enemy, in which they used one battery of artillery. This battery was silenced in a very short time by Bush's and Hescock's batteries, of my division, and two of the enemy's pieces disabled.

At sundown I had taken up my position, my right resting in the timber, my left on the Wilkinson pike, and my reserve brigade, of four regiments, to the rear and opposite the center.

The killed and wounded during the day was 75 men.

General Davis' left was closed in on my right, and his line thrown to the rear, so that it formed nearly a right angle with mine. General Negley's division, of Thomas' corps, was immediately on my left, his right resting on the left-hand side of the Wilkinson pike.

The enemy appeared to be in strong force in a heavy cedar wood across an open valley in my front and parallel to it, the cedar extending the whole length of the valley, the distance across the valley varying from 300 to 400 yards.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 31st, General Sill, who had command of my right brigade, reported great activity on the part of the enemy immediately in his front. This being the narrowest point in the valley, I was fearful that an attack might occur at that point. I therefore directed two regiments from the reserves to report to General Sill, who placed them in position in very short supporting distance of his lines.

At 4 o'clock in the morning the division was assembled under arms, and the cannoneers at their pieces. About 7.15 o'clock in the morning the enemy advanced to the attack across an open cotton-field, on Sill's front. This column was opened upon by Bush's battery, of Sill's brigade, which had a direct fire on its front; also by Hescock's and Houghtaling's batteries, which had an oblique fire on its front from a commanding position near the center of my line. The effect of this fire upon the enemy's column was terrible. The enemy, however, continued to advance until they had reached nearly the edge of the timber, when they were opened upon by Sill's infantry, at a range of not over 50 yards. The destruction to the enemy's column, which was closed in mass, being several regiments in depth, was terrible. For a short time they withstood the fire, wavered, then broke and ran, Sill directing his troops to charge, which was gallantly responded to, and the enemy driven back across the valley and behind their intrenchments.

In this charge I had the misfortune to lose General Sill, who was killed. The brigade then fell back in good order and resumed its original lines. The enemy soon rallied and advanced to the attack on my extreme right and in front of Colonel Woodruff, of Davis' division. Here, unfortunately, the brigade of Colonel Woodruff gave way; also one regiment of Sill's brigade, which was in the second line. This regiment fell back some distance into the open field and there rallied, its place being occupied by a third regiment of my reserve.

At this time the enemy, who had made an attack on the extreme right of our wing against Johnson and also on Davis' front, had been successful, and the two divisions on my right were retiring in great confusion, closely followed by the enemy, completely turning my position and exposing my line to a fire from the rear. I hastily withdrew the whole of Sill's brigade and the three regiments sent to support it, at the same time directing Colonel Roberts, of the left brigade, who had changed front and formed in column of regiments, to charge the enemy in the timber from which I had withdrawn those regiments. This was very gallantly done by Colonel Roberts, who captured one piece of the enemy's artillery, which had to be abandoned.

In the mean time I had formed Sill's and Schaefer's brigades on a line at right angles to my first line, and behind the three batteries of artillery, which were placed in a fine position, directing Colonel Roberts to return and form on this new line. I then made an unavailing attempt to form the troops on my right on this line, in front of which there were open fields, through which the enemy was approaching under a heavy fire from Hescock's, Houghtaling's, and Bush's batteries.

After the attempt had proved to be entirely unsuccessful, and my right was again turned, General McCook directed me to advance to the front and form on the right of Negley. This movement was successfully accomplished under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, every regiment of mine remaining unbroken.

I took position on Negley's right, Roberts' brigade having been placed in position at right angles to Negley's line, facing to the south, the other two brigades being placed to the rear and at right angles with Roberts', and facing the west, covering the rear of Negley's lines. I then directed Houghtaling's battery to take position at the angle of these two lines, Captain Hescock sending one section of his battery, under Lieutenant Taliaferro, and one section of Bush's battery, to the same point. The remaining pieces of Hescock's and Bush's batteries were placed on the right of Negley's line, facing toward Murfreesborough. In this position I was immediately attacked, when one of the bitterest and most sanguinary contests of the day occurred.

General Cheatham's division advanced on Roberts' brigade, and heavy masses of the enemy, with three batteries of artillery, advanced over the open ground which I had occupied in the previous part of the engagement, at the same time the enemy opening from their intrenchments in the direction of Murfreesborough. The contest then became terrible. The enemy made three attacks, and were three times repulsed, the artillery range of the respective batteries being not over 200 yards. In these attacks Roberts' brigade lost its gallant commander, who was killed. There was no sign of faltering with the men, the only cry being for more ammunition, which unfortunately could not be supplied, on account of the discomfiture of the troops on the right of our wing, which allowed the enemy to come in and capture our ammunition train.

Schaefer's brigade being entirely out of ammunition, I directed them to fix bayonets and await the enemy. Roberts' brigade, which was nearly out of ammunition, I directed to fall back, resisting the enemy. Captain Houghtaling, having exhausted all his ammunition, and nearly all the horses in his battery having been killed, attempted, with the assistance of the men, to withdraw his pieces by hand. Lieutenant Taliaferro, commanding the section of Hescock's battery, having been killed and several of his horses shot, his two pieces were brought off by his sergeant, with the assistance of the men. The difficulty of withdrawing the artillery here became very great, the ground being rocky and covered with a dense growth of cedar. Houghtaling's battery had to be abandoned; also two pieces of Bush's battery. The remaining pieces of artillery in the division were brought through the cedars with great difficulty, under a terrible fire from the enemy, on to the open space on the Murfreesborough pike, near the right of General Palmer's division.

In coming through the cedars, two regiments of Schaefer's brigade succeeded in obtaining ammunition, and were immediately put in front to resist the enemy, who appeared to be driving in our entire lines.

On arriving at the open space, I was directed by Major-General Rosecrans to take those two regiments and put them into action on the right of Palmer's division, where the enemy were pressing heavily.

The two regiments went in very gallantly, driving the enemy from the cedar timber and some distance to the front. At the same time I put four pieces of Hescock's battery into action near by and on the same front. The other two regiments of Schaefer's brigade, and the Thirty-sixth Illinois, of Sill's brigade, were directed to cross the railroad, where they could obtain ammunition. I then, by direction of Major-General McCook, withdrew the two regiments that had been placed on the right of Palmer's division; also Captain Hescock's pieces, that point having been given up to the enemy in the rearrangement of our lines.

These regiments of Schaefer's brigade, having supplied themselves with ammunition, I put into action, by direction of Major-General Rosecrans, directly to the front and right of General Wood's division, on the left-hand side of the railroad.

The brigade advanced through a clump of timber and took position on the edge of a cotton-field, close upon the enemy's lines, relieving the division of General Wood, which was falling back under heavy pressure from the enemy.

At this point I lost my third and last brigade commander, Col. Frederick Schaefer, who was killed. The brigade, after remaining in this position until after it had expended its ammunition, was withdrawn to the rear of this timber, where it was again supplied and joined by the Thirty-sixth Illinois. I was here directed by General Rosecrans to form a close column of attack and charge the enemy, should they again come down on the open ground.

The remaining portion of the evening this gallant brigade remained in close column of regiments and under the fire of the enemy's batteries, which killed about 20 of the men by round shot. In the mean time Colonel Roberts' brigade, which had come out of the cedars unbroken, was put into action by General McCook at a point a short distance to the rear, where the enemy threatened our communication on the Murfreesborough pike. The brigade, having but three or four rounds of ammunition, cheerfully went into action, gallantly charged the enemy, routing them, recapturing two pieces of artillery, and taking 40 prisoners. The rout of the enemy at this point deserves special consideration, as they had here nearly reached the Murfreesborough pike.

On the night of the 31st, I was placed in position on the Murfreesborough pike, facing south, and on the ground where Roberts' brigade had charged the enemy, General Davis being on my right.

On January 1, heavy skirmish fighting, with occasional artillery shots on both sides, was kept up till about 3 p. m., when a charge was made by a brigade of the enemy on my position. This was handsomely repulsed, and 1 officer and 85 men of the enemy captured.

Colonel Walker's brigade, of Thomas' corps, was also placed under my command, temporarily, having a position on my left, where the same character of fighting was kept up.

On January 2, Colonel Walker sustained two heavy attacks, which he gallantly repulsed.

On the 3d, skirmishing took place throughout the day.

On the 4th, all was quiet in front, the enemy having disappeared.

On the 5th, nothing of importance occurred, and, on January 6, I moved my command to its present camp, on Stone's River, 3 miles south of Murfreesborough, on the Shelbyville pike.

I trust that the general commanding is satisfied with my division. It fought bravely and well. The loss of Houghtaling's battery and one section of Bush's battery was unavoidable. All the horses were shot

down or disabled, Captain Houghtaling wounded, and Lieutenant Taliaferro killed.

My division, alone and unbroken, made a gallant stand to protect the right flank of our army, being all that remained of the right wing. Had my ammunition held out, I would not have fallen back, although such were my orders, if hard pressed. As it was, this determined stand of my troops gave time for a rearrangement of our lines.

The division mourns the loss of Sill, Schaefer, and Roberts. They were all instantly killed, and at the moment when their gallant brigades were charging the enemy. They were true soldiers, prompt and brave. On the death of these officers, respectively, Colonel Greusel, Thirty-sixth Illinois, took command of Sill's brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Laiboldt, Second Missouri, of Schaefer's, and Colonel Bradley, Fifty-first Illinois, of Roberts' brigade. These officers behaved gallantly throughout the day.

It is also my sad duty to record the death of Col. F. A. Harrington of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, who fell heroically leading his regiment to the charge.

I refer with pride to the splendid conduct, bravery, and efficiency of the following regimental commanders and the officers and men of their respective commands:

Col. F. T. Sherman, Eighty-eighth Illinois; Maj. F. Ehrler, Second Missouri; Lieut. Col. John Weber, Fifteenth Missouri; Capt. W. W. Barrett, Forty-fourth Illinois, wounded; Maj. W. A. Presson, Seventy-third Illinois, wounded; Maj. Silas Miller, Thirty-sixth Illinois, wounded and a prisoner; Capt. P. C. Olson, Thirty-sixth Illinois; Maj. E. C. Hibbard, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin; Lieut. Col. William B. McCreery, Twenty-first Michigan; Lieut. Col. N. H. Walworth, Forty-second Illinois; Lieut. Col. F. Swanwick, Twenty-second Illinois, wounded and a prisoner; Capt. Samuel Johnson, Twenty-second Illinois; Maj. W. A. Schmitt, Twenty-seventh Illinois; Captain Wescott, Fifty-first Illinois.

I respectfully bring to the notice of the general commanding the good conduct of Captain Hescock, chief of artillery, whose services were almost invaluable; also Captains Houghtaling and Bush, and the officers and men of their batteries.

Surg. D. J. Griffiths, medical director of my division, and Dr. McArthur, of the board of medical examiners of Illinois, were most assiduous in their care of the wounded.

Maj. H. F. Deitz, provost-marshal; Captain Morhardt, topographical engineer; Lieut. George Lee, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieuts. R. M. Denning, Frank H. Allen, E. M. De Bruin, J. L. Forman, and [T. H.] Soward, aides-de-camp, officers of my staff, were of the greatest service to me, delivering my orders faithfully, and promptly discharging the duties of their respective positions.

The ammunition train, above alluded to as captured, was retaken from the enemy through the good conduct of Captain Thruston, ordnance officer of the corps, and Lieutenant Douglass, ordnance officer of my division, who, with Sergeant Cooper, of my escort, rallied the stragglers and drove off the enemy's cavalry.

The following is the total of casualties in the division: Officers killed, 15; wounded, 38; missing, 11; total of officers, 64. Enlisted men killed, 223; wounded, 943; missing, 400; total of enlisted men, 1,566. Aggregate, 1,630.* Of the 11 officers and 400 enlisted men missing, many are known to be wounded and in the hands of the enemy.

* But see revised statement, p. 209.

Prisoners were captured from the enemy by my division as follows: 1 major, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, and 216 enlisted men. Total, 221.

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

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

Maj. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Right Wing, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 51.

Report of Capt. Henry Hescock, First Missouri Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

CAMP OF THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the batteries of artillery of this division in the battle of Stone's River, and the events during the march from Mill Creek, December 26, 1862, and after the battle, up to January 6, 1863:

The batteries marched with the several brigades on the morning of December 26, in the following order: Houghtaling's battery, with Colonel Roberts' brigade, on the Nolensville pike; Hescock's battery, with General Sill's brigade, on the road to the left of the pike, via Patterson's Mill; Bush's battery, with Schaefer's brigade, on the Nolensville pike, in reserve. Nothing was done this day by the artillery. Encamped about 1 mile from Nolensville.

On the 27th, marched at dawn of day toward Triune; formed line of battle, with expectation of an engagement; the men and horses suffering very much on account of the heavy rains for the last few days, and deep mud. Did not move on the 28th. Spent the day preparing the batteries for battle.

Marched on the 29th on the Bole Jack road toward Murfreesborough. Saw but little of the enemy; no fighting. Encamped near Wilkinson's Cross-Roads, about 7 miles from Murfreesborough.

Marched on the morning of the 30th, at 7 a. m. Found the enemy strongly posted in our front, about 3 miles from Murfreesborough.

The batteries, having been assigned to brigades as follows—Hescock's battery to Schaefer's brigade; Houghtaling's battery to Colonel Roberts' brigade, and Bush's battery to General Sill's brigade—took post with their brigades, Houghtaling's on the right of the Wilkinson pike; Bush's on the right of Houghtaling's; Hescock's on the right and rear, all supported by their respective brigades.

But little firing was done during the forenoon. In the afternoon Bush moved with his battery to the front, and opened on the enemy, at short range. Hescock took the position left by Bush, all three batteries concentrating their fire on the point of timber in front, shelling the enemy's battery and driving back his skirmishers. The casualties were confined to Bush's battery, he having lost 4 enlisted men and several horses. His battery was placed in an exposed position and nobly did their duty.

During the night, Bush moved his battery to a more commanding position; the other batteries remained on the hill facing the enemy.

The events of the 31st relative to the batteries of this division are

difficult to detail, but may be made intelligible to any one conversant with the ground or taking any part in the action. The battle opened in the division by an attempt to capture Bush's battery. It was gallantly defended by General Sill until his brigade was completely turned. The brave general fell dead between the guns. The battery then fell back to the position occupied by the other batteries of the division. In the mean time Houghtaling's and the Missouri batteries were firing into the enemy's ranks and batteries that were engaging General Sill and General Davis, and continued to do fearful execution among them until the enemy, who were pursuing General Johnson's surprised and defeated division, gained the rear of the division, when all the batteries moved to the front to the position just held by the enemy, and from which the division had driven him.

Houghtaling advanced first and took position on the right of the pike (south side), just in the edge of the timber, supported by Colonel Roberts' brigade, where he remained until his last horse was killed or wounded, and his last round of ammunition was expended, and the enemy demanding his men to surrender. He was forced to abandon his battery, after a gallant fight for a most important position. His loss will be found in his statement, already submitted to you.

Bush took position on the north side of the pike, doing his duty bravely; the Missouri battery also on that side of the pike. These two batteries were exposed to a fire of artillery from their front and rear and of sharpshooters on their flank.

Captain Bush re-enforced Captain Houghtaling with one section of his battery, under First Lieut. D. Flansburg. Captain Hescock also sent his Parrott section, under First Lieut. R. C. M. Taliaferro. Lieutenant Taliaferro fell dead, fighting bravely to save his guns, being shot through the head. The two batteries on the north side of the pike engaged the enemy in front and rear until their ammunition was expended, when they retired through the cedar woods with the division. Captain Bush was compelled to abandon two of his guns in the dense cedar trees, for the lack of horses, the enemy charging his cannoneers. After gaining the open ground three guns of the Missouri battery were brought into action and fired on the enemy what little ammunition remained, until ordered to retire and replenish. Thus ended the operations of the 31st.

The batteries took a position, by order of General Sheridan, with the division on the south of the Nashville and Murfreesborough pike, about 3 a. m., January 1, 1863, where they remained until January 6, 1863, nothing of note occurring, except on the 1st, when a brigade of the enemy appeared in our front and was handsomely repulsed in five minutes, leaving 40 of his dead.

The loss of guns, &c., in the division, I believe to be unavoidable, and necessary to the successful resistance of the enemy's attack, which was made in heavy masses; and I do not think the officers can be blamed, as they could not do otherwise without most disastrous results to the army.

The loss of the batteries was severe, but they are in good discipline and ready for service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

H. HESCOCK,
Captain First Missouri Artillery, Chief of Artillery, Third Div.

Lieut. GEORGE LEE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

No. 52.

Report of Capt. Charles Houghtaling, Battery C, First Illinois Light Artillery.

BATTLE-FIELD, NEAR MURFREESBOROUGH,
January 6, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I would respectfully submit the following report of the part my company took in the action on the 30th and 31st ultimo:

As but little was done on the 30th, I will pass over it.

On the morning of the 31st, according to orders, we fell back toward the left, or rather changed front to the west, and my battery was placed in a belt of thick timber south of the pike, and was soon hotly engaged with the enemy's batteries, which cut us up severely. While the battle was raging, I called upon you for re-enforcements, which were promptly furnished. Being still unable to silence the rebel guns, and another battery being opened on me from the left, and being flanked by rebel infantry, I informed Colonel Roberts that unless I moved from that position I should lose my battery, as my horses were falling at every volley, and my men nearly half killed and wounded. He informed me a few minutes afterward that General Sheridan's orders were to hold that position at all hazards, and I did so until my ammunition was nearly expended, when I was ordered to change front and fire to the left, falling back across the pike, which I did, and three of the guns, being out of ammunition, were sent to the rear, while the others took a position and used the last round of canister on the enemy. Here the remainder of my horses were killed, and being flanked both on the right and left, and no possible chance to get the guns off by hand through the heavy cedar timber in the rear, I was forced to abandon them. All was done that could be, under the circumstances, to save them. Thus closed the part my company, as a company, took in the engagement. Lieutenant Wright, with some of the boys, joined your battery; Lieutenant Van Dyke and some more fell in with and joined the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Battery, Lieutenant Stevens commanding; some found the Board of Trade Battery, and others took muskets and fell into the ranks as infantry.

All, I believe, did their duty in their various positions, and all behaved with great coolness and gallantry while under my command.

Loss in killed, wounded, and missing, ———.* Total number horses lost, 95.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. HOUGHTALING,
Captain, Comdg. Company C, First Illinois Light Artillery.

Captain HESCOCK,
Chief of Artillery, 3d Div., Right Wing, 14th Army Corps.

No. 53.

Report of Capt. Asahel K. Bush, Fourth Indiana Battery.

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
January 9, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part

* See p. 209.

taken by my command in front of Murfreesborough, Tenn., from and including December 30, 1862, to the morning of January 4, 1863:

On the morning of December 30, 1862, moved near the enemy's lines, and, by order of General Sheridan, opened fire on a rebel battery at 1,500 yards range, and drove it under cover. About 1 p. m. was moved across open fields near the woods occupied by the enemy. A rebel battery opened on us from the woods at about 600 yards range, when General Sill ordered us in position in the woods fronting them, and ordered me to "Silence that battery," which we did after a sharp contest of about two hours, at 450 yards range. We killed about half their horses, completely disabled one gun-carriage, killed 1 of their lieutenants and 12 men, wounded several others, and killed and wounded several of their infantry support, which lay near.

My loss in the contest was 1 sergeant and 3 privates killed, 3 privates wounded, 5 horses killed, two gun-carriage wheels disabled, and two limber-chests damaged.

After dark, by command of General Sill, took position about 300 yards to the right, in open ground, where we remained until the next morning (December 31), and about daylight were attacked by the enemy. We replied with canister at short range until General Sheridan's division was completely flanked, by General Davis' division retreating, and obliged to retire. We fixed prolonges and retired in rear of the brigade, firing canister.

Made another short stand at the first position of December 30, and fired canister from my howitzer and 6-pounder smooth-bores into the enemy in front, and with my rifles drove two of the enemy's pieces from position, which were firing on General Davis' retreating lines; lost one caisson in reaching this position, every horse on it being shot down by the enemy's musketry. Here the under-straps of one of my smooth-bore 6-pounders were broken by firing double charges of canister, and I sent the piece to the rear.

From the above position I retired and took position about 800 yards to the left, adjoining General Negley's division, near which point I remained until my ammunition was expended; then retired to the left. In crossing a dense cedar woods, near the Murfreesborough pike, the infantry were driven rapidly past us, and my two rear pieces (one James 6-pounder and one 6-pounder smooth-bore) were captured by the enemy, after killing all the horses on them, except one wheel-horse on one, and one wheel and two swing horses on the other, and the latter piece fast among the trees and the enemy within 40 yards of them. On reaching the pike, I moved a short distance to the rear and got a supply of ammunition, and reported myself to the front with three pieces for duty. By order of General Rosecrans, we went into park in front and on the left of the pike.

The next morning General Sheridan put us in position, where we remained until Sunday morning without further casualties.

On Saturday, January 3, I got the piece repaired and in position, which was disabled December 31.

Some field officer, on December 31, forced my forge into the train which started for Nashville, and it was captured and burned.

During the above engagement my officers behaved nobly. I can scarcely mention one in particular without doing injustice to the rest. I must, however, mention First Sergt. Willis H. Pettit, whose services in keeping my guns supplied with ammunition and various other duties were invaluable. Joseph E. De Wolf, clerk and private orderly, as usual, showed a clear head and unsurpassed courage, and was always

We built a barricade of logs and stone, and remained through the day ready to receive the enemy, but no attack was made.

On the morning of the 2d, the regiment was in line at 4 o'clock; stood under arms until daylight. We remained ready for action during the day until 4 p. m., when, by order of Colonel Greusel, we moved to the right, on the line formerly occupied by General Davis. During the night considerable skirmishing occurred on our front.

On the morning of the 3d instant, the regiment stood under arms from 4 o'clock until daylight. At 8 a. m., by order of Colonel Greusel, we changed position to the right, and somewhat to the rear, letting our right rest upon the Nashville pike.

On the morning of the 4th, we were under arms at 4 o'clock; no fighting occurred on our part of the line during the day.

In the action throughout, the regiment behaved in the most gallant manner. The officers, with only a single exception, distinguished themselves for bravery and coolness; the men, with unflinching courage, were always ready, and met the enemy with a determination to conquer. I tender my thanks to Adjutant Biddulph for the gallant and efficient manner in which he assisted me, and also to the other officers for their gallant action throughout the stormy conflict, which resulted in victory.

I append to this report a list of casualties.*

PORTER C. OLSON,
Captain, Commanding Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteers.

Lieut. J. B. WATKINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 56.

Report of Col. Francis T. Sherman, Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Camp on Stone's River, Tenn., January 7, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make report to you of my regiment during the recent battle of Stone's River, near Murfreesborough, Tenn.

On the morning of December 30, at 7 o'clock, by order of Brigadier-General Sill, then commanding your brigade, I marched my regiment on the pike toward the town of Murfreesborough. At 9 a. m. we were ordered to the right of the pike, where skirmishing with the enemy was being had. We formed in line of battle in front of Houghtaling's and Hescock's batteries, and threw out the two flank companies as skirmishers, with Companies F and G as reserves.

We skirmished moderately with the enemy until about 3 p. m., when an advance was made, and I took position with the regiment in a cotton-field on a ridge, just in rear of a strip of bottom land, with my skirmishers a short distance in advance. During the remainder of the day skirmishing was brisk, and Capt. G. W. Smith, of Company A, while bravely directing his company as skirmishers, was wounded in the leg and obliged to leave the field. Night having set in, we were ordered to remain on the field all night and keep our skirmishers out as pickets.

On the morning of the 31st, the men were in line of battle at daybreak, and skirmishing with the enemy began soon after. About 7 o'clock they made an advance across the bottom, one brigade charging

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 209.

directly upon my regiment. I ordered the men to hold their fire until the enemy were within short musket range, when, the skirmishers having nearly all rallied on the battalion, I ordered them to rise up and fire, which they did with a coolness and daring worthy of veteran soldiers, and which checked the enemy in his advance and drove him back into the timber. We held our position until forced to retire by the enemy advancing in overwhelming numbers from the timber to our right.

Our retirement was made in good order, but with great loss of men. We reformed our line, when I was informed that General Sill was killed, and that you were in command of the brigade.

The enemy having broken our right, I retreated, under your directions, across the Wilkinson pike into the cedars, where we again made a stand and held our position, checking the enemy's advance, until ordered to retire.

About noon we went out on the Nashville and Murfreesborough pike, to support the cavalry in resisting the attacks of the enemy on our trains. We encamped at night on a hill just beyond Overall's Creek.

At 4 o'clock the next morning (January 1, 1863) we marched back to the battle-field, and took position on the right, where we lay in line of battle all this and the two following days, anticipating an attack from the enemy, but which was not made.

During the engagement I was ably assisted by all my officers present. Lieutenant-Colonel Chadbourne and Lieutenant Ballard, adjutant, being absent, sick, Major Chandler was the only field assistance I had, and I take special pleasure in mentioning Major Chandler, whose conduct throughout the conflict was characterized by calmness and the most determined bravery. His services were invaluable to the regiment, as his gallant example infused itself into the spirits of the men, making them cool and steady when obliged to retire in the face of the enemy. Although wounded, and having his horse shot under him, he remained steadily at his post until the close of the battle.

It gratifies me to be able to make honorable mention of the officers commanding companies, viz: First Lieut. George Chandler, Company A; Capt. W. A. Whiting, Company B; Capt. George A. Sheridan, Company C; Capt. John A. Bross, Company D; Capt. Levi P. Holden, Company E; First Lieut. James A. S. Hanford, Company F; Second Lieut. Dean R. Chester, Company G; First Lieut. Charles T. Boal, Company H; Capt. J. J. Spalding, Company I, and Capt. D. E. Barnard, Company K, all of whom remained steady under fire, always at their posts urging their men on in repelling the enemy. The lieutenants assisting were cool and brave, and worthy of the offices they filled. The conduct of my sergeant-major, N. P. Jackson, was worthy of a soldier, being cool and brave, ever ready to carry out my orders, though bullets were flying thick around him.

During the engagement on the 31st, while at his post, Lieut. Thomas F. W. Gullich, of Company C, fell, shot through the head. In his death his company and country have lost a faithful officer and a gallant soldier.

Herewith you will find a list of the killed, wounded, and missing of my regiment.*

Very respectfully, yours,

F. T. SHERMAN,
Colonel, Comdg. Eighty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

Col. NICHOLAS GREUSEL,
Comdg. First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 209.

No. 57.

Report of Lieut. Col. William B. McCreery, Twenty-first Michigan Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
Camp on Stone's River, January 7, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report to you the following as the action taken by this regiment in the recent engagement before Murfreesborough:

On the morning of the 30th ultimo we took position on the hill, between Captains Hescock's and Houghtaling's batteries, to act as a support to the Eighty-eighth Illinois, Colonel Sherman, who had previously taken position a few rods in front. About 3 p. m. we were moved forward into the cotton-field, still retaining the same relative position to the Eighty-eighth. We remained here until after dark, when we were ordered to move to a grass-plot a few rods to our right, where we remained during the night.

Before daylight we were ordered to occupy the same ground we had occupied the evening previous. Soon after daybreak an attack was made in force by the enemy upon our front and to our right. After a fierce contest, the forces on our front and right retired. At this time the enemy were delivering a murderous fire upon our front and right flank. After delivering our fire, and observing him closing in in heavy force upon us, I ordered the regiment to fall back. Owing to a barn and out-buildings which we were compelled to pass, the regiment was for the time being thrown into some confusion; but it was with much difficulty that I could compel the men to leave the cover they had taken behind the fences and buildings, where they were delivering a well-directed fire.

We immediately formed upon the right of the Eighty-eighth Illinois, and were ordered to move a few rods to the rear and left, and were then ordered to support Hescock's battery until further orders, it having taken position a little to our left. The battery soon changed position to a point of woods, where we followed, in support. It was immediately engaged, and a heavy force of the enemy's infantry made their appearance on our front and left.

As soon as they had advanced to within short musket range, I opened a telling fire upon them, which was continued until the battery had retired, when we fought our way back to the woods in good order. We again took position in the woods, but, receiving a heavy fire on our front and flank, we were obliged to fall back. We made another stand farther back in the woods, and fought our way back to the clearing; after which I fell back beyond the railroad, where we remained until along toward evening, when we joined the brigade near Overall's Creek.

The next morning we were ordered to recross the creek, and took position on the right of the pike and to the left of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, in support of Colonel Bradley's brigade, where we remained without action until the next morning, when we moved to the right, occupying the ground previously held by the Thirty-sixth Illinois, in which place we remained until we took up our line of march for this place.

Both officers and men, with few exceptions, behaved with coolness and bravery. I am indebted to Major Hunting and Adjt. M. B. Wells for valuable assistance, especially the latter, whom I recommend to your favorable notice.

The list of casualties is as follows:

Officers wounded	7
Enlisted men killed	18
Enlisted men wounded	82
Enlisted men missing	36
Total	143

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM B. McCREERY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-first Michigan Infantry.

Lieut. J. B. WATKINS,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, Third Division.

No. 58.

Report of Maj. Elisha C. Hibbard, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH WISCONSIN INFANTRY VOLS.,
Camp on Stone's River, Tenn., January 8, 1863.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Twenty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers in the late engagements resulting in the taking of Murfreesborough, viz:

On the morning of Tuesday, December 30, 1862, I marched the regiment from camp, right in front, following in rear of Bush's battery, with two companies deployed as flankers, according to orders from General Sill. About an hour's march from camp, and while firing was going on in front, I received an order to add one company to the flankers, and move them out farther from the column, which order was carried out. Soon after, I received an order from General Sill to move my regiment forward, and form line 200 paces in rear of the Thirty-sixth Illinois. These dispositions having been made, an order was received to have the men lie down. I remained in this position, just in the edge of the woods on the left of a white house (afterward used as a hospital), and on the right of Bush's battery.

I remained there until ordered to advance by General Sill, keeping directly in rear and 200 paces distant from the Thirty-sixth Illinois. Advancing to the open field beyond an old log-house, I halted and ordered the men to lie down, the enemy having opened on the advance with artillery, very effectually served.

Soon after, I was directed by an aide to send five companies to the woods in our front to support Bush's battery, which was then hotly engaged with the enemy's artillery. The five companies were sent under the command of the acting field officer. I remained in the field with the balance of the regiment, which was in a very exposed position, and had lost several men from the enemy's artillery, until ordered by General Sill to bring down the balance of my command to the support of the battery, as the enemy were about to make an effort to capture it. The artillery firing then ceased, night having put an end to the action. I was ordered by General Sill to have a picket posted, the balance to lie down on their arms, and allow half of each company to go to the rear and do some cooking. I posted one company as pickets, and allowed the men to boil some coffee; then placed them in line. The night was intensely cold, and the men were nearly frozen.

be brought back inside of the fortifications of Nashville. This order was rescinded, when we were ready to march, so far as to remain in camp, to wait until further orders, and not to pitch any tents.

On the 25th of December, early in the morning, the regiment had to go on picket, and on the same evening our outposts repulsed an attack made by the enemy.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, we received orders to fall in with our brigade as soon as it should reach the picket line, and to march toward Nolensville. The whole army did move at daylight, and drove in the enemy's pickets from Mill Creek toward Nolensville, where a considerable force of the enemy made a stand, but his position was taken in the afternoon by Davis' excellent division.

On the 29th, at nightfall, we arrived about 6 miles below Murfreesborough. Our cavalry met the enemy, he being in heavy force.

On the 30th day of December the Second Missouri Volunteers was in reserve, and the whole army moving on to Murfreesborough, a distance of about 3 miles. Fast fighting in front, especially on the right wing. The Second Brigade, Third Division, of which we are a part, had to support Captain Hescock's battery (G), First Missouri Artillery, drawn up in line of battle on the right of the Nolensville and Murfreesborough turnpike. At nightfall we received an order to advance into an open wood, in a right-oblique direction, for bivouac.

On the morning of the 31st December the Second Missouri Volunteers had to proceed again (at early daybreak) for support to Captain Hescock's battery. About 8 a. m. the enemy advanced upon the extreme right wing of our army (Davis' and Johnson's divisions) with a number less force, and, overpowered, our troops turned about, and the whole extreme right wing created a very critical confusion. By this time the First Battalion of the Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry, under command of Major Ehrler, was deployed as skirmishers in front of a field, the enemy advancing upon our line with heavy force from the woods opposite. The Second Battalion deployed, and every man of the Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry was engaged. Several times the rebels were repulsed by our energetic fire, but finally came up so thick that the order was given to fall slowly back to the woods, which movement was executed, coolly and promptly, under a heavy flank fire of a rebel battery, the rebels following up, and the two right skirmish companies (H and B) of the Second Missouri Volunteers were cut off and scattered. The remainder of the regiment marched down to the pike, and at the same time advancing toward Murfreesborough, we were ordered to make a stand on the left of the pike, in an oblique line, on a rather rocky ground, which offered excellent natural breastworks for all our fighting men. They received the advancing rebels with a steady and murderous fire, accompanied by the batteries from the hill in the rear of our line. Here we remained, and kept the enemy in check until we were out of ammunition, when another regiment relieved us, and we retired to the cedar woods in our rear. For nearly two painful hours we remained in this dreadful position; then we were marched out into the open air across the other pike, to provide our men with ammunition. After a short rest, we received orders to proceed forward, and to take position behind the embankment of the Chattanooga Railroad, from where we poured a very effective and steady fire upon the desperate enemy.

In this position our worthy and gallant Col. Frederick Schaefer was killed in the execution of his duties as our brigade commander. He fell, a hero, and his fellow officers and his brave soldiers mourn about this heavy loss for the country as well as for ourselves.

For the second time we were out of ammunition, and Lieut. Col. B. Laiboldt, of the Second Missouri Volunteers, now in command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, ordered the Second Missouri Volunteers to fall back into a reserve and get ammunition. One of the rebel batteries on the railroad playing on ours, did do some damage to our very defective ranks, killing 2 and wounding several. At nightfall we were withdrawn to the provision train, and on the morning of New Year's day we had to take our position on the new-formed line, which we strengthened by a ravelin made out of fence rails and rocks. Since that our skirmishers in front only were engaged with the enemy's outposts. The houses in front of our line have been burned, by order of the general commanding, and the enemy's sharpshooters lost every hold.

A special denomination of gallant conduct we do not make. All the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates have done their full duty, and the Second Infantry Regiment of Missouri Volunteers have preserved and strengthened the good reputation which it already had.

I have the honor to sign,

By order of Major Ehrler, commanding Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry:

CHARLES FUELLE,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

His Excellency HAMILTON R. GAMBLE,
Governor of the State of Missouri.

No. 61.

Report of Col. Luther P. Bradley, Fifty-first Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,
RIGHT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
January 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, the part taken by the Third Brigade in the operations before Murfreesborough, ending January 4.

On the morning of December 30, 1862, the brigade, under command of Col. G. W. Roberts, advanced on the Winchester pike, having the right of the column. About 9 o'clock we came on the enemy's skirmishers, engaged with a regiment of General Negley's division. The Twenty-second Illinois was thrown out on the left, and the Forty-second on the right of the pike as skirmishers, and soon forced the enemy back. Houghtaling's battery was sent to the high ground, just in the edge of heavy timber on the right, and the Twenty-seventh and Fifty-first Illinois formed in line of battle to the rear of the reserves of the Twenty-second and Forty-second, and on the left of the battery. We had active work with the enemy's skirmishers all day, the battery occasionally shelling them, but they were generally out of range. At noon the Fifty-first Illinois relieved the Forty-second Illinois, and occupied the right of the brigade line of skirmishers for the balance of the day. About dark the skirmishers were withdrawn, and the brigade bivouacked on the field. The losses for the day were 7 killed and 35 wounded.

On the morning of the 31st, the brigade was under arms at daylight, and soon after formed line of battle. The enemy's columns opened out

from the opposite woods, and Colonel Roberts ordered a skirmishing force to advance and feel the timber on our left. Companies A and B, Twenty-seventh Illinois, were thrown out under Major Schmitt, the balance of the regiment being held in reserve, its left resting on the pike.

About 8.30 a. m. Colonel Roberts ordered the Twenty-second, Forty-second, and Fifty-first to charge the enemy's columns, and gallantly led them in person. The Forty-second and Fifty-first charged in line, with the Twenty-second in rear of the Forty-second, at battalion distance. These regiments went forward at the double-quick, and cleared the wood in front of our lines, the enemy giving way before we reached him. The line was halted, and opened fire in the timber. After some ten minutes, the line on our right giving way, we were ordered to retire to the lane leading at nearly right angles with the pike, and take a new position.

Very soon the whole brigade was moved to the left and rear, and formed in the cedar woods on the pike, east of the hospital. Houghtaling's battery was posted so as to sweep the open ground and timber the brigade had lately occupied. The Forty-second and Twenty-second were thrown to the left and rear of the battery, and the Twenty-seventh and Fifty-first formed on the pike, fronting south. The whole command was soon hotly engaged with the enemy, advancing on the east and south. The Twenty-seventh changed front to rear on first company, and the Fifty-first moved by the right flank, so as to form an angle with the Twenty-seventh Illinois. Company K, Fifty-first Illinois, under Lieutenant Moody, was thrown out in advance of the battery to the east, to skirmish the woods, and remained there until driven in. Houghtaling's battery was worked with great spirit and vigor during the whole action; it, as well as the regiments of the brigade, was exposed to a cross-fire from rebel batteries situated at the brick-kiln, and at the point occupied by Houghtaling on the 30th, as well as a heavy fire of small-arms.

There the brigade met its chief loss; 400 were killed or wounded in two hours. Colonels Roberts and Harrington fell about 10.45 o'clock. At this time the ammunition of the battery and of the infantry was nearly exhausted. Being hard pressed by a superior force, and nearly surrounded, it was thought necessary to retire.

At about 11 o'clock I withdrew the Fifty-first in concert with the Twenty-seventh, under Major Schmitt, both regiments moving by the right flank in good order. Houghtaling's battery was left upon the field, after firing the last round of ammunition and losing more than half the horses; being outflanked on both sides, it was impossible to bring it off in its crippled condition. I was not informed of the fall of Colonels Roberts and Harrington until after the Twenty-second and Forty-second had moved. These regiments, after suffering a loss of half their numbers, retired toward the Nashville pike, striking it near the grounds held by General Palmer's division, and, being separated from the brigade, reported to him.

The Twenty-seventh and Fifty-first were the last regiments to leave the ground, the regiments of General Negley's command having already retired. As soon as I was informed that the command of the brigade devolved on me, I sent Captain Rose, of Colonel Roberts' staff, to report to General Sheridan for orders, and fell back through the timber toward the pike.

Not being able to find General Sheridan, I reported to General Davis, who ordered me to re-enforce Colonel Harker's brigade, then engaged with the enemy, who was endeavoring to turn our extreme right and get possession of the road. I took the Twenty-seventh and Fifty-first

in line of battle, just as our troops were falling back in some disorder, and, after delivering a volley or two, charged a rebel brigade of five regiments, routing them completely and taking some 200 prisoners. This was the final effort on the right. About 1 p. m. we stacked arms and supplied the men with ammunition, the Twenty-second and Forty-second joining soon after.

On the morning of January 1 we stood to arms at 3 o'clock, expecting an attack, and after daylight built a breastwork in front of the brigade line. In the afternoon a brigade of the enemy issued from the timber opposite our position and advanced on our line. As soon as they were in range, I opened with small-arms and shell, driving them back in disorder.

Observing that a part of them had skulked in the rocks, I sent out a strong line of skirmishers, under Lieutenant Hanback, of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, and captured 2 lieutenants and 117 men, mostly of the Third Confederate. The brigade occupied the same position on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of January, skirmishing more or less with the enemy every day.

The entire loss of the brigade is 3 commissioned officers killed, 12 wounded; 58 enlisted men killed, 328 wounded; 161 missing; making a total of 562.* This loss occurred on the 30th and 31st. I think there is a considerable number of wounded men in the hands of the enemy, who are now reckoned among the missing; but having no positive knowledge of their condition, we account for them in that way.

I cannot forbear to express the sorrow felt by the whole command at the loss of its senior officers, Colonels Roberts and Harrington. They had served with the brigade since last April, and had each been in command of it for a considerable time. Long service had made the command familiar with them, and inspired them with confidence in their judgment and skill. They fell in exactly the line of their duty, and each met a soldier's death, bravely.

L. P. BRADLEY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. GEORGE LEE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

No. 62.

Reports of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding Center.

HDQRS. (CENTER) FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 15, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit to the major-general commanding the Department of the Cumberland the following report of the operations of that part of my command which was engaged in the battle of Stone's River, in front of Murfreesborough:

It is proper to state here that two brigades of Fry's division and Reynolds' entire division were detained near Gallatin and along the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, to watch the movements of the rebel leader Morgan, who had been, for a long time, on the watch for an op-

* But see revised statement, p. 209.

Stewart's Creek, to protect a provision train which was threatened by the enemy. After proceeding about 4 miles up the road, we were ordered to the right-about, and double-quicked to the center of the line of battle.

On January 2, at daybreak, we took our position on the hill by the railroad, in front of the cedars, which we held during the day and throughout the night.

The next day, the 3d, we commenced intrenching the front and center, under cover of our skirmishers, and that night our breastworks, being completed, were occupied and held by us until after the enemy had left our front, which fact was reported by me to the colonel commanding the brigade shortly after sunrise on the 4th instant.

The battalion lost 1 commissioned officer killed (the major commanding); enlisted men, 6 killed, 55 wounded, and 7 missing. The greater part of the latter known to be in the hands of the enemy.

Twenty-two of the enemy fell, on the 31st, into our hands, and were turned over to an escort of cavalry, by order of Lieut. H. Millard, of General Rousseau's staff, by Lieutenant Stansbury.

The following officers participated: First Lieutenants Andrews, Stansbury, and Jones; Second Lieutenants Wagoner, Lowe, Curtis, Miller, Johnson, and Carpenter.

The conduct of the officers and men throughout the five days' battle was excellent, the battalion taking part and sharing with the brigade in all its hardships, deprivations, and arduous duties in its movements over the entire field, at one time supporting the right of General McCook's corps, at another assisting General Crittenden's, and on the last day and night intrenching and holding the center of our own division.

I take pleasure in mentioning the energy and efficiency displayed by Dr. Henderson, of this battalion, and Dr. Lindsly, of the Eighteenth Infantry, acting brigade surgeon, in the care and treatment of our wounded, all of whom, I am credibly informed, are well cared for and in comfortable hospitals.

I inclose herewith a consolidated list of the killed, wounded, and missing of the battalion during the five days' battle; also copies of the reports, from the commandant of companies, of casualties,* &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. MULLIGAN,
Captain Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, Commanding First Battalion.

Lieut. ROBERT SUTHERLAND,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Brigade of Regulars.

No. 78.

Report of Brig. Gen. James S. Negley, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH DIVISION,
Camp near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 8, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the troops of my command in the engagements with the enemy on Stone's River:

On Tuesday morning, December 30, 1862, the Eighth Division, composed of the Seventh and Twenty-ninth Brigades, Schultz's, Marshall's,

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 210.

and Nell's batteries, was posted on the rolling slopes of the west bank of Stone's River, in advance, but joining the extreme right of General Crittenden's line and the left of General McCook's.

In the rear and on the right was a dense cedar woods, with a broken rocky surface. From our position several roads were cut through the woods in our rear, by which to bring up the artillery and ammunition trains. In front a heavy growth of oak timber extended toward the river, which was about a mile distant. A narrow thicket crossed our left diagonally, and skirted the base of a cultivated slope, which expanded to the width of a mile as it approached the Nashville pike. This slope afforded the enemy his most commanding position (in the center), on the crest of which his rifle-pits extended, with intervals, from the oak timber immediately in my front to the Nashville pike, with a battery of four Napoleon and two iron guns placed in position near the woods, and about 800 yards from my position. Behind this timber, on the river bank, the enemy massed his columns for the movements of the next day. Their skirmishers were driven from our immediate front after a sharp contest, in which the Nineteenth Illinois and Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers displayed admirable efficiency. The position of my command was held under a heavy fire until darkness terminated the skirmishing in our front, by which time we had inflicted considerable loss upon the enemy.

In the mean time General Sheridan's division came up and formed line of battle, his left resting on my right, and began to advance, driving the enemy until he had passed the center of my right brigade. While General Sheridan was in this position, I changed my front slightly, bearing it more to the left, to avoid masking a portion of Sheridan's command. The troops remained in this position, and in order of battle, all night, cheerfully enduring the rain and cold, awaiting the morrow's sun to renew the contest.

Early the next morning, and before the heavy fog had drifted away from our front, the enemy in strong force attacked and surprised General McCook's right, commencing a general action, which increased in intensity toward his left. Sheridan's division stood its ground manfully, supported by the Eighth Division, repulsing and driving the enemy at every advance. The enemy still gained ground on General McCook's right, and succeeded in placing several batteries in position, which covered my right. From these and the battery on my left, which now opened, the troops were exposed to a converging fire, which was most destructive. Houghtaling's, Schultz's, Marshall's, Bush's, and Nell's batteries were all ordered into action in my front, pouring destructive volleys of grape and shell into the advancing columns of the enemy, mowing him down like swarths of grain. For four hours the Eighth Division, with a portion of Sheridan's and Palmer's divisions, maintained their position amid a murderous storm of lead and iron, strewing the ground with their heroic dead. The enemy, maddened to desperation by the determined resistance, still pressed forward fresh troops, concentrating and forming them in a concentric line on either flank.

By 11 o'clock Sheridan's men, with their ammunition exhausted, were falling back. General Rousseau's reserve and General Palmer's division had retired in rear of the cedars to form a new line. The artillery ammunition was expended; that of the infantry reduced to a few rounds; the artillery horses were nearly all killed or wounded; my ammunition train had been sent back to avoid capture; a heavy column of

the enemy was marching directly to our rear through the cedars; communication with Generals Rosecrans or Thomas was entirely cut off, and it was manifestly impossible for my command to hold the position without eventually making a hopeless, fruitless sacrifice of the whole division. To retire was but to cut our way through the ranks of the enemy. The order was given and manfully executed, driving back the enemy in front and checking his approaching column in our rear.

All the regiments in my command distinguished themselves for their coolness and daring, frequently halting and charging the enemy under a withering fire of musketry. On approaching General Rousseau's line, the battalion of regulars, under command of Major King, at my request gallantly charged forward to our assistance, sustaining a severe loss in officers and men in the effort. Colonels Stanley and Miller now promptly reformed their brigades with the remaining portions of the batteries, and took position on the new line, as designated by Major-General Thomas. Shortly afterward the Twenty-ninth Brigade was ordered to the left to repel an attack from the enemy's cavalry on the trains. The troops remained in line all night and the next day in order of battle until noon, when the division was ordered to the right of General McCook's line, in expectation of an attack upon his front.

The next day, January 2, at 1 p. m., my command was ordered to the support of General Crittenden on the left, and took position in the rear of the batteries on the west bank of Stone's River. About 3 p. m. a strong force of the enemy, with artillery, advanced rapidly upon General Van Cleve's division, which, after sustaining a severe fire for twenty or thirty minutes, fell back in considerable disorder, the enemy pressing vigorously forward to the river bank. At this important moment the Eighth Division was ordered to advance, which it did promptly, the men crossing the river and charging up the steep bank with unflinching bravery.

The Twenty-first, Eighteenth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-fourth Ohio, Nineteenth Illinois, Eleventh Michigan, Thirty-seventh Indiana, and Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers displayed their usual promptness and gallantry.

Four pieces of artillery and a stand of colors, belonging to the Twenty-sixth (rebel) Tennessee, were captured at the point of the bayonet, and a large number of prisoners, the enemy retreating in disorder.

It is proper to mention here that the artillery practice of Schultz's, Mendenhall's, Standart's, Nell's, Marshall's, and Stokes' batteries, which were acting temporarily under my orders in this engagement, was highly satisfactory, giving the enemy great tribulation. The promptness displayed by Captain Stokes in bringing his battery into action, by my orders, and the efficient manner in which it was served, affords additional evidence of his marked ability and bravery as an officer and patriot. In the same connection I feel permitted to speak in complimentary terms of the gallant Morton and his Pioneer Brigade, which marched forward under a scathing fire to the support of my division.

The enemy having fallen back to their intrenchments, my division recrossed the river and resumed its former position.

On the evening of the 4th, the Twenty-ninth Brigade was moved forward to the north bank of Stone's River, near the railroad, as an advance force. On the same day General Spears' First Tennessee Brigade was assigned to the Eighth Division. This brigade distinguished itself on the evening of the 3d, in a desperate charge on the enemy, a report of which is included in General Spears' report, annexed.

On the morning of the 5th I was ordered to take command of the advance and pursue the enemy toward Murfreesborough.

By 9 a. m. the Eighth Division, Colonel Walker's brigade, Pioneer Brigade, and General Stanley's cavalry force had crossed the river and taken possession of Murfreesborough without having met any resistance, the rear guard of the enemy retreating on the Manchester and Shelbyville roads, our cavalry pursuing, supported by the Twenty-ninth Brigade, on the Shelbyville pike, and by Colonel Byrd's First East Tennessee Regiment, on the Manchester pike.

The rear guard of the enemy (three regiments of cavalry and one battery) was overtaken on the Manchester pike, 5 miles from Murfreesborough. Colonel Byrd fearlessly charged this unequal force of the enemy, driving him from his position, with a loss of 4 killed and 12 wounded; enemy's loss not ascertained.

Our army marched quietly into Murfreesborough, the chosen position of the enemy, which he was forced to abandon after a series of desperate engagements.

The joyful hopes of traitors have been crushed, treason receiving another fatal blow.

My command enthusiastically join me in expression of admiration of the official conduct of Generals Rosecrans and Thomas. During the most eventful periods of the engagements their presence was at the point of danger, aiding with their counsels and animating the troops by their personal bravery and cool determination.

I refer to my command with feelings of national pride for the living and personal sorrow for the dead. Without a murmur they made forced marches over almost impassable roads, through drenching winter rains, without a change of clothing or blankets, deprived of sleep or repose, constantly on duty for eleven days, living three days on a pint of flour and parched corn. Ever vigilant, always ready, sacrificing their lives with a contempt of peril, displaying the coolness, determination, and high discipline of veterans, they are entitled to our country's gratitude. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Tennessee may proudly inscribe upon their scrolls of fame the names of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-fourth Ohio, Schultz's and Marshall's batteries (Ohio), the Eleventh Michigan, Nineteenth Illinois, Thirty-seventh Indiana, Nell's section, Kentucky battery, and Spears' East Tennessee Brigade.

I respectfully refer to the reports of General Spears, Colonels Miller and Stanley, which I approve and append hereto, for a detailed account of the part taken by each portion of the command, and for special reference to the meritorious conduct of individuals in their respective commands. In addition to which I make honorable mention of the bravery and efficient services rendered by the following-named officers and men, for whom I earnestly request promotion:

Brigadier-General Spears, commanding East Tennessee Brigade; Col. T. R. Stanley, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers, commanding Twenty-ninth Brigade; Col. John F. Miller, Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, commanding Seventh Brigade; Capt. James St. C. Morton, commanding Pioneer Brigade; Capt. James H. Stokes, commanding Chicago Battery; Maj. John H. King, commanding Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Captain Bush, commanding Fourth Indiana Battery; Capt. W. E. Standart, commanding Ohio battery; Capt. James A. Lowrie, assistant adjutant-general, Eighth Division; Lieut. Frederick H. Kennedy, aide-de-camp;

Capt. Charles T. Wing, assistant quartermaster; Maj. F. H. Gross, medical director; Capt. James R. Hayden, ordnance officer; Lieutenants W. W. Barker, aide-de-camp; Robert H. Cochran, provost-marshal; Thomas Riddle, acting assistant commissary of subsistence; Charles C. Cook, acting aide-de-camp; W. D. Ingraham, topographical engineer; Capt. Frederick Schultz, Lieuts. Joseph Hein, Battery M, First Ohio Artillery; Alexander Marshall, John Crable, Robert D. Whittlesey, Battery G, First Ohio Artillery; A. A. Ellsworth, W. H. Spence, Nell's section, Kentucky Artillery; H. Terry, Third Ohio Cavalry; Sergt. H. B. Fletcher, Company K, Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers; Corpl. R. G. Rice, Company K, First Wisconsin Volunteers; Private James A. Sangston, Company C, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Sergt. Charles Rambour, Company K, Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteers, and Private William Longwell, orderly, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry; Sergt. George C. Lee, Corpl. E. H. Dougherty, and Privates Henry Zimmerman, Henry Schwenk, John Higgins, Leon Starr, Daniel Walker, John D. McCorkle, Abraham Kepperly, George Gillen, and John Cunningham, of the escort.

The following is an approximate report of the casualties* of my command during the battles before Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 30 and 31, 1862, and January 2 and 3, 1863:

Command.	Went into action.				Lost in action.										
					Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Horses.			Guns.	
	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Horses.	Guns.	Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Commissioned.	Enlisted.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Lost.	Disabled.
SECOND DIVISION, CENTER, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.															
First East Tenn. Brigade	66	734	8	....	....	3	1	22	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Twenty-ninth Brigade	93	1,719	37	....	8	77	25	259	....	94	5	3	5	....	....
Seventh Brigade	71	1,948	.....	....	3	79	20	415	1	193	....	....	....	....	....
Infantry	230	4,401	45	....	11	159	46	696	1	187	5	4	5	....	....
Schultz's battery	2	75	56	4	....	1	1	.....	....	1	5	4	....	1	....
Marshall's battery	3	110	116	6	....	5	....	5	....	14	34	12	....	4	....
Nell's battery	2	47	40	3	....	1	....	3	....	6	18	6	4	1	1
Artillery	7	232	212	13	....	7	1	8	....	21	57	22	4	6	1
Total	237	4,633	257	13	11	166	47	704	1	208	62	26	9	6	1

My command captured from the enemy upward of 400 prisoners, four brass pieces of field artillery, and one stand of regimental colors.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Chief of Staff.

* But see revised statement, p. 211.

No. 79.

Report of Lieut. Alban A. Ellsworth, Hewett's (Kentucky) battery.

HDQRS. HEWETT'S BATTERY, KENTUCKY VOL. ARTY.,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 12, 1863.

SIR: In obedience to orders received from Headquarters Seventh Brigade, Eighth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by Hewett's battery, Kentucky Volunteer Artillery, in the recent engagement before Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

On the evening of December 29, 1862, in obedience to orders from General Negley, I placed the battery in position near the old toll-gate, and on the right of Battery G, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Marshall.

Early on the morning of the 30th, I received orders from Colonel Miller to move about three-fourths of a mile to the right and front, through a dense cedar thicket, and over a rough and newly made road. Here I remained partly under cover of the cedars until about 10 a. m., when I received orders from General Negley to move a short distance to the left and front, taking a position fronting an open field, where the enemy had a battery of four guns bearing on us. During the day fired about 50 rounds of shell and solid shot at his battery and intrenchments without receiving any reply. As night approached, withdrew the battery and placed it under cover of the wood, where we remained during the night.

Early in the morning of the 31st, received orders from Colonel Miller to bring my command in position on the left, and near an old log-house, supported on my right and front by the Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, where I remained without further orders for about fifteen minutes, when, observing the enemy in large column marching on a battery and some infantry stationed about 300 yards to my left, I opened an oblique fire on him, and soon discovered him retiring to his intrenchments, where I kept up a brisk and well-directed fire, receiving, at the same time, a heavy fire from his artillery for about fifteen or twenty minutes, when a cessation occurred.

I soon after noticed a heavy mass of his infantry moving on our support to my right and front, accompanied by a section of artillery, which was brought into position about 500 yards to my right and front; also a section placed to my left and front, at about the same distance. Here we were subject to a heavy cross-fire of canister. I immediately ordered a return fire of canister, double-shot, firing as rapidly as possible for about twenty minutes, doing good execution. The enemy was soon seen retiring, and I ordered the use of shell to follow his retreat, briskly kept up for about fifteen minutes, when the enemy commenced a well-directed fire from his artillery direct upon my command. After shelling him rapidly for about three-fourths of an hour, one of my guns (a small rifled gun) was disabled. I continued shelling as rapidly as possible for some time after, and finding my horses were fast being crippled by the shells continually exploding in our midst, I ordered a change of position of the battery to the left, that I might break the range of his artillery, bearing heavily upon us.

While my order was being executed, I noticed that our infantry and artillery were retiring, at the same time that a heavy fire was being poured into our right, and almost into our rear. Receiving no orders to retire, made the change of position of the battery to the left, and opened fire on the enemy, now fast approaching; but I soon found it