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THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE
OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE
UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
The Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS, U. S. A.,
MR. LESLIE J. PERRY,
MR. JOSEPH W. KIRKLEY,
Board of Publication.

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P

feats to-day. I had ordered a detachment to cross at Cochran's Ford. It was deep, and he took them over naked, nothing but guns, cartridge-boxes and hats. They drove the enemy out of their rifle-pits, captured a non-commissioned officer and 3 men, and the 2 boats on the other side. They would have got more, but the rebels had the advantage in running through the bushes with clothes on. It was certainly one of the funniest sights of the war, and a very successful raid for naked men to make. Everything is quiet along the line, and citizens on the other side say the enemy were totally unprepared for a crossing on this flank.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. M. McCOOK,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry.]

—
HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
July 22, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I found the enemy in sufficient force at the junction of this road and the Mason and Turner's Ferry road to check me. They had both infantry and artillery and I was unable to get my artillery in position to reply. It was too late for me to make a good fight. I will try it in the morning. I am, I think, about four or five miles to the right of the infantry, and will get communication some time during the night.

E. M. McCOOK,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry.

—
HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
July 23, 1864—8.30 a. m.

My command drove the rebels away from here this morning. The force in my front was Jackson's division. I got the report of effective force of one brigade (Harrison's), and it numbers 1,618 men. So I judge the division is strong, which is confirmed by prisoners taken. I will open communication with General Davis as soon as possible. It is about a mile from here to the river. I sent the dispatch to General Stoneman across.

Very respectfully,

E. M. McCOOK,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. D. F. How.

—
THIRTEEN MILES SOUTHWEST OF DALLAS,
August 3, 1864.

On the morning of the 29th [July] I cut the West Point railroad at Palmetto, and thoroughly destroyed Macon railroad for two and a half miles at Lovejoy's; removed telegraph wire for five miles, and burned two trains. I also burned about 100 bales of cotton, and over 500 wagons, including headquarters trains of nearly their whole army, Hardee's entire transportation and the cavalry command supply train; killed about 800 mules and captured 72 commissioned offi-

cers and 350 men. Wheeler was between McDonough and the road when I cut it. Fought Jackson's division near Lovejoy's, and repulsed them; was forced to return by the way of Newnan, and found infantry there. I cut the railroad and telegraph, and four miles out was attacked by Jackson's, Wheeler's, and Roddey's commands, and, finally, by infantry, two brigades that had been stopped there on their way to Atlanta; smashed Ross' Texas brigade in trying to break through to the river, capturing General Ross, with all his horses and men. I was finally completely surrounded, and compelled to abandon everything that would impede me in order to cut my way through. I ordered Colonels Croxton and Torrey to cut through with their brigades. I took Colonel Jones with me and got through 1,200 men by a charge in column, and crossed the river below Franklin. I have not heard from Croxton's or Torrey's commands, but suppose that they got out, as they made the attempt while I was fighting. Colonel Dorr, Colonel Torrey, Major Austin wounded; Major Paine killed; Harrison missing, supposed a prisoner. My loss very heavy. No co-operation from Stoneman. Will be in Marietta to-morrow.

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Chattahoochee River Railroad Bridge, August 7, 1864.

GENERAL: I received Special Field Orders, No. 42, Division of the Mississippi, July 25, 1864, the following extract from which was intended for my direction:

General McCook's and Colonel Harrison's cavalry will move rapidly on Fayetteville and the railroad beyond, breaking it if possible. General McCook will command the joint cavalry command, his own and Colonel Harrison's, but will use Colonel Harrison's fatigued command as a reserve, and his own to reach the road and break it. The railroad, when reached, must be substantially destroyed for a space of from two to five miles, telegraph wires pulled down as far as possible and hid in water or destroyed. The cavalry will, unless otherwise ordered, move out at daylight of Wednesday, the 27th instant, and aim to reach and break the railroad during the day or night of the 28th, and having accomplished this work will return to their proper flanks of the army.

I have the honor to report that I obeyed this order implicitly, and accomplished all that it contemplated or directed. For full particulars of the details of the expedition I refer you to the accompanying reports of brigade and regimental commanders. A brief summary of results is as follows: Two and a half miles of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad and telegraph destroyed near Palmetto; the same amount of Macon and Western Railroad and five miles of telegraph destroyed at Lovejoy's Station; 1,160 wagons burned; 2,000 mules killed or disabled; 1,000 bales cotton destroyed; 1,000 sacks of corn; 300 sacks of flour, and large quantities of bacon and tobacco. I take these figures from reports of subordinate commanders and have every confidence in their correctness. Of course I could not visit the whole ground personally. The number of wagons destroyed is larger than I had supposed, the number of mules smaller.

No serious opposition was met until we commenced our return. Wherever an inferior force of the enemy attempted to retard our advance, we charged through their line. No skirmishing was per-

mitted. After cutting the Macon railroad at Lovejoy's Station, I found that General Wheeler's command was between me and the point (McDonough) where I had expected to communicate with General Stoneman. After consultation with my brigade commanders, I determined to return to the Chattahoochee by way of Newnan. Two miles from the railroad, Jackson's division attacked us and were repulsed. We then marched toward Newnan, on an obscure road, burning a cavalry supply train we met. Near Newnan the railroad and telegraph were cut in three places. At Brown's Mill, between there and the river, I was surrounded by an overwhelming force; Roddey, Wheeler, and Jackson were all there with cavalry, and a large infantry force besides. I attacked at once, hoping to break their line and reach the Franklin road and the river. In this attack the whole right of their line was broken and demoralized. Ross' Texan brigade was destroyed, all his men and horses captured or killed, and General Ross himself a prisoner; but fresh troops came to fill their places, and after putting every soldier I had into the fight, even to my escort, I found I could not hold the advantage gained, or get through their line in any ordinary manner. I then ordered Colonel Croxton, commanding my First Brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Torrey, commanding my Second Brigade, to cut their way through, strike some road leading south, and endeavor to reach the Chattahoochee at the nearest point and cross. Both of these officers were lost in this attempt. The reports of Majors Purdy and Root, who succeeded to their commands, will show you how well their brigades accomplished my design. Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, Eighth Indiana, with his own regiment, the Fifth Iowa, and part of the Second Indiana and Fourth Tennessee, remained with me, cut a way through in the midst of a most terrible fire, and crossed the river at Philpot's Ferry, below Franklin. Lieutenant Miller, commanding a section of the Eighteenth Indiana Battery, by my orders destroyed his guns, caissons, and carriages, cut the harness to pieces, mounted the cannoners on the artillery horses, and accompanied me. They all got through safely. Colonel Brownlow, First Tennessee, and Major Star, Second Kentucky, also brought detachments through.

My whole loss, killed, wounded, and missing, will not exceed 500. In a supplementary report I will furnish the names.

Among the many other brave men who fell are Major Paine, First Wisconsin; Captain Hess, Second Indiana; Lieutenants Loomis, Horton, and Cobb, Eighth Iowa, killed. Colonel Dorr, Eighth Iowa; Lieutenant-Colonel Torrey, First Wisconsin, commanding Second Brigade; Major Austin, Fourth Indiana; and Captain Kessler, Second Indiana, wounded; and Colonel Croxton, Colonel Harrison, and Captain Sutherland, assistant adjutant-general, missing. Colonel Harrison, Colonel Croxton, Colonel Dorr, Lieutenant-Colonel Torrey, and Major Paine are gone. The country has lost in them their most faithful servants; and their men, the gallant leaders who so often have led them to victory. Brave comrades, kind friends, and true soldiers as they were, their vacant places in our ranks cannot be filled, and the whole command mourns their loss.

Some of the men of the Second and Eighth Indiana remained in stockades on the river bank to cover our crossing, and fought until their last cartridge was exhausted. Not one of them escaped. They cheerfully sacrificed themselves to insure the safety of their comrades. History contains no nobler example of devotion, or names more worthy to be handed down to posterity as heroes.

I would especially mention Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, Eighth Indiana; Major Baird, Fifth Iowa; Major Presdee, Second Indiana; Major Root, Eighth Iowa; and Lieutenant Hill, of my staff, for gallantry and efficiency. Colonel Brownlow and Major Purdy I have already spoken of. Their services in the field were valuable. I would respectfully request that the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, Eighth Indiana, receive some recognition at the hands of the general commanding. Captain Le Roy, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Mitchell, Captain Goulding, and Lieutenant Cunningham, of my staff, Lieutenant Miller, of the battery, and Major Briggs, commanding the noble Second Indiana, through all the sleepless nights, exhausting marches, and hard fighting, were indefatigable, untiring, and brave.

After crossing the Chattahoochee, I marched to Wedowee, Ala., exchanging our worn-out stock and remounting our dismounted men from the plantations along the road, and would have marched to Talladega, destroyed the iron-works and returned by way of Rome, but for information received in a dispatch, addressed to the rebel General Clanton, which was intercepted by my scouts. I changed my course and returned through Buchanan, Draketown, &c., to Marietta, finding many Union citizens on the route.

I am satisfied that the injury inflicted on the rebels is much greater than any we suffered. We lost no material captured. Our artillery was abandoned deliberately, after being totally destroyed, and our ambulances were left because filled with wounded, and humanity required that they should remain uninjured. Our whole loss, as I before stated, does not exceed 500 killed, wounded, and missing. It is not improper here to refer to the fact that the rebel papers acknowledged a loss of from 800 to 900, and severely censure their generals for not having, with their vastly superior force, entirely destroyed my whole command.

Before going into action on the 30th of July, we had 72 commissioned officers and 350 other prisoners, mostly belonging to the rebel quartermaster's and commissary's departments, taken in and about Fayetteville, that we had marched with us from that place. During the engagement we captured as many more and three stand of colors. It was with the most extreme reluctance and regret that the force of circumstances or rather the force of the enemy, compelled me to abandon the prisoners within nine miles of the river. One stand of the colors I brought off.

I regard the raid as a brilliant success, and had the forces of General Stoneman been able to unite with mine near McDonough, as I understood was contemplated by the general commanding the military division, I think we might have successfully carried our arms wherever desired, and accomplished more magnificent results than any raid in the history of this war.

I conclude my report by expressing gratitude to the kind Providence which enabled me, through the gallantry of my brave men and faithful officers, to extricate my command from the perils which surrounded it, and to bring them back, not only in safety, but crowned with success.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. M. McCOOK,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT,
Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Cartersville, August 14, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have telegraphed General Elliott to-day all of importance concerning Wheeler's inroad. I send now a more extended report:

The party who captured the cattle consisted of four regiments of Hannon's brigade and two pieces of artillery. The capture was made about 6 a.m. this morning, four miles north of Adairsville. They had an infantry guard of 400 men with them, and only part of the cattle were captured. Colonel Faulkner started in pursuit with 250 men, at 7 o'clock, and pushed forward for eighteen miles. One hundred of his men had been sent, at 3 a. m. in the morning, in the direction of Jasper, and also scouts towards Ellijay and Spring Place, by my order. It left Colonel Faulkner a very small force to pursue with. At Fairmount, Major Fidler found one Georgia brigade and drove in their pickets. Colonel Faulkner telegraphed me that his horses were exhausted. I instructed him to annoy the enemy in every way in his power until our forces were prepared to assume the offensive.

General Smith received intelligence last night of the rumored crossing of a large guerrilla force, and this morning at daybreak Major Briggs [started], with 250 of the best mounted men of my command, with orders to go to Jasper and clear that country of any marauding parties or intercept any force that might be retreating in that direction. Sixteen miles from this place he ascertained that a large force had crossed the Tennessee road toward Kingston and Adairsville. He sent courier back. I ordered him to follow their trail and endeavor to intercept these cattle-men and attack them. One hundred more men were sent to him. When I received your dispatch my whole force of both brigades in camp was about 100 men; 50 had been detailed to go with General Smith's infantry to Canton, and since 30 for vedette duty. I have not heard from Major Briggs, and do not expect his return until to-morrow night or the day after.

My whole available force in camp is about twenty men. I think the beef detachment will go back through Jasper, and that Briggs will probably intercept them. I believe Wheeler is trying to reach the tunnel and destroy it. I understand there is but one small regiment there, and he will probably succeed. If infantry could be run up the road to-night and keep him from doing mischief until cavalry could come, he would have to retreat rapidly, and his only way out would be through the vicinity of Rome, Cedartown, &c. All the other ways to the eastward, I think, could be closed by infantry if moved. Their force appeared to be taking things leisurely until Faulkner attacked them, evidently knowing that our cavalry force was out of the way. I will telegraph any information promptly.

E. M. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. D. F. HOW, *A. A. A. G.*

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Cartersville, Ga., September 30, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders received from headquarters Department of the Cumberland, under date of May 1, 1864, the First and Second Brigades of the division under my command, with

the Eighteenth Indiana Battery, left Cleveland on the 3d of May, and marched, covering the advance and left of Generals Schofield and Stanley, to Catoosa Springs, skirmishing slightly on the march, where it remained, covering the left flank of the Army of the Cumberland, until the 7th of May. At daylight on the 7th, acting under General Schofield's orders, and still covering the left flank of the army, now concentrated, moved to Varnell's Station, and skirmished and fought until the 11th. During these days the services called from and rendered by the division were of the most arduous kind. Potato Hill, a strong natural position, strongly fortified, was assaulted, and the first line of the enemy's breast-works taken by the First Tennessee Regiment, under Colonel Brownlow, and on the 9th a feigned attack, ordered by General Schofield, and executed in the most gallant manner by the Second Brigade, about 1,100 strong, was converted into a battle by an overwhelming force of the enemy, consisting of two divisions of Wheeler's cavalry and Stewart's division of infantry. After fighting desperately for four hours the brigade was driven, still in good order, but having lost in killed, wounded, and missing 9 officers and 130 enlisted men, among whom was Colonel La Grange, its brave commander.

On the 11th the division moved to Ray's or Dug Gap, an important position covering the left of our army in its flanking march, and relieving with its small force General Geary's entire division of infantry. On the 13th crossed gap and joined General Howard; had a spirited engagement in the evening, and until the 16th took part in the operations about Resaca, the Second and Fourth Indiana and Second Michigan dismounted and filling up gaps in the infantry line, and the rest of the command covering the left flank of Hooker's column, in his severe fight at that place. Between the 16th and 18th the division crossed the Connesauga and Coosawattee, and having formed a junction with Stoneman, who acted as a support, marched upon Cassville on the 19th, and, after a severe fight of cavalry against infantry, and a heavy artillery duel, drove the enemy out of their intrenchments into the town, and placed their battery entirely hors de combat. From this time until the 23d the division remained at Kingston, and on the morning of that day crossed the Etowah River at Island Ford, and taking the advance of the army, found and defeated J. T. Morgan's and Ross' brigades at Stilesborough, and during the two following days pursued them, skirmishing incessantly, and crossing Raccoon and Pumpkin Vine Creeks, until the 26th, when it caught up with the enemy in front of Burnt Church, cutting their train and cavalry line in two, and driving their infantry back upon their intrenchments, capturing 72 prisoners, with but slight loss, except that of Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, commanding Second Brigade, captured. From this time until the 3d of June the division remained without infantry support, without forage for its horses, and but half rations for the men, holding successfully a hilly, wooded country, utterly unfit for cavalry operations, subject to continued and persistent attacks of all three arms of the service, both by night and day. On the 3d the infantry, under Schofield, advanced on the left, and the division advanced on the left flank and took possession of the Dallas and Acworth road, and remained near and about this place, covering the right rear of the army, which was making its flank movement to Big Shanty, picketing heavily, sending out frequent scouts to long distances, and making reconnaissances until the 13th, when it was ordered to Acworth, where it

remained until the 16th, when it advanced with Stoneman, covering the right of the army, upon Lost Mountain, and on the 17th occupied the mountain, driving the enemy's cavalry four miles down the Marietta road, and camping on the west spur of the mountain, where the division remained until the end of the month, covering all the roads to the right and right rear of the army, and sending frequent parties into the enemy's country.

On the 1st [July] moved, in conjunction with Major-General Stoneman, and passed through Powder Springs and down toward Campbellton to Sweet Water, and sending strong parties down all the roads, having frequent skirmishes, but meeting no large bodies of the enemy, until the 4th, when the division marched for Marietta, and, passing through, camped at Hargrove's house, on Soap Creek, where it arrived just after Wheeler's command had left. Remained at this place until the 15th, sending out expeditions and guarding the fords across the Chattahoochee at Powers' Ferry, Paper Mills, and Pace's Ferry. During most of this time there was more or less skirmishing along our whole front. On the 15th marched to near burnt railroad bridge across the Chattahoochee, and put battery in an earth-work on the left; advanced and picketed the river banks strongly, both above and below the bridge. On leaving this point, on the 22d, crossed the river and skirmished heavily with the enemy during the evening, driving them and occupying their position—Mason's Church. On the 23d were attacked in camp in the evening, but repulsed the enemy and put up heavy works, which were re-occupied on the 26th, having previously moved on Mason and Turner's Ferry road to cover General Davis' right. Were again attacked about 2 p. m., and after a severe fight drove the enemy, and on the 27th crossed the river and went on the raid, a report of which I have already had the honor to furnish, and in which, according to their own confessions, more severe injury was inflicted upon the enemy than by any similar raid since the commencement of the war. I beg to refer to that report for a statement of damage done to railroads, telegraph lines, and Confederate property.* On the 5th [August] the division moved to its old camp, near the railroad bridge, and remained there picketing, leaving there on the 10th and removing its headquarters to Cartersville, where they still remain.

The number of prisoners taken by the division and turned over to different provost-marshals during the campaign was 353. Seventy-three commissioned officers and 372 enlisted men were taken at Fayetteville on the raid, but were set at liberty after being held for two days. I know of no way in which the rebel loss at our hands during the campaign can be estimated. Their papers confess to a loss of over 900 at the battle of Brown's Mill. In consequence of the fact that all our losses on the raid are necessarily included under the head of missing, it is impossible to arrive at any accurate idea of the proportions between killed and wounded of the division during the whole campaign, and the annexed statement is therefore so far approximative. It is reported by exchanged prisoners that 574 of our men fell into the enemy's hands on the raid; if so, the number of killed and wounded on the campaign will not vary much from 225. Of course it is impossible to separate these two classes.

The operations of the Third Brigade were, as will be seen by its reports, entirely independent of the rest of the command.

* See p. 762.

Since reaching Cartersville the division has been much scattered; parts of some regiments have been mustered out, many men are dismounted, and those who have succeeded in obtaining horses have already seriously impaired their usefulness in a long pursuit after Wheeler. Its line extends from Cartersville, Ga., to Franklin, Tenn. The constant calls upon it for scouting parties preclude the idea of recruiting its old horses, and the frequent forced gaps in its communications prevent anything like unity of action. It is my earnest hope that the interests of the service will soon permit the consolidation of, and thus restore its usefulness to, my command.

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

E. M. McCOOK,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. J. E. JACOBS,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Cartersville, Ga., September 12, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to herewith forward you a list of casualties of the First Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland, from May 3 to September 3, 1864:

Date.	Killed.	Wounded.		Missing.	Total.
		Severely.	Slightly.		
May 3 to June 25	17	24	67	167	275
June 25 to August 1	19	23	22	801	a 865
August 1 to September 3	2	2	1	3	8
Total	38	49	90	971	1,148

a Thirty-eight men having returned since first report.

S. P. GOULDING,

Capt. and Prov. Mar., 1st Cav. Div., Dept. of the Cumberland.

Capt. P. H. WARNER,

Prov. Mar., Cavalry Command, Dept. of the Cumberland.

No. 381.

Report of Col. Joseph B. Dorr, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, of operations July 18.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
In the Field, July 18, 1864.

The scouting party ordered to Turner's Ferry has just returned. I found a strong picket-line on opposite side of the Chattahoochee, evidently cavalry, which seem to have recently taken their present position. The earth-work about one mile and a half from Fort McCook is constructed for six guns. No guns visible. No boat of any

description found upon the river. No party of the enemy has crossed the river except six or eight footmen belonging to Cheatham's division, of whom 2 were captured by Major Carter, in command of dismounted cavalry, at Turner's Ferry, and from which probably originated the report that the enemy had crossed between the mouth of Peach Tree Creek and Turner's Ferry. Major Carter has 500 dismounted cavalry at Turner's Ferry, and pickets the river from that point to the mouth of Nickajack.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DORR,
Colonel, Commanding.

Captain LE ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 382.

Report of Col. John T. Croxton, Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations July 27-30 (McCook's raid).

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Kingston, Ga., August 20, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the late raid as follows:

On the morning of the 27th ultimo my brigade, consisting of the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, Colonel Dorr; the First Tennessee, Colonel Brownlow; and the Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, and reporting in the aggregate 940 officers and men, moved in advance across the pontoon bridge at Turner's Ferry, and south toward Campbellton, reaching that point at 3 p. m. A company sent in advance, under Captain Goulding, division provost-marshal, found the enemy upon either bank of the river at Campbellton, and also at a ferry, three miles above. We halted here to await the arrival of the pontoon train, which reached us at 3 a. m. on the 28th. We moved at once to Smith's Ferry, six miles south of Campbellton, reaching it at daylight, capturing a rebel scout on the western, and finding no force on the eastern, bank of the river. By direction of the general commanding the division, I began crossing the brigade, dismounted, in a single bateau, capable of transporting four men, and by 12 m., when the pontoon train arrived, had crossed nearly the whole of my brigade. At 3 p. m. the bridge had been thrown over, and the Second Brigade having crossed and moved in advance on the Palmetto road, the horses of my command were brought over; the brigade mounted and followed the Second about two miles, when we took a road to the right, the First Tennessee in advance, pressing on rapidly, encountering only a small squad of the enemy, and reaching Palmetto at sundown simultaneously with the Second Brigade. Here we were busily engaged for two hours in destroying the railroad and telegraph line. We then moved, following the Second Brigade, on the Fayetteville road, reaching that place at daylight on the 29th.

For five miles west of the town the road upon either side was lined with the enemy's trains, which were taken possession of by details from the advance brigade. At sunrise we left Fayetteville, my

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brigade in the advance, on the road to Lovejoy's Station. Colonel Brownlow, of the First Tennessee, had the advance, supported by a battalion of the Eighth Iowa, under command of Major Root, until we reached Flint River, four miles from Fayetteville. We continued to find the rebel trains. The quartermasters in charge, with the teamsters and guards, were captured by the advance, and the wagons left for the rear guard to burn. A few who escaped from the train had hurried on and fired the bridge over Flint River, when Colonel Brownlow came up and captured the party and saved the bridge. At 7 a. m. we struck the railroad half a mile north of Lovejoy's Station, and immediately cut the telegraph line and began to destroy the track. Here we remained until 2 p. m., when the command moved back on the road we came, my brigade in the rear, the regiments marching left in front. About a mile from the railroad the column in front had turned square to the left, taking a road that led in a southwestern direction toward Newnan. Just as the advance of my brigade reached this road a brigade of rebels appeared in front and began firing on us. I saw it was impossible to get away without fighting, and accordingly ordered Colonel Dorr, of the Eighth Iowa, to charge down the road and drive them back and hold them until I could get the other regiments in line. With the advance battalion of his regiment Colonel Dorr dashed against the head of the enemy's column, drove it back with confusion, and was only checked by the enemy's troops in rear, which were promptly deployed on either side of the road. It gave me time, however, to get the remainder of the Eighth Iowa and First Tennessee in position, and covering the road we were to hold, I intended the Fourth Kentucky to pass on and take position farther on the road and to cover it while I withdrew the other regiments.

The enemy, however, attacked us immediately with such force and vigor that I found it necessary to put the Fourth Kentucky, except two companies, in on the right of the First Tennessee, which I did, so as to strike the left of the enemy's line in flank. Just at this time an orderly, sent to inform the general commanding the division, returned, stating that the enemy were moving on our road between my brigade and the one in advance. I ordered two companies of the Fourth Kentucky, under Captain Hudnall, to move up the road, communicate with the column, and hold the road open. At the same time I ordered the whole line to move forward and drive the enemy from our front and be ready to withdraw promptly. The line moved and the enemy were driven back, though not without considerable loss to us in killed and wounded. The whole of the brigade was rapidly withdrawn and proceeded on the road, except two companies of the Fourth Kentucky, who were deployed to push the enemy and cover the movement. In the mean time Captain Hudnall, assisted by the Second Brigade, had driven the enemy off the road, which the Second Brigade covered until mine passed, except the two companies of the Fourth Kentucky, who had been left in the rear, and by some unaccountable means they appear to have taken the wrong road or been intercepted and failed to join the column. Two miles farther on we crossed Flint River, when my brigade allowed the Second to pass it and again took the rear. It was now dark, and immediately in my front moved the train of pack-mules, preceded by several hundred prisoners and their guard. From that time until midnight we made but little progress, as the road in front was continually blockaded by the column in my immediate front. I

repeatedly sent my staff officers, and went twice myself, ahead to see if I could hurry up those in front. The road was a narrow, devious path, crossing innumerable ditches and bogs, and I was led to believe that these obstacles were the cause of delay to the rear of the column. In one of these expeditions I came upon Lieutenant Hill, of the division staff, who informed me that the head of the column was eight or nine miles in advance, and that he had been left by the general to hurry me up. I simply pointed to the train of pack-mules passing and waited the arrival of the advance of my brigade, which was pressing on their rear. A few miles farther on we came to the bridge over White Water, where I found Captain Le Roy, assistant adjutant-general, who stated he was directed by the general commanding the division to call on me for a company to remain with him until daylight and then to burn the bridge. Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly was directed to furnish the company. About two miles farther on I found Captain Mitchell, acting inspector-general, who had been left by the general to hurry me up. He rode with me a few hundred yards, when we found the road completely blockaded. Captain Mitchell went ahead to discover and remedy, if possible, the difficulty, and I have since learned from him that he found the pack-train in front so sound asleep that nothing short of his saber could arouse them. After a long time, and when it was nearly daylight, my front was cleared and the pack-train dashed off at a gallop. I followed at the same gait and repeatedly sent my two staff officers and orderlies to the rear to impress upon the regimental commanders the importance of keeping closed up, as I apprehended that the enemy would strike us in flank by some of the many roads that tapped the one we traveled from the north. We had galloped on for about seven miles when a messenger from Colonel Kelly informed me that he had been attacked in rear. The next moment a number of men of the Fourth Kentucky who had escaped, galloped up, reported the regiment completely surrounded, and the enemy pursuing the rest of the brigade, and the report of their carbines in my immediate rear confirmed the truth of this report. The First Tennessee was placed in position, covering the road where it crossed a small stream, with directions to destroy the bridge and cover the rear from that point to Newnan, about ten miles. The rear was covered without difficulty by that regiment, assisted by detachments from the Eighth Iowa.

I promptly advised the general of the condition of affairs in the rear, to which he replied that I must hold the enemy in check, as he was apprehending an attack in front. At Newnan Colonel Harrison's brigade took the rear, and we followed the artillery in rear of the Second Brigade. Several miles southwest of Newnan, the general commanding the division rode back to the head of my brigade, advised me that the enemy were in front and on our right flank, and directed me to put my command in position, covering a road leading to the right. The regiments were wheeled right into line, the Eighth Iowa on the left, the First Tennessee on the right, and what of the Fourth Kentucky was there in the center. The whole dismounted and moved forward 100 yards. Skirmishing began and continued some time in front of my right and of the brigade on the right; the latter were ordered forward, the enemy soon driven off, and I was ordered to mount my brigade and move on. The general commanding the division informed me that the rebels were on the road in front and between us and the advanced brigade. He directed me to send a regiment down the road to open

communication. The Eighth Iowa, Major Root commanding, moved on, passing the pack-train and prisoners, and charging in column of fours down the road, which led through an almost impenetrable forest. The enemy had planted himself across this road and determined to hold it. The Eighth Iowa dashed upon them and drove them out, captured a number of prisoners and a large number of horses, and finally forced their way through. The enemy, however, who were dismounted and hidden in the dense woods on either side of the road closed upon the flanks of the charging column, severing and driving it either way.

The First Tennessee had been sent out to reconnoiter a right-hand road. The Fourth Kentucky, many of whom had no ammunition, were thrown into the woods on the right of the road, and General McCook, who was on the ground, ordered up a detachment of the Second Indiana on the left. This checked the enemy, who, though repeatedly attempting it, never emerged from the woods, but held tenaciously to his position there. Afterward the First Tennessee came up, and was placed in position on the left and in rear of the line so as to cover that flank. Shortly afterward a part of Colonel Harrison's brigade came up, relieved mine, and tried to make its way through, but failed. In the mean time the enemy was appearing on all sides, and, as far as I could tell, we were completely surrounded. After Colonel Harrison's brigade had failed to open the road I proposed to the general commanding the division that I would take my brigade, or what was left, and try and find my way out. He consented, and the regiments were ordered to prepare for the movement. Colonel Dorr, who had been severely wounded the day previous, left the ambulance and gathered up the remnant of his gallant regiment. I rode out with Colonel Brownlow to a large open field through which I proposed to move and across which ran an impassable ditch. After some time I found a bridge by which it could be crossed, and ordered him to bring on his regiment, and sent an officer to bring on the remaining two. We had just crossed the bridge when the enemy made a furious attack on our lines just where I had left Colonel Dorr, with the Eighth Iowa Cavalry, and apprehending some difficulty in his getting out in the confusion, I halted the First Tennessee on a high ridge in the open ground beyond the ravine and formed it in line facing the enemy. In a short time the enemy were repulsed and the firing ceased. I saw the Fourth Kentucky coming up, followed by what I supposed was the Eighth Iowa, and immediately ordered Colonel Brownlow to move.

Passing through the woods, crossing the main road, either end of which was in possession of the enemy, we came to a road leading toward the river. Here Colonel Brownlow was directed to move on, while I halted with three orderlies to see that the Eighth Iowa followed. One of the orderlies I sent back to inform General McCook that we were out and the road clear. While I was waiting here, expecting the arrival of the Eighth Iowa, the rebels, who seemed to have discovered our movement, appeared on the road in rear of the part of my command that had passed. I determined to ride back, hurry up the Eighth Iowa, and, if possible, drive them off, but on reaching the main road I had crossed found it occupied by the enemy. I determined then, if possible, to join Brownlow, but after repeated attempts failed and found myself with my two orderlies alone, our horses, which had not been unsaddled since leaving camp, exhausted, and the enemy occupying all the roads that led to the river. On the following night one of the orderlies was

killed by a rebel sentinel. With the other I succeeded, after a good deal of delay and annoyance, in reaching our lines at Sweet Water Town on the 12th instant. I am informed by Captain Hudnall, Fourth Kentucky, who made his escape, that the bridge over White Water, though torn up and fired, was not burned. The enemy dashed up, drove the company away, extinguished the fire, repaired the bridge, and attacked the rear of the Fourth Kentucky at dawn. They pressed them hard, and drew company after company into the fight, until finally the whole regiment was dismounted and thrown across the road in favorable position, where they repulsed the repeated assaults of the enemy, made with great spirit and in largely superior force. While they engaged the whole line, the enemy sent a force around either flank, who came in between the regiment and their horses, and they found themselves dismounted, surrounded, and their ammunition exhausted. The men who were holding horses nearly all escaped and joined the column, but of the rest only a few succeeded in making their way through the country. I regret beyond expression the loss of so many of those who have been my comrades so long. Perhaps if they had trusted more to their heels and less to their carbines the casualty list on our side and the enemy's, too, would have been considerably abridged. The firing in rear was not heard by me or any of the brigade, the sound being drowned in that made by our horses moving at the gallop. When I did discover the state of affairs, the plain question was, not how to rescue the Fourth Kentucky, but rather how to save the remainder of my brigade from a similar catastrophe and protect the rear of the column.

I desire, before closing this report, to record my appreciation of the gallant conduct of Colonel Dorr and Major Root, Eighth Iowa; Colonel Brownlow, First Tennessee; Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, Fourth Kentucky, and their subordinates. Whatever of disaster occurred was by the inevitable fortune of war or chargeable to some other hand, and was not for any want of fidelity or gallantry on the part of the officers or men under my command.

In reference to that everlasting train of pack-mules, on which, I confess a disposition to charge a good deal, I think I ought to say that no pack animals started with my brigade, because I understood distinctly from the general commanding the division that nobody was expected to go except soldiers to fight and officers to command them. Some were along, however, belonging to whom I know not, and they formed a nucleus around which gathered every man who could find a mule to lead or ride, and who was impelled either by a desire to save his horse or shirk the performance of his duty.

A list of casualties, I learn, has already been furnished, which, though not even approximately correct, will serve for the present until more authentic and definite information can be had concerning the fate of the missing. I regret to record the loss of Captain Sutherland, assistant adjutant-general, who is still missing. In the brief intercourse of a fortnight he had won my confidence and esteem by his intelligent and earnest performance of his duty.

I have the honor, captain, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. CROXTON,

Col. Fourth Kentucky, Comdg. First Brig., First Div.

Captain LE ROY,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry Division.

No. 383.

Reports of Col. James P. Brownlow, First Tennessee Cavalry, commanding First Brigade, of operations July 27-31 (McCook's raid).

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. DIV., DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Marietta, Ga., August 1, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of operations of this command from July 28 till the present time:

On the morning of July 28 we crossed the Chattahoochee River above Campbellton and moved twelve miles southwest of Campbellton, recrossed the river, and advanced to Palmetto Station, on the West Point railroad, without opposition. Here the road was destroyed for some distance, together with the depot and a few box cars containing a quantity of salt, bacon, flour, and other commissary stores. At 9 p. m. we advanced, via Fayetteville, to Lovejoy's Station, on the Macon road, which was destroyed in such a manner as to render it unserviceable for about twelve or fifteen days. We destroyed a large amount of commissary stores at this place. Between Fayetteville and Lovejoy's we destroyed more than 500 wagons loaded with general supplies, together with general headquarters wagons of the army. At 12 m. on the 29th the First Brigade, Colonel Croxton, Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, commanding, was attacked by Armstrong's cavalry brigade, which was handsomely repulsed after three hours' hard fighting. On the 30th we moved in the direction of Newnan, with a view of recrossing the river at Moore's Bridge. Here we were attacked at 8 a. m. by two divisions of cavalry and one division of infantry. The fighting was desperate during the entire day. At 5 p. m., seeing that the division would be overwhelmed and compelled to surrender, General McCook gave permission for the commanding officers to save themselves, if possible. I cut the enemy's lines with 600 men, but was unable to cross more than 150 on account of the enemy's crossing in force at Moore's Bridge. I reached Conyers with twenty-eight mounted men; the remainder, being dismounted, have not yet arrived, but are expected hourly. Major Purdy, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, crossed twenty miles below Moore's Bridge, and has arrived safely with 280 mounted men. I do not think any other attempts were made to escape. My opinion is that General McCook surrendered at dark; I am not certain of this fact.

Our loss will not exceed 2,000 killed, wounded, and missing, 2 pieces of artillery, and 6 ambulances. I will send in a detailed account to-morrow.

JAS. P. BROWNLOW,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT, *Chief of Cavalry.*]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Marietta, Ga., August 5, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of this brigade on the late raid, commencing July 27, 1864, and ending August 3, 1864:

In obedience to orders, July 27, 1864, we left camp at Mason's Church, crossed the Chattahoochee River at Turner's Ferry, and, in

advance of the division, moved down the north bank of the river to a point twelve miles below Campbellton; recrossed the Chattahoochee at 9 a. m. on the 28th with but little opposition, and moved to Palmetto, on the West Point railroad, which we reached at sunset. Captured the mail, destroyed the telegraph wire, burned the depot, containing several bales of cotton, a large quantity of salt and flour, and at 9 p. m. moved to Fayetteville, which was reached at daylight on the 29th, where we destroyed the mail, 20 boxes of tobacco, 3,000 sacks, and 4 barrels of whisky. At 5 a. m. we moved in the direction of Lovejoy's Station, on the Macon and Atlanta Railroad. Between these points we captured over 500 wagons, which were left for the rear guard to destroy. On reaching the railroad Major Thornburgh, First Tennessee Cavalry, and Major Root, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, were ordered to the station to destroy the cars and other government property, consisting of \$300,000 worth of cotton and salt and \$100,000 worth of tobacco, which they did most effectually, besides destroying the track for more than one mile. Having completed our work we moved, in the rear of the division, on the road leading to Moore's Bridge over the Chattahoochee, via Newnan, on the West Point railroad. We had moved but one mile on this road when we were cut off from the division and attacked on the right flank by Armstrong's rebel brigade, which, after fighting three hours, was handsomely repulsed with a loss of two companies of the Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry. Colonel Dorr, of the Eighth Iowa, wounded; Adjutant Horton, Lieutenant Loomis, Eighth Iowa, and Lieutenant Roberts, First Tennessee Cavalry, killed.

On the 30th the Fourth Kentucky, Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly commanding, being the rear guard, was attacked by Humes' division, and after repulsing five desperate charges of the enemy were overpowered and the majority captured. After moving northwest and in the rear of the town (Newnan) the command was surrounded by a large force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, which we fought till 5 p. m., when Colonel Croxton, commanding the brigade, received orders from General McCook to cut his way out and move south in the direction of La Grange. Colonel Croxton moved in the direction indicated, but soon became lost from his brigade, when I assumed command and moved in the direction of the river, which was reached at Rotherwood at 1 a. m. on the 31st. I immediately commenced to cross the brigade, but having only two small canoes the work was very slow, and I had crossed but 250 of the command when I was attacked from both sides, the enemy having crossed above me, and the remainder killed, wounded, and captured. I believe more would have escaped if the brigade had moved in the direction suggested by General McCook.

It is impossible at present to state the loss of the command, as stragglers are coming in daily, and many now missing will come in before the end of the week.

I embrace this opportunity of tendering the thanks of the First Brigade to General McCook for the brave and masterly manner in which he led us on this daring expedition, and did such good service in behalf of the Division of the Mississippi.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. P. BROWNLOW,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. ROBERT LE ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 384.

Report of Maj. Richard Root, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, of operations July 27-31 (McCook's raid).

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH IOWA CAVALRY,

In the Field, August 5, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor of reporting the part taken by the Eighth Iowa Cavalry in the late raid.

The command started from camp July 27, crossing the Chattahoochee River to the west side, moving southwest below Campbellton, recrossing the river on the morning of the 28th, thence moving eastwardly, striking the Atlanta and West Point Railroad at Palmetto. Here the regiment received orders to move south along the railroad and destroy it, which was done effectually for one mile and a half. Then the command moved east, striking the Atlanta and Macon Railroad at Lovejoy's Station on the morning of the 29th. On the way the command captured and burned, as near as I could judge, about 200 wagons, a train of 60, loaded with officers' baggage. The mules belonging to the train were sabered, as it was impossible to bring them along, also a large number of prisoners, mostly officers, were taken and turned over to the provost-guard. At Lovejoy's Station a detachment of the Eighth Iowa burned part of a train loaded with government stores, consisting of tobacco, lard, and arms. The tobacco was estimated by the citizens to be worth \$120,000. The depot, water-tank, and road was destroyed for two miles by my command. Receiving orders at 10 o'clock to move, the command started on the return; when a short distance from the railroad the column was attacked by Ross' Texan brigade, and the First Brigade cut off; Colonel Croxton ordered the Eighth Iowa to charge through and open communication. The regiment charged with revolvers, and a desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued. Twice the regiment charged and was repulsed. Here Colonel Dorr was wounded, and Lieutenant Horton, acting adjutant, killed; also a number of non-commissioned officers and privates wounded and captured. At this time General McCook came up with the Second Brigade, who charged and drove the enemy, when the command joined him and proceeded on toward the river at a rapid rate, marching all night.

At daylight, the morning of the 30th, the rebels attacked the Fourth Kentucky, which was acting as rear guard, and captured two companies. The command moved on; succeeded in reaching Newnan, where we found a large cavalry force in our front and flanks; also two brigades of infantry, numbering 2,500 men, so reported by prisoners taken by my command. Here the command was ordered to strip for fight. The Eighth Iowa was ordered out as skirmishers, and, if possible, to find the enemy's lines. Pushing forward, I found the enemy had nearly encircled us, their lines running around in a horseshoe shape, and the only place left open was to the south. At this time the fighting had become general all along the lines, the enemy charging and was repulsed several times to my knowledge. At this time I received orders to mount my command and charge down a road leading to the river. Advancing cautiously until in sight of the enemy the charge was sounded. The command found themselves confronted with Ross' Texan brigade; charging through their lines, driving them back, clear through and past where their

horses were held, capturing at least 500 horses of the brigade. Here a part of the Eighth Iowa charging on a squad of officers who were fighting desperately, capturing and killing all who were in the road, and they, being examined, proved to be General Ross and another, Lieutenant Williams; I sent them forward to General McCook, but learned that they never reached him, as they must have been recaptured at the time the Eighth Iowa was engaged. The fighting all along the line was terrific. As my orders were from the general commanding to cut my way through and clear the road, my command lost largely in killed and wounded, as I found myself surrounded several times and cut through at least three times, holding the road for at least one hour; but the number of the enemy being at least five to one, I was compelled to fall back and try to get out the best I could. The enemy's dead and wounded lay in heaps all along the road, and could not have been less than 100. In this charge I lost Lieutenant Loomis and Lieutenant Cobb and 10 privates killed. In trying to return to the command I found myself cut off by the enemy's infantry. I then moved in another direction, meeting the enemy in force on all sides. I ordered the officers left to cut their way through to the command. Myself with two officers and ten privates attempted to get out the best we could, which we accomplished, meeting the command under General McCook cutting its way out. Proceeding to the river, and crossing on the morning of the 31st, we then marched the 1st and 2d and arriving the 3d at Marietta.

It is out of my power at present to give the casualties of the regiment, but will furnish it as soon as possible. I would beg leave to call to the notice of the general commanding Captain Dance and Lieutenant Morrow for their daring and bravery whilst under fire and in the masterly manner of handling their commands, but it is useless to distinguish, for all did nobly. The enlisted men fought like tigers.

Respectfully submitted,

R. ROOT,

Major, Commanding Eighth Iowa Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. E. M. McCook,

Commanding First Division, Dept. of the Cumberland.

No. 385.

Report of Col. John T. Croxton, Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, of action (June 24) at La Fayette, Ga.

HDQRS. FOURTH KENTUCKY VET. INFY. (MOUNTED),

La Fayette, June 24, 1864.

GENERAL: A mounted force of rebels, consisting of two brigades and one detached battalion, under command of General Gideon J. Pillow, attacked Colonel Watkins at La Fayette at daybreak this morning. We were encamped at Rock Spring Church, seven miles distant, and as soon as I heard it moved down. Found the rebels had surrounded the town and driven Colonel Watkins' command to the houses, which they had for hours tried to take by assault, but had been successfully held at bay. We found a rebel line north of the town, and immediately attacked it, routing and driving them.

through and beyond the town toward Summerville. They left their dead on the field, also a number of wounded. We captured about 78 prisoners, including lieutenant-colonel of the Ninth Alabama Cavalry, and several commissioned officers. The rebel prisoners report that Resaca was captured by their troops yesterday, and that Forrest is on the way. Colonel Watkins reports the rebels at Villanow and beyond. I will remain hereabouts until I hear from you, sending a company to Ship's Gap. Colonel Watkins has but little ammunition left.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. CROXTON,
Colonel Fourth Kentucky.

[Major-General STEEDMAN,
Commanding District of the Etowah.]

No. 386.

Report of Lieut. Granville C. West, Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry, of operations July 27-31 (McCook's raid).

HDQRS. 4TH KENTUCKY VET. VOL. MOUNTED INFTRY.,
Chattahoochee Bridge, Ga., August 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report to the general commanding the division of the part taken by the Fourth Kentucky Veteran Volunteer Mounted Infantry in the recent raid upon the enemy's communications in the rear of Atlanta. Of course it would be impossible for me to give anything like a detailed account, as I was entirely unadvised as to the character of the orders received from time to time by Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, commanding the regiment; therefore, I can report but little outside of what transpired under my personal observation.

The operations until we reached the Macon railroad are of but minor importance so far as this regiment is concerned, as we were most of the time in rear of some other command. When the command started on the return, the Fourth Kentucky was left as rear guard. For some reason unknown to me, the regiment was not closed up immediately upon the column. When we had advanced, I suppose, half a mile from the railroad, the enemy attacked the Eighth Iowa, in our immediate front. We were marching left in front. Immediately filed to the right and formed on left into line facing the enemy, who were in strong force in woods and on an eminence. Each company dismounted and went into action as soon as they could form their line. This order I received from Lieut. Col. Robert M. Kelly personally. The whole regiment (except Companies I and K, who were on picket) now became engaged with the enemy, charged, and drove them from their position, across some fields, to woods beyond. In this position the firing was very heavy for two hours. The regiment had advanced during the time too far to the enemy's left. He advanced his right, and cut us off entirely from the rest of the command. At this moment Companies I and K arrived upon the field, and by a gallant charge upon the enemy's right again opened communication with the rest of the command. By order now of Lieut. Col. R. M. Kelly the right companies fell back, mounted, passed round the enemy's right,

and joined the command, except Companies D and H, commanded, respectively, by Lieut. Charles T. Swoope and Captain Merrill, who unfortunately fell into the enemy's hands. Lieutenant Swoope must have misunderstood the order to fall back; I do not think it ever reached Captain Merrill, as I am informed he refused to retire until positive orders should come for him to withdraw. Besides the prisoners, we lost in the action 4 killed and 12 wounded. Lieut. C. V. Ray, Company H, is supposed to have been killed. The enemy's loss was equal to or more than our own, as they were seen carrying away several, besides 3 or 4 that were either killed or wounded, trying to rescue one that was wounded in our immediate front. The regiment now followed the column, acting as rear guard. This was on Friday, July 29; the command marched during the whole night following.

At 1.30 a. m. on the morning of July 30, Company C, under my immediate command, was ordered to remain at and destroy the bridge over what I learned was White River. The column had not passed more than thirty minutes when the advance of the enemy appeared at the bridge. A few shots were passed, when the enemy retired for a few moments, during which time the bridge was torn up and set on fire. The enemy appeared again soon in strong force, and after a spirited contest for the possession of the bridge, we were forced to withdraw. Some three miles, I suppose, from there, we joined the regiment under Lieut. Col. R. M. Kelly. I learned from him that he had orders from Col. John T. Croxton, commanding First Brigade, to remain and hold that position until daylight. I informed him there was a strong force following us, and to be prepared. He had strong barricades constructed across the road, and Companies A and I, under command, respectively, of Captains Jacobs and W. B. Riggs, all under command of Capt. James I. Hudnall, were dismounted to hold them. About 3 a. m. the enemy attacked us in strong force, and made several charges to take the barricade, but were each time successfully repulsed. The other companies of the regiment were immediately mounted and deployed on each side of the road near the barricade. Finding they could not drive those that held the barricade, they attempted to flank us on our right. After repeated unsuccessful attempts to turn our right, they massed upon our left. The firing now was very severe. They made two distinct efforts to drive in our left; finding themselves again unable to succeed, they deployed still farther to their right, passed entirely round our left, and formed their line parallel with the road. Capt. W. B. Riggs, who had command of Companies C and I, on the right, at this moment ordered those companies to the left under the command, respectively, of myself and Lieut. James McDermott. It was now evident from the swift and rapid movements and formations of the enemy that we were fighting a very superior force. Their right now charged and took the road some 200 yards in rear of the advance position we held upon the road, cutting off nearly the whole regiment. We had been fighting now nearly two hours and our ammunition was nearly exhausted, as we had expended half we had in the fight the previous evening. Each man had started on the raid with 100 rounds, and when we had fought until it was all expended, all further defense was impossible. But there was no cowardly nor organized surrender; each man fought until he was entirely overpowered by the enemy. Exclusive of those taken prisoners, I have no way to ascertain our loss either killed or

wounded. That of the enemy must have been pretty heavy, as they established a hospital on the ground, and were there all day on the 30th and till nearly daylight of the 31st burying the dead and attending to the wounded, as I am informed by some of our men who lay hid upon the field until the following morning and then made their escape. Those that remained of the regiment followed on and joined the command near Newnan Station. In the fight near this place on the p. m. of the 31st, Capt. James H. West, who now had the command of the remainder of the regiment by direct orders from Col. John T. Croxton, commanding brigade, took all the men of the regiment who had any ammunition left, and made one charge and expended the last round remaining from the fight in the morning.

I do not think it would be out of place here to speak of the utter worthlessness of the Ballard rifle, used by six companies of our regiment. A great many became entirely useless during the action; some bursted from firing; others became useless by the springs, which threw out the old cartridge, getting out of fix.

Capt. James H. West started from the battle-field, with the remainder of the regiment, with Colonel Brownlow. He fell into the hands of the enemy at the river, with nearly all of the men that were with him.

I left the battle-field with about 30 men and 2 officers—Lieutenants McDermott, Company I, and Hoch, Company G—with the general commanding the division, and arrived at Marietta on the 3d instant, being absent eight days, having started on the morning of the 27th ultimo. Of the 24 officers who went out with us, 17 are missing.

The loss among the enlisted men has been reported to the provost-marshal.

The officers did all they could for the safety of the command.

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

GRAN. C. WEST,

First Lieutenant Company C, Commanding Regiment.

Captain LE ROY,

Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 387.

Report of Lieut. Col. Horace P. Lamson, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Cartersville, Ga., September 8, 1864.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from headquarters First Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland, May 2, 1864, the brigade, 1,031 strong, marched on the morning of the 3d from Cleveland, and camped for the night at Red Clay. Late in the day, and just before going into camp, 1 of the division scouts, a member of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, was killed while in the advance with a few of his comrades. On the 4th the brigade advanced toward Catoosa Springs. A detachment of the First Wisconsin drove in the enemy's pickets four miles south of Red Clay, and the brigade

went into camp two miles northeast of said springs, remaining in camp until the morning of the 7th. The brigade in rear of the division advanced toward Varnell's Station. The First Brigade had been skirmishing a considerable portion of the day, and late in the evening had been forced back half a mile, when Colonel La Grange came up to its support, and, at the head of four companies of the Second Indiana, drove the enemy some distance beyond the town and occupied it for the night. On the 8th made a reconnaissance toward Dalton, driving the enemy's pickets back a mile and a half without loss. May 9, Colonel La Grange received orders to advance on the Cleveland and Dalton road to develop the position and strength of the enemy. The brigade moved toward Dalton with the Fourth Indiana in advance. When two miles from Varnell's the advance came upon the pickets and drove them steadily back for a mile upon their reserve column of three brigades of cavalry and a division of infantry, drawn up in line of battle, when he in turn became the attacking party and was driving our dismounted skirmishers back, when a battalion of the Second Indiana, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, came up on a gallop, wheeled into line on the left of the dismounted battalion of the Fourth Indiana, and checked his advance. The First Wisconsin being on the extreme right of the line, the whole soon became heavily engaged, each driving and in turn being driven, until Colonel La Grange, finding the enemy massing heavily upon him, and seeing the hopelessness of contending with such superior numbers, ordered the recall sounded. The enemy at once becoming aware of our situation rushed forward in overwhelming numbers, with an impetuosity not to be checked by our single line, capturing many of the dismounted skirmishers and driving the remainder in some confusion to the woods in the rear, where they rallied and checked the enemy. It was in the midst of this confusion that the gallant La Grange was captured, after two horses being shot under him. All fought with great bravery, but bravery alone could not successfully cope with such overpowering numbers. Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, assuming command, retired with the brigade to Varnell's Station, with a loss of 5 men killed, 1 commissioned officer and 41 men wounded, and 11 commissioned officers and 82 men missing. May 11, marched by way of Tunnel Hill to Mill Creek; had a light skirmish with the enemy five miles south of Varnell's Station. On the 13th crossed the Chattoogata Mountain and came up with the enemy, late in the evening, four miles west of Tilton. 14th, moved in the direction of Resaca, covering advance of the Fourth Army Corps; three miles from camp met the enemy's outposts and drove them back upon his main force; General Howard closely following, soon engaged the enemy, and the brigade was ordered to report to General Stanley. 15th, moved four miles south of Tilton to cover General Hooker's left flank and watch the movements of the enemy. During the day a charge from a brigade of rebel cavalry was repulsed by one section of artillery. 16th, covered the left flank of the main army in pursuit of the enemy and camped on the Coosawattee River, near Field's Mill. 17th, moved to Big Spring, covering General Schofield's advance. 18th, marched twelve miles, and camped at forks of Adairsville and Cassville roads. 19th, after moving six miles toward Cassville the enemy's pickets were encountered and heavy skirmishing began, which continued the greater portion of the day; captured 38 prisoners and lost 5 wounded. 20th, marched to Kingston, where we remained until the 23d, then

marched south, crossing the Etowah River at Island Ford, and met the enemy's pickets at Stilesborough, and severe skirmishing was kept up during the day, considerable artillery being used late in the evening; lost 1 man wounded and 4 missing. 24th, came up with the enemy late in the evening near Burnt Hickory; slight skirmishing. 25th, moved to within six miles of Dallas. 26th, moved to within one mile of the Acworth and Dallas road, on which a column of the enemy was then passing, guarding a wagon train; about 4 p. m. made a charge in column on the enemy's right flank, killing several, and taking 37 prisoners, with loss of 10 wounded, among them Captain Harnden, commanding First Wisconsin Cavalry, who was shot in the shoulder while gallantly leading his regiment in the charge, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart missing.

From the 27th to June 3 was holding a position on the left of General Schofield, when we moved four miles southwest, across Allatoona Creek. June 4, made reconnaissance toward Acworth, a portion of the brigade driving the enemy out, and occupied the place. 6th, brigade drove the enemy out and occupied Big Shanty. 14th, moved to Acworth and camped on Hunt's farm until the 16th; moved to Lost Mountain, where the enemy was encountered, and a portion of the brigade under severe artillery fire from his batteries on the mountain. 17th, made reconnaissance to the right and south of the mountain, and late in the day was ordered to Acworth to intercept a body of rebel cavalry, reported to be moving for that place. Remaining there until the 20th, heavy patrols were sent out every day, picking up a considerable number of stragglers from the enemy. 20th, moved to the south side of Lost Mountain and remained there during the remainder of the month.

July 1, brigade was ordered to make demonstrations on the right of our lines, in the vicinity of Sweet Water bridge; engaged the enemy by way of skirmishing, and camped on the 3d near Sweet Water bridge. 4th, marched to within seven miles of Marietta. 5th, marched to within four miles of railroad bridge. 6th, moved to Merritt's Mill, on Soap Creek; returned same evening, and camped near Rottenwood Creek, in the vicinity of Hargrove's plantation, until the 15th. On the 15th moved to the railroad bridge, with orders to hold it. 22d, was ordered to cross the Chattahoochee River at Pace's Ferry, to cover General Davis' right, near a church, one mile and a half from Chattahoochee River, on the Sandtown road. Remained there until the 24th, during which time almost continual skirmishing took place. The enemy's cavalry twice drove in our pickets and made an attack upon our camp, and repulsed him every time successfully. Our loss was 1 man killed. 24th, was ordered to change position and cover General Davis' left flank. 26th, moved back to said church. 27th, received orders to make a raid. Crossed the Chattahoochee River on pontoon bridge at Riverton, and proceeded by way of Sweet Water bridge to within three miles of Campbellton. 28th, about 10 a. m. brigade crossed the Chattahoochee River on a pontoon six miles below Campbellton. Second Brigade marched in advance and Colonel Harrison's command in rear of column. Having crossed the river, the First Wisconsin was detached and ordered to proceed via Campbellton, and, if possible, rejoin the main column at or near Fayetteville. Striking a fork of the road about three miles from the river, the Second Brigade was ordered to take the left, and arrived at Palmetto about 6 p. m., one-half

hour in advance of the other two brigades, cut the telegraph wire, and commenced tearing up railroad track. About two miles of track was torn up and the ties burned. The depot, which contained about 1,000 bushels of corn, 300 sacks of flour, a quantity of bacon, &c., together with three freight cars, and a large quantity of cotton was burnt. At dusk the whole column moved out on the Fayetteville road. Having proceeded about seven miles, a messenger from the First Wisconsin arrived, and stated that they had met with a large rebel force, and after a severe engagement, during which several charges were made, were finally compelled to fall back and cross the river. Major Paine was almost instantly killed while leading the advance guard in a charge, and 1 lieutenant and 9 men captured. When within four miles of Fayetteville it was ascertained that a large number of wagons laden with officers' clothing, trunks, and other valuables, were corraled in different places along the road. As the column was moving quietly on, for it was yet pitch dark, details were made from the head of the column—Fourth and Second Indiana—to drop out, to take and send to the rear the prisoners and the best horses and mules, and kill the poorest animals with sabers, so as to avoid the noise of carbine reports. Not a shot was allowed to be fired. The wagons, together with the clothing, &c., was left for the rear guard, to be burnt. The number of wagons so destroyed was about 600, and between 1,600 and 2,000 mules were killed. At Fayetteville Second Brigade was drawn up in line at daylight. A reconnoitering party was immediately sent out, who captured 130 prisoners, mostly officers, who were quartered in houses. Having arranged the prisoners—about 300—in proper place in the column, the command then moved to the Macon and Western Railroad, tore up considerable length of track, and rested the horses about four hours. During this time it was ascertained that the enemy's cavalry was closing in on our front and rear, and it was finally determined to move in the direction of Newnan, on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad. Having proceeded about three miles, the rear being just out of camp, the enemy rushed through the column, cutting off the rear brigade (Croxtton's). After four hours' fighting and charging, the column regained its former position on the road, and moved on some ten miles, when the rear was again attacked, and the enemy again repulsed. While the advance was entering Newnan, rebel infantry were filing off the cars and forming in line of battle, and a train-load had come up about half an hour previous, compelling us to move to the left of town in a northwesterly direction, in order, if possible, to strike the river, it being impossible to cut our way through the direct road leading to it, as the infantry, after our passing Newnan, had moved out and taken position commanding the road. Lieutenant-Colonel Torrey, with his (Second) brigade, was ordered to move on with the pack-animals, ambulances, and prisoners, while the other two brigades were put in position of defense. The enemy's cavalry, in overwhelming numbers, were now close upon our rear and both flanks; in the meanwhile brigade had advanced five miles toward the river, when, in a point of woods east of and joining the Corinth road, the advance guard, four companies of the Second Kentucky, was fired into, and heavy skirmishing began, which was kept up for an hour and a half, until at last the fire became so hot that the brigade, then consisting only of a small regiment (Fourth Indiana) and four companies of the Second Kentucky (the Second Indiana was guarding prisoners), had to leave the woods and shelter themselves behind a rise of ground in an open field.

The other two brigades had then moved up within a mile and a half, and were also heavily engaged. The rebel infantry then charged our little line, causing it to break and seek protection in the woods to the right and rear.

Standing upon an elevated point of ground, behind which some hundred of our men had rallied, one of the brigade staff officers saw that the little squad was nearly surrounded by infantry, and that death or capture would be certain. He charged with the men for a point in the direction of the Chattahoochee River, through an open corn-field and deep, miry ditch, the enemy opening cross-fire on them, and rallied in the woods beyond without losing a man or animal. In the mean time, Major Purdy, Fourth Indiana, and another brigade staff officer, with 180 men, charged for the same point and joined the former. The major, by virtue of rank, took command. The question was whether they should once more attempt to join the main part of the command or strike for some point on the river. The latter was decided upon, as the former was deemed impossible. Marching in a zigzag direction, with the assistance of a negro guide, for three or four hours through thick woods, miry swamps, and over steep hills, with the rebels upon their heels, who finally lost the track, the party then struck a road leading to the river five miles above Franklin, where they arrived about 10 p. m. The river being very deep and muddy, they had to swim the horses. It being very dark, this could only be done by the aid of boats or canoes; three of the latter were found on the opposite shore. The canoes were laden with arms and equipments and three men placed in each, who guided the horses across. Daylight next morning found them comparatively safe upon the north bank of the river, though both men and beasts were very much worn down for the want of food and sleep, and the march before them that day was seventy-five miles to Sweet Water bridge, in order to find a safe camping place, large rebel squads of cavalry being hovering upon our right flank along the river. They arrived at the aforesaid place at 11 p. m. (July 31), and marched into Marietta about noon the following day (August 1), with 283 men, including some officers. This was the first squad that reached Marietta.

August 2, was sent to railroad bridge; remained there until the 10th, when the brigade was ordered to Cartersville, where we now are encamped.

Recapitulation of losses in the Second Brigade during the campaign, since May 3, 1864.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1st Wisconsin Cavalry.....	1	8	3	49	3	44	7	101
2d Indiana Cavalry.....	1	1	11	9	152	9	164	
4th Indiana Cavalry.....	1	1	13	6	42	7	56	
Total.....	1	10	4	73	18	238	23	321

H. P. LAMSON,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. R. LE ROY,

A. A. G., First Cav. Div., Dept. of the Cumberland.

Report of Maj. David A. Briggs, Second Indiana Cavalry.

On the 3d of May the Second Cavalry marched from Cleveland, Tenn., with the remainder of the brigade to Varnell's Station, Tenn. In the action at this place the Second Indiana Cavalry took a very prominent part, losing Capt. J. A. Payne, Lieut. J. Harris, and 46 enlisted men, taken prisoners, and 2 men, Adam Winestock and James M. Slater, wounded and taken prisoners. From Varnell's Station the regiment marched toward Resaca, Ga., taking part in all skirmishes in which the brigade was engaged. From this place the regiment crossed the Coosawattee River, and marched in the direction of Cassville, Ga., near which place we encountered the enemy in force. The Second Indiana Cavalry was ordered to advance in line of skirmishers. In this the regiment lost 1 man, W. H. Underwood, wounded severely in the arm. We were then ordered to retire from our position and move around to the right to take possession of a gap in the mountain. Here the enemy were in force; infantry were formed along the road leading to the gap. Here the regiment made a bold and desperate charge, breaking the rebel lines of infantry, and killing and wounding several of them, and captured 35 rebels of Company C, Eighteenth Alabama (rebel) Infantry. In this charge the regiment did not lose a man. The regiment now moved to Kingston, from there to Burnt Hickory, where it took part in the action on the 26th day of May, and also on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of May.

The regiment took part in the skirmishes of June 2, 3, and 4. From Burnt Church we marched to Big Shanty, where we arrived on the 6th day of June. The regiment marched from Big Shanty to the vicinity of Acworth, Ga., where it remained until the 21st June. We then moved to Lost Mountain, Ga., where the regiment was again engaged, sustaining no losses. We remained in camp at Lost Mountain until the last of June.

The regiment moved from Lost Mountain to Powder Springs, Ga., where it joined Stoneman's command, acting as a reserve for General Stoneman's forces while he drove the enemy across the Chattahoochee. From here we moved to Marietta, thence to camp on Soap Creek. From here the regiment took part in a scout to Jasper and Dallas, then returned to former camp and moved down to the Chattahoochee River; from here went to Good Hope Church, where we remained until the 27th instant. We started on the raid into the enemy's country on the 27th July. The regiment took a very prominent part in this. They were in the advance from the river to Newnan. Here they took part in the fight, and covered the retreat from Newnan back to the Chattahoochee. In this raid the regiment lost heavily, viz, 7 commissioned officers and 117 men.

On the 4th of August the regiment arrived at Marietta, Ga. From here they went to the Chattahoochee, thence back again through Marietta, Acworth, and to Cartersville, where we have remained up to the present date.

DAVID A. BRIGGS,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

No. 389.

Report of Maj. George H. Purdy, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, commanding detachment First Division, of operations July 28-31 (McCook's raid).

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Near Railroad Bridge, Ga., August 5, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the Second Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Torrey commanding, crossed the Chattahoochee River on pontoon bridge six miles below Campbellton on the 28th of July. The brigade marched in front of the column. The First Wisconsin was detached and ordered to proceed to Campbellton if possible and rejoin the main column at or near Fayetteville. About four miles from the river main column struck a fork of the road; the Second Brigade (Second and Fourth Indiana) was ordered to take the left; arrived at Palmetto about 6 o'clock, one-half hour in advance of main column; cut telegraph wire and commenced destroying railroad track and freight cars. Over two miles of track was burnt, besides the depot, containing about 1,000 bushels of corn, 300 sacks of flour; and a quantity of bacon, together with a large quantity of cotton, was burned by rear guard. The command left Palmetto at dusk. Having proceeded about seven miles, a messenger from the First Wisconsin arrived carrying the news that they had had an engagement with the enemy that afternoon about three miles east of Campbellton, on the Fairburn road; that they had met with a heavy body of rebel cavalry, made several charges, were in turn repulsed and finally compelled to fall back and recross the river, where they held their position. Maj. N. Paine was almost instantly killed at the head of a column of an advance party; 1 lieutenant and 9 enlisted men were wounded or captured. Having arrived to within five miles of Fayetteville it was discovered that a large number of wagons, laden with clothing and officers' trunks, &c., were camped in different squads in the wood along the road. As the column was moving along slowly and quietly, details were made from the Second and Fourth Indiana for the purpose of sabering the poorest animals and take the best at once, together with the prisoners, to the rear of the column. Not a shot was to be fired to avoid unnecessary disturbance. The wagons were left for the rear guard to be burnt. The number of wagons so destroyed was about 600, and between 1,600 and 2,000 mules were killed. At Fayetteville the Second Brigade was drawn up in line in the court-house square just before daylight. Patrols were immediately sent out, who captured 130 prisoners. Near half of those were officers, who were quartered in houses. Having arranged all the prisoners, about 300, in the proper place in the column, the command moved then to the Macon and Western Railroad, destroyed a considerable length of track, and halted about three hours. About noon the command was ordered to move in the direction of Newnan, on the Atlanta and West Point Railroad. Having proceeded about three miles it was discovered that part of the command was cut off by the enemy's cavalry. Parts of the Second and Fourth Indiana were ordered back to assist as skirmishers, which lasted about three hours, when the enemy was repulsed. The march was again resumed, and one battalion of the Fourth Indiana was ordered to remain at a bridge until the column had passed, then to burn it, and follow up as rear guard. On the march to Newnan nothing notable occurred, except that the rear part of the column occasionally

was fired into by a few scattering shots and once fired upon the advance guard. Eight C. S. Government wagons were captured and destroyed by rear guard. The advance guard struck the railroad at Newnan at 10 a. m. About one hour previous to our arrival, two large trains had arrived with rebel infantry from West Point. It being impossible to cut the way through in the direct road to Rotherwood or any of the direct ferries, the command was ordered to move to the left of the town in a southwesterly course, in order, if possible, to strike the Chattahoochee River. The Second Brigade was ordered to move forward with the pack-animals, ambulances, and prisoners, while the other two brigades were placed in position of defense. The enemy's cavalry, being in overwhelming numbers, was now close upon the rear and both flanks. The Second Brigade had now advanced about five miles, when in a point of wood east of the Corinth road the advance guard, four companies of the Second Kentucky, was attacked by rebel infantry. They retreated promiscuously, and partly broke the already formed line by the Fourth Indiana, who immediately charged and beat the enemy back.

Heavy skirmishing was now kept up for about one hour and a half, until the "small band" (150 of the Fourth, two companies of the Second Indiana, and four companies of the Second Kentucky) was completely surrounded by two brigades of infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Torrey received an order from General McCook to cut through and join the other brigades. This was immediately attempted, but it could not be accomplished without a severe loss of life. The enemy kept pressing up his lines so that the brigade was compelled to retreat and take position in an open field behind a rise of ground. The rebel infantry now charged the little line, caused it to break, and forced it to seek protection in the wood in rear and right flank. The fire became so fierce that myself and Lieut. Daniel Moulton, acting assistant inspector-general, rallied about 180 men, cut our way through the enemy's lines, and again rallied across a small creek in the woods. In the mean time Lieut. P. J. Williamson, acting assistant adjutant-general, had rallied some 100 men on the right and cut his way through at or very near the same place. I then made a hasty organization and took command of the detachment. We marched for about four hours, with the assistance of a negro guide, in a zigzag direction through thick woods, miry swamps, and over rough hills, until the rebels, who were in hot pursuit, lost our track. We finally struck a direct road leading to a point of the river forty-four miles above West Point, where we arrived at 9 p. m. There being no ferry-boat, we had to swim our horses across, and this could only be accomplished with the aid of boats or canoes. Three of the latter were found near the opposite shore. Having posted a strong guard or picket in the rear, I ordered the horses to be unsaddled, three men and as many saddles as were safe, were placed in each canoe. The three men were to guide four horses. In that manner the whole detachment was across by daylight next morning.

But for the persevering energy of the two above-named staff officers I could never have crossed the river safely with all the men and beasts, for every man seemed to be exhausted; yet that day, Sunday, July 31, we marched seventy-five miles, and arrived safely at Sweet Water bridge at 10 o'clock same p. m., and arrived at Marietta next day noon.

G. H. PURDY,
Major, Comdg. Detachment First Cavalry Division.

Casualties of the Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division, during the raid of July 28, 1864, to August 1, 1864.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
1st Wisconsin Cavalry Volunteers.....	5	8	40
2d Indiana Cavalry Volunteers ^a			25
4th Indiana Cavalry Volunteers.....			
Total.....	5	8	65

^a Failed to report.

G. H. PURDY,
Major, Commanding Detachment.

No. 390.

Report of Capt. Albert J. Morley, Fourth Indiana Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH INDIANA CAVALRY,
Cartersville, Ga., September 6, 1864.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of events—in which the Fourth Indiana Cavalry bore a part—from the 3d day of May last to the present time:

On the 3d of May left camp at Cleveland, Tenn., with an aggregate present of 217, encamping at night about two miles east of Red Clay, Ga. On the following day came upon the enemy's outposts, when a light skirmish ensued. Result to the enemy, 1 killed; to us, 1 wounded. Encamped near Catoosa Springs, remaining there during the 5th and 6th. On the 7th marched to Ellidge's Mill, remaining there in line of battle until the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps had formed a junction, when we moved to the west and encamped at Varnell's Station. The following day, in company with the other regiments of the brigade, drove the enemy from their position on the hills to the west of the road without loss to us. On the 9th marched south on the Dalton road, west of and parallel to the railroad; drove in the enemy's pickets and skirmishers until we reached their main body, when a sharp fight of two hours' duration took place, resulting in the defeat of the brigade, with a heavy loss of officers and men. In this regiment 4 commissioned officers and 17 enlisted men were captured, and several wounded, who were fortunately brought off the field. On the 10th moved south and encamped on the left of the army, then before Buzzard Roost. On the morning of the 11th had a light skirmish with the enemy; later in the day marched in the rear of the army to the extreme right, camping in front of Rocky Face, in Day's Gap. On the afternoon of the 13th crossed Rocky Face Mountain to the south of Dalton, and at dark received orders to report to Colonel Dorr, commanding First Brigade, who was at the time in action; formed on his left, moved forward, and found the enemy's infantry in force; darkness saved us from annihilation. On the morning of the 14th, in company with the Second Indiana, moved out on the Resaca road in advance of General Howard's corps, with instructions to find the enemy. After driving rebel

pickets and skirmishers three or four miles found them in force; fell back a short distance, but, by order of General Howard, moved upon the enemy the second time, but owing to their superior numbers could not dislodge them from their positions. This was the beginning of the battle of Resaca. On the 15th the brigade was posted on the extreme left. During the day a body of rebel cavalry made a dash upon us, but being too warmly welcomed speedily retreated. The following day passed over the battle-field for the purpose of arresting stragglers; camped six miles southeast of Resaca. On the 17th joined the brigade, camping at Big Spring. On the morning of the 18th reported to General Schofield; marched during this and the following day on the left of his command, skirmishing occasionally with the enemy's cavalry; camped near Cassville. On the 20th marched to and through Kingston, camping on the railroad some three miles below, remaining there until the morning of the 23d, when we crossed the Etowah River at Island Ford; marched through Euharlee to Stilesborough, where we encountered a force of the enemy's cavalry. A desultory engagement followed, ending at night, without material advantage to either party. The following day passing through Stilesborough, took the road to Burnt Hickory, skirmishing on the way. The 25th and 26th marched to Burnt Church, with but little opposition. About one-half of the regiment, in company with portions of the First Wisconsin and Second Indiana, charged the enemy, capturing 21 of them and losing 4 wounded, none mortally. At this place barricades were built, behind which the regiment was encamped until the 3d of June, skirmishing almost constantly going on.

On the 3d of June took position three miles farther to the left, and the day following a mile farther still. On the 6th marched to Big Shanty, drove out a force of rebels, captured a small amount of forage, of which we were greatly in need, our horses having been on very short allowance for many days; returning to our former camp, we remained there until the 14th, when we marched to Acworth, Ga., remaining until the 16th, on which day moved to the front of Lost Mountain. On the morning of the following day brigade took possession of Lost Mountain. Regiment marched to Acworth, returning to Lost Mountain on the 20th, and encamped. Remained in camp at Lost Mountain until the morning of 1st July, when we marched to Powder Springs and the bridges across Sweet Water below.

On 3d of July brigade had an engagement with the enemy near the mouth of Sweet Water, in which the regiment participated. On the 4th returned to a point midway between Lost and Kenesaw Mountains and encamped. On the 5th passed through Marietta, and on the 6th encamped at Rottenwood Creek, some six miles above Vining's Station. Remained at that place until the 15th, moving to the west of the railroad. On the 18th encamped at Vining's Station, where the regiment remained until the 22d, skirmishing across the river at the railroad bridge. On the 22d crossed Chattahoochee and took position on the right of the army; engaged in brisk skirmishing with the enemy, who used their artillery, but without damage to us; next day advanced to Ezra Church, at which place we had two engagements with the enemy, one on the 24th, the other the 26th. On the morning of the 27th, in company with other forces under the command of Brig. Gen. E. M. McCook, moved to the west side of the Chattahoochee River; marched down the stream, and on the

afternoon of the following day recrossed to the east side at a point opposite Palmetto Station, on Atlanta and West Point Railroad; marched to Palmetto, driving out a few rebels; destroyed a portion of the track, burned depot, a few cars, and some commissary stores. Marching eastwardly as night set in, we came upon and assisted to destroy a large number of wagons, and to capture those in charge. At Fayetteville, and east of there also, we destroyed wagons and contents, besides taking many prisoners. At noon on the 29th the command had also destroyed a portion of the Atlanta and Macon Railroad. On the afternoon of this day were attacked by the enemy, who were repulsed, but we were compelled to leave some wounded upon the ground. Early the following morning we were intercepted at Newnan, Ga., by a force of infantry and cavalry too great to be successfully attacked. By making a detour to the south the railroad was crossed some miles below, but before reaching the river were again attacked by superior force. After a short but desperate engagement, and being nearly surrounded, the command became separated, each portion making its way toward the river. Major Purdy, with a portion of this regiment, and others, reached Marietta on the 1st of August; Colonel Lamson, with another detachment, arrived two days after. Regiment went into camp at Vining's Station, stragglers from the raid coming in daily. Loss during this raid was—Killed, 1 enlisted man; missing, 2 commissioned officers, 19 enlisted men.

On the 10th of August marched from camp at Vining's Station, arriving at Cartersville on the 12th, at which place the regiment has since remained.

I am, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. J. MORLEY,
Captain, Commanding.

Lieut. P. J. WILLIAMSON,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 1st Div. Cav., Dept. of the Cumberland.

No. 391.

Reports of Capt. Lewis M. B. Smith, First Wisconsin Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST WISCONSIN CAVALRY,
Cartersville, Ga., September 6, 1864.

Regiment left Cleveland May 3, as a part of the Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland; skirmishing daily with the enemy till 7th, when the brigade reached Varnell's Station.

Colonel La Grange, on the 9th, was ordered to proceed on the Cleveland and Dalton road, with the Second Brigade, to develop the position of the enemy. Three miles from Varnell's Station nearly the entire command of General Wheeler, supported by one division of infantry, were found in strong position. After a severe engagement our force retired to Varnell's Station. Loss of the regiment: Col. O. H. La Grange, commanding Second Brigade, and Capt. G. O. Clinton, Company B, missing; Lieut. William Sandon, wounded and missing; Lieutenants Warren, Company C, and Crocker, Company D, wounded; Maj. N. Paine badly injured by fall from horse. The enemy suffered a greater loss in killed and wounded, as learned by

hands many killed, wounded, and prisoners, this regiment suffering a loss of 1 killed and 2 wounded, and 2 officers and 42 men captured.

July 5, the remainder of the regiment marched from Wauhatchie to La Fayette, arriving there on the 7th instant. At this place the regiment was kept busy, from the time of arrival to date of departure, building fortifications, &c. On 28th July the regiment, with the exception of Companies B, D, F, H, and L, marched to Lee and Gordon's Mills, Ga., where the command halted until August 1, when it proceeded to Graysville, Ga., and relieved the First East Tennessee Cavalry, and took possession of the block-houses in the vicinity of that place, on the U. S. military railroad.

On the 6th day of August Companies D, F, H, and L marched to Calhoun, and Company B to Dalton, they arriving at the latter station on the 7th instant. On 14th instant Dalton was attacked by the rebels, under General Wheeler. In the engagement Company B took a very conspicuous part, some of the [men] performing acts of heroism scarcely equaled in the annals of warfare. This company lost 2 killed, 2 wounded, and several prisoners, the latter being released by the enemy. August 13, Lieutenant Vimont, Company C, and eighty men were sent to Nashville for horses. 14th August, a detail from this regiment, accompanied by details from Fourth and Sixth Kentucky, engaged the enemy near Fairmount. After a spirited skirmish the enemy ingloriously fled, leaving 2 killed and 2 wounded, and losing 4 prisoners. Our loss none. August 21, the enemy made a bold appearance in front of the block-house at Graysville, but after receiving three or four volleys from the men garrisoning bridge No. 5, they fled, leaving behind the captured battle-flag of the Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry (Federal).

In this report many scouts are omitted for want of data, reports of officers in charge, &c.

At present the regiment numbers in the aggregate 598. Three companies and a half are at Calhoun, one at Dalton, one at headquarters First Cavalry Division, and the balance of the regiment (dismounted) at Graysville, Ga.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT COLLIER,

Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. H. B. KELLY,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brig., First Cav. Div.

No. 396.

Report of Lieut. William B. Rippetoe, Eighteenth Indiana Battery.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH INDIANA BATTERY,
Sandtown, Ga., September 10, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the campaign which has just ended:

The command left camp at Cleveland, Tenn., May 3, 1864, and operated in connection with the First Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland, until August 10, when the division went to the rear to remount. May 10, one section engaged the enemy on the left of the Twenty-third Corps, near Potato Hill, Ga., but after a short time withdrew, eliciting no reply from the enemy. May 11,

the rebels made a demonstration at Big Springs, and two guns were brought into action, when the enemy left. On the same day the command moved to the right of the army and took position opposite Dug Gap. Leaving that position May 13, the command crossed Rocky Face Mountain through Dug Gap, and arrived at Tilton on the morning of the 14th day of May. May 15, two guns shelled the rebel cavalry and dispersed them, the enemy leaving their killed and wounded on the field near Resaca. May 16, forded the Connesauga River, near Tilton, and on the 17th crossed the Coosawattee River at Sallacoa Ferry. May 19, about 10 a. m. the battery shelled the enemy near Cassville; heavy skirmishing ensued and lasted until 4 p. m., when a general engagement of the whole division took place. The entire battery was put in position near a small stream a short distance north of the village, and incessantly shelled the enemy until dark, when they were dislodged from their position. They made a spirited reply, but no casualties occurred. The advance of the Twentieth Corps relieved us then, and the battery moved back and camped for the night. May 20, moved to Kingston, and remained there until the 23d, when we forded the Etowah on the Euharlee road. At 3 p. m. engaged the enemy with two guns near Stilesborough, Ga. They used two rifled and four smooth-bore guns. We held our position without loss until dark, when we withdrew and camped. May 25, near Burnt Church the battery had a lively engagement with the enemy, in which all the guns were brought into action. May 30, one section occupied Brownlow's Hill, from which the enemy's lines were shelled.

June 14, we encamped near Acworth, Ga., and on the 16th shelled Lost Mountain with four pieces; dislodged the enemy from his position. June 17, moved to the rear of Lost Mountain. The enemy having left, we went into camp.

July 1, the command moved to Sweet Water Creek, below Ferguson's Bridge. On the evening of the 3d of July two guns moved out on the Mason's Ferry road, where they shelled the rebels, who were posted behind rail barricades, inflicting considerable damage. July 4, returned to the vicinity of Marietta, and on July 6 went into camp at Hargrove's house. July 13, moved to Vining's Bridge. July 16, we occupied the fort north of the railroad, and proceeded as fast as possible to put the works into a condition for defense. July 17, the rebels opened on us with nine guns from the forts south of the river. Owing to the yet rudely constructed condition of the fort, the enemy's shells nearly destroyed the works, and caused the battery to cease firing for a short time. Toward evening the rebels were discovered leaving, when the guns were run back on elevations in the rear part of the fort and poured a rapid fire into the retreating columns over the top of the parapets. The loss in the battery in the action on the 17th was 2 men dangerously and 1 slightly wounded. July 22, the battery was put in position at Mason's Academy. Toward evening the enemy's cavalry dashed into the camp of the Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division, creating considerable confusion, but a few shots from the battery drove the enemy back and restored order in the command. July 24, recrossed Proctor's Creek and took position on the right of General Davis' division, near White Hall road. July 26, again took position at Mason's Academy. The enemy made an attack about 4 p. m., advancing within a few steps of the battery, when they were driven back with canister. July 27, crossed the Chattahoochee River at Mason's Ferry and pro-

ceeded to Smith's Ferry, where the battery was put in position covering the laying of a pontoon bridge. One section, commanded by Lieutenant Miller, went with General McCook on a raid to cut the Macon railroad. July 29, four guns returned to Marietta, arriving there the night of the 30th.

August 2, moved to Vining's Bridge and placed two guns in each fort near the railroad bridge. August 5, Lieutenant Miller returned and reported the loss of his section. The carriages were cut down and harness destroyed by order of General McCook, after the ammunition was all expended. Two men were lost on account of being dismounted and not able to keep up with the cavalry on foot, most probably were captured. August 19, crossed to the south side of the Chattahoochee River to await orders to go to Sandtown, which were received August 25, and the command moved accordingly. Went into position at Sandtown Ferry, where the command remained until September 9, when it was moved to camp on Campbellton and Atlanta road, ten miles from the latter place.

The loss in action during the campaign was 3 men wounded, 2 men captured on General McCook's raid, 2 men captured while foraging, making a total of 7 men. Sent to rear from sickness 9 men; 2 guns, with harness and equipments, were lost.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

WILLIAM B. RIPPETOE,

First Lieutenant Eighteenth Indiana Battery, Commanding.

Brigadier-General BRANNAN,

Chief of Artillery, Department of the Cumberland.

No. 397.

Report of Lieut. Martin J. Miller, Eighteenth Indiana Battery, of action (July 30) near Newnan, Ga.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH INDIANA BATTERY,

August 9, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to furnish you a report of the part taken by one section of the Eighteenth Indiana Battery in the engagement near Newnan, Ga., July 30, 1864:

About noon on the same day the section was put in position on a slight eminence near Moore's Mill. In our immediate front was an open field bounded by a thick woods, the edge of which our skirmishers occupied. The distance from the battery to the woods was about 150 yards, when suddenly a terrible fire of musketry from the enemy drove back and completely routed the skirmishers, some of whom threw away their guns as they passed by the battery. The section opened with canister, and after rapid firing for nearly half an hour, succeeded in checking the enemy when within eighty yards of our position. The advance of the enemy was supported by three solid lines of infantry, one of which had reached the open field and poured its heavy volleys of musketry amongst the cannoneers. No support or assistance of any kind was brought up, except that Lieutenant Hill, of the Second Indiana Cavalry, with twenty or twenty-five men, charged through the open field to the right of the battery and halted when in line with the guns. The enemy quickly observed the confused condition of our officers and men, and made a

second and third charge upon the exposed section, but were repeatedly checked and driven back into the woods. The fight had lasted nearly two hours, during which time I expended all the canister and nearly all the shells. I reported these facts to Brig. Gen. E. M. McCook, who ordered me to abandon the artillery. The guns were spiked and otherwise injured ; the carriages and harness were utterly destroyed. No casualty occurred.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 MARTIN J. MILLER,

Lieutenant, Eighteenth Indiana Battery.

Lieutenant STURGES.

No. 398.

*Reports of Brig. Gen. Kenner Garrard, U. S. Army, commanding
 Second Division.*

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION,
Camp near Jonesborough, Ga., September 4, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this division in the campaign just terminated by the fall of Atlanta:

About the middle of April my division was very much scattered over the department, and, with the view of reorganization, was ordered to Columbia, Tenn. Before, however, Long's brigade was mounted, I was ordered to join the army before Dalton. On the 30th April, with Wilder's and Minty's brigades and the Chicago Board of Trade Battery (six guns, First Lieutenant Robinson commanding), I left Columbia, and, at Bridgeport taking the route over Sand and Lookout Mountains, through La Fayette, joined the army at Villanow on the 10th of May.

On the 15th of May I was ordered to make a reconnaissance toward Rome, and, if possible, cross the Oostenaule River. At Farmer's Bridge the pickets of the enemy were encountered, and Minty's brigade was ordered to drive them in, which he did, and pursued the enemy to within sight of Rome, where he developed a force too large to engage. In the mean time, an examination of the Oostenaule River proved that a crossing was impracticable, as there were neither fords nor bridges between Rome and Resaca. On the 16th the division crossed the river at Lay's Ferry, and took position on the right of the army. On the 18th, under the orders of General Sherman, the railroad between Rome and Kingston was broken, and the telegraph wire between Kingston and Adairsville was cut. Both of these duties was assigned and performed by Wilder's brigade. When near Kingston, and before the position of our army was known, Minty's brigade furnished a force to discover what was in Kingston. The Fourth Michigan Cavalry dashed into that town, and discovered that it was held only by the enemy's cavalry. On the 19th the division secured and held the road bridge on which the Army of the Cumberland crossed the Etowah River. From this point the division moved, with the Army of the Tennessee, toward Dallas, and six miles in advance of that army it moved directly on Dallas, engaging Bate's brigade [division?] of infantry and some cavalry, ascertaining that Hardee's corps was marching for Dallas, and held the line of Pumpkin Vine Creek till the arrival of the Fifteenth Army