

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.

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No. 189.

*Organization of the Army of Tennessee.**

POLK'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL S. DONELSON.

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

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

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

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JONES M. WITHERS.

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

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

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE MANEY

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

Fourth (Preston Smith's) Brigade.

Col. A. J. VAUGHAN, JR.

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

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

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

Third (Walshall's) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. PATTON ANDERSON.

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

Fourth (Anderson's) Brigade.

Col. A. M. MANIGAULT.

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

HARDEE'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. WILLIAM J. HARDEE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

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

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

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

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

Jackson's Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. JOHN K. JACKSON.

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

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

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

Your general deplures, in common with you, the loss of your gallant comrades, who have fallen in our recent conflicts. Let their memories be enshrined in your hearts, as they will ever be tenderly cherished by their countrymen. Let it be yours to avenge their fate, and proudly to emulate their deeds. Remember that your face is to the foe, and that on you rests the defense of all that is dear to freemen. Soldiers, the proudest reflection of your general's life is to be known as the commander of an army so brave and invincible as you have proven. He asks no higher boon than to lead such men to victory. To share their trials, and to stand or fall with them, will be the crown of his ambition.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

No. 191.

Return of casualties in the Confederate forces.

[Compiled from nominal lists.]

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.	Officers killed.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.		
POLK'S CORPS.											
CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.											
<i>Donelson's Brigade.</i>											
8th Tennessee	4	37	41	17	248	265				306	Col. William L. Moore, Capt. William Sadler, and Lieuts. Thomas O. Blacknall, A. G. Den- ton, and N. Martin Kerby.
16th Tennessee	1	35	36	8	147	155	1	15	16	207	Capt. D. C. Spurlock. Capt. B. H. Holland. Capt. T. C. Campbell.
38th Tennessee	1	11	12	5	68	73				85	
51st Tennessee	1	10	11	7	65	72		3	3	86	
Carnes' battery		2	2		5	5				7	
Total	7	95	102	37	533	570	1	18	19	691	
<i>Stewart's Brigade.</i>											
4th and 5th Tennessee	1	7	8	6	62	68				76	Lieut. J. P. Ferguson.
19th Tennessee	2	14	16	6	105	111				127	Capt. S. J. A. Frazier and Lieut. S. G. Abernathy.
24th Tennessee	3	6	9	5	39	44				53	Capt. Jesse Irwin and Lieuts. J. B. Arnold and J. S. Hardison.
31st and 33d Tennessee	1	13	14	7	64	71		2	2	87	Lieut. W. P. Hutcherson.
Stanford's battery	1	2	3		7	7				10	Lieut. A. A. Hardin.
Total	8	42	50	24	277	301		2	2	353	
<i>Maney's Brigade.</i>											
1st Tennessee		8	8	1	74	75				83	
4th Tennessee		5	5	5	44	49				54	
6th and 9th Tennessee		5	5	5	27	32		5	5	42	
Maney's Sharpshooters		1	1		4	4				5	
Smith's battery		1	1		4	4		1	1	6	
Total		20	20	11	153	164		6	6	190	
<i>Smith's Brigade.</i>											
12th Tennessee	1	17	18	12	125	137		9	9	164	Lieuts. J. S. Fielder and J. H. Patterson.
13th Tennessee	1	12	13	6	82	88	1	8	9	110	Maj. Peter H. Cole.
29th Tennessee		27	27	8	74	82				109	

Return of casualties in the Confederate forces—Continued.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.	Officers killed.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.		
<i>Smith's Brigade—Cont'd.</i>											
47th Tennessee	1	10	11	7	56	63	1	11	12	86	Capt. James H. Sinclair.
154th Senior Tennessee	1	13	14	6	78	84		3	3	101	Lieut. C. S. Hall.
9th Texas	2	16	18	8	94	102	1	1	2	122	Lieuts. R. F. Luckett and E. B. Parham.
Allin's Sharpshooters	1	2	3	1	5	6		3	3	12	Lieut. A. M. Bunch. Lt. J. R. J. Creighton died of wounds.
Scott's battery		1	1							1	
Total	7	98	105	48	514	562	3	35	38	705	
Grand total Cheat- ham's division.	22	285	277	120	1,477	1,507	4	61	65	1,939	
WITHERS' DIVISION.											
<i>Deas' Brigade.</i>											
19th Alabama	1	7	8	13	130	143		3	3	154	Capt. Robert J. Healey, Lieuts. J. N. Smith and J. H. Wall.
22d Alabama	2	9	11	6	77	83				94	Lieuts. W. C. Gibson, A. A. Patterson, and H. B. Scofield.
25th Alabama	3	13	16	10	79	89		4	4	109	
26th Alabama		4	4	6	70	76				80	
39th Alabama		3	3	9	83	92				95	
1st Louisiana Regulars	2	6	8	7	64	71		23	23	102	Lieuts. B. C. Cenas and Bringier Trist.
17th Battalion Alabama Sharpshooters.		3	3	1	14	15				18	
Robertson's battery					19	19		1	1	20	
Total	8	45	53	52	536	588		31	31	672	
<i>Chalmers' Brigade.</i>											
Staff					1	1				1	
7th Mississippi	3	9	12	9	88	97		4	4	113	Capt. R. D. McDowell and Lieuts. H. J. M. Har- rigan and G. W. Jones.
9th Mississippi		8	8	5	66	71		5	5	84	
10th Mississippi	2	6	8	8	62	70		6	6	84	Lieuts. J. F. Moseley and D. W. Owen.
41st Mississippi	3	22	25	6	115	123		8	8	156	Lieuts. F. M. Betts, W. G. Kennedy, and P. H. McMahon.
Bly the's (Mississippi) regiment.		4	4	1	30	31	1	16	17	52	
9th Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters.		7	7		22	22				29	
Garry's battery		3	3	2	18	20				23	
Total	8	59	67	34	401	435	1	39	40	542	
<i>Walthall's Brigade.</i>											
45th Alabama		13	13	5	66	71		7	7	91	
24th Mississippi		8	8	5	103	108				116	
27th Mississippi	2	9	11	5	66	71		1	1	83	Lieut. Col. James L. Ab- try and Lieut. M. C. Edwards.
29th Mississippi	4	20	34	14	188	202				236	Capt. H. J. Harper and Lieuts. W. G. Barks- dale, W. A. McDaniel, and R. S. Spencer.
30th Mississippi	6	57	63	10	136	146				209	Lieuts. T. W. Boone, G. W. Hope, W. J. Mc- Guire, J. C. McIntyre, D. R. Patton and E. R. Ridus.
39th North Carolina	1	1	2	3	33	36		6	6	44	Lieut. John W. Rhea.
Barret's battery					4	4				4	
Total	18	118	131	42	596	638		14	14	788	

range late in the evening, being beyond my range. I withdrew my battery from its position, and ascertained orders had already been sent for me to retire, which I had not received.

Respectfully submitted.

W. L. SCOTT,
Captain, Commanding Light Battery.

Brig. Gen. PRESTON SMITH,
Comdg. Fourth Brigade, Cheatham's Division, Polk's Corps.

No. 218.

Report of Lieut. W. M. Polk, Scott's Tennessee battery.

JANUARY 20, 1863.

In accordance with orders received, I make the following report of the part taken by Scott's battery in the battle of Stone's River, and of the effect and efficiency of the different kinds of projectiles used:

The battery crossed Stone's River Monday morning and took a position on the river, near the Triune road and in rear of our brigade. We remained with the brigade until Wednesday morning, not having done any firing up to that time. We were separated from the brigade on that morning, Captain Scott being ordered to hold the battery in reserve on the Triune road.

The battery remained on the Triune road until Thursday morning, when we received an order to take position at the breastworks between the Wilkinson and Nashville pikes, where we remained until Friday morning, not having fired a shot up to that time. The battery was then ordered to take a position about 400 or 500 yards in front of the breastworks between the railroad and Nashville pike, Captains Stanford's and Carnes' and Lieutenant Turner's batteries being on our right beyond the railroad, and Captain Robertson's battery being on our left beyond the pike. After being in that position about fifteen minutes, the enemy's infantry commenced an advance, when we opened on them with spherical case and shell at three seconds time. The enemy, after a little, fell back, upon which we increased our range and time, and continued the firing until they were beyond our range. Two of the enemy's batteries were advancing with their line of infantry, both of which returned our fire, but both ceased firing when their line of infantry retired. One of the batteries fell back with the line, the other remained in its position, having, as we afterward learned from our skirmishers, one of its pieces disabled. It, however, fell back after we ceased firing. As soon as the enemy's line commenced falling back, they opened fire on us with two rifle batteries, which were beyond our range. Having received an order to cease firing, we did so, and fell back about 50 yards, under cover of a little rise in the ground. The batteries of the enemy ceased firing soon after we did. In this engagement we lost 1 man killed. About 2 o'clock we shelled the enemy's skirmishers out of a skirt of timber about 250 yards in our front, from which they had driven our skirmishers. Their batteries replied, but did us no harm. That evening we fired a few spherical case at the enemy's line, all of which burst short, they being beyond our range. We then retired to the breastworks for the night.

The next morning we took the position we had occupied the day previous, and shelled the enemy's skirmishers out of the skirt of woods I

mentioned before. The enemy's batteries did not reply. From that time until late that evening we occupied the position quietly.

About 4 o'clock Saturday evening the enemy opened a well-directed fire upon us with three batteries, all of which were beyond our range. The battery fell back inside of our intrenchments, and Captain Scott reported to General Cheatham, when he ordered him to bring the battery to his headquarters, where we remained until 2 o'clock that night, when Captain Scott was ordered to cross the river and join the rest of the division, which was on its way to this point.

During the various engagements of the battery we used the pendulum hausses with tolerable satisfaction. The most of our shrapnel and shell did very well. Our friction-primers also did very well. My experience in regard to the table of ranges used by us, which is the one found in the instruction for field artillery, is that it does not answer as well as it should, from the fact that the powder for which it was prepared is so much superior to ours.

During the various engagements of the battery we had 1 man killed, 1 slightly wounded, and 1 man's leg broken by being run over by one of the guns. No horses were lost and the carriages were not damaged. We fired between 200 and 250 rounds, principally spherical case. Killed, Sergt. A. L. Townsend; wounded, W. McRea; missing, none.

Respectfully submitted.

W. M. POLK,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Scott's Battery.

Maj. M. SMITH.

No. 219.

Report of Maj. Gen. Jones M. Withers, C. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. WITHERS' DIV., POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
Shelbyville, Tenn., May 20, 1863.

MAJOR: This division took position in line of battle in front of Murfreesborough and Stone's River on the morning of December 28, 1862, as directed in "Memoranda for general and staff officers," issued from headquarters of the army. The brigade of Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers was placed, with its right resting on Stone's River and extending in a direction west of south, nearly across the open field toward the Wilkinson pike; Walthal's brigade, in command of Brig. Gen. [J.] Patton Anderson (by whose name it will be designated in this report), was placed next; and Anderson's brigade, under Col. A. M. Manigault, of the Tenth South Carolina Regiment, was placed next, and on the left of the line then formed. That night Deas' brigade, under Col. J. Q. Loomis, of the **Twenty-fifth Alabama Regiment**, arrived from outpost and was placed on Manigault's left, extending the line to the Franklin or Triune road. This was the front center division of the line of battle, the division of Major-General Breckinridge being on the right, its left flank resting on the east bank of the river and to the rear of Chalmers' right, and the division of Major-General McCown being on the west side of the Franklin road, with its right some distance in advance of Loomis' left. The general direction of the line from right to left of the division, the initial point being on the river, was west of south, crossing the Nashville rail and pike roads about 1,000 yards from their crossing of the river and near their intersection; thence across the Wilkinson pike,

and thence to the Franklin road, on which was placed Robertson's battery. The open fields extending along their fronts and the character of the ground rendered it proper to throw Anderson's left to the front of the general direction, Manigault's left to be retired, and again Loomis' left to be advanced, the greatest angle being formed by Anderson and Manigault, and which would require that Manigault's left should describe an arc of near 60° to bring his front on a line with that of Anderson's.

On the evening of the 29th, skirmishing commenced between Chalmers' admirable battalion of sharpshooters and the enemy, which gradually extended to Anderson's right. About the same time there was a dash made by a portion of the enemy's cavalry on Manigault's skirmishers, which was creditably punished by Companies A and C, of the Tenth South Carolina Regiment. The supporting division, under Major-General Cheatham, now occupied its position from 500 to 800 yards in rear, and near the crest of the river ridge. The character of the country rendering it impossible for the division commanders to give that immediate, personal supervision which would insure the supports being thrown forward when necessary and with the least delay, it was agreed that Major-General Cheatham should take position on the left and the immediate control of the brigades of Manigault and Loomis, giving to me the direction of his two right brigades, Donelson and Stewart.

Early on the morning of the 30th, firing commenced between the skirmishers on the right, and gradually extended throughout the line to the Franklin road. The artillery of the enemy also opened, and the firing was kept up with more or less rapidity through the day. The cannonading was mostly directed against Chalmers' brigade and Anderson's right, which occupied the exposed position across the field from the Wilkinson pike to the river. About 2.30 p. m. the enemy made a dash to capture Robertson's battery, on our extreme left, which was handsomely repulsed and severely punished by a well-directed and rapid fire from the battery and from the Twenty-sixth and Thirty-ninth Alabama Regiments. The attempt, with less vigor, was repeated late in the evening with similar result, the Twenty-fifth Alabama having been thrown forward to the support of the other two regiments. The enemy's line of battle was now established in our front. His left rested on the river bluff, some 1,000 yards from Chalmers' right, in a skirt of woods; thence through the Round Forest, or Mississippian's "half acre"; thence through the south end of the cedar brake, and along the ridges and woodland to the cedar pedregal on the Franklin road, and about 300 yards from Loomis' front. From this point his line seemed to be retired, making quite an obtuse angle with that running back to the river.

The commanding general's order, directing an assault to be made by our left on the right of the enemy the next morning as early as it was "light enough to see," was received at 9 o'clock at night. Chalmers' brigade was to remain stationary, and constitute the pivot on which the movement was to be made; my left to "swing around and correspond with the movement of General McCown's division," on my left.

Early on the morning of the 31st, skirmishing commenced on the extreme left, and was followed by artillery, and then the full volleys of the line, announcing that the stern work of the day had commenced.

About 7 o'clock Loomis' brigade moved forward, and was immediately and hotly engaged. Steadily advancing, it drove back the first line of the enemy, but having no commanding officer (Colonel Loomis subsequently reporting himself as having been disabled), and the enemy being re-enforced by the second line, the brigade was driven back in some

confusion. The reserve, being promptly ordered forward by Major-General Cheatham, made a gallant charge, but was also repulsed. Colonel Coltart, of the Twenty-sixth Alabama Regiment, having assumed command of Loomis' brigade, with the assistance of Captains [D. E.] Huger, [J. R. B.] Burtwell, and [E. B. D.] Riley, of my staff, ordered to the left for the purpose, quickly rallied and reformed the line. The two brigades, under Colonels Vaughan and Coltart, being now formed in line, were moved forward under the immediate direction of Major-General Cheatham, and, after a desperate conflict, dislodged the enemy from their strong position, and drove them for more than a mile and beyond the Wilkinson pike. Moving forward to the cedar brake, between the Wilkinson and Nashville pikes, and finding other troops pressing after the enemy in his front, Colonel Coltart, by direction of General Cheatham, moved his command to the right, and, coming into the front line on the east edge and extreme right of the cedar brake, had a sharp engagement with the enemy, occupying a ridge across a narrow cotton-field, and strongly supported by artillery. Manigault's brigade moved promptly at the proper moment, and his left swinging round, drove the enemy from the wooded ridge back on his second line. In the wheel through the open field, and before his command had completed the angle necessary to bring it on a line with Anderson's, a heavy fire from two batteries and a column of infantry was opened on him from his right, which, enfilading his line, checked and finally forced him back to his former position. Col. A. J. Lythgoe, of the Nineteenth South Carolina Regiment, was killed in this charge while gallantly leading his command. He dies well who dies nobly. Manigault, quickly rallying his command, again moved forward, successfully driving the enemy, and with every prospect of being able to hold his position, when the repulse of the troops on his left, leaving both flanks exposed, rendered it necessary for him again to fall back. The position of the forces and character of the ground and movement, however, rendered it impossible altogether to avoid a cross or enfilading fire. The repulse at any point only increased the liability. The supporting brigade, under Brigadier-General Maney, was now moved forward, and, taking position on Manigault's left, both brigades moved forward, meeting comparatively with but little opposition. As Manigault swung round to a line with Anderson, this brigade was put in motion, and soon Manigault's right was engaged in an attack on a battery, with strong supports of infantry. The assault seemed successful, but before the capture was made, a brigade of the enemy moved up from below the hill, forcing back the regiments engaged, but was in turn driven back by Anderson's left, which was sweeping round. This concluded the engagements of Manigault for the day. His command had been subjected to a most trying ordeal, and had suffered heavily. The calm determination and persistent energy and gallantry which rendered Colonel Manigault proof against discouragements had a marked influence on and was admirably responded to by his command.

Anderson's left, being now moved forward immediately after the right of Manigault, was quickly engaged with the strong force in front. No brigade occupied a more critical position, nor were the movements of any invested with more important consequences. Opposite there were three batteries strongly supported by infantry. The capture of the batteries and rout of the supports was a necessity. Anderson was, therefore, directed to take the batteries at every cost. Stewart's brigade had been moved up into the woods within close supporting distance. In rapid success in Anderson threw forward his regiments from left to right, and

terrific was the fire to which they were subjected. Time and again checked, and almost recoiling before the tremendous fire, the regiments were as often rallied by their gallant and determined officers, and the brigade advanced by its cool, steadfast, and skillful commander. His right temporarily falling back in some confusion, caused by the fall of the gallant commanders of the two right regiments (Lieut. Col. James L. Autry, commanding Twenty-seventh Mississippi, killed, and Col. W. F. Brantly, of the Twenty-ninth Mississippi, stricken down by the concussion from a shell exploding near him), Brigadier-General Stewart was ordered forward to the support. In splendid order, and with a cheer, this fine brigade moved forward under its gallant and accomplished commander. Anderson's right, quickly rallying and pressing forward vigorously, attacked and drove back the enemy. This completed the rout of his first line and the capture of the batteries. Our loss, however, was very heavy, the Thirtieth Mississippi alone having within the limits of an acre 62 officers and men killed and 139 wounded.

Stewart, having moved his brigade to the left down the Wilkinson pike, now pressed forward on Anderson's left and hotly engaged the enemy. The determined advance and steady fire of our forces was more than the enemy could withstand. The entire force gave way, and in wild confusion rushed through the cedar brake in rear, being pursued to the northeast edge of the brake, and subjected to an irregular but quite effective fire. Within the northeast edge of this cedar brake, nearly parallel with the Nashville pike road and at right angles to the original line of battle, our troops were halted. They required rest and ammunition.

At 11 a. m. Brigadier-General Chalmers received an order direct from the lieutenant-general commanding to move forward and attack the enemy posted in his front. Quickly advancing to the Cowan, or burnt, house, he was there met by a destructive fire, and soon after, while actively engaged in the discharge of his duties, was stricken down by a fragment of a shell and borne senseless from the field. The quick perception, prompt decision, and fearless energy of this gallant officer being lost to his command, and his staff failing to report promptly to the officer next in rank, this veteran brigade became disorganized, the regiments attaching themselves to and serving with other commands until night, when they were brought together and placed in their original position under Colonel [T. W.] White, of the Ninth Mississippi Regiment. The brigade of Chalmers being driven back, the support under Brigadier-General Donelson was ordered to the attack by the lieutenant-general commanding, and moving rapidly forward was warmly engaged, but was repulsed, and, gradually swinging to the left, passed into the cedar brake.

On the morning of January 1, Anderson's brigade was moved to the position originally occupied by Donelson, and in rear of Chalmers. At daylight on the morning of January 1, Chalmers' sharpshooters were ordered forward, to ascertain the position of the enemy. Moving forward, and into the Round Forest, they drove out the skirmishers of the enemy, whose forces had been withdrawn during the night, and could then be seen in a northeast direction. Quiet prevailed until late in the evening, when the enemy sent forward a force and retook the Round Forest, driving back our skirmishers into the skirt of woods above and on the river.

Before daylight on the morning of the 2d, the batteries of Stanford, Carnes, and Smith had been moved up and placed in the north and outer edge of this river skirt of woods by Capt. J. R. B. Burtwell, division chief of artillery, and Scott's battery advanced up the Nashville pike to a line within but some 300 yards south of the others. In support,

Chalmers' brigade, under Colonel White, had been moved up and occupied the crest of the ridge in rear, and the skirmishers thrown forward extended to the railroad on the left.

At dawn the skirmishers advanced and drove out the enemy from the Round Forest, but in turn were forced to retreat before superior numbers. The enemy advancing, opened fire on the artillery, which, promptly responding, soon shelled them into a precipitate retreat, when, with an increased force, we again occupied the Round Forest. Anderson's brigade had been advanced to and now occupied the former position of Chalmers. The brigades of Manigault and Coltart occupied the southern extremity of the cedar brake, and the right of the column facing the Nashville pike.

Shortly after 3 p. m. the batteries on the hill, as previously instructed, opened a brisk fire on the enemy, whose line extended toward the river and beyond, or into the extreme edge of a skirt of woods, the nearest point of which was some 300 yards from that in which our batteries were. The firing was continued as long as it could be with safety to the column of General Breckinridge, advancing on the east side of the river. The left of this column passing across the river into the woods, in or behind which rested the left of the enemy's force, was immediately attacked by it and driven up the river toward the position of Chalmers' brigade. Colonel [T. W.] White immediately threw out supports, with instructions to drive back the enemy. This was followed by a general advance of the enemy along his entire front, and his being driven out of the Round Forest back into the woods on the river. Night closing in, the fighting ceased for the day.

Late in the evening, Anderson's brigade, under orders from the commanding general, was moved rapidly across the river to the support of General Breckinridge, and did not rejoin the division until the morning of the 4th. That night Manigault was moved to the position vacated by Anderson, and Coltart was moved up to White's support, and their commands placed in proper positions for operations the next morning.

At daybreak on the morning of the 3d, the artillery shelled the Round Forest, which was immediately thereafter charged into by the infantry, and the enemy driven out with considerable loss. Brisk skirmishing was kept up through the day, chiefly with Coltart's command, which occupied the Round Forest.

Late in the evening, after subjecting the Round Forest and woods to a terrific cannonading, the enemy advanced in force, and, engaging our troops, succeeded in breaking a part of our line, when the timely arrival of the reserves enabled the line again to advance, and, after a very sharp and well-contested engagement, to repulse the enemy. Lieutenant-Colonel Farrar, of the First Louisiana (Regulars), was mortally wounded in the engagement. He was a bold and gallant officer, and had arrived on the field only in time to assume command of his regiment in this last engagement. Their infantry being driven back, the enemy renewed the cannonading, continuing it some time after dark. Colonels White and Coltart proved themselves deserving of commendation by the admirable conduct of their commands throughout the harassing period of their occupancy of this important and almost isolated position.

The troops were withdrawn on the morning of the 4th without contest or pursuit. For seven days they had cheerfully endured fatigue, exposure, and hardships sufficient to cause despondency in any breast not actuated by the same steadfast determination to dare all and suffer all in defense of the right. In temporary repulses and the most trying

positions, the total absence of everything like panic, and the cool self-possession and alacrity with which they rallied, reformed, and moved forward against the enemy, was as truly remarkable as it was most honorable.

The timely preparations made under direction of Surgeon [Carlisle] Terry for the care of the wounded seem to have been as judicious and ample as was practicable, and the infirmary corps for the division discharged its duties fearlessly and well.

To Capts. D. E. Huger, assistant adjutant-general; J. R. B. Burtwell, chief of artillery, and E. B. D. Riley, chief of ordnance, I am indebted for valuable and indispensable services. In extending orders, seeing to their execution, and in rallying and cheering on the troops, they were energetic and untiring, displaying gallantry and capacity. Maj. B. M. Thomas, adjutant and inspector general, reported on the field from sick leave on the morning of the 2d, and immediately entered on the discharge of his duties with intelligence and efficiency. Lieut. R. W. Withers, aide-de-camp, Asst. Surg. J. Paul Jones, and Lieut. Charles L. Huger, First Louisiana (Regulars), were, through the entire engagement, actively, zealously, and most creditably engaged in the discharge of the various duties assigned them. Maj. W. H. Ross, acting commissary of subsistence, and Maj. R. Q. Pinckney, quartermaster, did good service in their respective departments. Captain [T. M.] Lenoir and Lieutenant [H. R.] Gordon, commanding escort, gave valuable assistance in the collecting and sending off captured property, in driving forward stragglers from and laggards in the fight, and in staff duties, which they were several times called upon to perform. Private M. G. Hudson, of the Twenty-fourth Alabama Regiment, long engaged in the assistant adjutant-general's office, and well and favorably known within the command, rendered services on the field evidencing his fitness and capacity for a more responsible position.

The total strength of the division was 7,774; the total loss by casualties, 2,519. Brigade and regimental reports and detailed statement of casualties have heretofore been forwarded.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. M. WITHERS,
Major-General.

Maj. THOMAS M. JACK,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee.

No. 220.

Reports of Capt. Felix H. Robertson, Florida battery, Deas' brigade.*

SHELBYVILLE, TENN., *January 12, 1863.*

SIR: By direction of Lieutenant-General Polk, I reported to General Breckinridge on Friday evening, January 2, with Robertson's battery of six Napoleon guns, and Semple's battery of four Napoleon guns; in all, ten guns. My command was formed in rear of the line of the infantry, and finally behind the artillery of the division which was immediately behind the second line. Leaving my caissons, I advanced to the edge of the opening through which the infantry had charged. The highest point of the hill to the left was selected to be the site of Robertson's battery; Semple's was to take the right. So soon as the ground

* Robertson's battery claimed both by Alabama and Florida. Finally credited to Florida.

was cleared upon which Semple's battery was to stand, it was at once pushed to its place. The infantry not being able to clear the crest of the hill, and the fire being very heavy on our right, I decided to alter the plan and send my battery to the right, but our line being cramped by unfavorable ground to the right, I only ordered a section up to fill a gap in our line of artillery. By the repulse becoming general, I determined to stop the remainder of my own battery in the field to check the enemy's advance. The artillery of my command was brought off with the loss of one piece of Semple's battery. This only occurred after the infantry supports had given way entirely.

The fighting of this battery (Semple's) was entirely creditable. The confusion was such that it was not to be wondered at that three pieces were left on the field, but that more were not lost. The artillery as it entered the woods was placed, and by a rapid fire checked the enemy's advance. The batteries under my command were subjected to a hot infantry fire and the worst cross-fire I ever saw.

The loss of the two batteries I cannot know, as I have not seen Lieutenant [E. J.] Fitzpatrick, commanding two sections of Semple's battery. My own lost 6 horses and 6 men.

After dark the guns fell back, and Major [R. E.] Graves having been severely wounded, I, at the request of General Breckinridge, placed the artillery upon the new line.

But for the artillery fire the enemy would surely have carried the position entirely, as our infantry was scattered.

The men of the artillery generally behaved splendidly, but individual exceptions were many to this rule, and I found it necessary to draw my revolver in order to make the drivers halt long enough to fix the piece to be limbered up and brought off.

Very respectfully,

FELIX H. ROBERTSON,
Captain, &c.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, BRECKINRIDGE'S DIV.

SHELBYVILLE, TENN., *February 18, 1863.*

CAPTAIN: On the morning of January 2, I was ordered to accompany Colonel Brent, assistant adjutant-general, and endeavor to find a position from which the enemy's line might be enfiladed with artillery. Such a position having been found, a report of the fact was made to the general at once. The enemy's skirmishers being in possession of the point selected, it was determined to attack and carry it. I received orders from General Bragg to take Robertson's battery (six Napoleons), two sections Semple's battery (four Napoleons), two rifles and two 12-pounder howitzers belonging to Breckinridge's division, and to occupy and hold to the utmost extremity the desired position after the enemy had been dislodged by the infantry. The necessary preparations for the artillery were made at once. The batteries arrived on the ground and were soon in position.

Having to await the arrival of a still absent brigade, I took an opportunity to consult General Breckinridge. I found his ideas of the attack and my own differed materially. He supposed it was to be made by a combination of both arms, while I was positive the general's orders were that infantry alone should take the hill. General Breckinridge then desired me to form my batteries in the space between his two lines of infantry and advance. This I declined to do, stating as a reason the danger both of confusion and loss from such an arrangement. He then

No. 307.

The Confederate Roll of Honor.

GENERAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 93. } *Richmond, Va., November 22, 1862.*

I. The following acts of Congress, having been approved by the President, are published for the information of the Army:

* * * * *
No. 27.—AN ACT to authorize the grant of medals and badges of distinction as a reward for courage and good conduct on the field of battle.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to bestow medals, with proper devices, upon such officers of the armies of the Confederate States as shall be conspicuous for courage and good conduct on the field of battle, and also to confer a badge of distinction upon one private or non-commissioned officer of each company after every signal victory it shall have assisted to achieve. The non-commissioned officers and privates of the company who may be present on the first dress-parade thereafter, may choose, by a majority of their votes, the soldier best entitled to receive such distinction, whose name shall be communicated to the President by commanding officers of the company; and if the award fall upon a deceased soldier, the badge thus awarded him shall be delivered to his widow, or, if there be no widow, to any relative the President may adjudge entitled to receive it.

Approved October 13, 1862.

* * * * *
By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 131. } *Richmond, Va., October 3, 1863.*

Difficulties in procuring the medals and badges of distinction having delayed their presentation by the President, as authorized by the act of Congress approved October 13, 1862, to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the armies of the Confederate States conspicuous for courage and good conduct on the field of battle, to avoid postponing the grateful recognition of their valor until it can be made in the enduring form provided by that act, it is ordered—

I. That the names of all those who have been, or may hereafter be, reported as worthy of this distinction, be inscribed on a Roll of Honor, to be preserved in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General for reference in all future time, for those who have deserved well of their country, as having best displayed their courage and devotion on the field of battle.

II. That the Roll of Honor, so far as now made up, be appended to this order and read at the head of every regiment in the service of the Confederate States at the first dress-parade after its receipt, and be published in at least one newspaper in each State.

III. The attention of the officers in charge is directed to General Orders, No. 93, section No. 27, of the series of 1862, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, for the mode of selecting the non-commissioned officers and privates entitled to this distinction, and its execution is enjoined.

BATTLE OF MURFREESBOROUGH

Alabama.

Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry:

Sergt. W. D. Sumner, Co. A.	Corpl. N. B. Walker, Co. F.
Private William Sellers, Co. B.	Private J. R. Black, Co. G.
Corpl. J. L. Husbands, Co. C.	Corpl. W. R. Larry, Co. H.
Sergt. B. T. Nelson, Co. D.	Private J. J. McVey, Co. I.
Sergt. P. A. Minton, Co. E.	Private J. N. Eilands, Co. K.

Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry:

Capt. W. D. Smith,* Co. A.	Sergt. John Ives, Co. A.
Capt. W. P. Fowler, Co. F.	Private Martin Duggan, Co. B.
Capt. John B. Hazard, Co. I.	Private Melbourn Deloach, Co. C.
Capt. W. J. O'Brien, Co. B.	Sergt. Samuel S. Wylie, Co. D.
Lieut. J. A. Hall, Co. K.	Private Joseph Hall, Co. E.
Lieut. A. B. Nelson, Co. D.	Private Samuel M. Roberts,* Co. F.
Lieut. R. T. B. Parham, Co. H.	Private A. W. Scott, Co. G.
Lieut. A. Young, Co. A.	Private James R. Green, Co. H.
Sergt. Maj. William Mink.	Private N. Lankford,* Co. I.
First Sergt. J. M. J. Tally, Co. K.	Private A. Posey, Co. K.

Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry:

Sergt. Isaac N. Rhoades, Co. A.	Sergt. Patrick H. Smith, Co. G.
Private Warren A. Jackson, Co. B.	Private Marion F. Hazlewood, Co. H.
Private Samuel Ellison, Co. C.	Private Charles W. Ropers,* Co. I.
Private James A. Mote, Co. D.	Private J. B. Peacock,* Co. K.
Sergt. J. F. Coker,* Co. F.	

Twenty-sixth Regiment of Infantry:

Private B. A. Thomason, Co. A.	Private J. T. McClain, Co. G.
Sergt. J. E. Gilbert, Co. B.	Private J. H. Cotrel, Co. H.
Private L. P. Roberts, Co. C.	Private John A. Uselton, Co. I.
Private Reedy Ward, Co. D.	Companies F and K made no selection.
Sergt. F. E. Mitchell, Co. E.	

Twenty-eighth Regiment of Infantry:

Private Topley Murphey, Co. B.	Sergt. William E. Short, Co. L.
Sergt. Elias Wood, Co. G.	The other companies made no selection.
Sergt. W. B. Curry, Co. K.	

Thirty-second Regiment of Infantry:

Private James Clemens,* Co. A.	Private Nathaniel F. Wheelis,* Co. F.
Corpl. Vincent H. Joiner, Co. B.	Corpl. James H. Dove, Co. G.
Private Edmund Davis, Co. C.	Private Alfred C. Hutto, Co. H.
Corpl. John C. Oliver,* Co. D.	Sergt. George W. Vansandt, Co. I.
Private Reuben Dumas, Co. E.	Corpl. Elijah P. Gabel,* Co. K.

Thirty-fourth Regiment of Infantry:

Corpl. S. J. Numney, Co. A.	Private J. G. Whaley, Co. G.
Private J. R. Browning, Co. C.	Private T. N. Cloud, Co. H.
Private C. P. Greer, Co. D.	Private B. R. Covington, Co. L.
Private James Shehorn, Co. E.	Private J. G. Metts, Co. K.
Private S. W. Reynolds, Co. F.	

Thirty-ninth Regiment of Infantry:

Adj. J. M. Macon.	Private Evander Burkett, Co. D.
Second Lieut. E. Q. Thornton, Co. K.	Private Frank Jones, Co. E.
Second Lieut. E. O. Pefty, Co. B.	Private William W. Meadows, Co. F.
Sergt. C. K. Hall, Co. H.	Sergts. John H. Poyner and T. F. Espy,
Sergt. W. J. White, Co. H.	Co. G. (Company G was unable to de-
Sergt. E. Priest, Co. K.	cide between these two sergeants.)
Private W. C. Menefee, Co. A.	Sergt. Abner Flowers, Co. I.
Sergt. A. J. Talbot, Co. A.	Sergt. James S. Wilson, Co. K.
Private Samuel M. Martin, Co. B.	Company H made no selection.
Private John Dansby, Co. C.	

* Killed in action.