

THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION:
A COMPILATION OF THE
OFFICIAL RECORDS
OF THE
UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
The Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War,
BY
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PART II—CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

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PART II.—VOL. XLV.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO
OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY, SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA,
TENNESSEE, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, AND NORTH GEOR-
GIA, FROM DECEMBER 1, 1864, TO JANUARY 23, 1865.*

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

NASHVILLE, *December 1, 1864—8 a. m.*

(Received 12 m.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point :

I sent your dispatch of 11.30 a. m. yesterday† to Major-General Stone-
man, at Knoxville; he telegraphs in reply that he cannot learn from
any source that Breckinridge has more than 3,000 or 4,000 men. He
also reports that a woman who has come through the enemy's lines
says that she was told by one of Breckinridge's officers that Lee was
evacuating Richmond, and that his advance was at Dublin Station
or New River. I have no further news from General Schofield, but
feel sure everything goes well.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *December 1, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C. :

After General Schofield's fight of yesterday, feeling convinced that
the enemy very far outnumbered him, both in infantry and cavalry, I
determined to retire to the fortifications around Nashville, until Gen-
eral Wilson can get his cavalry equipped. He has now but about one-
fourth the number of the enemy, and consequently is no match for
him. I have two iron-clads here, with several gun-boats, and Com-
mander Fitch assures me that Hood can neither cross the Cumberland
nor blockade it. I therefore think it best to wait here until Wilson
can equip all his cavalry. If Hood attacks me here, he will be more
seriously damaged than he was yesterday; if he remains until Wilson
gets equipped, I can whip him and will move against him at once.
I have Murfreesborough strongly held, and therefore feel easy in regard
to its safety. Chattanooga, Bridgeport, Stevenson, and Elk River
bridge also have strong garrisons.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

* For Correspondence, etc., from November 14, 1864, to November 30, 1864, see Part
I, p. 876, *et. seq.*

† See Part I, p. 1166.

SWEETWATER, *December 7, 1864—7.15 p. m.*

Brigadier-General AMMEN:

Reliable man just in from near Madisonville reports between 75 and 150 rebels approaching Madisonville, and were at 4 o'clock within three miles of town. Captain Lyons, in command of the forces there, was then hurrying off his stores toward Loudon. It was reported rebels intended striking railroad at Sweetwater to-night. I have twelve men here with arms, but no ammunition. There is considerable corn stored here; also two cars on siding. Can you send some men from Loudon to-night?

G. M. LYONS,
Agent and Operator.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *December 7, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: A delegation of prominent citizens of Kentucky are now upon their way to Washington to urge upon you a change of policy in the military administration of their State. In view of which, I have the honor to submit the following conclusions relative to such administration at which I have arrived, after consultation with many influential citizens of different localities and of conflicting opinions:

I.—THE CONDITION OF THE STATE.

There is scarcely any security for person or property. In nearly every county guerrillas are destroying the property and taking the lives of all who have been, or now are, in the U. S. armies. The citizens are so bitterly arrayed against each other as to afford immunity, if not assistance, to these desperadoes, for each party is glad to see men of the other murdered. From this intestine hatred guerrillas have their origin and maintenance.

II.—TEMPER OF THE PEOPLE.

Kentucky remained in the Union to preserve slavery and avoid becoming the theater of war, although strongly in sympathy with the rebellious States. Being humored and favored for the first two years, many people avowed their devotion to the Union; but the moment that Government attempted to draft men or enlist negroes, the true feeling of these people was evinced. They resisted our officers, and became more violent in their denunciations of the administration than the original rebels. A large majority of Kentuckians are to-day undoubtedly disloyal.

III.—CHARACTER OF TROOPS IN KENTUCKY.

The forces consist almost entirely of regiments raised in the State for the term of one year's service within the State. They are generally distributed in very small detachments as soon as organized—never serving together as regiments. As a rule, their officers have little capacity and are entirely ignorant of their duties. There is neither drill nor discipline among the men; they are merely a uniformed mob. Serving at home with their local prejudices, they regard their own

interests instead of the country's. They do little to punish guerrillas—much against personal enemies. They capture few men in arms, but show their zeal in seizing unarmed people. They plunder largely at their own discretion. As a natural result their victims, with all their friends, become exasperated against the Government, and thus the very troops it employs to serve it prove its worst enemies. Not a regiment raised in Kentucky ought to serve in the State.

IV.—CIVIL ADMINISTRATION IN KENTUCKY.

Governor Bramlette prefers union to rebellion, but he loves slavery also. He has slender capacity, great vanity, and greater ambition. He hopes to gratify his aspirations for election to U. S. Senate by yielding to the pressure bearing upon him from the slave interests in the State. He knows his people are disloyal, and so qualifies his Unionism. His advisers do not conceal their hostility to enlisting negroes. The Governor's policy is simply self first, State second, Union last. But he has not backbone enough to make a direct issue with the Administration; therefore its policy need not be affected in any way by his views.

V.—MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Realizing the difficulties surrounding the military administration of affairs in this State, General Burbridge has relied much upon the advice of others. Their prejudices and interests have at times led him astray, but his administration has been mainly a good one. He has shown some vacillation, attributable, no doubt, to his relying upon others. In matters purely military he appears to be somewhat lax. Everything seems to be in confusion. After making every allowance for the inefficiency of field and line officers under his command, there is evident want of capacity or energy. He is now heartily hated by a majority of people in the State, but that signifies nothing if he pursues a policy stringent and impartial. In all I have heard there is nothing to demand his removal, but the substitution of a man stronger in capacity and character would be an advantage.

VI.—SUGGESTIONS AS TO POLICY.

First. It is absolutely necessary to crush out the guerrillas in the State. This may be effected by placing in each exposed county 100 good troops from another State, mounted and well officered.

Second. All troops raised in Kentucky should be assigned to duty elsewhere. They would become efficient, and there would be no objection to the Governor's organizing and officering them, and thus one great cause of complaint upon his part would be removed. No troops should be allowed in State service.

Third. Noisy and active sympathizers with rebels and rebellion should be dealt with most rigorously. Offenses should be clearly proved, and after proof, no relenting. Every distinction should be made in favor of active and tried Union men.

Fourth. The policy of the Administration should be rigidly enforced, and Kentucky feel herself governed, as she now is not either by civil or military authorities. If the Governor should array himself against the Administration, there should be no hesitancy in superseding him.

Very respectfully submitted, and I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

E. H. LUDINGTON,
Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Columbia, Tenn., December 31, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. H. SIMPSON,
Chief Engineer, Armies of the West, Cincinnati, Ohio:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, asking for the names of fifteen officers to be used for the designation of forts in Kentucky. In reply, the major-general commanding the department directs me to furnish you the names of the following officers, belonging to the Army of the Ohio, who have been killed, or died from the effects of wounds received in battle:

Capt. Archibald H. Engle, aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General Schofield and captain Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, killed in the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864. Capt. E. D. Saunders, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, killed in action in front of Dallas, Ga., June 2, 1864. Lieut. Col. George R. Elstner, Fiftieth Ohio Infantry, killed in action near Utoy Creek, Ga., August 8, 1864. Lieut. Col. Mervin Clark, One hundred and eighty-third Ohio Infantry, killed in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864. Capt. M. C. Horton, One hundred and fourth Ohio Infantry, killed in action in front of Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864. Capt. A. J. Southworth, One hundred and fourth Ohio Infantry, killed in action in front of Atlanta, Ga., August 16, 1864. Capt. George W. Hill, Twelfth Kentucky Infantry, killed in action in front of Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1864. Capt. William Bishop, One hundredth Ohio Infantry, mortally wounded in action in front of Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864. Capt. J. T. Philpot, One hundred and third Ohio Infantry, killed in the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864. Capt. W. W. Hutchinson, One hundred and third Ohio Infantry, killed in the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864. Capt. R. J. Showers, Eightieth Indiana Infantry, killed in the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864. Capt. Edgar Camp, One hundred and seventh Illinois Infantry, killed in action at Lost Mountain, Ga., June 16, 1864. Capt. G. A. Gallup, Thirteenth Kentucky Infantry, killed in action near Lovejoy's Station, Ga., September 1, 1864. Second Lieut. Julius E. Karnasch, Thirty-fifth Missouri Infantry, topographical engineer on the staff of Major-General Schofield, killed in action near Atlanta, Ga., August 4, 1864. First Lieut. James Coughlan, Twenty-fourth Kentucky Infantry, aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General Schofield, killed in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

COLUMBIA, TENN., December 31, 1864.

Colonel WHEELER, *Twenty-eighth Michigan, Nashville, Tenn.:*

Remain with your regiment in Nashville until further orders, which will be sent you in a few days.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

COLUMBIA, TENN., December 31, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER 180TH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Decherd, Tenn.:

Remain with your regiment at Decherd until further orders. You will be able to join the Twenty-third Corps near that place.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

SPECIAL
FIELD ORDERS, }
No. 12.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In the Field, Clifton, Tenn.,
January 14, 1865.

1. Special [Field] Orders, No. 7, paragraph 6, of January 9, 1865, directing the troops to move to Eastport, is hereby revoked. The troops will be prepared without delay to move by boat, with five days' rations. All wagons, ambulances, and public animals (except artillery horses, officers' private horses, and those of the escorts and mounted orderlies) will be turned over to an officer to be designated from headquarters Department of the Cumberland, at Clifton. The Third Tennessee Volunteer Infantry will remain at Clifton in charge of quartermaster's property until the same shall be removed or otherwise disposed of, when the regiment will repair to Nashville to be mustered out of service. Major-General Couch will take temporary command of the corps and direct the execution of this order and special instructions furnished him herewith.

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5. The new forts, constructed and in progress, under the direction of Lieut. Col. J. H. Simpson, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, in Kentucky, will be as follows:

Louisville, commencing at the extreme right and extending in the following order to the left of the line: Fort Elstner, after Lieut. Col. George R. Elstner, Fiftieth Ohio Infantry, killed in action near Utoy Creek, Ga., August 8, 1864; Fort Engle, after Capt. Archibald H. Engle, aide-de-camp on the staff of Major-General Schofield, and captain Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, killed in battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864; Fort Saunders, after Capt. E. D. Saunders, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, killed in action in front of Dallas, Ga., June 2, 1864; Fort Hill, after Capt. George W. Hill, Twelfth Kentucky Infantry, killed in action in front of Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1864; Fort Horton, after Capt. M. C. Horton, One hundred and fourth Ohio Infantry, killed in action in front of Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864; Fort McPherson, after Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson, brigadier-general, U. S. Army, killed in action before Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864; Fort Philpot, after Capt. J. T. Philpot, One hundred and third Ohio Infantry, killed in the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864; Fort Saint Clair Morton, after Maj. James Saint Clair Morton, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, killed in an assault on Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; Fort Karnasch, after Second Lieut. Julius E. Karnasch, Thirty-fifth Missouri Infantry, topographical engineer on the staff of Major-General Schofield, killed in action in front of Atlanta, Ga., August 4, 1864; Fort Clark, after Lieut. Col. Mervin Clark, One hundred and eighty-third Ohio Infantry, killed in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; Fort Southworth, after Capt. A. J. Southworth, One hundred and fourth Ohio Infantry, killed in action in front of Atlanta, Ga., August 14, 1864.

Lexington: Fort Crittenden, after the late Hon. J. J. Crittenden.

Defenses of Camp Nelson: Battery Studdeford, after First Lieut. Josiah S. Studdeford, adjutant Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, killed in the battle of Crampton's Pass, Md., September 14, 1862.

Louisa: Fort Bishop, after Capt. William Bishop, One hundredth Ohio Infantry, mortally wounded in action in front of Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864.

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By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.