

THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

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

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

PURSUANT TO ACTS OF CONGRESS.

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PART I—REPORTS.

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No. 189.

*Organization of the Army of Tennessee.**

POLK'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL S. DONELSON.

8th Tennessee: Col. W. L. Moore.
Lieut. Col. J. H. Anderson.
16th Tennessee, Col. John H. Savago.
38th Tennessee, Col. John C. Carter.
51st Tennessee, Col. John Chester.
84th Tennessee, Col. S. S. Stanton.
Carnes' (Tennessee) battery, Lieut. L. G. Marshall.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

4th Tennessee, } Col. O. F. Strahl.
5th Tennessee, }
19th Tennessee, Col. F. M. Walker.
24th Tennessee: Col. H. L. W. Bratton.
Maj. S. E. Shannon.
31st Tennessee, } Col. E. E. Tansil.
33d Tennessee, }
Mississippi Battery, Capt. T. J. Stanford.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JONES M. WITHERS.

*First (Deas') Brigade.*Col. J. Q. LOOMIS.
Col. J. G. COLTART.

19th Alabama.
22d Alabama.
25th Alabama.
26th Alabama.
39th Alabama.
17th Alabama Battalion Sharpshooters,
Capt. B. C. Yancey.
1st Louisiana (Regulars), Lieut. Col. F. H. Farrar, jr.
Robertson's battery, Capt. F. H. Robertson.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE MANEY

1st Tennessee, } Col. H. R. Feild.
27th Tennessee, }
4th Tennessee (Provisional Army), Col. J. A. McMurry.
6th Tennessee, } Col. C. S. Hurt.
9th Tennessee, } Maj. J. L. Harris.
Tennessee Sharpshooters, Capt. Frank Maney.
Smith's (Mississippi) battery, Lieut. William B. Turner.

Fourth (Preston Smith's) Brigade.

Col. A. J. VAUGHAN, JR.

12th Tennessee, Maj. J. N. Wyatt.
13th Tennessee: Lieut. Col. W. E. Morgan.
Capt. R. F. Lanier.
29th Tennessee, Maj. J. B. Johnson.
47th Tennessee, Capt. W. M. Watkins.
154th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. M. Magevney, jr.
9th Texas, Col. W. H. Young.
Allin's (Tennessee) Sharpshooters: Lieut. J. R. J. Creighton.
Lieut. T. F. Pattison.
Tennessee Battery, Capt. W. L. Scott.

*Second Brigade.*Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS.
Col. T. W. WHITE.

7th Mississippi.
9th Mississippi, Col. T. W. White.
10th Mississippi.
41st Mississippi.
9th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters,
Capt. O. F. West.
Blythe's (Mississippi) regiment.
Garrity's (Alabama) battery.

Third (Walshall's) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. PATTON ANDERSON.

45th Alabama, Col. James G. Gilchrist.
24th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. R. P. McKelvaine.
27th Mississippi: Col. T. M. Jones.
Lieut. Col. J. L. Autry.
Capt. E. R. Neilson.
29th Mississippi: Col. W. F. Brantly.
Lieut. Col. J. B. Morgan.
30th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. J. I. Seales.
39th North Carolina,* Capt. A. W. Bell.
Missouri Battery, Capt. O. W. Barret.

Fourth (Anderson's) Brigade.

Col. A. M. MANIGAULT.

24th Alabama.
28th Alabama.
34th Alabama.
10th South Carolina, } Col. A. J. Lythgoe.
19th South Carolina, }
Alabama Battery, Capt. D. D. Waters.

HARDEE'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. WILLIAM J. HARDEE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

*First Brigade.*Brig. Gen. DANIEL W. ADAMS.
Col. RANDALL L. GIBSON.

~~32d Alabama:~~ Lieut. Col. Henry Maury.
Col. Alexander McKinstry.
13th Louisiana, } Col. R. L. Gibson.
20th Louisiana, } Maj. Charles Guillet.
16th Louisiana, } Col. S. W. Fisk.
25th Louisiana, } Maj. F. C. Zacharie.
14th Louisiana Battalion, Maj. J. E. Austin.
Washington Artillery (5th Battery), Lieut. W. C. D. Vaught.

*Second Brigade.*Col. J. B. PALMER.
Brig. Gen. GIDEON J. PILLOW.

18th Tennessee: Col. J. B. Palmer.
Lieut. Col. W. R. Butler.
26th Tennessee, Col. John M. Lillard.
28th Tennessee, Col. P. D. Cunningham.
32d Tennessee, Col. Ed. C. Cook.
45th Tennessee, Col. A. Searcy.
Moses' (Georgia) battery, Lieut. R. W. Anderson.

Jackson's Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. JOHN K. JACKSON.

5th Georgia: Col. W. T. Black.
Maj. C. P. Daniel.
2d Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. J. J. Cox.
5th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. W. L. Sykes.
8th Mississippi: Col. J. C. Wilkinson.
Lieut. Col. A. McNeill.
Pritchard's (Georgia) battery.
Lumsden's (Alabama) battery, Lieut. H. H. Cribbs.

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

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

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.		
<i>Anderson's Brigade.</i>											
24th Alabama.....	1	19	20	3	92	95	3	3	118	Capt. William D. Smith. Not ascertained.	
28th Alabama.....	1	16	17	11	77	88	11	11	116		
34th Alabama.....	11	11	6	71	77	88			88		
10th South Carolina.....	16	16	6	85	91	109	2	2	109		
19th South Carolina.....	1	7	8	8	64	72			80		
Waters' battery.....	1	1		5	5	6			6	Maj. John A. Crowder and Lieut. J. T. Norris died of wounds.	
Total.....	3	70	73	34	394	428	16	16	517		
Grand total With- ers' division.	32	292	324	162	1,927	2,089	1	100	101		2,514
Grand total Polk's corps.	54	547	601	282	3,404	3,686	5	161	166		4,453
HARDEE'S CORPS.											
BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION.											
<i>Adams' Brigade, Decem- ber 31.</i>											
32d Alabama.....	2	19	21	4	80	84	21	21	126	Lieuts. J. J. Keith and Hiram Slay. Lieuts. D. C. Levy and R. O. Smith. Colonel Fisk and Lieuts. Henry Gregory and A. Ranlett.	
13th and 20th Louisiana..	2	18	20	10	79	89	78	78	187		
16th and 25th Louisiana..	3	34	37	3	156	159	17	17	213		
Austin's Sharpshooters ..	4	4	1	8	9	13	2	2	15		
Slocomb's battery.....				3	3	6			3		
Total December 31..	7	75	82	18	326	344	118	118	544		
<i>Adams' Brigade, Janu- ary 2.</i>											
32d Alabama.....				2	2	4			4	Lieut. Charles Hepburn	
13th and 20th Louisiana..	1	25	26	5	74	79	1	23	129		
16th and 25th Louisiana..	4	4	1	16	17	21	4	4	25		
Austin's Sharpshooters ..	1	1		2	2	4			4		
Slocomb's battery.....	1	1		2	2	4			4		
Total January 2....	1	30	31	6	94	100	1	27	28	159	
Total December 31 and January 2.	8	105	113	24	420	444	1	145	146	703	
<i>Pillow's Brigade, Decem- ber 31.</i>											
18th Tennessee.....				13	13	26			26	Capt. John Dick and Lieut. Sam'l M. Smith. Capt. Edwin Allen. Colonel Cunningham and Lieuts. J. L. Proffitt and J. M. Saylor.	
26th Tennessee.....	1	1		3	3	4	1	1	5		
28th Tennessee.....	1	1		4	4	5			5		
45th Tennessee.....	1	1		4	4	5			5		
Moses' battery.....							1	1	2		
Total December 31..	2	2		20	20	23	1	1	23		
<i>Pillow's Brigade, Janu- ary 2.</i>											
18th Tennessee.....	2	15	17	16	91	107	8	8	132		
26th Tennessee.....	1	8	9	7	71	78	17	17	105		
28th Tennessee.....	3	8	11	7	49	56	9	9	76		

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.		
<i>Pillow's Brigade, Janu- ary 2—Continued.</i>											
45th Tennessee.....	12	12	2	77	79	108	1	16	17	108	Capt. J. W. Watkins and Lieut. F. B. Cros- thwait.
Moses' battery.....				4	4	4			4		
Total January 2....	6	43	49	32	292	324	1	50	51	425	
Total December 31 and January 2.	6	45	51	32	312	344	1	51	52	448	
<i>Preston's Brigade, Decem- ber 31.</i>											
1st and 3d Florida.....	2	2	2	13	15	19	1	1	2	19	Capt. E. E. Wright.
4th Florida.....	6	6	1	49	50	57			1	57	
60th North Carolina.....	1	1	2	27	29	34	4	4	8	34	
20th Tennessee.....	2	6	8	5	40	45			2	53	
Wright's battery.....											
Total December 31..	2	15	17	10	129	139	1	6	7	163	
<i>Preston's Brigade, Janu- ary 2.</i>											
1st and 3d Florida.....	5	5	4	69	73	119	41	41	119	Capt. E. E. Wright.	
4th Florida.....	28	28	6	73	79	137	30	30	137		
60th North Carolina.....	2	2	2	29	29	41	10	10	41		
20th Tennessee.....	2	2	9	47	56	65	7	7	65		
Wright's battery.....	1	3	4	1	7	8	2	2	14		
Total January 2....	1	40	41	20	225	245	90	90	276		
Total December 31 and January 2.	3	55	58	30	354	384	1	96	97	539	
<i>Hanson's Brigade.</i>											
41st Alabama.....	2	14	16	4	90	94	38	38	148	Lieuts. J. T. Hardaway and N. B. Lenderman.	
2d Kentucky.....	13	13	9	61	70	104	21	21	104		
4th Kentucky.....	6	6	12	6	43	49	8	8	69		
6th Kentucky.....	1	1	2	8	21	29	14	14	45		
8th Kentucky.....											
Cobb's battery.....	3	3		3	3	6			6		
Total.....	9	37	46	27	218	245	81	81	372		
Grand total Breck- inridge's division.	26	242	268	113	1,304	1,417	3	373	376	2,061	
CLUBBURN'S DIVISION.											
Staff.....				2	2	2			2	2	
<i>Wood's Brigade.</i>											
Staff.....										1	
10th Alabama.....	5	19	24	8	134	142			166	Lieuts. David E. Bentley, R. W. Garland, Lewis E. Jackson, Robert W. Roebuck, and Benja- min H. Russell.	

* NOTE ON ORIGINAL RETURN.—“The Ninth Kentucky, Col. Thomas H. Hunt, being detached at Manchester, Tenn., no report has been received.”

HEADQUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
Near Hoover's Gap, Tenn., May 6, 1863.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: Early in April last,* and immediately after reading General Bragg's official report of the battles before Murfreesborough, I had the honor to address a brief letter to you, protesting against its representations in regard to my command and myself, and asking for a court of inquiry. I have received no answer to that letter, and it may be that the interests of the service will prevent the early assembling of a court. In the mean time General Bragg's report has appeared in print, and will be read by many thousands in all parts of the Confederacy. Under these circumstances, I have to request, in respectful, but earnest, terms, that my letter, asking for a court, may be published, as an act of simple justice to myself and my division.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

Major-General, Provisional Army, Confederate States.

Abstract from report of ordnance and ordnance stores, on hand and required, of Major-General Breckinridge's division, Hardee's corps, Army of Tennessee, January 11, 1863.

Brigades.	Total enlisted present.	On hand.				To be supplied, percussion muskets, caliber 64.
		Percussion muskets, caliber .69.	Rifle muskets, caliber .68.	Enfield rifles, calibers .57 and .58.	Mississippi rifles.	
Adams'	1,485	455	.....	678	.....
Pillow's	1,297	608	296	139	.....
Preston's	1,202	881	.....	355	1
Trabue's	1,504	100	.....	1,052	.....
Total	5,578	2,134	296	2,224	42	

REMARKS.

I cannot account for the want of so many guns otherwise than the wanton carelessness of the troops in leaving them on the field or throwing them away whilst on the retreat. The excuse the officers give is that several arms were put in wagons and lost by being misplaced. I have also to report the absence of two regiments, the Ninth Kentucky, at Manchester, and the Thirty-second Tennessee, at Wartrace, the wants of which regiments I am unable to report.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES SEMPLE,
Ordnance Officer.

Captain O'HARA, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Breckinridge's Division.*

No. 226.

Report of Brig. Gen. Daniel W. Adams, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

ATLANTA, GA., January 12, 1863.

COLONEL: Owing to a slight wound which I received in the left arm, I have not been able to report sooner the part taken by my brigade in the engagement before Murfreesborough on the 31st ultimo.

* See letter of March 31, p. 790.

I now have the honor to report that my brigade, consisting of the Thirteenth and Twentieth Louisiana Regiments, consolidated into the Thirteenth, under command of Col. R. L. Gibson; of the Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Louisiana Regiments, consolidated into the Sixteenth, under the command of Col. S. W. Fisk; of the **Thirty-second Alabama** Regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Harry [Henry] Maury; of two companies of Louisiana sharpshooters, under command of Maj. J. E. Austin, and of the Fifth Company, Washington Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Vaught, was ordered from the right of General Breckinridge's division, to which it belonged, to cross Stone's River, where I was directed to report to Lieutenant-General Polk. In obedience to this order, received from the commanding general, I crossed the river at the ford above the Nashville pike, and finding Lieutenant-General Polk, reported to him in person, and received from him an order to take a battery of the enemy, which was some 700 or 800 yards in advance of the ford where I had crossed the river, and on an eminence between the Nashville pike and the river. I immediately formed the infantry of my brigade in line of battle in the open plain near the river, and advanced until reaching a place known as Cowan's house, on the pike, where I found the burnt ruins of a large brick house, a close picket fence, and a deep cut in the railroad, which ran parallel with the pike, and the rough and broken ground on the river bank, presented such serious obstacles as prevented my continuing to advance in line of battle. I therefore moved the First (or Colonel Gibson's) Battalion by the right flank through a gateway in the direction of the river, and formed it in line of battle, with its right resting on the river. I then moved the Second (or Colonel Fisk's) Battalion in column of companies up the pike until clear of the obstacles, where I had it formed in line of battle, with its right resting on the railroad. The Thirty-second Alabama, having moved by the left flank so as to avoid the burnt buildings, was again formed in line on the left of Colonel Fisk's battalion. Line being again formed, I gave the command to charge the battery, which was promptly executed.

As the men approached the brow of the hill, they came fully in view and range of the enemy's guns, and were checked by a terrible fire from his artillery, posted on the second elevation, about 150 or 200 yards distant. At my repeated command, however, they continued to advance until the enemy opened with a battery from a cedar thicket on my left, and what appeared to be a brigade of infantry, and at the same time they commenced moving down the river in force, apparently to get in rear of my command. Under these circumstances, I continued the fight for a period of about one hour, in which my men fought most gallantly and nobly. Finding that I was overpowered in numbers, with a force of infantry on my front, on my right, and on my left, supporting a battery of some fifteen or twenty guns, strongly posted in the cedar thicket on the second eminence on my front, and that my men were being rapidly killed and wounded, and the effort to turn my right likely to prove successful, I had reluctantly to give the command to fall back. Owing to the obstacles before mentioned, some confusion and disorder was created in falling back, which caused some delay in reforming the brigade, much to my regret. The conduct, however, of the officers and men in making the charge and holding the position as long as they did deserves the highest praise. No greater courage or determination could have been displayed.

At one time during the engagement a portion of the enemy's line in

my front faltered and gave way under the well-directed fire and continued advance of my brigade, and I had strong hopes of success, and pressed the command forward, but the enemy was promptly re-enforced; and, finding it wholly impracticable to take this battery, supported, as it was, on the right and left by heavy forces of infantry and having in its rear apparently the whole Federal Army from which to draw reinforcements, I was convinced it was more than any brigade could accomplish, and full work for a division, well directed.

My loss in this engagement and that of Friday succeeding was, killed, wounded, and missing (officers and men), 728. The exact proportion of killed and wounded I could not ascertain.

In this engagement of Wednesday and the succeeding one of Friday, the Fifth Company of Washington Artillery, Lieutenant Vaught commanding, was detached, but did important and essential service.

Among the killed I have to report and to regret the death of Col. S. W. Fisk, who fell gallantly leading his battalion in the charge. He was a worthy, brave, and gallant officer. Lieut. Col. H. Maury was wounded in the side by a minie ball while leading his men, with his colors in his hand, and deserves praise for his gallant conduct. Colonel Gibson, Major [Charles] Guillet, and Major [F. C.] Zacharie all displayed commendable coolness and gallantry. Lieutenant [John L.] Chandler, adjutant of the Thirty-second Alabama, also deserves great praise for his courage and coolness under the trying circumstances in which he was placed. Capt. Emile P. Guillet, my adjutant, continued with me and was of very great service, displaying undaunted courage, and, notwithstanding he received a severe wound in his left arm, continued on the field in the discharge of his duties.

So far as my observation extended, all company officers remained firmly at their posts, and conducted themselves with courage, gallantry, and coolness.

From the effects of a wound, received from a piece of shell, in my left arm, I found myself unable to take the field on the following day, and my brigade was, therefore, placed under command of Col. R. L. Gibson, he being senior officer, who has, doubtless, already made his report of the engagement of Friday, the 2d instant.

Very respectfully,

DANL. W. ADAMS,
*Brigadier-General, Comdg. Adams' Brig., Breckinridge's Div.,
Hardee's Corps, Army of Tennessee.*

Colonel [T.] O'HARA,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

COLONEL: Brig. Gen. D. W. Adams, being absent, requests me by letter to state that his report was written before he had received the reports of his subordinate commanders, and that he desired especially to make special mention of Capt. M. O. Tracy, acting major; Lieut. H. H. Bein, adjutant, and Capt. T. M. Ryan, of the Thirteenth Louisiana Volunteers, and Captain [Thomas W.] Peyton, of the battalion of sharpshooters, who was severely wounded, for gallant conduct.

RANDALL LEE GIBSON,
Colonel, Commanding Adams' Brigade.

No. 227.

Reports of Col. Randall L. Gibson, Thirteenth Louisiana Infantry, commanding Thirteenth and Twentieth Regiments and Adams' brigade.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., January 11, 1863.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report of the part taken by the Thirteenth and Twentieth Louisiana Regiments in the action of 31st:

We were posted on the right of Adams' brigade, the right of the regiment resting near the river, and the two left companies overlapping the rail track. We advanced in line of battle until we reached the houses destroyed by fire, and the point at which the ground swelled into a considerable hill, stretching toward the line of the enemy, and where the river turned off quite abruptly to the right. We here halted, in order that disposition might be made to pass the obstacles in front of us. The regiments next to the Thirteenth and Twentieth (the Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth) having been thrown into column, we then advanced up the ascent, leaving quite an unoccupied space between the right and the river. Ascending the elevated position, I discovered the enemy moving troops rapidly up the river, on our right, and placing them also in ambush in the corn-field on our front. Riding to the rail track, I saw, not more than 50 yards distant, a line of battle of the enemy, using the embankment as a breastwork and to conceal them from our troops on the low ground to our left. The line of battle on the rail track, as the line of battle along the river bank, was at right angles to our advancing line, and the enemy reserved his fire until the command was flanked. So soon as I discovered the disposition of the enemy, I rode across the railroad and informed General Adams. It was, however, too late to accomplish a timely change in our position. Moreover, from the moment of our advance, in the face of the enemy, his artillery had kept a constant fire upon us, while the fire of his infantry was reserved, rendering it more difficult, in addition to the broken nature of the ground, to make new dispositions. The first fire we received was from the river bank, and directed upon the infirmary corps of the regiment, posted considerably in our rear. I immediately moved the regiment double-quick by the right flank toward the river, but, finding a front as well as a flanking fire open upon us, I commanded a halt, and determined to contest the field. The right of the regiment stood firm for a few minutes, but under the combined fires gave way. The men naturally faced the direction in which the severest fire came, and this caused some confusion. We were enabled to hold the left in its position, the fence in its front affording some protection. I felt the necessity of holding our position until the balance of the brigade, already falling back, should pass the point at which the enemy was pressing us on the right. Should this be prematurely lost, there had been a very much larger force than the rest of the brigade, with every advantage of position, covering its entire front and enveloping its right flank. I called upon Major [J. E.] Austin to form on my line and assist in its defense. In a few moments he disposed his battalion of sharpshooters as I suggested. We were successful in holding the high ground on the right of the railroad until the left portion of the brigade, driven back by a storm of artillery and infantry fire on its front and flank, had reached a point beyond our line. The ground was much broken. A continuous line of battle could not be formed on the hill, and this was one of the main reasons why there was some apparent irregularity in falling back.

I should do injustice to the officers and men of the Thirteenth and Twentieth Louisiana Regiments did I not state that they displayed the best qualities as soldiers. It is difficult for troops to stand firm against great odds, under a heavy fire from the front and on the flank. This was not only done for some minutes, but at the outset, and until the full force of the enemy was developed on our right flank, we drove back his line on our front, charging beyond the fence in the corn-field and rescuing the colors of some Confederate regiment which had previously engaged the enemy in this position, and whose dead marked plainly its line of battle. I send the colors, that you may return them to the gallant regiment whose brave dead spoke its eulogy.

Maj. Charles Guillet, commanding the right, contributed very much to steady this exposed flank of the command, acting as lieutenant-colonel.

I am chiefly indebted to Capt. M. O. Tracy, acting major, and in charge of the left wing, for the steadiness with which it moved forward, and for its handsome behavior on retiring. This officer has been mentioned in every report of various battles in which the Thirteenth Louisiana Regiment has been engaged—Shiloh, Farmington, Perryville; and having lost his leg in this action, I would especially commend him to the favorable consideration of our superior officers.

To Captains King, Bishop, and Ryan the praise of having borne themselves with great efficiency and marked courage is especially due.

Adj. Hugh H. Bein acted with becoming coolness and efficiency, and to the color-bearer, Sergt. Roger Tammure, and Sergt. Maj. John Farrell great credit is due for the disregard of personal danger and soldierly conduct.

We moved to the rear of our artillery, and were no longer on that day under the infantry fire of the enemy. Lieutenants [Charles J.] Hepburn and [R. O.] Smith were killed in this action. They were brave and devoted young soldiers.

A reference to the list* of casualties will show the heavy loss sustained in this action.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,
RANDALL LEE GIBSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. E. P. GUILLET, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ADAMS' BRIGADE, BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
 HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
 Tullahoma, Tenn., January 18, 1863.

SIR: On Friday, January 2, while in command of Adams' brigade—consisting of the Thirteenth Louisiana Volunteers, Maj. Charles Guillet commanding; Sixteenth Louisiana Volunteers, Maj. Frank [C.] Zacharie commanding; Thirty-second Alabama, Col. Alexander McKinstry, and a battalion of sharpshooters, Maj. J. E. Austin—I was ordered from the left to report to Major-General Breckinridge, our division commander. Crossing the river, I was placed in position by Colonel O'Hara, of the general's staff, about 150 yards in the rear of Brigadier-General Hanson's brigade, as a supporting line. We advanced as soon as the first line moved forward, preserving our distance until the first line became fully engaged, when I halted the brigade, the left resting upon the river. I ordered the officers and men to lie down, and to cover themselves from the batteries of the enemy on the opposite side of the river, whose fire

* Embodied in No. 191, p. 678.

we were drawing. I then went forward to consult with Brigadier-General Hanson as to the particular moment when the second line should be moved up to his support, and thus to avoid confusion. I had hardly reached him when he was struck, and, I observed, too seriously wounded to entertain the matter I desired to see him about. The first line was already beginning to yield and some of the men falling back, when I at once ordered the advance of the second line. I ordered the Thirteenth Louisiana Volunteers to oblique to the right, and sent Captain [A. A.] Lipscomb to order Major Zacharie, commanding Sixteenth Louisiana Volunteers, also to move forward. I went forward with the right regiment, moving it rapidly into the woods, and we soon engaged the enemy under very heavy and steady fire. I presumed that the left regiment was coming up under cover of the bank of the river. Our battery moved up to the position we vacated on the bank of the river, in the open field near some houses that had been destroyed by fire. The Thirteenth Louisiana Volunteers, Major Guillet, went into action in perfect order and succeeded in driving the enemy a considerable distance into the woods. Perceiving that the troops on our right were falling back, and that our own losses, especially in officers, were very heavy, I went to the river and found that the Sixteenth Louisiana Volunteers had crossed the river, and was moving up the stream. It then became evident that the Thirteenth Louisiana Volunteers, which was maintaining its position with great steadiness, and on which the enemy was gradually closing, should be retired. Its position was such that in falling back we had to leave nearly all of the wounded in the woods. In several instances those who were bearing the wounded off were shot as soon as they entered the cleared field. Fourteen officers out of the twenty-eight who were in the action were wounded just here, and several of them were dangerously injured. Some companies were left without officers, and many of the men put down as missing were killed or wounded in this position.

The battalion of Louisiana sharpshooters and the Thirty-second Alabama were left, in obedience to the orders of Major-General Breckinridge, as a reserve, and to the position occupied by them the balance of the brigade was collected.

Major Zacharie's position, taken under a mistake of orders, on the opposite side of the river, enabled him to drive in the skirmishers of the enemy and to hold him in check at this particular ford in front of our batteries for some time.

The inclosed report* of the casualties will show with what devotion this command stood by its colors and contested the field with the enemy.

I would make especial mention of the gallant conduct of Maj. Charles Guillet, Captains Lipscomb, Ryan, and [J. M.] King, of the Thirteenth Louisiana Volunteers.

I have the honor to remain, colonel, your obedient servant,
RANDALL LEE GIBSON,
Colonel, Commanding Adams' Brigade.
 Col. T. O'HARA, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS ADAMS' BRIGADE,
 BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION, HARDEE'S CORPS,
 Near Tullahoma, Tenn., January 24, 1863.

SIR: On Friday, January 2, while in command of Adams' brigade, I was ordered from the cedar brake on the left, where I was reporting to Brigadier-General Preston, commanding division of two brigades, to

* Embodied in No. 191, p. 676.

report to Major-General Breekinridge, our division commander, on the right of Stone's River. I was placed in position by yourself about 150 yards in the rear of Brigadier-General Hanson's brigade as a supporting line in the charge to be made. In obedience to orders from General Breekinridge, I posted a reserve, consisting of the Thirty-second Alabama, Colonel McKinstry, and a battalion of Louisiana sharpshooters (Major Austin), under the command of Colonel McKinstry, in the position occupied by the second line when formed originally. These dispositions had hardly been effected when the general advance began, and I immediately moved forward my line, consisting of the Thirteenth Louisiana (consolidated) Regiment, Major Guillet, and the Sixteenth Louisiana (consolidated) Regiment, Major Zacharie.

The interval between the first and second lines was very well preserved until the first became generally engaged with the enemy, when I at once halted the second line and ordered the officers and men to lie down, so as to cover them from the enemy's batteries, whose fire we were drawing. We drove in his skirmishers from the opposite side of the river. I then rode forward to the first line, to consult with General Hanson as to the particular moment when the second line should come to his support. I had scarcely reached him when he was struck, and, I observed, so seriously wounded as to disable him from conferring with me. I determined not to engage the second line until the first gave way. General Hanson had hardly fallen, however, when his line began to show symptoms of yielding, and after a few moments many of his men were falling to the rear. I saw that they needed support, and, going back to the second line, instantly ordered the right regiment (Thirteenth Louisiana Volunteers, Major Guillet) to move by the right flank, in order to avoid the river, toward which we were marching, and then to advance in line of battle toward the woods, and, having my horse disabled by a wound in riding back, I dispatched Captain Lipscomb to give the same order to Major Zacharie, commanding Sixteenth Louisiana Volunteers, already under the bank. I moved rapidly forward the right regiment, and soon engaged the enemy under heavy fire. I presumed that the Sixteenth was moving under the river bank on our left, as had been the permanent arrangement, and in accordance with the special order sent by Captain Lipscomb. The woods were full of troops, apparently in great confusion. Many of these formed on our line, and we advanced, driving the enemy before us beyond a ravine, on the farther side of which was a picket fence. This ravine was filled with men broken from their commands, who were sheltered from the enemy, but such was their confusion that they could accomplish nothing against him. I formed the fighting line on the near side of the ravine, on the lower side of the crest, and, by a well-directed volley poured into the advancing line of the enemy, broke and dispersed it. When this first compact line gave way, there was a momentary lull, a suspension of fire, and we prepared to charge, but, as if in the twinkling of an eye, another line of the enemy, extending far beyond our right, assumed the lost position. This was dispersed. Presently a number of skirmishers appeared on our right, and we were fired upon from the left, on the opposite side of the river. The men in the ravine broke to the rear under these fires, that were aimed chiefly at them, and from which they appeared to suffer. There was perpetual skirmishing from the moment we entered the woods. Again another line came on our front, which engaged us. I observed that our own right had given way, going through the open field on the right of us to the rear. I moved to our extreme left and saw the enemy were in heavy lines on the opposite bank, and already beginning to cross. I saw at once that we would be enveloped on the right and left.

I ordered my command to fall back. It was a matter of doubt whether this could be accomplished successfully. Scarcely any one could enter the open field to our right and rear without being shot down either by the infantry or by the batteries of the enemy.

I should observe that from the moment we approached the elevated ground near the river, the batteries of the enemy, posted on the opposite side, poured into our ranks without intermission. As soon as he was driven from the high ground on this side, his batteries played upon it. His batteries and infantry concentrated on every spot from which he was driven. It was for this reason that after a sharp conflict of thirty minutes, and having won the position, we were forced to abandon it; and this accounts, too, for the extraordinary loss we sustained, and for the fact that nearly all our wounded and killed were left on the field. Under my own observation several parties bearing off wounded officers were shot down as soon as they entered the open field. Many, therefore, of those put down as missing were killed or wounded in this affair. Out of 28 officers who went into the fight 14 were wounded, and most of them severely, and, as the event may prove, I fear mortally. This was in the Thirteenth Louisiana Volunteers, Maj. Charles Guillet, of whose conduct I cannot speak in terms too high.

The regiment behaved throughout like veterans. Captains Ryan, Lipscomb, King, Bishop, and [John] McGrath, and Lieutenant [D. C.] Levy displayed distinguished steadiness and courage. The loss of this regiment in two short actions, lasting both together not more than an hour, was 19 officers and 332 men killed, wounded, and missing, losing as many as some brigades.

Major Zacharie's position, taken under a mistake of orders, enabled him to drive in the skirmishers of the enemy and to hold him in check in front of our batteries for some time. After entering the woods, the fire of our own batteries, together with that of the enemy just opposite, and the immediate development of infantry in heavy force along the opposite bank below him, prevented any orders of mine from reaching him or his joining us. He moved up the river, recrossed, and joined the reserve. I assembled the whole command on this line and held our position until our battery was secured, and we moved, in obedience to orders, on the right of Brigadier-General Preston's brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RANDALL LEE GIBSON, *Colonel, Commanding.*

Col. T. O'HARA, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Addenda.]

Abstract from morning report of Adams' brigade, Col. R. L. Gibson commanding, January 8, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.
	Officers.	Men.			
Field and staff	4		4	7	7
32d Alabama	16	180	261	613	999
13th and 20th Louisiana	15	381	452	834	1,075
16th and 25th Louisiana	25	440	530	1,011	1,185
Austin's (Louisiana) battalion	5	121	148	181	185
Lipscomb's (Louisiana) battery	5	132	138	161	162
Total	70	1,254	1,533	3,840	2,428

No. 228.

*Report of Lieut. Col. Henry Maury, Thirty-second Alabama Infantry.*TULLAHOMA, TENN., *January 12, 1863.*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part borne by the *Thirty-second Alabama Infantry*, under my command, in this brigade, in the battle of Wednesday, December 31, 1862, before Murfreesborough:

We were placed on the left of the line of battle, the right of the brigade resting near Stone's River, and advanced in line under severe fire of artillery until nearly up with the burnt buildings, known, I believe, as Cowan's, when we were ordered to move by the right flank some 300 yards. Immediately afterward I was ordered to advance in line toward the enemy, leaving sufficient space on my right for the deployment of Colonel Fisk's regiment (*Sixteenth Louisiana*), which had been thrown into column of companies. In this order we advanced beyond the fences surrounding the burnt buildings under a very destructive cross-fire of artillery and small-arms, and, owing to a picket fence on my left, there was not quite room for the *Sixteenth Louisiana* to deploy, causing a temporary confusion, which, however, was speedily remedied by General Adams. At this point we commenced firing, but finding that it was not efficient on account of the excellent cover of the enemy, I ordered the regiment to cease firing and charge. At this moment we were exposed not only to the sweeping fire in front, but to a withering fire of musketry and grape from the cedar brake on our left, not more than 200 yards distant, and also a severe fire from the right, under which my men fell rapidly. Before we had advanced far I received a wound which disabled me for the time, and at the same moment we received the order to fall back, which, as far as I could see, was done in good order.

After having had my wound dressed, I gathered what was left of the regiment, which had suffered very severely (as will be seen by the accompanying report of casualties), and reported them to General Adams. We were not again under fire on that day.

Adjt. John L. Chandler acted with conspicuous gallantry, and rendered efficient service in preserving good order in the regiment.

The officers and men all, as far as I could judge, did their duty, and acted satisfactorily under the galling fire and trying circumstances we encountered.

Very respectfully,

H. MAURY,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Thirty-second Alabama Regiment.[Capt.] E. P. GUILLET, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Adams' Brigade.*

No. 229.

*Report of Maj. F. C. Zacharie, Twenty-fifth Louisiana Infantry, commanding Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Regiments.*NEAR TULLAHOMA, TENN., *February 9, 1863.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the engagement of December 31, 1862, before Murfreesborough:

The regiment occupied the center of the line of battle of Adams' brigade, formed about the hour of 1 p. m. that day, just beyond the Nash-

ville turnpike ford. The order being given to advance, the regiment did so, with the *Thirteenth and Twentieth Louisiana Volunteers* on its right and the *Thirty-second Alabama Volunteers* on the left. Before reaching Cowan's house, General Adams ordered the regiment to be thrown into column of companies on the Nashville pike. In this order it moved forward nearly a quarter of a mile, changing direction to the right, passing through a cotton-field, one of stubble, and a third of light undergrowth. Having passed through this, the regiment was halted and the column thrown forward into line. During its advance to this point the command was exposed, during the whole march, to a heavy fire from an eight-gun battery of the enemy, posted on the spot which they had now reached, two of the enemy's pieces being in our possession, one resting in our line and another a few paces in advance. As we neared the enemy's position we were met by a storm of missiles from small-arms, and, when finally halted, I noticed that some of our men were being wounded in the rear, and being struck on the back myself and turning to the direction of the fire, I discovered that the regiment of the enemy was in our rear while we were being engaged in the front and on the left by a large body of the enemy. These facts were communicated to General Adams, the regiment then being at a halt, engaging the enemy with great coolness.

At this time Colonel Fisk fell, mortally wounded, and Lieutenants [H.] Gregory and A. Ranlett were instantly killed. Shortly afterward, being ordered to retire, I attempted to withdraw my right, which was most exposed, by a flank movement. The order was misunderstood on the left, and the three left companies marched to the left. The line was thrown into confusion by this, and retired in disorder; the three center companies, remaining in good order, escorted the colors from the field in a very orderly and creditable manner. I attempted to rally the regiment several times, but, being unhorsed during the engagement, found it difficult to do so until we had retreated nearly a quarter of a mile. Lieut. T. L. McLean was mortally wounded on the retreat, and Lieutenants [J. M.] Clayton, Louis Stagg, and [W. L.] Sibley seriously wounded.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the bearing of both officers and men during the engagement, exposed to a fire which had placed in one-half hour 217 *hors de combat* out of 457 that we carried into the engagement. Lieut. G. McD. Brumby, acting assistant surgeon, deserves especial mention for the brave and energetic discharge of his duty. He kept with the regiment during the whole engagement, and administered to the wants of the wounded on the field under a hot fire. Thanks to his activity and energy, all the wounded were safely housed in hospital and under treatment on the evening of the engagement.

Your obedient servant,

F. C. ZACHARIE,

Major, Comdg. Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth Louisiana Volunteers.

Captain [E. P.] GUILLET,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Adams' Brigade, Breckinridge's Division.

No. 230.

Report of Maj. J. E. Austin, Fourteenth Louisiana Battalion (Sharpshooters).

JANUARY 11, 1863.

CAPTAIN: Having deployed my command in front of General Breckinridge's division, in obedience to orders from division headquarters, I

was awaiting the approach of the enemy on the morning of December 31, 1862, when I received an order from division headquarters directing me to join my brigade. I immediately assembled my command and marched it rapidly to the place occupied by the brigade a short time before, but found that it had gone across the river for the purpose of attacking a strong position that the enemy had taken up near the railroad and river bank. I accelerated my movements as much as possible, and came up with the brigade as it was marching upon the enemy's position in line of battle, and reported to General Adams, commanding, in person, and asked him where I should take position. The general informed me that he had already made his dispositions for the attack, and ordered me to take position about 100 yards in rear of the brigade, as a reserve. I formed my command as directed, and followed the brigade as it advanced up the hill, upon which the enemy had planted his artillery and disposed infantry. Here a furious fight ensued, which lasted about thirty minutes, when the brigade was forced to fall back before the terrible flank and front fires of the enemy. Learning from Colonel Gibson, commanding Thirteenth and Twentieth Louisiana Regiments, the flank movement of the enemy, I changed front forward and formed along a fence running near and parallel to the railroad. I found the enemy directly in my front, and opened fire upon him with a staggering effect. His attention had been drawn just previous to this to the brigade, which was falling back, and the rapidity of my movement caused a confusion in his ranks, which, I am of the opinion, was fortunate for the brigade, for his fire was directed upon me until the brigade had retreated some distance (almost out of range), when I withdrew with but little confusion from a contest so unequal, and fell back upon our artillery, which had been brought up as a support.

On January 2, I was deployed in front of a portion of General Stewart's line (I think his right), and my command did some excellent service in driving from the field in front of the cedar thicket a body of the enemy's skirmishers.

Late on January 2, I was ordered with my command to join the brigade, which I did, and was placed as a reserve in the celebrated charge of Friday evening, January 2, in which the (Breckinridge's) division participated. My command, together with the **Thirty-second Alabama** Regiment, constituted the reserves, and were not ordered forward, but when the shattered battalions fell back they formed upon us.

My officers, without an exception, acted in the most gallant manner. Captain [T. W.] Peyton, commanding Company A, was severely wounded while leading his company.

Lieutenants [W. Q.] Lowd and [A. P.] Martin, of Company A, and [S. R.] Garrett and [C. F.] McCarty, of Company B, as well as Adj. A. O'Duhigg, deserve the highest praise.

My loss was 4 killed, 9 missing, and 2 wounded.

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

J. E. AUSTIN,

Major, Comdg. [Fourteenth Louisiana] Batt. of Sharpshooters.

Capt. E. P. GUILLET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 231.

Report of Lieut. W. C. D. Vaught, Fifth Company, Washington Light Artillery.

ALLISONIA, TENN., January 8, 1863.

COLONEL: At Murfreesborough, on the 29th ultimo, while with this brigade in line of battle on the Lebanon pike, I detached two rifled guns of this battery, commanded by Lieutenant [J. A.] Chalaron, by order of Major Graves, division chief of artillery, who placed them near the river in front of General Hanson's position. This important point Lieutenant Chalaron occupied, under the orders of Captain Cobb, during Tuesday and Wednesday, subjected to a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries and skirmishers and frequent assaults of his infantry.

On Wednesday, with our other four guns and a section of Captain Semple's battery, under command of Lieutenant [J.] Pollard, I crossed the river with the brigade at 12 o'clock, and was ordered by General Adams to remain near the river while the brigade advanced to the charge. When I saw the brigade retiring, I placed the battery upon the hill to the left of the Nashville pike and the railroad, and as soon as the troops were from under our fire, I opened upon the enemy, soon silencing their battery and checking their pursuit. Receiving no further orders, I took a position forward and to the left, continuing to fire upon the enemy wherever he appeared in range, forcing his battery to change position whenever it opened, and checking his movements in the field opposite our fortified point on the eastern side of the river.

When night fell I withdrew to near General Breckinridge's headquarters and reported to Major Graves, Lieutenant Pollard reporting to Captain Semple. Allow me to say here that Lieutenant Pollard's conduct proved him an accomplished officer and a cool and gallant man.

On Thursday morning I took position near General Hanson's right with four guns (having no rifle ammunition), and received a section of Captain Lumsden's battery. Later, three guns were placed in battery there and three on right of General Palmer's brigade.

On Friday morning Captain Lumsden's section was ordered to the left of the lines and I to General Palmer's right with this battery.

About noon we were ordered to the position occupied by our skirmishers in front of General Palmer, to drive in their pickets. Here we remained a couple of hours, doing some fancy practice, then fell behind the infantry of this division, formed for the assault. Our lines moved forward and we followed close behind. Two lines of the enemy were met and dissipated. Our infantry passed over the hill. We galloped upon the crest and opened our fire upon the enemy's batteries upon the opposite hill. Their fire had nearly ceased when our ammunition gave out. I sent for a supply and waited there for it. In the meanwhile one of our detachments manned a piece of Moses' battery, near us, which had ceased its fire, the men lying down. Before the ammunition arrived our brave boys, who had done their utmost, were obliged to retire. I remained until the last regiment and last battery were from the field, the enemy swarming upon my front and flank and within 50 yards, pouring volley after volley into us. I retired in perfect line to the strip of timber behind, and took a position beside Robertson's battery. We again opened upon the enemy, who pursued no farther.

This battery suffered the following casualties* in the several engage-

* Nominal list omitted.