

BATTLEFIELD

THE GHOSTS OF DAVIS BRIDGE

by Anderson Humpheys



The American Civil War may be the single most influencing event defining our country today. There was nothing like it in history of the world. The memory of the war and its time is kept alive with the introduction of new books, movies, magazines, articles and television series that surface every year. Most of the American Civil War battlefields fall under the National Park Service, a department of the Department of the Interior. One of the Park

Service missions has been the acquisition, preservation and management of many of these sites. For this, our nation should be forever in debt to those who had the foresight to set aside these historic landmarks for future generations. However the civil war battlefields scattered across the face of this country have become outdated in their presentation. They were established in the late 1800's and the early 1900's. Each subscribes to the dedication of restoring the battlefield to the way it was at the time of the battle, yet the ubiquitous cemetery-like appearance created by the fields of monuments and markers alter the very



The Ghosts of Davis Bridge Battlefield

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landscape the park seeks to preserve. The statues of generals on horseback are very impressive, but are so far removed, standing 40' high on a pedestal, renders them historically insignificant. Together it paints a picture that few can understand or relate to. One leaves the battlefield not really understanding what went on here. But perhaps the most disappointing aspect of the parks today is it lacks the true impact and fails to instill the emotional connection.

There is a better way. We believe the Ghosts of Davis Bridge is that better way.

II. THE VISION

Imagine stepping back in time to a single moment frozen in history. The time is 9:20 A.M. October 5th, 1862, and you find yourself standing in the middle of a Civil War battlefield with Union and Confederate soldiers in the thousands engaged in the opening movements of a huge battle. Here you are surrounded by over 5,000 ghost-like soldiers frozen forever in white limestone, accented by splashes of color from of their regimental battle flags marking the direction of the wind and showing who was where. Looking up, along the ridge to your left, you discover a huge line of Union soldiers, caught mid-stride, as they charge downhill on your position. To your right, a thousand Confederate soldiers are in a line formed on the edge of the woods, shouldering their weapons preparing to repulse this Union attack.

Within the Union line, three batteries of ghostly Federal artillery pieces, 10 in all, are bombarding the Southern position below. Behind the Confederate line, several horse-drawn cannons are sculpted in full gallop as they seemingly race to the front. Close by, an officer on horseback, saber in air commands his men forward. His frozen face in detail captures the passion of the moment. On the front line of both armies, a number of soldiers are on their knees reeling in pain after having been hit by grapeshot. And still others, lying on the ground motionless are the first to have made the ultimate sacrifice anointing this truly hallowed ground.

Standing within the Union ranks your pulse begins to quicken as you see the formidable task of what it would have been like to charge the Confederate line. And, standing just behind a Confederate officer, you now know what he was faced with. For the first time, you can experience exactly what he must have felt.

As you walk through this battlefield you start to realize for the first time what the Civil War was actually like! You begin to grasp the true scope and magnitude of the war. As you continue to walk through all of these ghost-like statutes, all foot to ground, staring you directly in your eyes, you realize that they all appear moving for your motion changes the position to each statue in relationship to the other. Every step you make, everything changes.

These frozen-in-time ghost-like figures give a three-dimensional understanding of the battle like no other battlefield in the world. The sheer spectacle of thousands of soldiers will evoke emotions so powerful that you will find yourself speaking in whispering tones. The impact will be colossal.

Imagine thousands of ghost soldiers highlighted with hundreds of historically accurate regimental flags in different weather and light conditions. Picture them at dawn or silhouetted at sunset. Picture the landscape as far as you can see, these figures casting long shadows across the battlefield in the late afternoon sun. Now picture them at night by the light of the moon. Do you have the courage to walk among these ghosts at night? Imagine how they would look in the rain, the snow or in the fog. Each of these settings lends itself to speculations of what it must have been like for every soldier engaged in the American Civil War under similar conditions. A different personality emerges with each weather condition. All will be described as breathtaking and moving at the same time. Each of us carries a very small handful of memories which we call life-changing experiences. As you leave the Ghosts of Davis Bridge behind, you realize that this was one of these. This historic memorial will be unrivaled by any other Civil War battlefield in the Country and it will become a national and international attraction enticing

visitors to come to Hardeman County by the thousands.

III. HOW IS IT DONE

Every figure on the battlefield is produced on a one-to-one scale with a consistent coating using a patented white epoxy based paint that has the feel, appearance and durability of limestone. Everything on the battlefield including the horses, cannons, wagons and caissons, down to the canteens on the ground will have this same ghost-like limestone ambience, lending itself to the name, The Ghosts of Davis Bridge, as if they have risen out of the ground 150 years later.

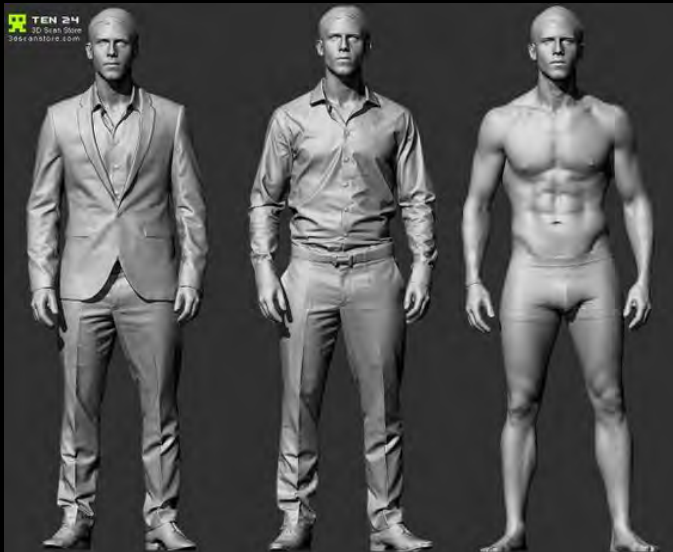
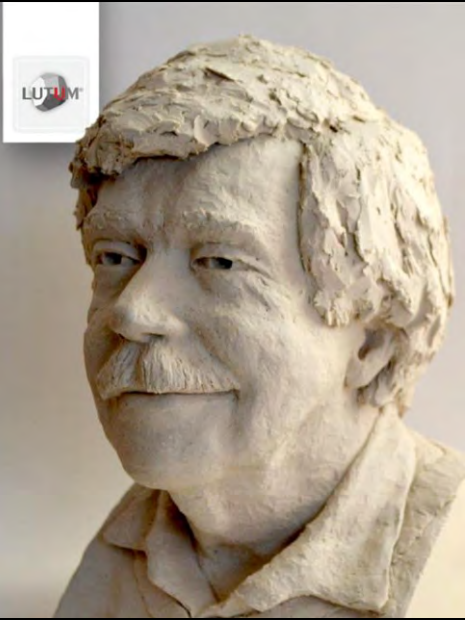
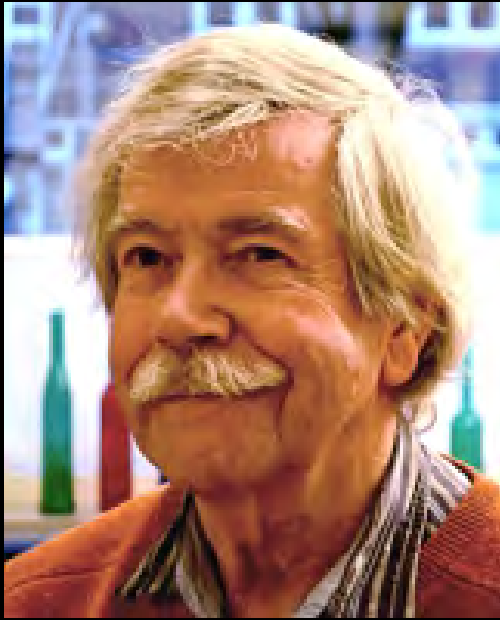
Each limestone figure stand foot to ground, staring back at you eye to eye. Their facial expression makes them appear real, so much so that you have to reach out and touch one to see if they are alive.

Each statue/man has to be totally historically accurate down to the proper button on their uniforms. Otherwise the park would take on a Disneyesque persona. This we do not want. We would try to instill an atmosphere where visitors speak in whispering tones.

This is where modern technology impacts the project. Authenticity is controlled by creating a library of uniforms made by one of the uniform companies that specializes in re-enactors apparel. We know how many generals (15) engaged, how many colonels, how many majors and so on. We plan to set up the entire manufacturing operation in Bolivar. Here is the process. Room one will house all the uniforms.



Examples of the statues.



Next door is the studio where we place a re-enactor in uniform in the exact pose we want (as prescribed by the historical director in the master-plan). Then his image is made in a full 360 degree scan.

From there the scanned image is transferred electronically to the adjacent room which houses the machines that carves out the exact scanned image using high density foam weighing (when cut) approximately 40 lbs. Each statue will be detailed down to the scar on his face. We will be able to produce one or two statues a day, per machine.

From there it is adjoined with the appropriate ground anchoring system which has been pre-engineered. Next, the statue is then transported to the adjacent room where the statue receives a hard shell polyurethane coating which makes the exterior extremely hard. At this stage it can withstand any weather condition.

The manufacturing company guarantees each finished statue for 25 years. The final step is painting a top coat of white limestone textured paint. After this they are ready to be placed in the field exactly on the spot outlined in the master plan. (All statues are preapproved by the historical director responsible for the true representation of the battle as influenced by a wealth of historical information).

Part of our master plan will also include a visitor's center. It will be a large plantation home of the era (possibly similar to Woodlawn in LaGrange). The house will in reality be a shell that will accommodate all the necessary functions of a full service visitor's center. Upon entering the room, one will walk up to the main reception area. On the wall directly above the counter will be a 48' x 14' wall mural depicting the battle.

This will be a blow-up of a commissioned painting done by Don Troiani perhaps the most celebrated Civil War Artist. The visiting center will include a book store/gift shop plus a library which will house the Davis Bridge collection and double as a research library for Civil War scholars. The collection will include books and articles written on the Battle of Davis Bridge, along with any related letters that can be secured. Another area

will be an exhibit of weapons and artifacts of the era, along with any artifacts actually used in the Battle. The space will also include the director's office, a dining facility and restrooms.

IV: PHASE I & II

We envision the development of this project in two phases. There is a natural, or should we say an unnatural, line that divides the battlefield into two sections. Essary Springs Road runs through the center of the battlefield. The west side of the road will be Phase I, depicting the beginning of the Battle, and the east side of the road will be Phase II which is concentrated around the Bridge itself, depicting the end of the Battle.

PHASE I – The Opening of the Battle - Metamora Ridge - The battle started from the top of Metamora Ridge at approximately 9:00 a.m., with a 15-minute Union cannon barrage. Five minutes later...precisely 9:20 a.m. ... is where we freeze that instant in time.

On Metamora Ridge the Union line is formed. On the right we see 4 cannons belonging to the 7th Ohio Battery and another four guns are directly blocking the State Line Road which leads to Davis Bridge across the Hatchie River, the road on which the Confederate Army is approaching.

Along the Union line we see, the men and colors of the 12th Michigan, the 68th Ohio, the 14th, 15th and 46th Illinois and the 25th and 53rd Indiana. Flanking either side of the line stands the 5th Ohio Calvary.

On the top of the ridge the Union commanding General Ord sweeps the battlefield with his field glasses.

At the bottom of the hill, we would see the Confederate line formed on the edge of the trees along Burr's Branch.

The 1st Texas Legion is backed up by 4 guns from Dawson's St. Louis Battery on the left side of State Line Road. Moore's Brigade led by Brigadier General John C. Moore consisting of the 42nd Alabama, 15th Arkansas, 23rd Arkansas, 35th Mississippi, 2nd Texas and Bledsoe's Missouri Battery is on the right side of

the road. Throughout the battlefield there are dozens of mule and horse-drawn supply wagons, cannons, caissons, officers on horseback, men marching in formation, and others in a line of battle firing in various positions. Some soldiers are running, some lay wounded, and still others are attending the wounded and dead. Leading down from the ridge of Metamora hill, the reestablished road leads to the bridge itself.

All the general officers' uniforms and facial features would be instantly recognizable. The battlefield would be pocked with numerous blackened craters depicting the aftermath of a shell explosion. An exhaustive research would be conducted and the battlefield would be configured as closely as possible to our historical understanding of the battle.

Though as many as 20,000 soldiers participated in the battle, from the vantage point of Metamora Hill, only an estimated 5,000 would be

in view at any particular time. The trees would obscure the rest. We would continually add additional statues over a number of years until we reach our established goal.

PHASE II – The closing of the battle around Davis Bridge will be added at a later date. It would depict the ending of the battle close to the bridge site. It would call for building a replica of the bridge across the Hatchie River. On the east side of the river, the Confederates held a defensive position on a ridge. Many of the blue coats were ordered across the bridge in pursuit of the Southern retreat. This is where most of the Union casualties took place, including General Ord, who was seriously wounded crossing the bridge.

V. TOURISM IMPACT FOR HARDEMAN COUNTY

The American Civil War, more than any single event in American history, has had a more





profound impact on the character of the American people. It was one of the most defining events in our nation's history. The war claimed the lives of 623,000 soldiers and 50,000 civilians. 500,000 soldiers returned home wounded or crippled. Four million slaves gained their freedom, and civil rights became an item on the national agenda due to the conflict.

Civil War Battlefields generate income through tourism. As an example in 1991, visitors to the Pea Ridge National Military Park in Arkansas spent over \$10 million in the immediate vicinity. This money is multiplied when these local businesses buy goods and services from other local firms. Local governments benefit further with revenue generated through sales tax. They also become a permanent industry that won't go out of business or leave the community.

There are approximately 300 million visitors annually to National Parks in the United States. There are about 9 million annual visitors to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and estimates place the traffic count at Shiloh at over 400,000 (paid attendance is 70,000 to 90,000 on an annual basis). The Davis Bridge site is proximate to such well-traveled roads as U.S. 72 in northern Mississippi and U.S. 64 in southern Tennessee.

Corinth has 30,000 visitors a year. If we could attract only half of the visitors from Shiloh's and Corinth alone, attendance would be in excess of 55,000 annually--given a unique manner of memorializing a battlefield in the manner offered by the Ghosts of Davis Bridge, the number would likely be much higher. The immediate impact on the county's the tax base

would be geometric--the impact on the county's citizens and small businesses, languishing for years, would be incalculable. By cross-promoting downtown Bolivar, it would impact the business bottom lines of every restaurant and retailer in the county seat.

VI: EDUCATION

The approach we have taken would maximize the educational aspect for many future generations. Only now can students and parents alike truly understand the scope of a Civil War battle.

This moment frozen in time clearly shows the disposition of troops and what each individual would have seen at the time. The various plaques and monuments on conventional battlefields do little to convey real understanding of what happened here some 151 years ago.

The phase one and phase two presentation shows clearly the opening of the battle and its conclusion giving the viewer a unique understanding of a real Civil War engagement.

School kids on class trips from Huntsville, Memphis, Little Rock, Jackson, Somerville, Bolivar, Corinth, Nashville and points beyond would frequent the Battlefield.

School buses and tour busses by the hundreds would arrive from points across the United States in a constant stream. Taking back with them an unsurpassed understanding of what happened and what it was truly like.

VII: CONTROVERSY

A project of this size and subject mater would no doubt stir some controversy. The use of the



Confederate flag would no doubt be at the forefront of this.

If done as we envision it, the strict adherence to the historical perspective should neutralize most objections. Like axis insignia shown in World War II portrayals, the presence of Confederate colors is neither an endorsement nor a condemnation; it is strictly a statement of the fact of their presence during this moment in our nation's history.

Striving to depict the events of October 5th, 1862, in as historically-correct a manner as possible, the images of the battlefield become focal points for discussion and understanding of this tectonic event in our history we call, "the Civil War." As such, while we understand the potential for controversy, we believe the overriding consideration of historical context will nullify concerns about the mere presence of symbols some might find offensive.

VIII: FINANCING THE PROJECT

We estimate the project to cost approximately 15 to 20 million dollars.

There are numerous ways to finance this project including Federal Government grants, State grants, foundation grants and private donations. It is reasonable to believe we could get a donation of \$2,000 (for each statue). In return we would include the donor's name permanently imprinted on the statue. I am told this is easily done.

Two thousand dollar contribution for each statue alone would amount to \$10,000,000. Add to that the gate receipts, gift sales, food sales, etc. (I also believe we should initiate a policy that Hardeman County residents are always admitted free.) The local "ambassadors" would bring guest. Full paying guest.

Another opportunity exists where we can request a donation of \$10,000 and the donor would be actually scanned and his exact likeness would be immortalized. A hundred

donors would contribute another \$1,000,000.

It is reasonable with the right marketing effort we could raise several million dollars through grass roots contributions.

As in most projects of this scale and uniqueness, this attraction would garner national attention and visits from all over the United States and from abroad. We would receive press from every leading publication across the country.

IX: ORGANIZATION

We need to establish a governing board to make the necessary decisions on the future direction and operations of the battlefield. Each member should be task-oriented, possessing a particular expertise vital to building and maintaining the park.

STAFF:
Chairman – coordinates all the efforts of the board.

Historical Director – research and familiarize them selves with every aspect of this battle to insure historical integrity is maintained at every turn.

Curator Director – who's principal task would be to acquire as many historical artifacts of the era and in particular any items connected to the battle itself. Before any construction starts, we should engage ground penetrating radar and cover every quadrant of the battlefield.

Political Financing Director - politically astute and has the ability to seek and acquire various grants available from the state and federal government.

Foundation Financing Director – can effectively approach foundations for support.

Sponsorship Financing Director – who goes after the corporate and private sector for sponsorship and donations.

Land Acquisition Director – heads up the

effort of acquiring additional land within the boundaries of the battlefield.

Building Director - deals directly overseeing the design and building of “the park.”

Legal Director – creates the non-profit organization and monitors any legal implications throughout the project.

Research Director - creates the Davis Bridge library. Acquire any books mentioning the Davis Bridge Battle, any articles, or related letters so they become part of the Davis Bridge Collection.

Retail Director – creates the Davis Bridge book and gift store.

Accounting Director – in charge of all financial concerns of the project

Further, we need to keep the early development of the project as a Hardeman County or state project rather than to turn the battlefield over to the National Park Service. Erect a secure fence around the entire battlefield.

Through its Chamber of Commerce, Hardeman County should promote an annual Davis Bridge Festival in or around October 5th the date of the battle. What a better time to be in Hardeman County!

X THE HISTORY OF THE BATTLE

In the early morning hours of October 3rd, under the leadership of Confederate Major General Earl Van Dorn and Major General Stirling Price, approximately 22,000 men marched to Corinth with the intention of overtaking the Federally-occupied town and thus gaining control of the Mobile & Ohio and Memphis & Charleston Railroads. This was a prelude to their ultimate goal, an invasion of Tennessee.

In route to Corinth coming north from Ripley, MS, Van Dorn had planned to cross the 60 foot wide Hatchie River at Davis Bridge. Union Brigadier General William Rosecrans, commander at Corinth, had ordered Davis Bridge to be burned on the night of September 30th but cavalrymen assigned with the task succeeded in burning only the floor planking. Van Dorn, on the night of the 2nd , staying at the Davis House having learned of the bridge's condition ordered his men to immediately start work on repairing the bridge. They worked through the night and were able to complete the task by 4:00 am the following morning. The division took to the road immediately with its destination, Chewella, Tennessee, just north of Corinth.



Staying behind to at Davis Bridge, Van Dorn ordered the bridge defended by cavalry under Colonel Wirt Adams, and the 1st Texas Legion under the command of Colonel E. R. Hawkins with two artillery batteries in order to keep open a route back to Ripley in case a retreat was necessary.

Two days of savage fighting ensued in what would be known as the second battle of Corinth. There were significant casualties on both sides. Federal dead and wounded numbered nearly 2,500. Confederate losses were similar with 2,470 dead or wounded and an additional 1,763 missing. The Confederate force was compelled to withdraw, and by noon on the 4th, they were headed in retreat northwest along the road back towards Chewalla and Davis Bridge.

General Grant at the time in Jackson, Tennessee gave General Stephen A. Hurlbut in Bolivar, orders he received on the 4th at 3:00 a.m. “to head for Davis Bridge and to destroy the bridge and contest their crossing of the Hatchie River.” Hurlbut immediately set out with 5,000 men and in a forced march of some 23 miles. The advance force encountered a body of 60 to 70 Confederate Cavalry outside Middleton, TN and opened fire. The cavalry unit scattered in the woods. On the State Line Road Hurlburt confronted Southern pickets and pushed them back into the woods as well. A brisk skirmish left four dead and another two wounded.

From there the Union force advanced rapidly to the small village of Metamora, situated on the river above Davis' Bridge, when the advance guard came upon a heavy cavalry which they drove into a corn field of the left. They had encountered Confederate troops under the command of Wirt Adams who Van Dorn left behind in route to Corinth to guard the bridge as a precaution in case he had to retreat. Later that day, Adam's men drove the Federals off of Metamora Ridge back towards Muddy Creek. That night the Union forces under Hurlbut camped at there, three miles west of Davis Bridge.

Also on the night of October 4th, Union Major General Edward O.C. Ord, commanding a detachment of the Army of West Tennessee, camped near Pocahontas 5 miles away from Hurlbut. At 7:30 A.M. the next morning, his force encountered Hurlbut's 4th Brigade. As he was senior to Hurlbut, he took command of the now combined Union forces.

Before dawn on the 5th Van Dorn learned from couriers that Wirt Adams had clashed with Federal cavalry six miles west of Davis Bridge the day before. Van Dorn had not counted on this and assigned his strongest division, Lovell's, to rear-guard duty and placed his most depleted command, Brigadier General Maury's, in the lead. “Maury, you are in for it again today,” said Van Dorn. Push forward as rapidly as you can and occupy the heights beyond the river before the enemy can get them.”

He directed Lt. Colonel Edwin Hawkins, whose First Texas Legion guarded the supply train two miles east of Davis Bridge, to join Wirt Adams on the Hatchie River. Together they were to delay any Federal crossing until the main body came up. Van Dorn counted on them to hold off the Federal troops until the Confederates could cross the Hatchie River at Crumm's Mill.

The army marched at sunrise. Van Dorn and his staff rode with the vanguard. At 7:30 A.M. Hurlbut met up with Major General E.O.C. Ord and 3,000 men. Ord being the senior officer took command.

The Confederates under Hawkins, established a defensive position to the west of the bridge at 8:30 a.m. on October 5th. His line was established approximately 150 yards west of the Davis House, at a small tributary of the Hatchie River called Burr's Branch.

The Confederates deployed the 3rd Mississippi, the 42nd Alabama, and the 15th and 23rd Arkansas Infantry Regiments of Brigadier General John C. Moore's brigade, north of the 1st Texas. Four 12-pound howitzers belonging to Captain William E. Dawson's Saint Louis Battery supported this line. Maury had

approximately 1,000 infantrymen west of Davis Bridge.

Discovering the Confederate defensive position, Ord and Hurlbut began deploying their command on a ridge 300 yards to the west of the Confederate's position, at the intersection of the State Line Road, and the Ripley Pocahontas



Road. The four James rifles of Battery L, 2nd Illinois Light Artillery set up at the established road junction. Four guns of the 7th Ohio Battery established their positions south of the Illinois gunners. The 15th and 14th Illinois formed to the north of the road junction, while the 25th, 46th, and 53rd Indiana, the 12th Michigan and the 68th Ohio formed to the south.

The Federal artillery occupied superior firing positions with more guns, and Private Lucius Barber of the 15th Illinois Infantry described the ensuing artillery action:...planted their artillery on the crest of the hill and its hoarse notes replied to the rebel thunder. For fifteen minutes a furious cannonading was kept up. With rapid precision and deadly aim, our well trained battery men poured in their death-dealing charges upon the enemy. Gradually their fire slackened as one after another of their guns were dismounted and most of their horses slain.

When Ord's advance began, probably the 14th Illinois Infantry succeeded in outflanking the Confederate right (north) flank. The results were inevitable. Barber, with one of the regiments, remembered: ...the second brigade was ordered forward, marching in echelon, with the 14th Illinois in advance. We swept across the field toward the river. This was a thrilling military

sight...With colors flying, with well-dressed ranks and measured tread our gallant lines moved on...Our firm, undaunted bearing struck terror to the hearts of the enemy. After a few irregular volleys they broke and ran. We poured in our fire at short range and with fierce yell rushed forward to the charge. Outnumbered, outflanked, and with their artillery knocked out of the fight, the Confederate line broke. The Confederate defenders fled to the east, where they poured back across the bridge in a tidal wave. Seeing the initial defense crushed, Confederate commanders established a new defensive line on a ridge east of the Hatchie River. This was an admirable defensive position, and it was well occupied by the survivors of Hawkin's and Moore's command, Brigadier General C. W. Phifer's Texas and Arkansas brigade, Brigadier General William S. Cabell's Arkansas brigade, and at least four batteries of artillery.

General. Ord, thrilled at this relatively easy victory, became caught up in the excitement of the moment and ordered Generals Veatch and Lauman to cross the bridge and pursue the Confederates. However, the high bluff of the east bank gave the Confederates a distinct advantage and made the Federals open targets. Generals Veatch, Lauman, and Hurlbut argued with Ord, but his decision remained firm. As a result, the Fifty-third Indiana and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois regiments absorbed heavy Confederate fire as they crossed Davis Bridge. Many would be caught in a western bend of the river, and the Confederate defensive position swept this ground with a deadly fire. Other regiments followed, and rather than recall troops, Ord headed across the bridge himself in hopes of rallying the men. As he crossed, Ord was severely wounded in his leg by a canister ball, and Hurlbut resumed command. A dispatch from Ord sent to Grant from a hospital near Pocahontas, indicated. "we took two batteries and have them, and at the river captured between 200 and 300 prisoners, among whom are (several) field officers and an aide-de-camp to General Van Dorn. He went on to say, "On account of the fact that we had frequently to attack across the open fields and up hills, while the enemy were under dense cover, we have lost quite a number of officers and men, and have

several hundred wounded, probably a greater number than the enemy. General Veatch was very badly contused by a spent ball striking him in the side. The troops in their charge over the miserable bridge at Davis' Creek and up the steep beyond, exposed to a murderous fire of shell and grape and canister, with three of their batteries playing upon them at canister-range, however, proved that wherever their officers dare to lead them the men will go."

"General Hurlbut has reported to me that he has gathered about 900 arms already, thrown away by the enemy in their retreat and expects to collect a large number tomorrow. "

Although Ord's initial thrust across the Hatchie had been contained, Van Dorn and General Sterling Price were in a challenging situation, with their retreat route blocked, and their army exhausted and bloodied after two days of heavy fighting at Corinth and the morning's struggle at Davis Bridge. Fortunately for the Confederate cause, the Federal pursuit from Corinth had been dilatory, and had not even commenced until dawn on October 5th. Further confusion would result seven miles outside of Corinth when the pursuing Union columns converged unexpectedly upon a single avenue of advance. As a result, the Confederate rear was temporarily secure.

However, despite the Federal order of battle, a crossing at Davis Bridge was no longer viable, so scouts were dispatched to locate another crossing location. One was found at Crumb's Mill, six miles south on Boneyard Road at the Hatchie River. Van Dorn accordingly dispatched his wagons and artillery south on the Boneyard Road, while continuing the holding action at Davis Bridge. Private Barber described the ensuing conflict east of the river: We now had a very difficult and dangerous task to accomplish.

On one narrow bridge, in face of a terrible fire of grape and canister with which the rebels were raking it, our troops were to cross and form on the other side.... At this point the river makes an abrupt bend and the regiments were ordered to cross and form on each side of the road, but the bend in the river prevented them forming on the right.

The enemy's shots were mowing down our men with fearful rapidity...The grape shot and canister were tearing up the ground in front and around us, making a general havoc amongst us... At or near the bridge, one hundred and fifty of our boys lay weltering in our blood... The rebels...poured in withering volleys... The bullets pelted against the log like hailstones.



Hurlbut crossed artillery, and began to extend his line to the north, where the Federal soldiers had more freedom of movement. Eventually the Federal artillery began to restore the situation, at approximately the same time as most of van Dorn's army had continued its march past the holding action to cross at Crumm's Mill. The Confederate defensive line accordingly withdrew to the next ridge east approximately 3:30 p.m.Hurlbut's men cautiously continued the advance, but both they and the Confederates were low on ammunition, and had been continuously engaged for five hours. The fighting settled down to a desultory artillery duel and after dark the Confederate rear guard withdrew to continue the retreat. Ord had deployed approximately 8,000 men and suffered 560 casualties, or approximately 7%. The number of Confederates engaged is uncertain. Confederate figures are incomplete and included with casualties at Corinth; this number includes large numbers of stragglers or deserters from the retreat. Federal sources note that they buried 32 Confederates west of the Hatchie River, where the heaviest Confederate casualties occurred. General Hurlbut also reported capturing 420 prisoners and four bronze 12-pound howitzers, all on the western bank of the river. The 28th Illinois Infantry reported capturing a Confederate battery of six guns, caissons and one flag.

XI
ORDER OF BATTLE
U.S.A

ARMY OF WEST TENNESSEE – District of Jackson
Major General Edward O.C. Ord (W)
(Escort company A – 2nd Illinois Calvary)

- 4th Division – Brigadier General Stephen A. Hurlbut
 - 1st Brigade – Brigadier General Jacob G. Lauman
 - 28th Illinois Infantry – Colonel Amory K. Johnson
 - 32nd Illinois Infantry – Colonel John Logan
 - 41st Illinois Infantry – Colonel Isaac C. Pugh
 - 3rd Iowa Infantry – Captain Matthew M. Trumbull
 - 53rd Illinois Infantry – Captain Cohn W. McClanahan
 - 1st Missouri Light Artillery (Mann's Battery C) – Lt. Edward Brotzmann
 - 15th Ohio Battery – Captain Edward Spear
 - 5th Ohio Calvary (1st & 2nd Battalions) – Major Charles S. Hayes
 - 2nd Brigade – Brigadier General James C. Veatch
 - 14th Illinois Infantry – Colonel Cyrus Hall
 - 15th Illinois Infantry – Lt. Colonel George C. Rogers
 - 46th Illinois Infantry – Colonel John A. Davis, Lt. Colonel William Jones
 - 25th Indiana Infantry – Colonel William H. Morgan
 - 53rd Indiana Infantry – Lt. Colonel William Jones
 - 2nd Illinois Light artillery (Battery L) – Captain William H. Bolton
 - 7th Ohio Battery - Silas A. Burnap
 - 5th Ohio Cavalry, 2nd Battalion – Major Elbridge G. Ricker
 - Provisional Brigade – Colonel Robert K. Scott
 - 12th Michigan Infantry – Lt. Colonel William H. Graves
 - 68th Ohio Infantry – John S. Snook

XII
ORDER OF BATTLE
C.S.A.

ARMY OF WEST TENNESSEE
Major General Earl Van Dorn

- PRICES' CORPS (Army of the West)
Major General Sterling Price
- Maury's Divison – Brigadier General Dabney H. Maury
- Moore's Brigade – Brigadier General John C. Moore
- 42nd Alabama Infantry – Colonel John W. Portis (W), Lt. Colonel Thomas C. Lanier
- 21st (15th NW) Arkansas Infantry 23rd Arkansas Infantry ... 35th Mississippi Infantry – Colonel William S. Barry
 - 2nd Texas Infantry – Captain Nobel L. McGinnis
 - Bledsoe's Missouri Battery – Captain Hiram M. Bledsoe
- Cabell's Brigade – Brigadier General William L. Cabell (D) – Colonel Thomas P. Dockery
- 18th Arkansas Infantry - 19th Arkansas Infantry – Colonel Thomas P. Dockery,
- Lt. Colonel William H. Dismukes
 - 20th Arkansas Infantry – Lt. Colonel James H. Fletcher
 - 21st Arkansas Infantry – Colonel Jordan E. Cravens
 - 8th Arkansas Battalion – Major Micajah R. Wilson
- Rappley's Arkansas Battalion – Captain James A. Ashford
- Arkansas Appeal Battery, Lt. William N. Hogg
- Phifer's (Ross) Brigade – Colonel Lawrence S. Ross
 - 3rd Arkansas Calvary (Dismounted)
 - 6th Texas Calvary (dismounted) - Colonel Lawrence Ross
 - 9th Texas Calvary (dismounted) – Lt. Colonel Dudley W. Jones
 - Stirman's Arkansas Sharpshooters – Colonel Erasmus Stirman
 - McNally's Arkansas Battery – Lt. Frank A. Moore
- Reserve Artillery
 - Hoxton's (Tobin's) Tennessee Battery – Lt. J. Rhett Miles
 - Sengstak's Alabama Battery – Captain Henry H. Sengstak
- Cavalry – Brigadier General Frank Armstrong
 - Adam's Brigade – Colonel William W. Adams
 - Adam's Mississippi Cavalry – Colonel William W. Adams
 - 2nd Arkansas Cavalry – Colonel William F. Slemmons
- Wirt Adams Mississippi Regiment Calvary
 - Dawson's St. Louis Battery

Hebert's Division – Brigadier General Martin E. Green

1st Brigade – Colonel Elijah Gates

16th Arkansas Infantry – Colonel David Provence
2nd Missouri Infantry - Colonel Francis M. Cockrell
3rd Missouri Infantry - Colonel James A. Prichard
5th Missouri Infantry -
1st Missouri Calvary (dismounted) – Lt. Colonel W.D. Maupin
Wade's Missouri Battery – Captain William Wade

2nd Brigade – Colonel W. Bruce Colbert

14th Arkansas Infantry
17th Arkansas Infantry – Lt. Colonel John Griffith
3rd Louisiana
40th Mississippi Infantry
1st Texas Legion – Lt. Colonel Edwin R. Hawkins
3rd Texas Calvary (dismounted) – Major Jiles Boggess
Clark's Missouri Battery – Lt. J.L. Farris
St. Louis Missouri Battery – Captain William E. Dawson

3rd Brigade

7th Mississippi Battalion – Lt. Colonel J.S. Terral
43rd Mississippi Infantry – Major Richard Harrison
4th Missouri Infantry – Colonel A. MacFarlane
6th Missouri Infantry – Colonel Eugene Erwin
3rd Missouri Calvary (dismounted)
Guibor's Missouri Battery – Captain Henry Guibor
Landis Missouri Battery – Captain John C. Landis

4th Brigade – Colonel Robert McLain

37th Alabama Infantry & 36th Mississippi – Colonel William W. Witherspoon
37th Mississippi Infantry – Colonel Robert McLain
38th Mississippi Infantry – Colonel Fleming W. Adams (Battery attached to this
brigade not identified)
Lucas Missouri Battery – Captain William Lucas

Lovell's Division – Major General Mansfield Lovell

1st Brigade – Brigadier General Albert Rust
4th Alabama Battalion – Major Gibson
31st Alabama Infantry
35th Alabama Infantry – Captain A. E. Ashford
9th Arkansas Infantry – Colonel Issac L. Dunlop
3rd Kentucky Infantry – Colonel A. P. Thompson
7th Kentucky Infantry – Colonel Edward Crossland
Mississippi (Hudson) Battery – Lt. John R. Sweeny

2nd Brigade – Brigadier General John B. Villepigue

33rd Mississippi Infantry – Colonel D.W. Hurst
39th Mississippi Infantry – Colonel W.B. Shelby

Bowen's Brigade - Brigadier General John S. Bowen

6th Mississippi Infantry – Colonel Robert Lowry
15th Mississippi Infantry – Colonel Michael Farrell
22nd Mississippi Infantry – Captain James D. Lester
Mississippi Battalion (Caruthers Sharpshooters) Lt. Colonel Amos C. Riley
Louisiana battery (Watson) – Captain Allen A. Bursley

Cavalry Brigade – Colonel W. H. Jackson

1st Mississippi Cavalry – Lt. Colonel F. A. Montgomery
7th Tennessee Cavalry – Lt. Colonel J.G. Stocks

