

Head Quarters 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade, Ruggles Division  
2<sup>nd</sup> Army Corp Army of the Mississippi  
Corinth, Miss. April 17<sup>th</sup> 1862

Captain

I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my Brigade in the late action of the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> of April at Shiloh near the Tennessee River.

On the night of the 4<sup>th</sup> in his tent near Mickey's house, General Bragg developed to the Division and Brigade Commanders, the plan of the proposed attack upon the enemy's forces encamped at and around Shiloh Church. By this plan, Ruggles' Division was to form the left of the second line of battle – its left resting upon Owl Creek and right on or near the Bank road. My Brigade (the 2<sup>nd</sup> of Ruggles' Division) was to compose a reserve of the Division, occupying a position several hundred yards in rear of the centre of the Division, for the purpose of supporting the right or left as occasion might require – At the same time sufficient interval between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> brigades of this Division was left to admit of my deploying forward into line, should such movement be found necessary.

The furious storms which raged during the greater portion of the night of the 4<sup>th</sup> prevented the movement of the army from its bivouac at Mickey's until some time beyond the hour designated by Genl. Bragg. Though my Brigade was ready to march at 3 o'clock AM of the 5<sup>th</sup> & was so reported to the Div. Commander. At about 3 o'clock P.M. of the 5<sup>th</sup> my Brigade took its position in the column on the Bank road marching left in front, in the direction of Shiloh. The road was much blocked up by the trains of wagons and artillery attached to Corps in front. In order to reach my position in the designated line of battle at the hour indicated in the plan, I left the main road, taking a course through the woods parallel [parallel] to the road, passing other trains and Brigades till the way was found open, only a short distance from the point at which I was to file off to the left & form line at right angles, or nearly so, with the Bank road on which the column was moving. This point was reached by the head of my column at about 4 P.M. on the 5<sup>th</sup> inst., Col Pond commanding the 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade Ruggles Division having preceded me in the direction of Owl Creek. After leaving the bank road & following Col. Pond's command about half a mile I found his rear halted & his line being formed. Meeting Genl. Bragg at this point he gave me some directions as to the formation, rectifying in some measure the line formed by Col. Pond. Soon after this I met Brigadier General Ruggles commanding the Division who substantially reiterated Genl. Bragg's instructions which I was in the act of carrying out. I formed the Brigade two hundred & seventy yards in rear of the centre of the Division in column at half distance doubled on the centre – My right & left respectively half masked by the left & right of the 1<sup>st</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigades. After posting an adequate guard, arms were stacked & the troops bivouacked on their lines. The night was clear, the air cool and bracing – quite in contrast with the previous one.

At 4 A.M. the 6<sup>th</sup> inst the men were aroused without fife or drum and silently but promptly resumed their arms and took their places, ready for the order to move forward. This order was soon received and promptly acted upon. At this time the second line of battle (of which my Brigade composed a reserve on the left) was supposed to be about 1000 yards in rear of the 1<sup>st</sup> of Genl. Hardee's line. We had not moved forward over half

this distance however, till I discovered that we were approaching within two or three hundred yards of it, having taken the step & direction from the 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade (Col. Gibson) on my right. I also discovered at this time that the right of Col. Pond's (the 3<sup>rd</sup>) Brigade had not yet taken up the line of march. A few moments previous, I had received an order from Genl. Bragg through one of his staff, to close the interval in front of me by forming on Col. Gibson's left. This had been executed before we halted a moment to allow Genl. Hardee's line to regain its proper interval. Both lines were soon in motion again and before proceeding far a few scattering musket shots were heard apparently about half a mile to our right and after a short interval one or two volleys succeeded, the sound coming in the same direction. Occasional reports were now heard along our right and center and seemed to be gradually extending towards our left. At this time my Brigade was marching in line of battle in the following order from right to left viz. The 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment of La. Vols. Commanded by Lt. Col. Charles Jones - The Confederate Guards Respons[e] Battalion (2 companies) Major Franklin H. Clack - The Florida Battalion (4 companies) Major T.A. McDonell - the 9<sup>th</sup> Texas Infantry Col. W.A. Stanley & the 20<sup>th</sup> Regt. La Vols. Col. August Reichard. The 5<sup>th</sup> Company Washington Artillery Capt. W. Irving Hodgson commanding following the centre as near as the nature of the ground would permit, ready to occupy an interval either between the Fla. Batt. and 9<sup>th</sup> Texas or between the 9<sup>th</sup> Texas and 20<sup>th</sup> La. as necessity or convenience might require. The whole composing a force of men.

The engagement had now fairly commenced on the right, and that portion of Major Genl. Hardee's line to which we were now moving up by order of Genl. Bragg - were sharply engaging the enemy's skirmishers. The face of the country at this front consisting of alternate hills & boggy ravines, overgrown with heavy timber & thick underbrush, presented features remarkably favorable for the operations of skillful skirmishers. Our impetuous volunteers charged them, however, wherever they appeared and drove them back from every cover, back to their lines near the first camp met with on the Bank road leading towards Pittsburg. Here the enemy, having greatly the advantage of position for both his infantry & artillery, made a more creditable stand. A battery of his field pieces was in position on the height of a domineering hill, from four to six hundred yards in front of our lines commanding his camp and the approaches to it. Immediately in our front, and between us & this Battery, ran a boggy ravine, the narrow swamp of which was thickly overgrown with various species of shrubs, saplings & vines, so densely interwoven as to sometimes require the use of the knife to enable the footmen to pass. Over this the enemy's battery had a full field of fire upon our whole lines as we descended the declivity terminating in the swamp, and on the opposite skirt of the swamp his infantry had all the advantages presented by such shelter on the one side and obstacles on the other. This ravine and its accompanying obstacles could be avoided on the right, but my position in the line required dislodgement of the enemy from his cover before risking a movement in that direction, lest he should fall upon my flank & rear before I could make the circuit of the swamp & hill to reach him where he was. The most favorable position attainable by our field pieces was selected and Capt Hodgson was directed to open fire upon the enemy's battery (now playing vigorously upon us) with solid shot & schrapnell, and when occasion offered without danger to our own troops, to use canister upon his infantry. This order was obeyed with alacrity. Taking advantage of this diversion in our favor, the infantry was directed to press through the swamp and

drive the enemy before until Capt. Hodgson could either silence his battery or an opportunity presented of taking it with the bayonet. The movement was made with spirit & vigor. As my left reached the thicket at the ravine a regiment on our left & front which had been unable to cross the branch came back in some confusion breaking the lines of the 20<sup>th</sup> La. and causing similar confusion in its ranks. Both were soon however reformed and the 20<sup>th</sup> La. (Col. Reichard) regained its proper position in line & forced its way across the swamp under a heavy fire from the enemy. At this time the most of my right – the 17<sup>th</sup> La., the Conf. Guard & Fla. Batt. had crossed the branch and made a charge up a hill into the edge of the enemy's camp but his battery was playing upon them with such vigor that they fell back in order a short distance to a point where they were sheltered by the brow of the hill. The fire from the enemy's battery was now perceptibly diminishing and by Capt. Hodgson's superior practice was soon entirely silent. Our infantry in the mean time had crossed the boggy ravine, pressed up the hill on the other side, driving the enemy from his camp & reaching the battery in time to pour several rounds into the ranks of the fleeing cannoniers and their supports right & left. The action now became general as was evidenced by the unremitting roll of small arms and artillery along the whole line. In the attack upon the camp just alluded to, and the taking of the battery, my command had assumed a position in the front line, availing itself for this purpose of an interval nearly in front of us in our first line of battle. After passing their first battery, and pushing them through their 2<sup>nd</sup> and third camps into the fourth, the enemy made a more obstinate resistance being favored in this, by the nature of the ground. Once and again our volunteers nobly responded to the order to dislodge him. The odds in numbers were in his favor, as well the advantage in position, but as comrade after comrade fell by his side, each Confederate seemed to be inspired with fresh courage and determination to win the fight or lose his life. At one time the lines upon my right wavered and seemed to give way for a moment, but a waive of the hat to my own Brigade (the voice could not be heard) seemed well understood. And the command "forward" which it implied was most gallantly executed. Again the lines of the enemy gave way but a battery to our front and left now disclosed itself in heavy fire upon our center and right. About this time each command in the Brigade lost several gallant officers and many not less gallant men. Lieut. W.M.R. Jordan temporarily attached to my staff was struck on the hip with a minie ball and had to leave the field, but soon returned, having received no further injury than a severe contusion, causing partial paralysis for a time. A short time before this Capt. H.D. Bulkeley [Bulkley] also attached to my staff, had his horse shot under him & returned for a while to procure another. The sun was adding his almost vertical rays to the heat of battle. I dispatched [an aid ?] Lt. Davidson to the rear to order up a battery – and withdrew the infantry a short distance to better shelter. The artillery gained a favorable position in a few moments, perhaps before Lt. Davidson had had time to deliver my order – and lost no time in opening fire upon its antagonist. The infantry was brought up again on the right of the battery at supporting distance – held its fire till a favorable moment arrived, when a few well-directed volleys, followed by a shout and a charge to the front, caused the enemy to again give way in some confusion, leaving his battery behind. It is entirely out of my power to give a circumstantial account of all the operations of the command during the remainder of this day's work. Our movements were all onward. Meeting one of General Bragg's aids about this time, I remarked to him that from the position originally assigned me – that of a reserve – I had worked my way

into the frontline. In a few moments he passed again and said, "No difference, the General desires you to go wherever the fight is thickest." The enemy's fire in front and to our left, was now evidently diminishing. Not so however on our right. I therefore determined to swing around on my right and endeavour to press the enemy's right centre back upon his right where General Hardee's invincible columns were driving him towards the river. One of his Batteries lay immediately in our front, concealed by a dense undergrowth and sharp ravine in front. In approaching it I met Col. Smith of the Crescent Regiment who had become detached from his Brigade, and now proposed to unite with mine, to which I gladly consented and directed him to form on my left. After consulting together for a few moments and making some inquiry of General Gardner who was passing at the moment and who had reconnoitred the ground in the vicinity of the battery which lay in our front, & which by this time was getting our range pretty well – I determined to move around to my right a short distance, letting Col. Smith's go to the left, and from the positions, thus gained, to make a simultaneous movement upon the infantry supporting the Battery while a section of our own field pieces engaged them in front. In moving forward through the thick underbrush before alluded to, I met a portion of a La. Regiment (13<sup>th</sup> I think) returning, and the officers informed me that I could not get through the brush. I pushed forward however and had crossed the ravine and commenced the ascent of the opposite slope when a galling fire from infantry and canister from Howitzers swept through my ranks with deadly effect. The thicket was so dense that it was impossible for a company officer to be seen at platoon distance. The enemy's canister was particularly well directed – and the range being that of musketry was well calculated to test the pluck of the sternest. So far as I was enabled to observe, however, there was no consternation or dismay in our ranks. The 20<sup>th</sup> La. suffered most, its gallant Colonel having his horse shot and many of its rank & file meeting soldier's deaths. They fell back, fighting as they retired, to a point from fifty to a hundred yards in the rear, where the brow of a hill afforded shelter from the canister. I hurried reconnoissance, revealed a point from which the enemy could be more advantageously assailed. Lieut. Davidson of my staff was dispatched to Genl. Ruggles, not so far off, with a request that he would send up a few pieces of artillery to a position indicated whence a vigorous fire – I felt confident – would soon silence the battery which was the main obstacle to our onward movement. Changing my position somewhat to suit the circumstances (several officers of the 20<sup>th</sup> La. having reported to me that their men were unable to make another charge by reason of the complete state of exhaustion to which they had arrived) I determined to make another effort to dislodge the enemy from his position, with what of my command was left. General Ruggles had now placed our battery in position – Col. Smith of the Crescent Regt. had driven the enemy's sharpshooters from the cover of a log cabin & a few cotton bales on the extreme left and near the road. And the enemy was being sorely pressed upon the extreme right by our columns on that flank, and I felt the importance of pressing forward at this point. The troops too seemed to be inspired with the same feeling. Our battery opened rapidly but every shot told. To the command "forward," the infantry responded with a shout and in less than five minutes after our artillery had commenced playing, and before the infantry had advanced within short range of the enemy's lines, we had the satisfaction of seeing his proud banner lowered, and a white one hoisted in its stead. Our troops on the right had been engaging a portion of his lines unseen by us on account of an intervening hill,

and when the white flag was run up, they reached it first. The sun was now near the western horizon, - the battle around us had ceased to rage. I met General Ruggles who directed me to take a road which was not far to my left, and to move down it in the direction of the River. I had not proceeded far when overtaking me he ordered a halt till some artillery could be taken to the front when he would give me further directions. Soon after halting several Brigades composing portions of General Polk's and Hardee's command filed across the road in front of me and moved off to the left at a right angle to the road, and commenced forming line of battle in an open field and woods beyond. Several batteries passed down the road in the direction of Pittsburg. One soon returned and filed off into the field where the infantry was forming. The enemy's Gunboats now opened fire. General Ruggles directed me to move forward a short distance, and by inclining to the right, to gain a little hollow which would probably afford better protection for my men against shell, than the position I then occupied. I gained the hollow and called a halt - ordering the men to take cover behing [behind] the hill and near a little ravine which traversed the hollow. We occupied this position some ten or fifteen minutes, when one of Genl. Ruggles staff directed me to retire to the enemy's camps beyond the range of his floating guns. In filing off from this position several men were killed and many wounded by the exploding shells of the enemy. It was now twilight. As soon as we had placed a hill between us and the Gunboats, the troops moved slowly and apparently with reluctance from the direction of the River. It was eight o'clock at night before we had reached a bivouac near General Bragg's headquarters, and in the darkness of the night, the 20<sup>th</sup> La. and portions of the 17<sup>th</sup> La. & Confederate Guards got separated from that portion of command with which I was, and encamped on the other ground. By the assistance of my staff the whereabouts of the whole command was ascertained before we slept. I reported in person to General Ruggles who gave some directions in regard to collecting in the stragglers, and requested that I should report to him again if anything of importance occurred during the night. I retired to the bivouac which was in an open field and apple orchard near the Big Spring. I had purposely avoided the enemy's tents fearing the effect which their rich spoils might produce upon hungry and exhausted troops. Before twelve o'clock one of those terrific rainstorms, to which we had so frequently been exposed of late, set in with pitiless vehemence, which was scarcely abated till dawn of day. With my saddle for a seat and a blanket thrown over me I sat all night at the root of an apple tree. My staff and troops cheerfully partook in the same fare.

Soon after daylight on Monday morning (the 7<sup>th</sup>) I received orders from both Generals Bragg and Ruggles, through their staff officers, to hold myself in readiness to move out and meet the enemy. I hastened to make preparations accordingly. The command was marched off from its bivouac by the right flank, in the direction of Pittsburg, and after proceeding about a half mile was formed in line of battle on the right of some Tennessee troops, believed to belong to General Cheatham's command. Some delay was had at this point by the constant arrival of troops in fragments of Brigades Regiments and Companies. A portion of the 20<sup>th</sup> La., the Confederate Guards Battalion and 9<sup>th</sup> Texas regiments, had become detached from my immediate command by permitting other troops to cut them out in the march and in falling into line. A line of battle was however formed and a forward movement commenced. By this time our skirmishers on the right had engaged those of the enemy, but no general action had

begun. Our advance movement had not continued far however till the enemy's lines were disclosed in front. Our troops went into the action with a spirit and alacrity scarcely to be expected after the fatigues and hardships of the previous days and nights. The enemy was evidently in large force, and his troops were fresh. The first onset was maintained with spirit by both armies and for nearly an hour the conflict raged in this part of field with doubtful results. Several times we pressed forward against the superior numbers of the enemy's fresh columns, but he stubbornly maintained his position. Our officers and men seemed resolved to drive him back, and summoning everything for another struggle we led the columns up with a volley and a shout from the whole line, which proved irresistible, and sent him flying back to his second line, which was strongly posted some two hundred yards in the rear. About this time Col. Campbell commanding a Tennessee Regiment (number not remembered) attached himself to my Brigade and fought gallantly during the day. I received an order about the same time to support a column then hotly engaged some half mile to my right, but before reaching the position our column had fallen back to better ground, and I was directed to support a battery on our left in conjunction with Col. Trabue's Kentucky command. I filed off to the left, crossing a camp and the avenue under a heavy fire, and reached a ravine on Col. Trabue's right, with my right resting upon the border of the avenue. The enemy's battery was in a position some four hundred yards to our front, and ours was about the same distance to my left in a favorable position to silence it. Sharpshooters had been thrown forward and had taken position behind a line of logs that had been rolled out to one side of the avenue; and were now picking off my men as they stood waiting for our battery to accomplish its work. I ordered forward a detachment of skirmishers to dislodge the enemy's sharpshooters who were posted behind the breastwork of logs before alluded to. They accomplished their work in handsome style and held the position from which they annoyed the cannoniers who were playing upon our battery on the left. Observing this advantage I rode over to the battery to see the commanding officer of the infantry posted on my left & between me and the battery to ascertain if he could spare me a force sufficient to enable me to charge and take the enemy's pieces. I first met Major Moyal of the 4<sup>th</sup> KY who referred me to General Trabue to whom I was soon introduced. Hurriedly explaining to him my strength and position and urging the importance of taking the battery in question, adding my conviction that it could be done, he readily consented to furnish me two regiments for that purpose, and directed an officer nearby to accompany me to where the regiments were posted. I had not proceeded however beyond his sight when he called to me and approaching said, [""] upon reflection I think I had better not let those regiments leave their present position since I am directed to support this battery if attacked." I returned to my command and found that the enemy had discovered my position, and obtained the range and was shelling us at a rapid rate. Not having the force to take his battery & being unable to obtain assistance in that part of the field, I withdrew to a position a short distance in the rear and behind the brow of the next hill. Here I found General Cheatham with a portion of his command, who had fallen back from a point farther to the left. I formed on his right and the enemy now appearing on the left, we encountered him again and pushed him back a short distance to where more favorable ground enabled him to stand. We were in an open plain, with a few scattering trees, but not enough to afford material shelter. The opposing forces were strongly posted, in superior numbers, in a dense wood affording excellent cover. Our

troops stood and saw their comrades fall about them, but returned the fire with spirit for a length of time, till some detached command on the extreme left gave way, when the whole line retired behind the brow of a hill some one hundred & fifty to two hundred yards in the rear. Here they rallied and formed again. Genl. Cheatham was conspicuously active in effecting the reformation urging his troops to make a stand and assuring them of their ability to repulse the enemy. Lieut. Sandige [Sandidge] also, of Genl. Ruggles staff did gallant service in the same way. I take pleasure in referring to a circumstance which came under my own observation, as none of his immediate superiors were present to record it. When one of Genl. Cheatham's regiments had been appealed to in vain, to make a charge on the advancing foe Lt. Sandidge, seizing its colors and holding them high over head & calling upon the Regiment to follow him, he spurred his horse to the front and charged over the brow of the hill amidst a shower of leaden hail from the enemy. The effect was electrical. The regiment moved gallantly to the support of its colors, but superior numbers soon pressed it back to its original position. Col. Stanley of the 9<sup>th</sup> Texas did the same thing about the same time with the same result. Large numbers of stragglers could now be seen in all directions, making their way to the rear. Officers of several regiments reported to me that their commands were out of ammunition – and that the ammunition wagons had all retired to the rear. I detailed a noncommissioned officer & two men from the Florida Battalion to go in search of ammunition. He soon returned having succeeded in finding a few boxes in a camp near by – whether left there by our wagons or by the enemy I am unable to say. While the ammunition was being distributed, one of General Beauregard's staff came by and directed us to retire in order in the direction of our hospital. On reaching the brow of the next hill in an open space I halted the Brigade and faced about, hoping, with the assistance of two pieces of artillery which I observed near by, that a check could be given to the enemy's advance, if indeed he could not be driven back. He had halted, evidently in doubt whether to advance or not. I rode up to an officer who appeared to have charge of the pieces alluded to, and requested him to open fire upon a line which I pointed out. He informed me that he was out of ammunition, had no horses to draw off his pieces, and had just received orders to spike them and leave them on the ground. The enemy's lines were still at a halt. I moved on up the road till I met an officer who told me it was General Bragg's order that the infantry should form on a certain ridge which was pointed out. I formed there, but was soon directed by Col. Jordan of Genl. Beauregard's staff to fall back to another hill which he designated, and there to form at right angles with the road. I did as directed and waited some time for further orders or for the enemy to advance. A staff officer from Genl. Beauregard then came and ordered the infantry to retire to Monterey, paralel [*sic*] with a road a shot [short] distance to my left. The movement was accomplished with the utmost deliberation and order - At the forks of the road a potion [portion] of the command took the road to Mickey's; the balance proceeded to Monterey, under their respective officers. I went to Mickey's, as did a portion of my staff, where I met General Ruggles, and reported to him for further instructions. He directed me to proceed the next morning with my command to Corinth, and there resume our camps, the tents of which had been left standing when we started for Shiloh.

It is not proper that I should close this report without bringing to the notice of the general commanding the names of such officers as made themselves conspicuous for their gallantry and efficiency in the field. Lieutenant Colonel Charles Jones,

commanding the 17th Regt. La. Vols, was wounded early in the action and retired from the field. Maj. F. H. Clack, commanding the Confederate Guards Battalion, was ever where the conflict raged hottest, holding his command well in hand, cheering, encouraging, and stimulating the men to deeds of valor and renown. Major Clack had two horses shot under him. Major [T. A.] McDonell, commanding the Florida Battalion, was borne wounded from the field before the action had fairly begun. The command devolved upon Capt. Poole, who bore himself most gallantly throughout the two days' contest. The skill with which he handled his command reflected the highest credit upon him as an officer, whilst the desperation with which his troops fought brings new lustre [luster] to the arms of the State they represented, and paints imperishable fame upon the colors they so proudly bore. Colonel Stanley, of the 9th Texas Regiment, has already been incidentally alluded to. The language of eulogy could scarcely do more than simple justice to the courage and determination of this officer and his valorous Texans. Ever in the thickest of the fight, they were always ready to respond to any demand upon their courage and endurance. Colonel Reichard, commanding the 20th La. Regt., deserves the highest commendation and praise for his indefatigable valor, in leading his command wherever the foe was strongest. Colonel Reichard's skill and efficiency as an officer are only excelled by his intrepidity and valor. Lieut. Col. Boyd of the same Regiment did his whole duty regardless of a painful wound in the arm, which he received in the first day's engagement. Major Von Zinken also performed well his part, having two horses shot under him during the conflict.

Capt. W. Irving Hodgson, commanding the Fifth Company, Washington Artillery, added fresh luster to the fame of this already renowned corps. It was his fine practice from the brow of the hill overlooking the enemy's first camp that enabled our infantry to rout them in the outset, thus giving confidence to our troops, which was never afterward shaken. Although the nature of the ground over which my infantry fought was such as frequently to preclude to use of artillery, yet Captain Hodgson was not idle. I could hear of his battery wherever artillery was needed. On several occasions I witnessed the effect which his canister and round shot produced upon the enemy's masses, and once saw his canoniers [cannoniers] stand to their pieces under a deadly fire when there was no support at hand, and when to have retired would have left that part of the field to the enemy. When a full history of the battles of Shiloh shall have been written the heroic deeds of the Washington Artillery will illustrate one of its brightest pages, and the names of Hodgson and Slocumb will be held in grateful remembrance by a free people long after the sod has grown green upon the bloody hills of Shiloh.

Many other names deserve to be recorded as worthy of their country's grateful remembrance, but the limits of my report, already too extended – forbid it. Where all behaved so well I would prefer not to omit a name from the list, but such a course is impracticable at this time. I take pleasure in referring to the reports of regimental commanders for more minute details in relation to the battle, and for the names of many subalterns, non-commissioned officers, and privates who deserve notice and commendation for gallant conduct on the field.

I beg leave to be permitted to record in this connection the names of my staff officers, to whom I am greatly indebted for their very active assistance throughout the battles. Capt. Wm G. Barth, A.A. Genl. and chief of staff, rendered invaluable service in transmitting orders and making perilous reconnaissances. I was deprived of his services

during a portion of the time by his horse being killed under him, the place of which he found it difficult to supply. Lieut. Wm M. Davidson, aide-de-camp, was constantly by my side, except when absent by my orders, all of which he delivered with promptness and intelligence. While engaged in this and passing from one portion of the field to another he made many narrow escapes, having frequently to pass under most galling fires to reach his point of destination. Lieut. John W. James, 5th Georgia Regt., acting aide-de-camp, also rendered useful services early in the action of the 6th, but getting cut off during the day by some means from the command I saw nothing more of him till late in the evening, when he rejoined me and remained with me till we withdrew from the field. Capt. Henry D. Bulkley, acting Brigade Commissary, also served on my personal staff on the occasion, and did good service until a Minie ball deprived him of his horse. As soon as he was able to supply himself again he rejoined me and gave me his ready assistance. Lieut. Wm M. R. Jordan, 1st Fla. Regt., temporarily attached as an acting aide de camp, was always at his post, ready to perform any service required of him. A spent ball striking him in the loin compelled him to retire for a while from the field, but he soon returned, having received no other injury than a severe contusion, which, though painful, did not disable him. Capt. John T. Sibley, acting Brigade quartermaster, deserves the highest praise for his activity and promptness in keeping up our supply of ammunition during the two day's fight. He was ever present, ready to respond to any call for this indispensable want of the soldier on the battlefield. He was equally efficient in bringing off the field all the ammunition not consumed, as well as his wagons, ambulances, mules, or other means of transportation, returning to Corinth without the loss of any. Of the 14 officers mounted including my staff nine of them had horses killed under them.

Surgeon C. B. Gamble, brigade medical director, was indefatigable in his labors through [throughout] both days of the battle, rendering cheerfully and promptly his professional services whenever and wherever needed. These were not pretermitted during the night of the 6th and 7th, after others, exhausted by the fatigues of the battle-field, had sought early repose. In the discharge of his duty, while endeavoring to alleviate the pains of our wounded and to bring away as many of them as could be safely removed, he fell into the hands of the enemy after our rear guard had retired. Our army can illly [*sic*] spare at this time one whose private worth is inestimable and whose professional skill is invaluable.

For a detailed statement of the killed, wounded, and missing of my command I refer to the reports and lists herewith furnished, by which it will appear that I took into the field 1,636 bayonets - The casualties [*sic*] were 434, a loss of a little more than 25 per cent.

Very respectfully,  
Yr. Obt. Svt.,  
Patton Anderson  
Brig. Genl. Comdg. 2 Brigade  
Ruggles Division  
2<sup>nd</sup> Army Corps – Army of  
the Mississippi

