

THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE
OFFICIAL RECORDS
OF THE
UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

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

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

PURSUANT TO ACTS OF CONGRESS.

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

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1887.

Second (late Fifth) Brigade.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1.) Brig. Gen. EDWARD N. KIRK. | 29th Indiana: |
| (2.) Col. JOSEPH B. DODGE. | Lieut. Col. David M. Dunn |
| | Maj. Joseph P. Collins. |
| 34th Illinois: | 30th Indiana: |
| Lieut. Col. Hiram W. Bristol. | Col. Joseph B. Dodge. |
| Maj. Alexander P. Dysart. | Lieut. Col. Orrin D. Hurd. |
| 79th Illinois: | 77th Pennsylvania: |
| Col. Sheridan P. Read. | Lieut. Col. Peter B. Housum. |
| Maj. Allen Buckner. | Capt. Thomas E. Rose. |

Third (late Fourth) Brigade.

Col. PHILEMON P. BALDWIN.

6th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Hagerman Tripp.
 5th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. William W. Berry
 1st Ohio, Maj. Joab A. Stafford.
 93d Ohio, Col. Charles Anderson.

*Artillery.**

5th Indiana Battery, Capt. Peter Simonson.
 1st Ohio, Battery A, Lieut. Edmund B. Belding.
 1st Ohio, Battery E, Capt. Warren P. Edgarton.

Cavalry.

3d Indiana, Companies G, H, I, and K, Maj. Robert Klein.

THIRD (LATE ELEVENTH) DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

Escort.

2d Kentucky Cavalry, Company L, Lieut. Joseph T. Forman.

First (late Thirty-seventh) Brigade.

- (1.) Brig. Gen. JOSHUA W. SILL.
 (2.) Col. NICHOLAS GREUSEL.
- 36th Illinois:
 Col. Nicholas Greusel.
 Maj. Silas Miller.
 Capt. Porter C. Olson.
- 88th Illinois, Col. Francis T. Sherman.
 21st Michigan, Lieut. Col. William B. McCreery.
 24th Wisconsin, Maj. Elisha C. Hibbard.

Second (late Thirty-fifth) Brigade.

- (1.) Col. FREDERICK SCHAEFER.
 (2.) Lieut. Col. BERNARD LAIBOLDT.
- 44th Illinois, Capt. Wallace W. Barrett.
 73d Illinois, Maj. William A. Presson.
 2d Missouri:
 Lieut. Col. Bernard Laiboldt.
 Maj. Francis Ehrler.
- 15th Missouri, Lieut. Col. John Weber

Third Brigade.†

- (1.) Col. GEORGE W. ROBERTS.
 (2.) Col. LUTHER P. BRADLEY.

- 22d Illinois:
 Lieut. Col. Francis Swanwick.
 Capt. Samuel Johnson.
- 27th Illinois:
 Col. Fazilo A. Harrington.
 Maj. William A. Schmitt.
- 42d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Nathan H. Walworth.
 51st Illinois:
 Col. Luther P. Bradley.
 Capt. Henry F. Weescott.

* The Fifth Indiana was attached to the Third Brigade, Battery A to the First Brigade, and Battery E to the Second Brigade.

† Formerly First Brigade, Thirteenth Division.

*Artillery.**

Capt. HENRY HESCOCK.

1st Illinois, Battery C, Capt. Charles Houghtaling.
 4th Indiana Battery, Capt. Asahel K. Bush.
 1st Missouri, Battery G, Capt. Henry Hescocock.

CENTER.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS.

PROVOST GUARD.

9th Michigan, Col. John G. Parkhurst.

FIRST (LATE THIRD) DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

First (late Ninth) Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN F. SCRIBNER.

- 38th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Daniel F. Griffin.
 2d Ohio:
 Lieut. Col. John Kell.
 Maj. Anson G. McCook.
- 33d Ohio, Capt. Ephraim J. Ellis.
 94th Ohio:
 Col. Joseph W. Frizell.
 Lieut. Col. Stephen A. Bassford.
- 10th Wisconsin, Col. Alfred R. Chapin.

Second (late Seventeenth) Brigade.

Col. JOHN BEATTY.

- 42d Indiana, Lieut. Col. James M. Shanklin.
 88th Indiana:
 Col. George Humphrey.
 Lieut. Col. Cyrus E. Briant.
- 15th Kentucky:
 Col. James B. Foruan.
 Lieut. Col. Joseph R. Snider.
- 3d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Orris A. Lawson.

Third (late Twenty-eighth) Brigade.

Col. JOHN C. STARKWEATHER.

- 24th Illinois, Col. Geza Mihalotzy.
 79th Pennsylvania, Col. Henry A. Hambright.
 1st Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. George B. Bingham.
 21st Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Harrison C. Hobart.

Fourth Brigade.

Lieut. Col. OLIVER L. SHEPHERD.

- 15th United States, 1st Battalion:
 Maj. John H. King.
 Capt. Jesse Fulmer.
- 16th United States, 1st Battalion, and Company B, 2d Battalion:
 Maj. Adam J. Slemmer.
 Capt. R. E. A. Crofton.
- 18th United States, 1st Battalion, and Companies A and D, 3d Battalion, Maj. James N. Caldwell.
- 18th United States, 2d Battalion, and Companies B, C, E, and F, 3d Battalion,
 Maj. Frederick Townsend.
- 19th United States, 1st Battalion:
 Maj. Stephen D. Carpenter.
 Capt. James B. Mulligan.

Artillery.†

Capt. CYRUS O. LOOMIS.

Kentucky, Battery A, Capt. David C. Stone.
 1st Michigan, Battery A, Lieut. George W. Van Pelt.
 5th United States, Battery H, Lieut. Francis L. Guenther.

Cavalry.

2d Kentucky (six companies), Maj. Thomas P. Nicholas.

* Battery C was attached to the Third Brigade, Fourth Indiana to the First Brigade, and Battery G to the Second Brigade.

† Battery A, Kentucky, was attached to the Third Brigade; Battery A, First Michigan, to the Second Brigade, and Battery H, Fifth United States, to the Fourth Brigade.

Return of casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
Col. WILLIAM P. CARLIN.							
21st Illinois	2	55	7	180	59		303
38th Illinois	2	32	5	104	84		177
101st Ohio	1	19	5	121	96		212
15th Wisconsin	2	13	5	65	1	33	119
Minnesota Light Artillery, 2d Battery		3	1	5		1	10
Total Second Brigade	7	122	23	475	1	193	821
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. WILLIAM E. WOODRUFF.							
Staff			1				1
25th Illinois	1	15	3	72	5		96
35th Illinois		10	2	49	25		86
81st Indiana	1	4	2	46	1	15	60
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 8th Battery	1			4		1	6
Total Third Brigade	3	29	8	171	1	46	258
Total First Division	11	176	40	785	2	400	1,414
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. RICHARD W. JOHNSON.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
(1.) Brig. Gen. AUGUST WILlich.*							
(2.) Col. WILLIAM WALLACE.							
(3.) Col. WILLIAM H. GIBSON.							
Staff			1				1
80th Illinois	1	9	1	45	94		150
32d Indiana		12		40	115		167
39th Indiana		30	3	118	2	229	380
15th Ohio		17	2	68	1	127	215
49th Ohio	2	18	0	88		108	222
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery A		1		4		24	29
Total First Brigade	3	87	12	361	4	697	1,164
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
(1.) Brig. Gen. EDWARD N. KIRK.†							
(2.) Col. JOSEPH B. DODGE.							
Staff			1				1
34th Illinois	2	19	2	98	2	72	195
79th Illinois	1	23	3	68	3	121	219
29th Indiana	1	14	2	60	1	51	135
30th Indiana	1	30	2	108	2	70	213
77th Pennsylvania	1	4	1	28	2	28	64
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery E		3		5	2	22	32
Total Second Brigade	6	93	11	373	12	364	859
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
Col. PHILEMON P. BALDWIN							
6th Indiana		17		50	1	30	104
5th Kentucky	1	18	7	73		26	125
1st Ohio		8	1	46		81	136

* Wounded and captured December 31.

† Wounded December 31.

Return of casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
<i>Third Brigade—Continued.</i>							
93d Ohio		12	3	45		64	124
Indiana Light Artillery, 5th Battery		3	1	18		1	23
Total Third Brigade	1	58	12	232	1	208	512
<i>Cavalry.</i>							
3d Indiana, Companies G, H, I, and K							
Total Second Division	10	242	35	972	17	1,284	2,560
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. PHILIP H. SHERRIDAN.							
<i>First Brigade.</i>							
(1.) Brig. Gen. JOSHUA W. SILL.*							
(2.) Col. NICHOLAS GREUSEL.							
Staff	1		1				2
36th Illinois	1	45	7	144	2	13	212
88th Illinois	1	13	2	48		48	112
21st Michigan		18	7	82		36	143
24th Wisconsin		19	2	55		98	174
Indiana Light Artillery, 4th Battery		6		17		3	26
Total First Brigade	3	101	19	346	2	198	669
<i>Second Brigade.</i>							
(1.) Col. FREDERICK SCHAEFER.*							
(2.) Lieut. Col. BERNARD LAIBOLDT.							
Staff	1						1
44th Illinois	1	28	5	104		17	155
73d Illinois	1	15	3	61	1	7	88
2d Missouri		7		49	1	14	62
15th Missouri	3	9	4	51		5	72
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery G	1	5		13		1	20
Total Second Brigade	7	64	12	269	2	44	389
<i>Third Brigade.</i>							
(1.) Col. GEORGE W. ROBERTS.*							
(2.) Col. LUTHER P. BRADLEY.							
Staff	1						1
22d Illinois		21	7	109	2	54	193
37th Illinois	1	8	2	67		25	103
42d Illinois	1	18		96	1	45	161
51st Illinois	1	6	4	27		9	57
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery C		5	2	19		25	51
Total Third Brigade	4	58	15	328	3	158	566
Total Third Division	14	223	46	943	7	400	1,633
Total Right Wing	85	641	121	2,700	26	2,084	5,697
CENTER.							
Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS.							
Staff and escort	1		1				2

* Killed December 31.

Stone's River; also a list of the animals, means of transportation, and other property captured from the enemy and picked up on the field and at Murfreesborough, as reported by the quartermasters of the several divisions named. A large number of the wagons that were partially burned by the enemy have been recovered and turned into the repair shops. Some wagons and a large number of animals reported as lost have been picked up by the several regiments, and will be taken up and accounted for by the quartermasters in their monthly returns, so that the actual loss is much less than appears by the annexed statement.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. TAYLOR,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Cumberland.

Statement of public animals and means of transportation captured by the enemy, killed in battle, and lost and destroyed from December 26, 1862, until January 16, 1863.

Command.	Wagons.	Ambulances.	Harness, sets.	Horses.				Mules.	Animals.
				Draught.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Total.		
RIGHT WING.									
Headquarters	10	1	60					60	60
FIRST DIVISION.									
Headquarters			3	7		1	8	5	13
Ammunition and supply train	25		204	4		3	7	204	211
First Brigade.									
Headquarters			4	3		1	4		4
22d Indiana	1		6			2	5		7
59th Illinois	3	1	12			2	11		13
74th Illinois	2		12				12		12
75th Illinois	1		6				12		12
5th Wisconsin Battery	2		30		21		21		33
Second Brigade.									
Headquarters			24			1	1	24	25
21st Illinois	4		13				13		13
38th Illinois			14	1			15		16
15th Wisconsin	2	1	28	3			3	25	28
101st Ohio	4		2						
3d Minnesota Battery					13		13		13
Third Brigade.									
Headquarters						4	4	1	5
25th Illinois	1		6			1	1	6	7
35th Illinois	1		6			4	4	6	10
81st Indiana	2		10	4		1	5	6	11
8th Wisconsin Battery			8		18		18		18
36th Illinois Cavalry, Company B						3	3		3
2d Kentucky Cavalry, Company G						7	7		7
SECOND DIVISION.									
3d Indiana Cavalry		1				30	30		30
Supply train	3		18					18	18
Ammunition train	2		12					12	12

Statement of public animals and means of transportation captured by the enemy, killed in battle, lost and destroyed, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Wagons.	Ambulances.	Harness, sets.	Horses.				Mules.	Animals.
				Draught.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Total.		
First Brigade.									
15th Ohio		1	5	4			4	1	6
49th Ohio		2	4						
32d Indiana		1		1			1	1	2
89th Indiana	1	1	4	4			4		4
89th Illinois		2	2	2			2		2
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery A		1	30		62		62		62
Second Brigade.									
Headquarters						7	7	7	14
34th Illinois				1			1		1
79th Illinois	1			2			2	1	3
29th Indiana	1	1	2	2			2	4	6
30th Indiana			1					2	2
77th Pennsylvania				2			2		2
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery E			82	7	75		82	6	88
Third Brigade.									
Headquarters	1		6				5	6	6
93d Ohio		1	4	5			1	6	5
5th Kentucky (Louisville Legion)	1		6	1			1	6	7
6th Indiana		1	6	1			1	6	7
5th Indiana Battery			13		24		24		24
THIRD DIVISION.									
Headquarters ammunition and supply train	58		348					348	348
First Brigade.									
36th Illinois	1		6				2	6	6
88th Illinois	2	1	14	2			2	12	14
24th Wisconsin	1		6				1	1	1
4th Indiana Battery	1	1	8	2	43		45	6	51
Second Brigade.									
Headquarters	1		6					6	6
2d Missouri	1		4					4	4
15th Missouri									
44th Illinois									
73d Illinois	1		6					6	6
1st Missouri Artillery, Battery G	1		6		37		37	6	43
Third Brigade.									
Headquarters	1		6					6	6
22d Illinois	1		6					6	6
27th Illinois	2	2	16					16	16
42d Illinois	1	2	8					8	8
51st Illinois	2	1	14	18			18	18	36
1st Illinois Artillery, Battery C	1		8		85		85	8	93
CENTER.									
FIRST DIVISION.									
Second Brigade.									
3d Ohio	1							4	4
88th Indiana	1		4	1			1		1
1st Michigan Battery				10			10		10
Fourth Brigade.									
Headquarters				1			1		1
1st Battalion, 18th Infantry, U. S.			2					10	10
2d Battalion, 18th Infantry, U. S.		1	2					2	2
5th U. S. Artillery [Battery H]				15			15		15

No. 8.

Report of Capt. Jesse Merrill, Chief Signal Officer.

HDQRS. SIGNAL CORPS, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Murfreesborough, January 7, 1863.

MAJOR: We left Nashville on Friday, December 26, in company with the advancing army, and kept well up to the front until Monday, when the troops were pushed vigorously forward, about 11 miles from where we then were, to the place which was afterward the battle-field, the west side of one fork of Stone's River. We kept communication with two columns of the advancing troops, but, as they afterward merged into one, one of the lines was abandoned. The one kept up was with General Crittenden, commanding left wing; the one abandoned, with Negley's division of center, which came in on Crittenden's right, on the same road on which we were.

The right wing of the army, under McCook, consisting of three divisions, marched on a road about 6 miles to our right. We used all our energies in trying to get communication with him, but failed, the intervening country being almost level, and a dense wood.

On Monday night I accompanied Generals Rosecrans and Thomas to the front. Communication was kept from the front to the rear during the night. A copy of the messages sent will be forwarded as soon as the reports are received. On Tuesday we communicated between Generals Rosecrans and Thomas. McCook was then about 10 miles to the right in the woods.

Crittenden's headquarters were beside those of Rosecrans. The skirmishing during the afternoon was very severe. At daylight on Wednesday morning loud reports of artillery and musketry in rapid succession were heard on the right, and at almost the same time an attack was made on the front center. Between 8 and 9 o'clock McCook's line of battle was broken, and his division separated, and, straggling, rushed through the woods to the Murfreesborough pike, 2 miles from their original position. Another line was formed parallel with the pike, and here the enemy were successfully resisted, both on the right and in front. They were pressing us heavily, though, and when the sun went down, and the din of battle and the roar of artillery ceased, all seemed relieved.

Signals could not be used to any advantage on that field; woods and clumps of trees were all around us. Even if this had not been so, it would have been impossible to use them, for General Rosecrans was constantly riding over the field, and other generals seemed equally active. At no one time, and I rode with him during most of the day, do I remember of his having been one-half hour at the same place. The result of this day's fight was, our right wing driven 2 miles, with a loss of thirty pieces of artillery, and a large number of wounded and prisoners, and thousands of stragglers, who were rushing to the rear, and could hardly be driven back to their places in the ranks. On Thursday both armies lay quiet, seemingly worn out by the contest of the previous day. To us it was a day of terrible suspense. On Friday afternoon all our available force was massed on the left, to attack the enemy's right. Happily for us, they attacked us just when we were about to move on them, and they were driven back with great loss and in much disorder. On Saturday evening we again attacked them, and drove them from a strong position. On Sunday morning they had with-

drawn their forces across the river, and they began to evacuate this place. The officers of the corps rendered all the assistance they could; the movements of the enemy were watched closely, though but little could be seen of them. Some of them were efficient as aides-de-camp to the generals to whom they were assigned.

I will claim your indulgence for this report, as it has been written under very unfavorable circumstances, and in great haste.

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

JESSE MERRILL,

Captain in Charge of Signal Corps, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Maj. ALBERT J. MYER,

Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

No. 9.

Report of Col. James Barnett, First Ohio Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., February 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the general commanding, a summary from the reports of the batteries of this department, of their position, &c., at the late battle of Stone's River.

Right wing, Second Division, composed of the following batteries: Battery A, First Ohio Artillery, Lieutenant Belding commanding, attached to General Willich's brigade; Battery E, First Ohio Artillery, Captain Edgerton, attached to Colonel Kirk's brigade; Fifth Indiana, Captain Simonson, attached to Colonel Buckley's brigade, having the following guns: Nine James rifles, three 6-pounder smooth-bore, two 12-pounder howitzers, two 10-pounder Parrotts, and two 12-pounder light field guns.

On the evening of December 30, Battery A was placed in position in the rear of the brigade, on the extreme right of the right wing, with one section, the other two sections fronting the rear, horses unhitched, but not unharnessed.

At daybreak the horses were sent to water, with the precaution to return at the least alarm; firing commenced; teams returned quickly and hitched. The brigade falling back very fast, the battery retired to a slight eminence in the rear, but the enemy having got so far to the right that the guns were under a cross-fire. Near this point three guns were taken by the enemy. Two other pieces were taken rapidly to the rear, one gun, having horses remaining, was served with effect as opportunity was offered, firing about four rounds at each unlimbering. Upon reaching the Murfreesborough pike, this gun was put in position with Captain Simonson's battery, where about ten rounds were fired. Upon being ordered to return, one wheel-driver and two horses being killed while limbering up, the piece was temporarily abandoned, but was brought off by the Louisville Legion with prolonge attached. This battery the next day was held in position, with two guns, near the Murfreesborough pike, in reserve, where it remained until ordered forward across the river.

Company E, First Ohio Artillery, Captain Edgerton, was posted, on

the night of December 30, on the extreme right and in front of Battery A, in position to guard a country road, horses harnessed all night.

At daylight of the 31st, horses were sent to water; at the firing of the pickets, horses were hitched in, or at least one-half, and others immediately returned. Two shells were thrown in the direction of the enemy, still invisible, and, as they appeared, six rounds of canister were thrown with great effect. The vigorous attack of the enemy in front and flank, and the loss of many horses, rendered it necessary to abandon the battery, after, however, a determined resistance, 2 cannoneers being bayoneted at the guns. Captain Edgerton and Lieutenant Berwick were captured.

The Fifth Indiana Battery, Captain Simonson, was first put in position on the morning of the 31st about one-half mile to the right of the Six-Mile pike, upon which the right wing advanced upon an open field, with the battery fronting to the west. Here the right section was temporarily detailed, by order of Colonel Baldwin, and ordered to the left and front about 400 yards. From this position the battery fell back with the division, and was ordered, by Brigadier-General Johnson, to take another position on the crest, about 200 yards to the right of the Murfreesborough pike and near to the right of Major-General Rousseau's division, which position it retained until ordered to retire.

The next ground taken was in the open space to the left, and about 25 yards from the railroad, where it remained until about sunset, when General Johnson ordered the battery to the left of his division, about 185 yards to the right of the Murfreesborough pike, opposite the headquarters of Major-General Rousseau, where it remained until ordered to cross Stone's River, January 5. The battery lost two guns.

The artillery of the First Division is composed of the following batteries, and had the following guns: Fifth Wisconsin, Captain Pinney, attached to Colonel Post's brigade; Second Minnesota, Captain Hotchkiss, attached to Colonel Carlin's brigade; Eighth Wisconsin, Captain Carpenter, attached to Colonel Woodruff's brigade. Four 10-pounder Parrotts, eight 6-pounder smooth-bore, four 12-pounder howitzers. Captain Pinney's battery, which, with his brigade, was on the extreme right of the army, on the 30th, after driving the enemy, to enable the skirmishers to advance to the open fields in front, took position, with horses in harness, for the night. After dark, two brigades of the Second Division took position on the right.

On the morning of the 31st, upon the falling back of these two brigades, the battery changed front to the right, to meet the enemy rapidly approaching by the right and rear, supported by the Fifty-ninth Illinois and posted in a corn-field, where they opened fire with canister, checking temporarily the advance of the enemy. However, being unopposed on the right, the position became untenable, and the battery was withdrawn, leaving Captain Pinney dangerously wounded, with the loss of some 18 horses and one gun. The balance of the battery was dragged to the rear by the assistance of the Fifty-ninth Illinois. Near the Nashville pike it was charged upon by cavalry, who were driven off by the Fourth Cavalry Regiment, and took position behind Overall's Creek, on a hill to the right of the pike, where they remained all night.

The next morning their position was on the left of the pike, where breastworks were thrown up in a position to enfilade the enemy's lines. At this point a rebel battery, opening, was soon silenced by a few Parrott shots.

In the afternoon of the next day the battery, with its brigade, was

ordered to cross the Stone's River, where it was put into position, throwing up breastworks, and where it remained until 2 o'clock on the morning of January 4, when it recrossed the river, taking its former position on the right, where it remained until January 6, 1863.

The Second Minnesota Battery, Captain Hotchkiss, moved on the 30th with its brigade to the right of the Wilkinson pike until the withdrawal of skirmishers, when the battery opened with canister and spherical case with effect. When the first line of the brigade had arrived at the point about 180 yards from the house of Mrs. William Smith, two batteries, one about 100 yards west of the house and another on the east of the house, 250 yards distant, opened fire on the Twenty-first Illinois and Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteers. These batteries were soon silenced, but another to the right, about 500 yards, enfilading the brigade, was driven off by a well directed fire from this battery.

Before daylight on the morning of the 31st, the battery was retired 200 yards, soon after which the brigade was vigorously attacked and obliged to fall back across the open fields, and entered a wood about 200 yards east of Griscom's house, when several rounds were fired with destructive effect.

The command was again retired about 1 mile, and went into position in the edge of a cedar grove, from whence it again retired to the railroad. The next position was near the Nashville pike, 4 miles from Murfreesborough.

On January 2, under order of Major-General Rosecrans, the brigade and battery were sent to the left, crossing Stone's River at the ford, relieving Colonel Hazen, where they remained until January 4.

The Eighth Wisconsin Battery, Captain Carpenter, at about 11 o'clock, December 30, was posted on the edge of a cotton-field, in front of a wood running parallel with the pike, facing southeast, placed in the interval between General Sill's right and the left of its (Colonel Woodruff's) brigade.

At about 3 o'clock the command was moved forward, with heavy skirmishing. The right of the brigade, being well advanced, was halted, and remained until support should come up. The battery was placed at the angle of the fence, to protect the right and front, when it received a heavy fire, occasionally replying with shell, until toward night, when the enemy opened a heavy artillery fire on the right of Carlin's brigade, which was silenced in handsome style in five minutes. Colonel Carlin's brigade being attacked at about the same time, this battery again opened with such effect as to effectually check the attack.

The enemy on the morning of the 31st made their attack in five lines, the battery opening a full fire of canister with terrific effect. After a determined resistance, being ordered back, several ineffectual attempts were made to get into position, but, owing to the general stampede, no stand could be made until they reached the Murfreesborough pike, where they remained until Friday; being then ordered to the left, crossed the ford, and went into position on the extreme left, about 2 miles from the ford.

On Saturday, January 3, the battery changed position again to the right, where it remained until ordered to Murfreesborough.

The batteries of the Third Division are as follows: Battery G, First Missouri, Captain Hescocock, attached to Colonel Schaefer's (Second) brigade; Battery C, First Illinois, Captain Houghtaling, attached to Colonel Roberts' (Third) brigade; Fourth Indiana Battery, Captain Bush, attached to General Sill's (First) brigade, with the following guns: Two

10-pounder Parrotts, four 12-pounder light field guns, two James rifles, six 6-pounder smooth-bore, and four 12-pounder howitzers.

Battery G, First Missouri, Captain Hescoek, moved on the morning of the 30th, at 7 a. m., with its brigade, on the right and rear of the division, to the right of the Wilkinson pike, having Bush's battery on the left. Toward evening, Bush moving to the front, Captain Hescoek took his place. The three batteries of the division concentrated their fire upon the enemy's batteries, silencing their fire.

In the morning this battery and Captain Houghtaling's opened a heavy fire upon the enemy, who were engaging Generals Sill's and Davis' commands, until the enemy, who were pursuing General Johnson's command, gained their rear, when they moved to the front, to the position first held by the enemy, and then took position on the north side of the road, sending one section to re-enforce Captain Bush, engaging the enemy hotly until their ammunition was expended, when they retired through the cedars with the division. After gaining the open field, their guns were brought into action and fired until all the ammunition was expended.

About 3 o'clock, January 1, they took a position south of the Murfreesborough pike, and were not further engaged.

Battery C, First Illinois, Captain Houghtaling, on the 30th moved on the left of Captain Bush, and next to the Wilkinson pike, south side; opened fire, in concert with other batteries of the division, at the enemy in front.

On the 31st, at the falling back of General Johnson, this battery took position on the right of the pike, just in the edge of the timber, supported by Colonel Roberts' brigade, where he remained until all of his horses were killed and ammunition expended, when he was forced to abandon his guns, falling back and assisting at the guns of the other batteries of the division.

The Fourth Indiana Battery, Captain Bush, on the afternoon of the 30th, being on the right of Captain Houghtaling, moved his battery to the front and opened fire on the enemy at short range, with the other batteries, driving back the enemy. During the night the captain moved to a more commanding position.

On the 31st, the battle opened with this division by an attempt to capture this battery, which was gallantly defended by General Sill, when this brave officer fell between the guns. The battery fell back with the other batteries of the division, and took position on the north of the pike, sending one section, with Lieutenant Flansburg, to re-enforce Captain Houghtaling; one Parrott section, with Lieutenant Taliaferro, was, at this time, sent to Captain Houghtaling, assisted by Captain Hescoek, when, after a very warm resistance, and ammunition failing, the battery was compelled to retire, with the loss of two of its guns left in the cedars. The next position taken was on the south of the Murfreesborough pike, with the division.

Center.—The artillery of the First Division consists of the following batteries: Captain Stone, First Kentucky Battery; Lieutenant Van Pelt, First Michigan Battery; Company H, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Guenther, with the following guns: Ten 10-pounder Parrotts, two James rifles, two 6-pounder smooth-bore, and four 12-pounder light field guns.

Captain Stone's First Kentucky Battery was not ordered into position until January 1, when it was posted on the right of the Murfreesborough pike, directly in front of the log-house, one section being stationed

in the woods, about 100 yards distant. The battery afterward moved to the front edge of the woods, in rear of the center of the brigade to which it was attached. At night it relieved Lieutenant Parsons' battery, which was stationed outside and in front of the woods, commanding the corn-fields and woods to the right and front, in which position it remained until January 3. At 4 p. m. relieved Captain Cox's half battery, which was about 50 yards to the left, posting a half battery in its place at night; shelled the fields and woods from both points; was not further engaged.

The First Michigan Battery, Lieutenant Van Pelt, took position on the morning of the 31st on the left of the pike, 3 miles from Murfreesborough, where they remained during the day, serving their guns with effect; were relieved on the 1st of January, and took position about half a mile in rear of front line of battle.

On January 2 moved a few hundred yards to the front, and took position on the right of the pike, remaining at this point through the day. On Saturday morning the battery moved to the front, behind earthworks, immediately beyond the pike, fronting the position occupied on Wednesday, remaining there all day and night, shelling the woods at sundown.

On the morning of the 31st, Company H, Fifth Artillery, Lieutenant Guenther, moved through the cedars to the left of the pike with its brigade, but was returned, owing to the impracticability of operating in the woods, and took position in the open ground in time to check a rebel advance. From the cedars it then moved to a position on the rise of ground on the opposite side of the pike. On the appearance of the enemy at close range, a heavy fire with canister shot was opened on them with such effect that they were driven back to the woods in disorder. The battery held this position until the morning of January 1, when it was moved some distance to the rear, and, after several changes of front, was ordered with the brigade to a point on the Murfreesborough pike, beyond Stewart's Creek. This order being countermanded, the battery encamped near its old point.

On the morning of January 3 fire was opened on a battery of the enemy which was annoying our troops, resulting in driving it from its position. During the forenoon the brigade and battery moved forward and occupied rifle-pits and epaulements which had been constructed for them. At dusk the battery opened fire with shell and spherical case shot on the enemy, concealed in the woods and buildings and behind breastworks, &c., which, being followed by infantry, drove them from their position. The battery remained in position during the following day, and on the morning of the 5th removed to Murfreesborough.

The batteries of the Second Division, Brigadier-General Negley, are as follows: Company M, First Ohio, Captain Schultz; Company G, First Ohio Artillery, Lieutenant Marshall; Company M, First Kentucky [Second Kentucky Battery], Lieutenant Ellsworth, with the following guns: Two 12-pounder Wiard steel guns, two 6-pounder Wiard, four 12-pounder howitzers, two James rifles, one 6-pounder smooth-bore, and two 16-pounder Parrotts. The three batteries of this division were posted with the division on a slope of the west bank of Stone's River, in advance, but joining the right, of General Crittenden's line, with General Sheridan on their right; Captain Schultz on the right of Battery G, First Ohio, and Battery M, First Kentucky [Second Kentucky Battery], on the left. The batteries opened fire on the enemy and drove them, holding the position during the day and night.

On the 31st, these batteries, after holding their position under a murderous fire for four hours, having a large proportion of their horses killed, and being out of ammunition, were compelled to retire with the loss of six guns in getting through the cedars.

On January 1, Company M was posted on the left side of the railroad; changed position about 1 o'clock to the right of Murfreesborough pike, where it remained until night.

On January 2, these batteries were posted on the hill at the ford of Stone's River, to resist the attack on the left, which proved successful.

Left Wing.—The batteries of the left wing are the following: Company M, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Parsons; Company H, Fourth Artillery, Lieutenant Throckmorton; Company B, First Ohio Artillery, Captain Standart, attached to the Second Division; Tenth Indiana, Captain Cox; Eighth Indiana, Lieutenant Estep; Sixth Ohio, Captain Bradley, attached to the First Division; Seventh Indiana Battery, Captain Swallow; Third Wisconsin, Lieutenant Livingston; Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania [Battery B, Pennsylvania Light Artillery], Lieutenant Stevens, attached to the Third Division, with the following guns: Four 3-inch rifles, ten 12-pounder howitzers, six James rifles, twelve 6-pounder smooth-bores, and sixteen 10-pounder Parrotts.

The first position taken by Batteries H and M, under command of Lieutenant Parsons, was just to the right of the Murfreesborough pike, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Murfreesborough. During the morning they retired for ammunition, and took a second position between the railroad and pike, and, after firing away all their ammunition, they again retired. On January 2 they were moved to the front, and soon after took position at the hill near the ford, and participated in repulsing the enemy from our left.

Company B, First Ohio Artillery, Captain Standart, on the 31st was posted on the right of Lieutenant Parsons. After firing away his ammunition, he retired for the day. On the 2d he was put in position on the hill on the right of the pike, commanding the corn-field occupied by Stokes' battery the day before. Being under a very heavy cannonading, three pieces were retired to a position under cover, in reserve, to the left of the pike. These three guns were, in the afternoon, moved to the left, to resist the attack of the enemy.

Company F, First Ohio, Captain Cockerill, on the 31st, was placed in position on the left of Parsons' battery, and on the right of the pike; but during the morning retired and took position on the left of the railroad and about 400 yards from it, which position they held until the attack on the left, to which point Lieutenant Osburn moved four pieces, the captain having been wounded.

Captain Bradley, on the morning of the 31st, moved, with Colonel Harker's brigade in its advance, to check the enemy on the right, and held with it its position through the day. On the 2d he held a position on commanding ground near to the right of the railroad. When the attack was made on the left, he changed front to fire to the left.

The Seventh Indiana Battery, Captain Swallow, on the 31st, went into battery a short distance to the right of the pike, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Murfreesborough, and in the afternoon moved to the left of the railroad, going into battery on the right of Cockerill's battery. On the 2d this battery also was placed on the high ground to resist the enemy's attack at the ford.

The Eighth Indiana Battery, Lieutenant Estep, was placed on the opposite side of the pike (left) and rear of Captain Swallow's battery.

On the 2d, having suffered severely from the enemy's artillery in the morning, he retired to repair damages, and, when the attack was made on the left, massed with the other batteries on the hill at the ford.

The Tenth Indiana Battery, Captain Cox, was placed in position in front and on the left of the railroad, which he maintained on the 31st and afterward. The Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Battery [Battery B, Pennsylvania Light Artillery], Lieutenant Stevens, was posted on the left and facing the pike, 3 miles from Murfreesborough, when the enemy appeared. As they fell back he moved forward, crossing the pike, taking position on the ridge, changing several times.

On the 2d he changed front to fire to the left, and opened fire when the attack was made in that direction.

The Third Wisconsin Battery, Lieutenant Livingston, was commanding the ford on the 31st. They afterward moved across the river at the ford. When the attack was made on the 2d, they recrossed and took position on the hill in line with the other batteries of the corps.

The Board of Trade Battery, Captain Stokes, attached to the Pioneer Brigade, consisting of four 6-pounders, smooth-bore, and two James rifles, moved, on the 31st, promptly to the front and right of the pike, serving canister with effect. They afterward moved still farther to the front, holding a good position, commanding a corn-field and the wood beyond. After having held the position thirty-six hours, the battery was ordered to the rear.

On the 2d, this battery was again put in position with the batteries to resist the attack from the left, and opened, with the artillery force massed at that point, a destructive fire, causing the enemy to retire. The losses in *matériel* and *personnel* I had the honor to report immediately after the battle.

The many gallant actions of battery officers and men are named by their immediate commanders in their reports, to which I respectfully refer for the details of their action. The practice of the batteries was good, and the precaution of the general commanding to fire low and be sparing of ammunition was heeded. Owing to the nature of the country, the loss of the guns was unavoidable, as in falling back on the right the horses could not be under cover, and the thick cedar thickets prevented the guns being brought off by hand.

Six guns, 3 caissons, 3 damaged forges, and 2 battery wagons were captured from the enemy, or recaptured; also 5,451 muskets, with bayonets, scabbards, &c.

The whole number of men engaged in serving the batteries was 86 commissioned officers and 2,760 non-commissioned officers and privates.

I remain, colonel, your obedient servant,

JAMES BARNETT,
Colonel and Chief of Artillery.

Lieut. Col. C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

Report of loss sustained by the batteries of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

Designation of battery.	Name of commanding officer.	Officers.			Enlisted men.			Guns.			Horses.			Harness.		Battery wagons.		Forge.		Number of rounds expended.
		Killed.	Wounded.	Captured.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured and missing.	Captured.	Disabled.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured and missing.	Sets of lead.	Sets of wheel.	Lost.	Disabled.	Lost.	Disabled.		
Battery E, 1st Ohio Artillery.	Captain Edgarton	2	2	0	5	20	0	0	75	28	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	7		
Battery A, 1st Ohio Artillery	Lieutenant Belding				5	23	2	1	78	22	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	25		
5th Indiana Battery	Captain Simonsen				2	19	2	0	14									113		
Battery G, 1st Missouri Artillery	Captain Hescok				2	7	2	0	20	17								114		
Battery C, 1st Illinois Artillery	Captain Houghaling	1	1	1	6	20	2	0	80	15								154		
4th Indiana Battery	Captain Bush Hill	4	1	1	6	17	3	0	17	10								160		
5th Wisconsin Battery	Lieutenant Hill	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	21	6	3							178		
8th Wisconsin Battery	Lieutenant Shiles	1	1	1	4	1	2	0	18	4	2							375		
1st Michigan Battery	Captain Hochstetler	1	1	1	3	5	2	0	13	1	1							500		
1st Kentucky Battery	Captain Van Pelt				1	11	1	0	5	6	2							897		
Battery H, 5th U. S. Artillery	Lieutenant Guenther				1	1	2	0	3	4								110		
Battery Michigan Artillery	Lieutenant Guenther				1	1	1	0	3	4								170		
Battery M, 1st Ohio Artillery	Captain Church	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	9	12								558		
Battery G, 1st Ohio Artillery	Captain Schultz				4	8	3	4	34	34	12							750		
Howett's Kentucky Battery	Lieutenant Marshall				2	3	1	1	28	14	5							531		
Batteries H and M, 4th U. S. Artillery	Lieutenant Nell				3	13	3	0	21	20								1,610		
7th Indiana Battery	Captain Standart				4	2	0	0	20	4								2,289		
Battery F, 1st Ohio Artillery	Lieutenant Parsons	1	1	1	2	12	1	0	9	24								406		
3d Wisconsin Battery	Captain Swallow				2	7	0	0	7	7								406		
26th Pennsylvania Battery	Lieutenant Livingston				1	4	0	0	72	14								1,850		
10th Indiana Battery	Captain Livingston				1	4	0	0	7	7								1,442		
8th Indiana Battery	Captain Coates				1	6	0	0	15	15								871		
6th Ohio Battery	Captain Estep	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	16	5								500		
Board of Trade Battery	Captain Bradley				3	8	1	0	3	3								1,460		
Total		2	9	3	61	195	103	28	1	569	60	66	83	36	3	1	5	1	20,307	

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES BARNETT,
Colonel and Chief of Artillery.

No. 10.

Report of Capt. James St. Clair Morton, U. S. Engineers, commanding Pioneer Brigade.

HQRS. PIONEER BRIGADE, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp, 3 miles north of Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 5, 1863.

MAJOR: According to your order, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken in the late battle by my brigade, which is composed of three battalions of Pioneers and Stokes' (Chicago Board of Trade) battery:

On the march hither from Nashville, my brigade constructed two bridges over Stewart's Creek between the hours of 4 p. m. and 4 a. m. December 29 and 30, arriving here on the 30th.

On the morning of the 31st, the brigade was engaged in improving the fords of Stone's River, in which the right battalion sustained the fire of some rebel cavalry, when I was ordered to take position in the line of battle, and formed my brigade, by the orders of the commanding general in person, fronting toward the right, where the enemy appeared on a rise of ground in front of us, from which they had driven one of our batteries. I immediately opened fire with canister from Stokes' battery and drove them back. I then, by order of the commanding general in person, advanced to the said rise, and held it under the fire of three rebel batteries. I supported the battery by the First Battalion of Pioneers on the left, posted in a thicket, and by the Third Battalion on the right. The Second Battalion was placed in a wood still farther to the right.

Shortly after I had formed my line, the enemy appeared across the field, preparing to charge upon some of our troops, who were retiring, but had been rallied by the commanding general. I opened fire upon these from Stokes' battery, which played over the head of the commanding general and our troops, and arrested their advance. My right battalion was soon after attacked, the object of the enemy being to penetrate through the line under cover of the woods. Said battalion changed front so as to obtain a flanking fire, and by a single volley repulsed the enemy, composed of the Eleventh and Fourteenth Texas Regiments. In this the battalion was aided by the Seventy-ninth Indiana, which had rallied on its right.

Toward sundown, the enemy appearing on my left, I brought two sections of Stokes' battery to the left of my First Battalion, and repulsed a brigade of the enemy which attacked that battalion in the thicket. They left their dead within 50 paces of my line. In this affair both the battalion and the battery behaved very creditably.

The brigade slept on their arms the night of the 31st. Early on the 1st instant the enemy appeared on my left, apparently to advance through the gap between it and the pike. I changed my front and occupied the gap, and sustained and returned their volleys of musketry, playing upon them from the battery and preventing their advance beyond the edge of the woods. We held this position till after nightfall, when the brigade was relieved and formed in reserve.

On the morning of the 2d, part of the Pioneers were engaged in making road crossings over the railroad, when the enemy opened a cannonade, which reached our camp. I brought out Stokes' battery and returned the fire. The battalions advanced, supporting it under a fire of solid shot and shell. The cannonade having ceased, I received orders to fall

General summary of casualties of Right Wing—Continued.

Regiments.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
SECOND DIVISION—Continued.			
34th Illinois.....	18	100	118
5th Kentucky.....	18	80	98
Battery A, First Ohio Artillery.....	1	5	6
5th Indiana Battery.....	3	18	21
77th Pennsylvania.....	4	29	33
Total	216	952	1,168
THIRD DIVISION.			
36th Illinois.....	45	159	204
88th Illinois.....	15	55	70
24th Wisconsin.....	19	58	77
21st Michigan.....	18	84	102
43d Illinois.....	21	109	130
22d Illinois.....	25	88	113
51st Illinois.....	6	48	54
27th Illinois.....	8	55	63
73d Illinois.....	22	52	74
44th Illinois.....	6	34	40
15th Missouri.....	14	44	58
2d Missouri.....	2	22	24
4th Indiana Battery.....	5	16	21
1st Missouri Artillery, Company G.....	6	13	19
1st Illinois Artillery, Company C.....	5	20	25
Total	217	857	1,074
Aggregate	608	2,647	3,255

Respectfully forwarded.

C. McDERMONT,

Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, Medical Director of Right Wing.

A. McD. McCook,
Major-General, Commanding.

General summary of killed and wounded at the battle of Stone's River, near Murfreesborough, Tenn., from December 30, 1862, to January 3, 1863, of Right Wing, Fourteenth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland.

FIRST DIVISION.

(JOHN L. TRUD, medical director.)

Regiments.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
38th Illinois.....	34	110	144
22d Indiana.....	7	39	46
5th Wisconsin Battery.....	1	7	8
15th Wisconsin.....	15	72	87
74th Illinois.....	8	33	41
59th Illinois.....	7	43	50
35th Illinois.....	11	53	64
25th Illinois.....	16	79	95
2d Minnesota Battery.....	2	5	7
75th Illinois.....	2	22	24
81st Indiana.....	6	48	54
101st Ohio.....	18	125	143
21st Illinois*.....			
8th Wisconsin Battery.....	1	4	5
Total	128	640	768

* Not reported.

General summary of killed and wounded at the battle of Stone's River, &c.—Continued.

SECOND DIVISION.

(S. MARKS, medical director.)

Regiments.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
34th Illinois.....	18	100	118
77th Pennsylvania.....	4	28	32
79th Illinois.....	19	80	99
30th Indiana.....	29	100	129
6th Indiana.....	15	52	67
1st Ohio.....	8	38	46
93d Ohio.....	12	41	53
5th Kentucky.....	18	80	98
32d Indiana.....	12	8	20
39th Indiana.....	30	109	139
15th Ohio.....	17	106	123
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery A.....	1	5	6
89th Illinois.....	10	45	55
49th Ohio.....	16	96	112
5th Indiana Battery.....	3	18	21
Total	212	906	1,118

THIRD DIVISION.*

(D. J. GRIFFITHS, medical director.)

88th Illinois.....	15	55	70
21st Michigan.....	18	84	102
36th Illinois.....	45	159	204
27th Illinois.....	9	35	44
24th Wisconsin.....	19	58	77
51st Illinois.....	6	48	54
22d Illinois.....	25	88	113
42d Illinois.....	21	109	130
44th Illinois.....	6	34	40
73d Illinois.....	22	52	74
2d Missouri.....	2	22	24
15th Missouri.....	14	44	58
Total	202	788	990

General summary of Right Wing, Fourteenth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland (C. McDermont, medical director).

Divisions.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
First Division.....	128	640	768
Second Division.....	212	906	1,118
Third Division.....	202	788	990
Total	542	2,334	2,876

No. 17.

Report of Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HDQRS. 1ST DIVISION, RIGHT WING, 14TH ARMY CORPS,
January —, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the division under my command in the recent operations

* This division reports no batteries.

were marching and forming their lines, while the Sixth Indiana, in line of battle, occupied the fence at the head of this wood, and between it and the adjacent fields on the south. No further orders were given to the regiment, though twice asked for.

In the retreat, the First Ohio fell back from the second position in line of battle. When that event took place, and while the two regiments in the field were retreating back to their first position, I ordered and began a deployment of my skirmishers across the woods and extending from the left flank of these two regiments to the road on the east. While in the actual process of this movement, the colonel commanding the brigade intercepted it, and ordered the regiment to form in line of battle to the left flank of the two other regiments.

I ordered the skirmishers to rally on the right wing, which had not yet begun its deployment, and the colonel commanding the brigade then gave me orders, in person, to retreat. The regiment being still in line of battle, I ordered it to about-face, and to march in slow time. This order was executed for a little time in some regularity. The enemy poured into the woods and pressed on to our rear. The regiment, like the rest of the retreating troops, of course much increased its speed, so that by the time it passed out of the woods into the cotton-field to the northward the march had degenerated into a run.

At this point, and in the cotton-field, the men of my regiment suffered quite severely. Notwithstanding, however, the number of killed, wounded, and scattered, a small remnant of the Ninety-third Ohio was rallied with those of the division, and it may be from some other divisions, and formed in line of battle in the large woods, containing in all several hundred men.

This line was again faced to the front, and marched a short distance against the enemy, which by this time passed the cotton field, entered the woods, and were again flanking our right in very great force.

Another retreat having been ordered, this whole body of troops retreated once again, under the support of General Crittenden's wing.

No other event of special interest occurred in the regimental history of this day, except that several of its officers and many of its men, after being separated from the regiment, united themselves to other regiments, and fought gallantly during the subsequent conflict. Several of these men were thereby killed and wounded.

In a temporary absence from my regiment, in order to have two slight wounds looked at and dressed by a surgeon, the remnant of mine, with that of his regiment, was left with Major Stafford, of the First Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Upon rejoining my regiment, I received orders from Lieutenant-Colonel Michler, aide-de-camp of General Rosecrans, to form on the extreme right of the line of battle. This I did, and then rejoined the colonel commanding and what was left at that time of the brigade.

These little and trivial details seem to make a sufficient record of my regiment's share in these great proceedings. For a fuller statement of the various casualties to my command, I beg leave, respectfully, to refer to previous reports and this accompanying addendum.

Total number killed, as far as heard from, 12; total number wounded, as far as heard from, 45; total number missing up to date, 64.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES ANDERSON,

Commanding Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Colonel BALDWIN,

Commanding Third Brigade.

No. 50.

Report of Brig. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HDQES. THIRD DIV., RIGHT WING, FOURTEENTH A. C.,
Camp on Stone's River, Tenn., January 9, 1863.

MAJOR: In obedience to instructions from headquarters right wing, I have the honor to report the following as the operations of my division from December 26, 1862, to January 6, 1863:

On December 26, I moved from camp, near Nashville, on the Nolensville pike, in the direction of Nolensville. At the crossing of Mill Creek the enemy's cavalry made some resistance, but were soon routed, 1 lieutenant and 1 private of the enemy being captured.

On approaching Nolensville, I received a message from General Davis, who had arrived at Nolensville, via the Edmondson pike, that the enemy were in considerable force in his front, and requesting me to support him. On the arrival of the head of my division at Nolensville, General Davis advanced upon the enemy's position, about 2 miles south of that place, supported by my division. The enemy had here made a stand in a gap of the mountains; but, after a sharp conflict with General Davis' command, were routed and one piece of artillery captured.

On the next day (27th), I supported General Johnson's division in its advance on Triune, where the enemy were supposed to be in considerable force. The town was taken possession of after a slight resistance, the main portion of their forces having evacuated the place.

On December 28, I encamped at Triune.

On the 29th, I supported General Davis' division, which had the advance from Triune on Murfreesborough, encamping that night at Wilkinson's Cross-Roads, from which point there is a good turnpike to Murfreesborough.

On the next day (the 30th), I took the advance of the right wing on this turnpike toward Murfreesborough, General Stanley, with a regiment of cavalry, having been thrown in advance.

After arriving at a point about 3 miles from Murfreesborough, the enemy's infantry pickets were encountered and driven back, their numbers constantly increasing until I had arrived within about 2½ miles of Murfreesborough. At this point the resistance was so strong as to require two regiments to drive them. I was here directed by Major-General McCook to form my line of battle and place my artillery in position.

My line was formed on the right of the pike, and obliquely to it; four regiments to the front, with a second line of four regiments within short supporting distance in the rear, with a reserve of one brigade, in column of regiments, to the rear and opposite the center. General Davis was then ordered to close in and form on my right, the enemy all this time keeping up a heavy artillery and musketry fire upon my skirmishers.

The enemy continued to occupy, with their skirmishers, a heavy belt of timber to the right and front of my line, and across some open fields and near where the left of General Davis' division was intended to rest. General Davis was then directed by Major-General McCook to swing his division, and I was directed to swing my right brigade with it until our continuous line would front nearly due east. This would give us possession of the timber above alluded to, and which was occupied by the enemy's skirmishers in considerable force. This movement was successfully executed, after a stubborn resistance on the part of the