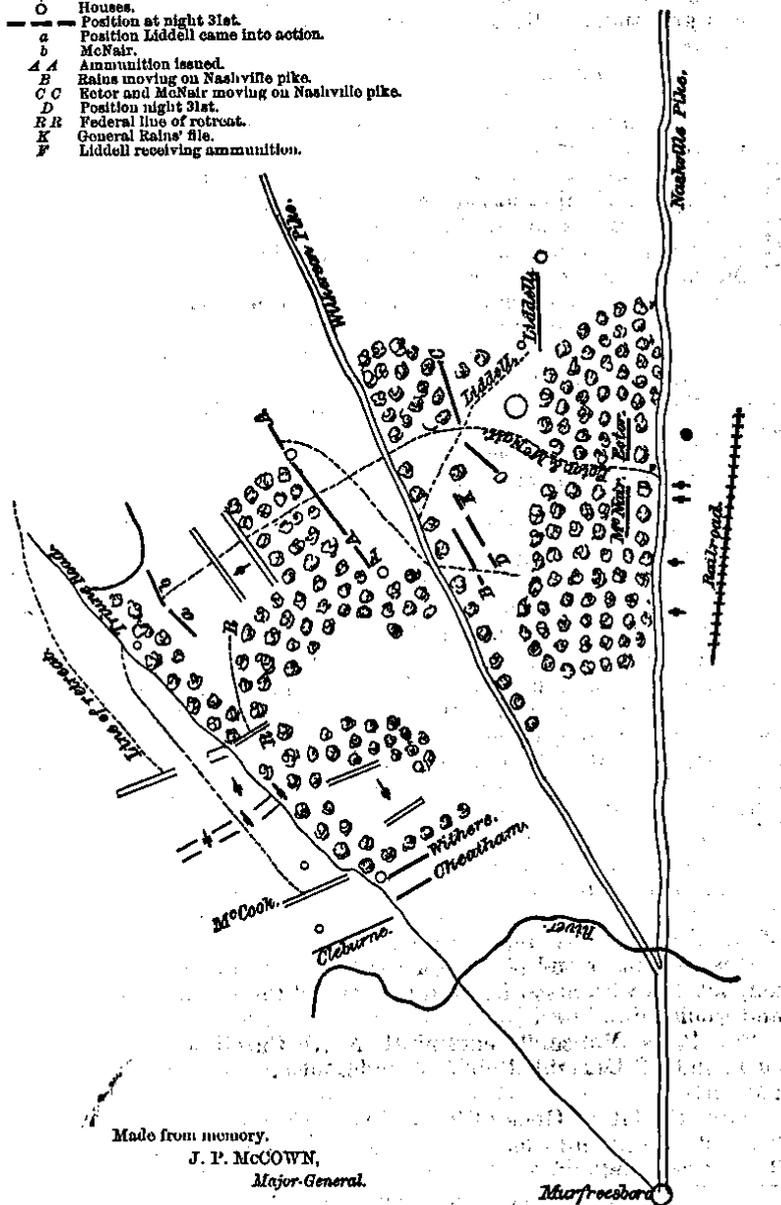
Yours, &c.,

J. P. McCOWN,

Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. T. B. ROY, Assistant Adjutant-General.

- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| —   | Confederates.                               |
| —   | Federals.                                   |
| —   | Batteries.                                  |
| +   | Houses.                                     |
| ○   | Position at night 31st.                     |
| a   | Position Liddell came into action.          |
| b   | McNair.                                     |
| A A | Ammunition issued.                          |
| B   | Rains moving on Nashville pike.             |
| C C | Rector and McNair moving on Nashville pike. |
| D   | Position night 31st.                        |
| R R | Federal line of retreat.                    |
| K   | General Rains' file.                        |
| F   | Liddell receiving ammunition.               |



Made from memory.

J. P. McCOWN,  
Major-General.

Murfreesborough

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., June 28, 1863.

In General Bragg's report of the battle of Murfreesborough I find the following:

The failure of General McCOWN to execute during the night an order for a slight change in the line of his division, and which had to be done in the morning, caused some delay in the general and vigorous assault by Lieutenant-General Hardee, but about 7 o'clock the rattle of musketry and the roar of artillery announced the beginning of the conflict.

This passage conveys to the mind of the reader that I had failed to execute an order, thereby delaying the attack, and that the attack commenced at 7 o'clock. Neither proposition is sustained by the facts in the case. Upon reading General Bragg's report, I applied to him to correct this error, in a communication addressed to his chief of staff, in which I say:

I received an order on the night of the 30th from General Bragg to change the position of Rains' brigade. The change was made during the night. I also received an order from Lieutenant-General Hardee to change the position of McNair's brigade. General Cheatham was to point out the new position, which he did. The brigade was placed accurately upon the ground indicated by General Cheatham before I left for General Bragg's headquarters. As to the hour of attack, I have to say the attack commenced at 6 o'clock. This fact is sustained by the reports of my subordinates.

I forward inclosed a copy of this application, marked A, together with a copy of the reply thereto, marked B, in which reply General Bragg refuses me the justice to which I am entitled, and, by some strange misapprehension on his part, he bases that refusal on the ground that my application and the certificates therein inclosed sustain his report. This mistake is singular and palpable. He says in his report that I failed to execute an order, whereby the attack was delayed. This statement I deny in my application and sustain the denial by proof. In General Bragg's reply he assumes that this denial constitutes an admission of the fact. His report places the beginning of the conflict at 7 o'clock. My application places it at 6 [o'clock], and the evidence therewith offered proves my statement correct; yet General Bragg in his reply assumes that my application and certificates "fully" sustain his report in this respect, notwithstanding they differ an hour as to the time of the beginning of the attack. When the rules of logic are so far reversed as to make a positive denial an admission of a fact, and when the laws of nature are so far changed as to make 6 [o'clock] in the morning and 7 o'clock one and the same thing, then General Bragg's assumption that my application for a correction of his report sustains the report itself will be comprehensible, and not until then. His report and my application are the reverse of each other, both as to my failure to execute an order and as to the time of attack. General Bragg's reply says that on these points they agree.

General Bragg further says, in his reply, that the statement in his report which I asked him to correct was based on the following paragraph in General Hardee's report:

Major-General McCOWN having failed to get McNair's brigade on the line of battle Tuesday night, as directed by me, the brigade was moved into position next morning.

I would respectfully state that I am at a loss to understand how General Bragg could base a statement in his report of February 23, 1863, on a paragraph in the report of General Hardee, dated February 28, 1863, five days after General Bragg's report.

I deem it proper here to relate clearly the facts in the case. Near sundown on the evening of December 30, 1862, Lieutenant-General Hardee came to the left and assumed command, and requested General

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 Bumphreys' 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  $2\frac{1}{2}$  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  $1\frac{1}{2}$  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

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 breast-work, 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. Stubblefield, 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. Heflin,\* 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. Loffin, 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 Jordon 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 Lacey, 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.