

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.

I must inform him that on the night of the 14th I received orders by telegraph from Major-General Rosecrans to send two regiments toward Clarksville, and then south to Cumberland River, to co-operate with General Negley in capturing or dispersing guerrillas. The command started at 3 o'clock a. m. on the 15th, and has not yet returned. When last heard from, it was about 2 miles from Cumberland River and 40 miles from this point. During the whole time they have been without tents or baggage and in the rain day and night, but in good spirits. Lieutenant-Colonel McKee, Fifteenth Wisconsin, commanding, had captured a considerable number of prisoners and provisions collected for the rebel army. I hope the command will be here to-day, and I shall march for Nashville to-morrow.

Hoping that the delay has occasioned no detriment to the public service,

Your obedient servant,

W. P. CARLIN,

Colonel Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EDGEFIELD JUNCTION,
November 20, 1862.

COLONEL: The expedition ordered out to co-operate with General Negley has just returned, having been out five days. Lieutenant-Colonel McKee, commanding, captured 46 guerrillas, about 100 small-arms, 18 horses, 20 mules. Nothing was seen or heard of General Negley's expedition. The expedition has marched 100 miles without tents, in the rain every day and night but one.

W. P. CARLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. J. P. GABESCHÉ.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. David McKee, Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry.

CAMP OF THE FIFTEENTH WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS,
Edgefield Junction, Tenn., November 21, 1862.

COLONEL: In obedience to your order of November [14], I left the camp of your brigade, at Edgefield Junction, on Sunday morning at 3.30 o'clock, with the command assigned to me, to wit: Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, Major Gilmer commanding; Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, Major Johnson commanding, and Lieutenant Reynolds, of Company B (cavalry), of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, with 10 men, and proceeded to reconnoiter the country in the direction of Clarksville.

I proceeded from Edgefield Junction, by way of Goodlettsville, to the junction of the Louisville and Springfield turnpikes, and thence up Manser's Creek, by way of Johnson's Mill and ——— pikes, on the ridge leading to the old Nashville and Clarksville road, at a point near the junction of the roads leading to Clarksville and Springfield, from

Nashville, by way of White's Creek; thence, on the old Clarksville road, down ——— Creek, past the residence of Dr. Bainbridge, to the Fountain settlement, and encamped the first night out at the Wells' Creek Meeting house, within 2 miles of Coopertown.

At daylight on the following morning I resumed the march, by way of Coopertown, and thence, turning to the left, I proceeded, on the Springfield and Charlotte road, a distance of about 12 miles, to the crossing of the Nashville and Turnersville road with that road, when the command was encamped for the night near the residence of Mr. James Bradley.

The next morning, at 6.30 o'clock, the march was resumed on the Springfield and Charlotte road, crossing the Nashville and Clarksville turnpike (it is not macadamized at this point) at the house of Mr. Williamson Gatewood, and thence to the crossing of the Cumberland River at Harpeth Shoals, a distance of about 13 miles by the route traveled. The road traveled on this route for a greater portion of the way is extremely bad, and, in some places, almost impassable, and entirely impracticable for the passage of artillery, except in cases of great emergency. The country through which we passed is tolerably well supplied with forage of all kinds.

The command returned from Harpeth Shoals, by way of the Charlotte and Springfield road, to Mr. Gatewood's, and thence, on the Nashville and Clarksville turnpike, to within sight of Nashville. The latter is a good road, and passable for all kinds of transportation and artillery.

On this expedition the command captured 47 prisoners, 18 horses, 20 mules, 3 wagons, and about 100 small-arms. The arms captured were principally of a worthless character, and, for want of transportation, were mostly broken up and destroyed, the best of them only being retained and brought into camp. I caused to be destroyed by fire one distillery and two dwelling-houses, and the outbuildings connected therewith, which were notoriously used as refuges for guerrilla parties. I also destroyed at and in the neighborhood of Harpeth Shoals several barrels of spirituous liquors and about 50 barrels of salt.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the officers and men of my command. They marched and encamped under almost incessant rains and in deep mud without murmur or complaint, and were always ready and anxious for effective service. Special notice is due to Major Gilmer, Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers; Major Johnson, Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, and Lieutenant Reynolds, of Company B (cavalry), Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, for the splendid manner in which their separate commands were managed and cared for. To Lieutenant Reynolds and the cavalymen under his command I am particularly indebted for their untiring activity in scouting the country, and for the capture of the greater number of prisoners. Lieutenant Ferriman, Thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, acting quartermaster for the command, and Adjutant Hauff, Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, performed their respective duties excellently, and deserve credit.

I attach hereto a list of prisoners taken, together with a statement of charges against them.

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

DAVID MCKEE,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Expedition.

Col. W. P. CARLIN,
Commanding Thirty-first Brigade.

the morning of the 26th ultimo, arriving at Springfield, Robertson County, Tennessee, at 3.30 p. m. of the same date. Immediately on arrival, pickets were thrown out on all avenues of approach to the town, and Company E, Capt. William L. Carter commanding, placed on duty as provost guards. Immediate search was made for subsistence stores, as contemplated by your orders, and flour, to the number of 1,143 barrels, found stored. Of this I immediately had loaded 249 barrels on the wagons then at hand, and parked them for the night close to my command, sending at the same time a courier forward for further supply of wagons.

Examinations made on the 27th resulted in the finding of one lot of 106 barrels of flour, another of 40 barrels, and three lots of bacon—say something more than 3 tons—for correct statement of which I would refer to reports of Lieutenant Hollister, acting brigade commissary.

On the evening of November 27, Lieutenant-Colonel Kell, commanding Second Ohio Volunteers, arrived with his regiment and wagon-train, and assumed command of the post. From that date two companies of my command were doing provost guard duty, two on picket duty, and the others escorting trains, or such other duties as were required by the demands of the expedition.

On Saturday, November 29, I proceeded, with four companies of my command, under Lieutenant-Colonel Kell, Second Ohio Volunteers, to the Logan Mills, situated on Red River, Kentucky, 13 miles north of Springfield, on the old Russellville road, returning from there after dark, and, when about one-half mile from Springfield, the rear, or rather the straggling portion of the command (the march having been a very severe one), was fired upon by bushwhackers, wounding in the leg severely Joseph Candiere, Company B, of my regiment. Three shots were fired, and the wound inflicted with buckshot, evidently fired from a shot-gun. These facts coming to my knowledge, I immediately sent out a detachment of two companies, under Maj. John B. Glover, with orders to arrest all men found in the immediate vicinity of the firing, and to bring them and all arms found in their possession to camp. This duty was promptly performed, and 10 of the citizens living in the immediate neighborhood brought to camp and turned over to the provost-marshal, together with 3 shot-guns and 5 rifles. The citizens were held in custody until the next evening, when a court of inquiry, consisting of Maj. J. B. Glover, Capt. William L. Carter, Lieut. James V. Kelso, and myself, after a thorough investigation, being satisfied of their innocence, discharged them, retaining, however, their guns, which were brought to this camp, and now await your order as to what disposition shall be made of them.

Monday, December 1, a. m., my command was relieved by the Thirty-third Ohio Volunteers, and, as soon as the companies then on picket could be called in, started for this camp, arriving here at 6 p. m., bringing with us 3 prisoners, who were turned over to us by the citizens of Springfield, together with 1 horse and 3 guns, which I have brought with me to this camp. Prisoners are members of Morgan's and Woodward's guerrilla bands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. F. GRIFFIN,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

GEORGE H. VANDEGRIFT,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Ninth Brigade.

NOVEMBER 26—DECEMBER 1, 1862.—Expedition from Edgefield to Harpeth Shoals, Clarksville, &c., Tenn.

Report of Lieut. Col. James S. McClelland, Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Edgefield, Tenn., December 2, 1862.

GENERAL: In pursuance of your order, received the night of November 26, I left camp at 11 o'clock with the Twenty-fifth Illinois, Major Nodine; Thirty-fifth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, and **one company of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Cavalry, Captain Sherer**. My instructions from General Davis were to march to Harpeth Shoals, to intercept 1,200 cavalry (said to have crossed there), and, if possible, cut them up.

I moved my command 16 miles, and halted for breakfast; rested two hours, and moved on near to Harpeth Shoals; encamped and sent out scouts.

Having received such information as convinced me that no enemy in any force was near, I moved at 8 o'clock next morning, 28th, to a camp 1 mile east of Coopertown, on the Nashville and Clarksville road. At 12 o'clock at night I received orders to march to Harpeth Shoals or Clarksville, to intercept a force said to be at Trenton, Todd County.

In obedience to this order, I separated my teams, and sent those already loaded, with the prisoners, under a strong escort, to a camp at Edgefield, and, with the balance of my command, left camp at 3 a. m., 29th, and arrived at Port Royal at 11 a. m., where I learned that no force was then near Trenton, but that Woodward's command had crossed the Cumberland below and at Clarksville some time during the 28th. I therefore went into camp with my infantry force, and sent the cavalry on to Clarksville. They reported to me before daylight on the morning of the 30th that, on their arrival at Clarksville, they found the advance of Colonel Bruce's command occupying the town, and that the enemy, 700 strong, was in camp 10 miles south of Clarksville, and they expected to make an attack on the camp at daybreak of the 30th. On hearing this, I left my camp at 8.30 a. m., and marched to Sycamore Creek and encamped.

December 1, marched at 8.30 o'clock and arrived in camp, near Edgefield, at 4.30 p. m. My march in a direct line was 97 miles in some less than five days, besides the scouting done by parties sent out for the purpose of obtaining information. The cavalry command labored faithfully, and I cannot speak in too high terms of their promptness and efficiency, as well as good conduct, on the march. Great credit is due **Capt. S. B. Sherer** for the discipline he enforced.

During the march I captured on the road going south 3 wagons, loaded with 20 barrels of whisky, with the owner and his teamsters, and found on his person \$3,080 of Confederate bills, in sheets. I brought in near 500 bushels of wheat, 150 bushels of corn, 16 barrels of flour, and 5 barrels of salt. I captured over 20 prisoners, 11 of whom I had turned over; 2 I paroled (they being sick and wounded), and the balance I released unconditionally for want of sufficient evidence against them. I also brought in 20 head of horses, 10 head of mules, and 6 guns. All of the above property was taken from persons known to be disloyal, and receipts were given by my quartermaster and approved by a commissioned officer in all cases where any owner could be found, or family of owner to give them to. Most of the property taken belongs to men serving in the rebel army. I found the roads leading from

Robertson County across the Cumberland south bore evidence of being much used, and, from information received from citizens, large supplies of provisions and other supplies have been sent south through these routes. I found abundance of almost all kinds of supplies through the southern portion of Robertson and northwest part of Cheatham Counties, while the mass of the citizens are avowedly disloyal. Great care was taken by myself, in which I was aided effectually by the commanding officers under my command, to prevent any pillaging. A few mules and horses were taken by unauthorized parties. All such were promptly sent back to their owners, and the parties taking them punished.

I have to report the loss of Capt. Charles A. Clark, Company A, Twenty-fifth Illinois. He was division officer of the day, and while in discharge of his duty was shot by a private of Company E, Twenty-fifth Illinois, said private having been placed under guard for disorderly conduct. The shooting occurred while on the march and in the rear of the command, and was not brought to my notice for several hours afterward, or I should have had the criminal shot on the spot. I reported him, with two others implicated, under a strong guard. They are now in prison in Nashville. Captain Clark was my most efficient line officer, and his death has created a vacuum that cannot be filled. The shot entered the brain, and death was instantaneous. He fell as he had ever lived during his term of service, promptly discharging his duties as an officer.

I took provisions for three days of all except meat, and for the supplies needed and used by the command I gave receipts.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. McCLELLAND,

Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteers.

Brigadier-General WOODRUFF,

Commanding Thirty-second Brigade, Ninth Division.

NOVEMBER 27, 1862.—Skirmish at Mill Creek, Tenn.

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

HDQRS. ELEVENTH DIV., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Mill Creek, November 27, 1862.

MAJOR: This morning I directed a reconnaissance in force in the direction of Nolensville, under the direction of Colonel Schaefer, supported by two regiments and a section of artillery, under Colonel Greusel. I inclose herewith their instructions. Colonel Schaefer found the enemy's pickets 2 miles in my front; drove them in until they were supported, a short distance beyond Mill Creek, by a section of artillery, and about 2,000 cavalry. These he drove without difficulty to Nolensville, and then turned to the right to the Edmondson pike, leaving Colonel Greusel to cover his rear.

These commands have returned to camp. Colonel Schaefer reports having killed several of the enemy; the body of only one was recovered. There were no indications of infantry, nor any determined resistance of cavalry. The colonel captured some rebel flour at Mill Creek. I know of no engagement at La Vergne. I learn by a note from General Sill that he sent a party there, and Colonel Schaefer reports about twelve artillery shots in that direction.

The crossing of Mill Creek, on the Nolensville road, is not bad; the bridges have been burned; 3 prisoners were captured. The cavalry was Texas Rangers, commanded by Wharton.

I have the honor to be, major, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. ELEVENTH DIV., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Mill Creek, November 26, 1862.

Col. NICHOLAS GREUSEL,
Commanding Third Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you take the Thirty-sixth and Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and follow in the rear of the command of Colonel Schaefer, on the Nolensville pike, to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock. On arriving at Concord Church, or at the crossing of Mill Creek, you will take up a position to assist and cover the movements of Colonel Schaefer. One section of Barnett's battery without caissons will be directed to accompany you. You will take your position on Mill Creek, if possible, watching the La Vergne road; also the Nolensville road and the valley on the opposite side of the creek till 12 o'clock m., and threaten the enemy who are encamped at or near Nolensville, so as to prevent them from attacking with their full force the command of Colonel Schaefer. You must maintain your position, if possible, at that point until the hour indicated, when you will slowly return toward camp. The general does not consider it prudent to cross Mill Creek, unless it would be as a feint to relieve Colonel Schaefer from any attack which might be made in force against him; then it would be best to cross over a portion of your infantry only, as the crossing is very bad. In case Colonel Schaefer should meet with a large force of the enemy, he is directed to fall back; in which case you will fall back also.

The general commanding trusts to your good judgment in the execution of the foregoing instructions.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,
GEORGE LEE,

First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOVEMBER 28, 1862.—Skirmishes on the Carthage road, near Hartsville and Rome, Tenn.

Reports of Col. John M. Harlan, Tenth Kentucky Infantry, commanding brigade, with congratulatory orders.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
Camp at Castalian Springs, Tenn., November 29, 1862—4.30 a. m.

GENERAL: Major [Samuel] Hill has returned to Hartsville, and reports that he followed the rebel cavalry beyond Rome, and recaptured 7 of the wagons. The wagons were recaptured on the south side of the river, near Rome. He also reports that he took several prisoners; had some 3 or 4 men killed; drove them some 18 miles, and killed 15 or 20 of them. Major Hill reports also that there are no rebels on this side of the river. The party which attacked and captured the train yesterday

- No. 286.—Col. J. L. Camp, Fourteenth Texas Cavalry (dismounted).
 No. 287.—Col. Julius A. Andrews, Fifteenth Texas Cavalry (dismounted).
 No. 288.—Capt. James P. Douglas, Texas Battery.
 No. 289.—Col. Robert B. Vance, Twenty-ninth North Carolina Infantry, commanding regiment and Second Brigade.
 No. 290.—Lieut. Col. M. A. Stovall, Third Georgia Battalion.
 No. 291.—Maj. Joseph T. Smith, Ninth Georgia Battalion.
 No. 292.—Lieut. Col. William Thedford, Eleventh Tennessee Infantry.
 No. 293.—Lieut. W. A. McDuffie, Enfanla Light Artillery.
 No. 294.—Brig. Gen. E. McNair, C. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.
 No. 295.—Col. Robert W. Harper, First Arkansas Mounted Rifles, commanding regiment and Third Brigade.
 No. 296.—Lieut. Col. James A. Williamson, Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles (dismounted).
 No. 297.—Col. H. G. Bunn, Fourth Arkansas Infantry.
 No. 298.—Capt. William A. Cotter, Thirtieth Arkansas Infantry.
 No. 299.—Maj. J. A. Ross, Fourth Arkansas Battalion.
 No. 300.—Capt. John T. Humphreys, Arkansas Battery.
 No. 301.—Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C. S. Army, Chief of Cavalry, including skirmishes at and near La Vergne, December 26 and 30, and January 1; at Stewart's Creek Bridge, December 27; at Stewart's Creek, December 28; at Wilkinson's Cross-Roads, December 29; at Cox's, or Blood's Hill, January 3; at Murfreesborough, January 4; on Manchester pike, January 5; at Mill Creek Bridge, January 8; near Nashville, January 12; and capture of transports, January 13, 14, and 17, and of construction train at Antioch, January 25.
 No. 302.—Capt. T. H. Mauldin, Third Alabama Cavalry, Wheeler's brigade, including skirmishes December 26–January 5.
 No. 303.—Lieut. Col. J. D. Webb, Fifty-first Alabama Partisan Rangers, including skirmishes December 26–January 5.
 No. 304.—Capt. J. H. Wiggins, Arkansas Battery, including skirmishes at La Vergne December 26–27.
 No. 305.—Brig. Gen. John A. Wharton, C. S. Army, commanding cavalry brigade.
 No. 306.—Brig. Gen. Abraham Buford, C. S. Army, commanding cavalry brigade, including skirmishes December 31–January 3.
 No. 307.—The Confederate Roll of Honor.

No. 1.

*Organization of the Fourteenth Army Corps, or Army of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding, December 26, 1862–January 5, 1863.**

ARTILLERY.

Col. JAMES BARNETT.

PROVOST GUARD.

10th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Burke.

GENERAL ESCORT.

Anderson Troop, Pennsylvania Cavalry, Lieut. Thomas S. Maple.

* Arranged according to the numerical designation of the divisions and brigades as prescribed in General Orders, No. 41, Headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland, December 19, 1862.

RIGHT WING.

Maj. Gen. ALEXANDER MCD. MCCOOK

FIRST (LATE NINTH) DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS.

Escort.

36th Illinois Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Samuel B. Sheter.
 2d Kentucky Cavalry, Company G:
 Capt. Miller R. McCulloch.
 Lieut. Harvey S. Park.

First (late Thirtieth) Brigade.

Col. P. SIDNEY POST.

59th Illinois, Capt. Hendrick E. Paine.
 74th Illinois, Col. Jason Marsh.
 75th Illinois, Lieut. Col. John E. Bennett.
 2d Indiana, Col. Michael Gooding.

Second (late Thirty-first) Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM P. CARLIN.

21st Illinois:
 Col. J. W. S. Alexander.
 Lieut. Col. Warren E. McMackin.
 38th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Gilmer.
 101st Ohio:
 Col. Leander Stem.
 Lieut. Col. Moses F. Wooster.
 Maj. Isaac M. Kirby.
 Capt. Bedan B. McDonald.
 15th Wisconsin, Col. Hans C. Heg.

Third (late Thirty-second) Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM E. WOODRUFF.

25th Illinois:

Maj. Richard H. Nodine.
 Col. Thomas D. Williams.
 Capt. Wesford Taggart.

35th Illinois, Lieut. Col. William P. Chandler.
 61st Indiana, Lieut. Col. John Timberlake.

Artillery.*

?d Minnesota Battery, Capt. William A. Hotchkiss.
 5th Wisconsin Battery:
 Capt. Oscar F. Pinney.
 Lieut. Charles B. Humphrey.
 8th Wisconsin Battery:
 Capt. Stephen J. Carpenter.
 Sergt. Obadiah German.
 Lieut. Henry E. Stiles.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD W. JOHNSON.

First (late Sixth) Brigade.

(1.) Brig. Gen. AUGUST WILLICH.
 (2.) Col. WILLIAM WALLACE.
 (3.) Col. WILLIAM H. GIBSON.

89th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Charles T. Hotchkiss.
 32d Indiana, Lieut. Col. Frank Erdelmeyer.
 39th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Fieldor A. Jones.

15th Ohio:

Col. William Wallace.
 Capt. A. R. Z. Dawson.

Col. William Wallace.

49th Ohio:

Col. William H. Gibson.
 Lieut. Col. Levi Drake.
 Capt. Samuel F. Gray.

* The Second Minnesota was attached to the Second Brigade, Fifth Wisconsin to the First Brigade, and Eighth Wisconsin to the Third Brigade.

Hence, before the battle we have to pay 100 men for the above per cent., and we now have the preceding percentage for each hundred on the pay-roll. Although these are better results than I have expected, they are much worse than they ought to be. I am now endeavoring to bring the absentees to some rule, and reduce their numbers. The inspection system detects the illegal absentees, but it requires in addition the paymasters with the corps to know who ought not to be paid.

Captain Peterson comes to show what means we use to detect absentees, and what even then are our results.

He is also charged to carry on a form of return, which, if adopted in the Adjutant-General's office and throughout the army, will force the various commanders to give such data in their returns as will afford means of knowing the true condition and strength of our forces, which, with the present forms in use, is not the case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

STATEMENT OF FORCE.

Fourteenth Army Corps	27,725
Twentieth Army Corps	13,031
Twenty-first Army Corps	13,061
Cavalry not included	4,295
Total	58,112
Detached troops:	
Nashville	7,495
Gallatin	3,550
Bowling Green	1,840
Clarksville	1,674
Total	14,559
Grand total present	72,671
Strength present and absent February 14, 1863	133,305
Discount	60,634
Detached troops	14,559
Number that cannot be led against the enemy	75,193

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 1, 1863—12.23 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I see that by your permission the reports of the corps commanders of the battle of Stone's River are published. They are but a partial view of the operations, and an omission in General McCook's report to state the meeting of corps commanders at my headquarters, and his final instructions on Tuesday night, coupled with an erroneous statement in General Johnson's report, are calculated to mislead.* Mine should also be published, omitting such statistics as ought not to be made public.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

* See correspondence between Rosecrans and McCook and letters from Stanley and Thomas in March, 1863, Part II, pp. 381-383.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
March 23, 1863—10.38 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Recent reports of the senior surgeon of General Bragg's army, left here in care of the wounded rebels, prepared to be sent to his superior, of the deaths in hospitals, carefully analyzed as to confirm the analytical report of our provost-marshal as to the number of regiments, show that Breckinridge had thirty-six infantry and five cavalry regiments, four batteries, and some minor organizations in his division.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

No. 3.

Return of casualties in the Union forces in the Stone's River (Tennessee) campaign, December 26, 1862—January 5, 1863, inclusive.*

(Compiled from nominal list of casualties, returns, &c.)

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS.							
Staff and escort	1	3	2	3			9
RIGHT WING.							
Maj. Gen. A. McD. MCCOOK.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS.							
Escort.							
36th Illinois Cavalry, Company B				2			2
2d Kentucky Cavalry, Company G	1			2		6	9
Total escort	1			4		6	11
First Brigade.							
Col. P. SIDNEY POST.							
59th Illinois		7		43		30	80
74th Illinois		8	1	34		42	85
75th Illinois		2	2	19		59	82
22d Indiana		7	5	34		18	64
Wisconsin Light Artillery, 5th Battery		1	1	5		6	13
Total First Brigade		25	9	135		155	324

* Includes losses at Nolensville and Knob Gap, December 26; La Vergne and Franklin, December 26 and 27; Triune, December 27; Stewart's Creek, December 27; Stone's River or Murfreesborough, December 29-January 4; Stewart's Creek and La Vergne, January 1; Insano Asylum or Cox's Hill, January 3; Shelbyville and Manchester roads, January 5.

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	18
Ammunition and supply train.	35		204	4		3	7	204	211
First Brigade.									
Headquarters			4	3		1	4		4
22d Indiana	1		6			2	5		7
59th Illinois	2	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	2		14	1			15		16
15th Wisconsin	2	1	28	3			3	25	28
101st Ohio	4		2						
2d Minnesota Battery					13		13		13
Third Brigade.									
Headquarters						4	4	1	5
25th Illinois	1		6			1	1		7
35th Illinois	1		6			4	4		10
81st Indiana	2		10	4		1	5		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	2		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
39th Indiana	1		1	4			4		4
89th Illinois			2	2			2		2
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery A			1	30		62	62		62
Second Brigade.									
Headquarters							7	7	14
34th Illinois				1			1		1
79th Illinois			1	2			2	1	3
29th Indiana	1	1	2	2			3	4	6
30th Indiana			1	1				2	2
77th Pennsylvania				2			2		2
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery E				82	7	75	82	6	88
Third Brigade.									
Headquarters	1			6				6	6
93d Ohio		1		4	5		5		5
5th Kentucky (Louisville Legion)	1			6	1		1	6	7
6th Indiana		1		6	1		1	6	7
5th Indiana Battery				18		24	24		24
THIRD DIVISION.									
Headquarters ammunition and supply train	58			848				348	348
First Brigade.									
36th Illinois	1			6				6	6
88th Illinois	2	1	14	2			2	12	14
24th Wisconsin	1		6	1			1	6	7
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	16
42d Illinois	1	2	8					8	8
51st Illinois	2	1	14	19			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
1st Battalion, 18th Infantry, U. S.				2				10	10
2d Battalion, 18th Infantry, U. S.				2				2	2
5th U. S. Artillery (Battery H)		1	2		15		15	2	15

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	56	70
24th Wisconsin	19	58	77
21st Michigan	18	84	102
42d Illinois	21	109	130
22d Illinois	25	88	113
51st Illinois	6	48	54
27th Illinois	8	55	63
73d Illinois	22	55	77
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. TREED, medical director.)

Regiments.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
36th 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	95	112
5th Indiana Battery	3	18	21
Total	212	906	1,118

THIRD DIVISION.*

(D. J. GRIFFITHS, medical director.)

Regiments.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
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	55	77
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	232	755	987
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.

against the enemy's forces in the vicinity of Triune and Murfreesborough:

On the morning of the 26th ultimo, in compliance with instructions received from the general commanding the right wing, I broke up camp at Saint James' Chapel, on Mill Creek, and advanced upon Nolensville, via the Edmondson pike, as far as Prim's blacksmith shop; from thence my advance was over a rugged country road, rendered almost impassable by the incessant rain, which had been falling in torrents during the entire morning.

The enemy's pickets were discovered by my cavalry escort, composed of Company B, Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, under command of Captain Sherer, within a few miles of our camp. This small force of cavalry being the only mounted force under my command, I ordered them to the front, with instructions to drive in the enemy's pickets, and to attack him on his flanks at every opportunity. So effectually was this done, that the infantry and artillery were enabled to move with little interruption to within a mile of Nolensville. By this time I had learned, from reliable information, through citizens as well as cavalry scouts, that the enemy occupied the town in some force, both of cavalry and artillery.

The First Brigade, consisting of the Twenty-second Indiana, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, and Fifty-ninth Illinois Regiments, and the Fifth Wisconsin Battery, commanded by Col. P. Sidney Post, was immediately deployed for an advance upon the town. Pinney's (Fifth Wisconsin) battery was posted so as to command the town and all approaches from the southwest. The enemy's cavalry was seen by this time taking position on a range of hills southwest of the town, and was evidently attempting to flank our position. A few shells from Pinney's battery soon caused them to fall back. A battery, which by this time they had succeeded in getting into position, opened fire, but was, after a few rounds, silenced by Pinney's guns.

The Second Brigade, consisting of the Twenty-first and Thirty-eighth Illinois, Fifteenth Wisconsin, and One hundred and first Ohio Regiments, and the Second Minnesota Battery, commanded by Colonel Carlin, had by this time formed a line of battle on Post's right, and, moving rapidly forward, soon engaged the enemy's dismounted cavalry in a sharp skirmish.

The Third Brigade, consisting of the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-fifth Illinois, Eighty-first Indiana Regiments, and the Eighth Wisconsin Battery, commanded by Colonel Woodruff, was deployed on the right, so as to check any effort which might be made to attack my flank from this direction. Carlin advanced in excellent order, driving everything before him, until ordered to halt, having dislodged the enemy from his position entirely.

By this time I ascertained that the enemy would probably make another effort to resist our advance about 2 miles farther on; and, notwithstanding it was late in the afternoon, and the men were much fatigued from a hard day's march through rain and mud, I could not forego the opportunity thus offered in giving them another chance to signalize their courage and endurance. Ascertaining the enemy's exact position as well as I could, I ordered the advance.

Their lines were soon discovered, occupying a range of high, rocky hills, through which the Nolensville and Triune pike passes, known as Knob Gap. This was a favorable position to the enemy, and well guarded by artillery, which opened fire at long range upon Carlin's lines. Hotchkiss' and Pinney's batteries were rapidly brought into

action and opened fire, while Carlin's brigade charged the battery, carried the heights in his front, and captured two guns. Post's brigade carried the heights on the left of the road with but little resistance, while Woodruff's brigade drove in the enemy's skirmishers on the extreme right.

The day had now closed, and I ordered the troops to bivouac, in accordance with instructions from the general commanding, who arrived at this time upon the ground, followed by Generals Sheridan's and Johnson's divisions.

The steady courage and soldierly zeal displayed on this occasion by both officers and men gave ample assurances of what could be expected of them in the coming struggle at Murfreesborough.

On the 27th, in accordance with the general's instructions, the division took position at the junction of the Bole Jack road with the Nolensville pike, 1 mile from Triune, where it remained in bivouac until the morning of the 29th, at which time the advance was resumed. In compliance with instructions, I moved forward on the Bole Jack road as far as Stewart's Creek, a few miles beyond which it was reported by our cavalry the enemy had shown himself in considerable force. The general commanding arriving at this time in person at the head of the column, ordered a halt until the divisions in rear could be brought up.

Brigadier-General Stanley, commanding the cavalry in advance, soon reported the road clear, and the march was resumed without obstruction until the entire command reached the Wilkinson pike, 6 miles from Murfreesborough. The division bivouacked during the night at Overall's Creek, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Murfreesborough, the left brigade resting on the Wilkinson pike.

On the morning of the 30th the division moved forward and took position on General Sheridan's right, about 300 yards south of and parallel to the Wilkinson pike, in which position it remained until 2 p. m. A few companies of skirmishers thrown to the front in a skirt of timbered land soon found those of the enemy, and for several hours a brisk skirmish was kept up with varying results. About 2 p. m. the general commanding ordered a general advance of the whole line. This the enemy seemed at first disposed to resist only with his skirmishers; gradually, however, as both parties strengthened their lines of skirmishers, the contest became more animated. Our main lines steadily advanced, occupying and holding the ground gained by the skirmishers until about half an hour before sunset, when the enemy's position was plainly discerned, running diagonally across the old Murfreesborough and Franklin road.

The enemy's batteries now announced our close proximity to their lines. Carpenter's and Hotchkiss' batteries were soon brought into position and opened fire. Woodruff's and Carlin's brigades by this time felt the fire of the enemy's main lines, and responded in the most gallant manner. Post's brigade, moving steadily forward on the right, after a most obstinate resistance on the part of the enemy, succeeded in driving his skirmishers from a strong position in our front, forcing them to retire upon his main lines. Night soon brought a close to the contest.

Receiving directions at this time from General McCook to desist from any further offensive demonstration further than what might be necessary to hold my position, I ordered the troops to rest for the night on their arms. Two brigades of General Johnson's division, heretofore held in reserve, arrived and took position on my right, about sunset, thus extending our line of battle beyond the old Franklin and Mur-

freesborough road. These brigades were commanded by Generals Willich and Kirk.

The night passed off quietly until about daylight, when the enemy's forces were observed by our pickets to be in motion. Their object could not, however, with certainty, be determined until near sunrise, when a vigorous attack was made upon Willich's and Kirk's brigades. These troops seemed not to have been fully prepared for the assault, and, with little or no resistance, retreated from their position, leaving their artillery in the hands of the enemy. This left my right brigade exposed to a flank movement, which the enemy was now rapidly executing, and compelled me to order Post's brigade to fall back and partially change its front. Simultaneous with this movement the enemy commenced a heavy and very determined attack on both Carlin's and Woodruff's brigades. These brigades were fully prepared for the attack, and received it with veteran courage. The conflict was fierce in the extreme on both sides. Our loss was heavy and that of the enemy no less. It was, according to my observations, the best contested point of the day, and would have been held, but for the overwhelming force moving so persistently against my right. Carlin, finding his right flank being so severely pressed, and threatened with being turned, ordered his troops to retire.

Woodruff's brigade succeeded in repulsing the enemy and holding its position until the withdrawal of the troops on both its flanks compelled it to retire. Pinney's battery, which I had posted in an open field upon my extreme right, and ordered to be supported by a part of Post's brigade, now opened a destructive fire upon the enemy's advancing lines. This gallant and distinguished battery, supported by the Twenty-second Indiana and Fifty-ninth Illinois Regiments, together with a brigade of General Johnson's division, commanded by Colonel Baldwin, Sixth Indiana Volunteers, for a short time brought the enemy to a check on our right. Hotchkiss' battery had also by this time taken an excellent position near the Wilkinson pike, so as to command the enemy's approach across a large cotton-field in his front, over which he was now advancing. The infantry, however, contrary to expectations, failed to support this battery, and, after firing a few rounds, was forced to retire.

In accordance with instructions received during the night, announcing the plan of operations for the day, I desisted from any further attempts to engage the enemy, except by skirmishers thrown to the rear for that purpose, until my lines had reached within a few hundred yards of the Nashville and Murfreesborough pike, when I again determined to form my lines and resist his further advance. To this order but few of the regiments responded, their ranks being much thinned by killed and wounded; and not a few had availed themselves of the favorable opportunity offered by the dense woods, through which we were compelled to pass, to skulk like cowards from the ranks. The reserve forces here moved to the front, and relieved my command from any further participation in the engagement until late in the afternoon, when, in compliance with instructions, I took position on the right. My skirmishers were immediately thrown out, and soon engaged the enemy's, until night brought a close to hostilities for the day.

During the 1st and 2d of January the division occupied this position in skirmishing with the enemy's pickets, until late in the afternoon of the 2d, when I received orders from General Rosecrans to hasten to the support of a part of General Crittenden's command, who had been for

some time hotly engaged with the enemy across the river, on our extreme left.

Moving as rapidly as possible across the river to the field of battle, I found our gallant troops forcing the enemy back on his reserves. The brigade of Colonel Woodruff, being in the advance, only arrived in time to participate in the general engagement.

After relieving the troops of General Palmer and Colonel Beatty, and particularly the brigade of Colonel Hazen, which had so nobly vindicated their courage in the then closing conflict, I ordered a heavy line of skirmishers to be thrown out. The enemy's lines were soon encountered, and a renewal of the engagement seemed imminent. A few rounds of grape and canister from one of our batteries, however, caused them to withdraw, and night again brought a cessation of hostilities.

During the night I disposed of my troops in such manner as would best enable me to repel an attack, and, in compliance with instructions, I directed rifle-pits and breastworks to be thrown up. This was done, and morning found us well prepared for any emergency, either offensive or defensive.

The following day (January 3) considerable skirmishing was kept up, without abatement, from early in the morning until dark.

During the night I received orders from General Crittenden to withdraw my command from the east bank of the river, and to report with it to General McCook. This movement was executed between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock in the morning, during which time the rain fell incessantly.

The pickets about this time reported the enemy as having been very active in their movements during the latter part of the night, and their convictions that he was evacuating his position. Further observations, made after daylight, found this to be the case.

The following list of casualties shows a loss in the division during the several engagements above described as follows:

Commissioned officers:	
Killed	16
Wounded	34
Missing	2
Enlisted men:	
Killed	176
Wounded	784
Missing	399
Total killed, wounded, and missing	*1,411

The division lost three pieces of artillery and captured two. In the list of officers killed are the names of Colonel Stem, One hundred and first Ohio; Colonel Williams, Twenty-fifth Illinois; Lieutenant-Colonel Wooster, One hundred and first Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel McKee, Fifteenth Wisconsin; Captain Carpenter, Eighth Wisconsin Battery, and Captain McCulloch, Second Kentucky Cavalry, of my staff, whose noble deeds of valor on the field had already placed their names on the list of brave men. The history of the war will record no brighter names, and the country will mourn the loss of no more devoted patriots, than these.

Among the wounded are Colonel Alexander, Twenty-first Illinois; Lieutenant-Colonel Tanner, Twenty-second Indiana; Captain Pinney, Fifth Wisconsin Battery, and Captain Austin, acting assistant adjutant-general, on the staff of Colonel Woodruff, whose names it affords me special gratification to mention.

* But see revised statement, pp. 207, 208.

From December 26 until the close of the engagement, on the 4th of January, at Murfreesborough, no entire day elapsed that the division, or some part of it, did not engage the enemy. During a great part of the time the weather was excessively inclement, and the troops suffered much from exposure. A heavy list of casualties and much suffering were unavoidable, under the circumstances.

It affords me pleasure, however, to be able to report the cheerful and soldierlike manner in which these hardships and privations were endured by the troops throughout. History will record and the country reward their deeds.

My staff, consisting of Lieut. T. W. Morrison, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. H. Pease, inspector-general; Captain McCulloch, aide-de-camp (killed); Lieut. Francis E. Reynolds, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Thomas H. Dailey, aide-de-camp; Surg. J. L. Teed, medical director; Captain Shriver, ordnance officer; Lieut. R. Plunket, provost-marshal, and Private Frank Clark, clerk to the assistant adjutant-general and acting aide-de-camp, departed themselves throughout the entire campaign, as well as on the battle-field, with distinguished zeal and conspicuous gallantry.

While expressing my high regard and appreciation of the general commanding, I desire also to tender my thanks to yourself, major, and to Colonel Langdon, Major Bates, Captains Thruston, Williams, and Fisher, of his staff, for the prompt and efficient manner in which the field duties were performed by them.

During the several engagements in which the division participated the conduct of many subaltern officers attracted my admiration by their conspicuous gallantry, and whose names, I regret, cannot be mentioned in this report. They will be remembered in future recommendations for promotion.

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

JEF. C. DAVIS,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. JOHN A. CAMPBELL,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Right Wing, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 18.

Report of Lieut. Charles B. Humphrey, Fifth Wisconsin Battery.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH WISCONSIN BATTERY,
January 6, 1863.

COLONEL: In obedience with your commands, I would respectfully submit the following report of the part taken and casualties suffered by the Fifth Wisconsin Battery in the engagements with the enemy since December 26, 1862:

The battery left Camp Andy Johnson, December 26, and marched to Nolensville, where it arrived and engaged the enemy's cavalry about 2 o'clock of the same day.

After firing a number of rounds of shell and canister into the town, the enemy fell back about a mile, where they made a stand in a very strong position, and planted a battery. The battery followed, and were soon playing upon them from all its guns. The enemy soon retired, leaving one of their guns upon the field. Camped upon this ground at night, and the next day (December 27) marched forward about 4 miles

and camped until the 29th ultimo, when we were ordered in the direction of Murfreesborough. Advanced about 8 miles and camped in the woods, without tents or fires. The next morning advanced slowly, and camped within sight of the enemy's lines; fired a few rounds from the Parrott guns, and again the men lay by their guns, without tents or fires, all night. At daylight we were up and ready for an attack. As soon as it became light the enemy could be seen from our position, in great numbers, marching upon the right wing. We were soon ordered to its support, and in a short time took position in a corn-field, supported by the Twenty-second Indiana Regiment on the right, and the Fifty-ninth Illinois on the left. The enemy could be seen in heavy force advancing upon us. We opened fire immediately from all our guns. They soon made their appearance over a knoll directly in front of our guns. A few rounds of canister caused them to move to the left, under cover of a thick clump of bushes. They were followed by another line, and they then advanced upon us. After firing upon them for about thirty minutes, the order was given to limber up and fall back. This was done in good order, though we were obliged to leave one gun and two caissons on the field, on account of the horses being killed.

The battery fell back to the Murfreesborough pike in good order, when the rebel cavalry dashed in from the left and captured the whole battery, with the exception of one gun. We were soon relieved by our own cavalry, and the battery was got together, and fired a few rounds at the enemy's cavalry, who were in strong force about 2 miles in rear of our former position; lay by our guns that night, and the next morning (January 1) were ordered to join our brigade, near our present position. We took position, and lay there until the afternoon of January 2, when we were ordered over the stream to the left of the pike, where we lay within sight of the enemy's lines until the morning of the 4th, when we fell back to our present position. During the time of action the officers and men behaved with coolness and bravery, and though they were exposed to the weather, with uncooked rations, not a man appeared unwilling to do his duty. They were much worn out, but the two days of rest that they have had fitted them for the field.

The following is a list of casualties suffered: * Killed, 1 private; wounded, 1 officer and 5 men; missing, 4; taken prisoners, 2. Total loss, 1 captain and 11 enlisted men, 2 wagons and 12 mules.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES B. HUMPHREY,

Lieutenant, Commanding Fifth Wisconsin Battery.

No. 19.

Report of Lieut. Henry E. Stiles, Eighth Wisconsin Battery.

HEADQUARTERS 8TH WISCONSIN BATTERY,
3D BRIG., 1ST DIV., RIGHT WING, 14TH ARMY CORPS,
January 9, 1863.

GENERAL: I have to report the following as a detailed account of the part taken by the Eighth Wisconsin Battery in the recent engagements near Murfreesborough, Tenn., December, 1862, and January, 1863:

December 26, 1862, by order of Brigadier-General Woodruff, we formed

* Nominal list omitted.

in battery three different times at Nolensville, and fired 38 rounds at the enemy; effects of the shots unknown.

December 30, we took up our line of march with the brigade. By order of Brigadier-General Woodruff, we took position in front about noon and shelled a piece of woods in our front for two hours, when we were ordered to advance. We then came into position on the left of the Third Brigade, in the edge of a belt of timber, near a small corn-field, in the immediate vicinity of the enemy, from which point we shelled them until dark, the enemy only firing two shots at us while in this position, one of which struck a tree over one of our caissons, the other burst in our front, a piece of shell striking the wheel of a gun-carriage. At dark we fell back with three of our guns, by order of General Woodruff, and stationed ourselves over a hill in the rear of the infantry, remaining all night with harness on our horses; one gun on picket.

December 31, as soon as it was light, we took a position to the left of the position occupied the night before, with our three guns. Immediately on taking our position the enemy charged on us in force. We opened on them with canister, with good effect, checking them considerably. Our infantry support here gave way, and we were ordered to fall back. Capt. Stephen J. Carpenter was killed before we ceased firing, and 4 men wounded. Our battery retired in some confusion, with the loss of one 10-pounder Parrott gun, and 11 horses killed and wounded.

By order, we again came into position in a large corn-field in our rear, from which point we opened on the enemy, and continued to fire until our support left us, when we were again obliged to fall back. We then moved a little to the right and rear, when we came into position and opened on the enemy as they advanced out of the woods in our front. We did some execution with canister and shell, but our support again leaving us we were obliged to fall back. By this time the confusion seemed to have become general; our battery fell back to the rear and left, and reported to Brigadier-General Woodruff's headquarters at 3 o'clock in the afternoon with three guns, 50 men, and one gun-limber.

January 1, 1863, by order of General Woodruff, we drew 100 rounds of ammunition, and sent one 6-pounder gun, caisson and limber, to a 10-pounder Parrott gun to the rear, where they were captured by the enemy, with 1 man taken prisoner and 3 horses lost. Went into position with two guns, and remained till next day.

January 2, were ordered to march with the brigade. Moved to the left, and took a position between our brigade and that commanded by Colonel Carlin, by order of General Davis, commanding division. Immediately on coming into position the enemy opened a volley of musketry on us, when we were ordered to fire. Opening on them with canister, they soon fell back.

January 3, we lay in front all day, exposed to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters.

January 4, at 3 o'clock in the morning, we were ordered to fall back to our former position on the pike, which we did, thus ending the fight on our part. We fired about 400 rounds of ammunition during the engagements.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY E. STILES,

Lieut., Comdg. Eighth Wisconsin Battery, Volunteer Artillery.

Brig. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS,

Comdg. First Division, Right Wing, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 20.

Report of Col. P. Sidney Post, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
RIGHT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In Camp, south of Murfreesborough, January 9, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade in the late engagements, resulting in the taking of Murfreesborough:

In compliance with the order of Brigadier-General Davis, commanding division, we left camp, at Saint James' Chapel, at daylight December 26, 1862, and marched in the direction of Nolensville, this brigade being in advance. We soon came upon the enemy's cavalry. **Company B, Thirty-sixth Illinois Cavalry**, under direction of Captain Pease, of Brigadier-General Davis' staff, occupied the road, and the Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry was thrown out as skirmishers on each side of it. A lively skirmish was kept up until we reached Nolensville, when the enemy appeared in force and opened upon the brigade with artillery.

The left of our line of battle rested upon the pike, the right occupying a hill commanding the town. Captain Pinney's (Fifth Wisconsin) battery opened upon the enemy and drove them from the town.

A large force of cavalry was seen moving to the right and dismounting, with the evident intention of attacking our right and rear and dislodging us from the hill. The Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Infantry was moved to the right to repel this attack, and Colonels Carlin's and Woodruff's brigades deployed, by order of Brigadier-General Davis, upon our right, soon came up, and the enemy were driven from their position and forced to withdraw their artillery.

This brigade, on the left of the line of battle, moved forward up the pike leading to Triune, Pinney's battery being on the pike, the Twenty-second Indiana and the Seventy-fourth Illinois on its right, and the Seventy-fifth and Fifty-ninth Illinois on its left. The enemy were posted in a position of great natural strength, about 2 miles from Nolensville, on the right and left of the pike, with one section of artillery on and the remainder near the road. Pinney's battery, from a knoll to the left of the pike, opened at short range with all his guns, and this brigade, on the left of Colonel Carlin's, marched steadily forward, driving the enemy from the hill, where they were compelled to abandon one piece of artillery. This march had been made in a drenching rain, and the men, exhausted by their exertions upon the muddy road and the excitements of the day, bivouacked on the field, for the possession of which they had fought. The following day this brigade marched in rear of Colonel Carlin's nearly to Triune, it raining constantly and being very cold.

December 29, we marched in rear of Colonel Woodruff's brigade, on the Bole Jack road, toward Murfreesborough. About 2 miles from Overall's Creek, by order of Brigadier-General Davis, I deployed the brigade on the right of the road, and moved forward nearly to the creek, where we bivouacked in the rain, without fires.

On the morning of December 30, we marched across the fields on the right of the Wilkinson pike, the Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Regiments Illinois Infantry deployed on the right of Colonel Carlin's bri-

gade, and being the right of the entire army, the Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Infantry in reserve to support the battery, and the Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Infantry in a position to protect the right flank from the enemy's cavalry, which were continually hovering about and engaging the skirmishers. I directed Captain Sherer, who, by order of Brigadier-General Davis, reported to me with Company B, Thirty-sixth Illinois Cavalry, to throw out skirmishers and march upon our right flank, where he repeatedly engaged and drove back the cavalry threatening our line. The skirmishing in front grew more brisk, and late in the afternoon the enemy were found in force, strongly posted, and opened upon us, with artillery from our front and right, killing 1 and wounding several men. Captain Hale, acting as major of the Seventy-fifth Illinois, and Lieutenant Hall, of my staff, each had a horse killed under him.

General Kirk's brigade at this time moved into position upon our right. Captain Pinney's battery drove back the enemy from our front, and, under cover of his fire, our skirmishers were advanced to the open field, when night closed the contest. The men lay down without fires or shelter, and in the morning were awakened and standing in order of battle one hour before the first dawn of light. The battery horses stood at their pieces during the night, ready for any emergency.

As soon as it became light, the enemy were discovered moving in great numbers toward our right, and nearly parallel with our line, with the evident design of turning the right wing of the army. I immediately dispatched Lieutenant Jones, of my staff, to inform Brigadier-General Davis.

The right of the brigade extended into a dense and almost impenetrable thicket of cedars, connecting there with the left of General Kirk's brigade, and in that direction nothing could be seen on account of the thicket. For more than half an hour the enemy's dark columns flowed toward our right, where the volleys of musketry and their advancing cheers from that direction assured me that they had driven the brigades on our right from their position, and were already in our rear, and I accordingly changed front nearly perpendicularly to the rear to meet them.

The Seventy-fourth Illinois, Col. Jason Marsh, and the Seventy-fifth Illinois, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. E. Bennett, were stationed behind a fence in the edge of the timber. By order of Brigadier-General Davis, several companies were added to our force of skirmishers, and, under his direction, Pinney's battery took position in a corn-field, with the Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, commanded by Capt. H. E. Paine, supporting it on the left. Perceiving that the enemy were still far beyond our right, I deployed my reserve regiment, the Twenty-second Indiana, Colonel Gooding commanding, on the right of the battery. The Sixth Regiment Indiana Infantry, having been separated from its brigade, was placed about 400 paces in rear as a reserve.

Captain Pinney opened upon the advancing line with all his guns, and when they came within range of his canister and the fire of the supporting regiment, the execution was so great that the entire line recoiled before it, but, after temporary confusion, they were rallied and lay down. The enemy opened a battery upon the hill and advanced a second line.

Captain Pinney's guns were splendidly handled, and great credit is due to Lieutenants Humphrey, Gardner, and McKnight, and to the men of the company, for their promptness and skill. No shots were wasted over the heads of the enemy. For about thirty minutes this

fierce contest continued, while the enemy on our right had advanced, so as to again endanger our rear.

As those in front rallied and charged upon the battery on the double-quick, the Fifty-ninth Illinois Regiment fixed bayonets to receive them, but, with the large force unopposed upon our right, the position was already untenable, even though that in front was repulsed, and I ordered the battery withdrawn.

Captain Pinney was dangerously, if not mortally, wounded. He fell, and was left on the spot where he executed his most gallant deeds. Lieutenant-Colonel Tanner, of the Twenty-second Indiana, and many others seriously wounded, were left upon the field.

Eighteen of the battery horses were disabled, and one gun, in consequence, could not be brought off. One Parrott gun had but two wounded horses before it. I ordered the Fifty-ninth Regiment to drag the guns to the rear. As the battery reached the Nashville pike, it was charged upon by cavalry, and partially captured, but they were quickly driven away by the Fourth Regiment Regular Cavalry, and, crossing Overall's Creek, it took a position, under the direction of Lieutenant Hall, on a hill to the right of the Nashville pike, from which it repeatedly shelled and drove back the enemy's cavalry, endeavoring to take possession of the road.

The Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Illinois Regiments fell back across the cotton-field, and, under the direction of Lieutenant Jones, who also rallied a number of detachments from other regiments, made a determined resistance, again checking the foe. The fresh troops from the reserves here relieved the brigade, and I proceeded to the pike, reformed my shattered battalions, and supplied them with ammunition.

I was soon ordered by Brigadier-General Davis to move up the pike and take position on the right of the line, and here, exhausted, the men lay down for the night.

The next morning I was ordered to occupy the open field to the left of the pike, where I caused a breastwork to be thrown up, the battery being in position to enfilade the enemy's lines attempting an attack. A strong force of skirmishers was thrown out, covering our front and right. The enemy opened a battery upon us, but, after a few well-directed shells from Pinney's Parrott guns, they ceased firing.

During the following day the constant skirmishing was kept up on our front, and a number of prisoners were taken. Late in the afternoon we were ordered to cross Stone's River. The stream was swollen from the heavy rains, but the entire brigade, hearing the volleys of musketry on the other side, plunged into it with cheers and debouched upon the field, which was still being contended for, and, rapidly forming, hurried to the front. All that stormy night, the men who had been previously soaked in fording the river, stood by their arms without fires, the Twenty-second Indiana and Seventy-fifth Illinois busily engaged in constructing a breastwork. During the night our pickets, under charge of Major Dutcher, of the Seventy-fourth Illinois, contested for the possession of the fields and woods in our front, and advanced a considerable distance.

Substantial breastworks were completed during January 3, under a constant fire of sharpshooters, and at night, in a pouring rain, the men again lay upon their arms.

At 2 o'clock the next morning the battery was ordered to recross the river, and at 4 o'clock, in a torrent of rain, the brigade forded the swollen stream and took its former position on the right, where it remained until January 6, when, passing through Murfreesborough, we encamped at this place.

During the long contest, and notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather and the scarcity of provisions, no word of complaint was heard. Officers and men seemed alike anxious to do their full duty as patriot soldiers. In our advance they pushed forward boldly, and when greatly superior numbers were hurled against them they awaited the onset with the utmost coolness and determination. The temporary confusion which occurred when they fell back was caused, to a considerable extent, by the large force of skirmishers thrown out to check the enemy, having been driven toward the left, instead of directly upon their own regiments. The deliberation and order with which the Seventy-fourth Illinois retired is especially commended.

During the series of engagements the several regimental commanders displayed great persistence and resolution, and everywhere encouraged their men.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the dauntless and skillful Captain Pinney, whose characteristic conduct elicited compliment even from his foes.

I herewith transmit the reports of the regimental and battery commanders, together with a full list of casualties.

The gallant bearing of Captain Hale, of the Seventy-fifth Illinois, who had chief command of the skirmishers; of Captain Litson, of the Twenty-second Indiana, and of Sergt. P. S. Ferguson, of Company G, Fifty-ninth Illinois, one of the skirmishers, is deserving of mention. Assistant Surgeon Corbus, of the Seventy-fifth Illinois, and Assistant Surgeon Bunce, of the Fifty-ninth Illinois, remained with and took care of our wounded while the fight was raging around them.

The zeal and decision shown by Lieutenants Jones, Hall, Hatch, and Baker, members of my staff, and the intrepidity of my faithful orderly, George Fogle, demand my highest commendation.

The names of the self-constituted messengers, who carried to Nashville, with such unparalleled celerity, the tidings of the battle of December 31, have already been forwarded. In the hour of trial, showing themselves false as the news they manufactured and disseminated, their infamy only makes more bright by contrast the imperishable record of those who nobly struggled or bravely fell in that unequal contest.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. SIDNEY POST,

Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

Lieut. T. W. MORRISON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 21.

Report of Capt. Hendrick E. Paine, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
In Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 10, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with an order from brigade headquarters, I respectfully submit the following report:

The regiment which I have the honor to command broke up camp, 7 miles south of Nashville, on the morning of the 26th of December, the men carrying three days' rations in their haversacks, all of our transportation and camp equipage having been ordered within the fortifications at Nashville.

As we approached Nolensville, my whole regiment was deployed as skirmishers, where we did efficient service in feeling for the enemy, and driving in his pickets, who took refuge in the houses on the outskirts of the town until they were finally driven out and repulsed. The regiment was then assembled, and formed the left of the line of battle of the First Brigade, as it moved upon the enemy's batteries and cavalry, south of the town, drawing him from his position with a loss of one or more of his guns. We lay on our arms that night and next day; moved forward and went into camp near Triune, where we remained all the day following. On the morning of the 29th took up our line of march toward Murfreesborough. The continued heavy firing in front gave evidence of the near proximity of the enemy. Bivouacked for the night, and next morning (30th), at an early hour, were on the march, moving by the front in line of battle. By noon it became evident that the enemy were in force in our front. At that time I was ordered, with my regiment, to support Captain Pinney's Fifth Wisconsin Battery. During the p. m. Captain Pinney opened on the enemy's battery, when my men were exposed to the shot and shell of the enemy's fire. After Captain Pinney had silenced or driven his battery from the field, we moved forward and bivouacked until morning. That night was very cold, and the men suffered very much from its effects. At daylight, on the morning of the 31st, we were in line of battle, in full view of the enemy, who appeared to be moving in strong force to our right. I was then ordered, together with Captain Pinney's battery, to hold ourselves as a reserve, and were moved a short distance to the rear; at the same time the line of battle was formed in our front, and the firing became heavy both on our right and left.

It soon became evident that the enemy was closely pressing our right, and our lines were rapidly extended in that direction. At the same time my regiment and Captain Pinney's battery were ordered to the front to engage the enemy across an open field. I immediately faced my command in the direction indicated, and moved forward in good order. At the same time the long lines of the enemy appeared on the opposite side of the field, moving directly to our front. When we approached within short musket range, I gave the order to fire, and lie down and load, which order was promptly responded to; at the same instant the enemy's balls came whistling over us in awful proximity to our heads. I do not know how long we remained in that position, but my men poured a deadly and destructive fire upon the enemy, who had laid down to avoid its terrible effects, until regiment after regiment on our right gave way, when I, reluctantly, received the order to fall back. At the same instant Captain Pinney was severely wounded, and the horses from two of his guns were either disabled or killed, when my men gallantly took hold and assisted to haul the guns from the field by hand, exposed to the while to a deadly fire of the enemy's musketry and grape and canister shot. We continued to move to the rear in reasonably good order, forming twice and firing upon the pursuing enemy, until we were beyond the range of his fire, when we formed and awaited the orders of our brigade commander. When the brigade was reformed, we took our position in line of battle in the front, where we remained during the remainder of the day and the succeeding night.

I cannot speak too highly in praise of the bravery displayed by the officers and men under my command. All nobly did their duty. To Capt. B. M. Veatch and James M. Stookey, acting field officers, I especially return my thanks for the efficient aid they rendered me, and the promptness with which they executed my orders during the series of