

Organization of the Army in regard to the 11th Missouri Infantry at Vicksburg

MAY 19-JULY 4, 1863.--The Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.

No. 1.--Organization of the Union forces operating against Vicksburg, Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, U.S. Army, commanding, May 18, July 4. 1863,.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Maj. Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

ESCORT.

4th Illinois Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Embury D. Osband.

ENGINEERS.

1st Battalion Engineer Regiment of the West, Maj. William Tweeddale.

FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES M. TUTTLE.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. MOWER.

47th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Baker.

5th Minnesota, Col. Lucius F. Hubbard.

11th Missouri:

Col. Andrew J. Weber.

Lieut. Col. William L. Barnum.

8th Wisconsin, Col. George W. Robbins.

MAY 19-JULY 4, 1863.--The Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.

No. 3.--Return of Casualties in the Union forces in the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.(*)

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES M. TUTTLE.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH A. MOWER.

47th Illinois	....	5	2	31	....	....	38
5th Minnesota.	....	2	....	1	....	7	10
11th Missouri	....	7	2	83	....	....	92
8th Wisconsin	1	2	2	15	....	22	42
Total Second Brigade		1	16	6	130	29	182

O.R.-- SERIES I--VOLUME XXIV/1 [S# 36]
MAY 14, 1863.--Engagement at Jackson, Miss.
No. 3.--Report of Brig. Gen. James M. Tuttle, U.S. Army, commanding Third
Division, including Operations May 2-22.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, *FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS*,
Walnut Hills, Miss., May 23, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the movement that has resulted in the investment of Vicksburg up to the present time.

We left our camp at Duckport, La., on the Mississippi River, on the morning of May 2, with three days' rations, and proceeded to Richmond, La., by way of the new road down Willow and Walnut Bayous. Owing to the bad state of the roads, we made but 8 miles the first day, and bivouacked on the margin of Willow Bayou.

May 3, we marched 15 miles to Richmond.

May 4, we marched to Smith's plantation, 18 miles.

May 5, we reached Perkins' plantation, 12 miles, at noon. There we drew two days' rations and bivouacked for the night.

On the 6th, we marched 13 miles, and bivouacked, after crossing the pontoon bridges, at the outlet of Lake Saint Joseph.

May 7, we marched 7 miles, to Hard Times Landing, and during the afternoon and night crossed the troops and ambulances on transports to Grand Gulf, Miss.

May 8, we left Grand Gulf, without transportation, loaded all the ambulances with what ammunition they could carry, and marched 15 miles to Willow Springs.

May 9, we spent the forenoon in foraging, finding an abundance of beef-cattle, sheep, hogs, corn, molasses, &c., and three mills in the neighborhood, which we immediately put in operation, grinding corn for the troops. At 4 p.m. we marched to Rocky Springs, 8 miles, where we bivouacked until the morning of the 11th.

May 11, we marched 13 miles to the forks of the road where the Clinton road bears to the left. On that day we passed through the camp of the corps which had preceded us, and at night bivouacked with the First Division of this corps in the advance.

May 12, we marched 7 miles, crossing Fourteen-Mile Creek.

May 13, this division taking the advance, marched via Raymond to a plantation 1 mile west of Mississippi Springs, where we encountered the enemy's pickets. After a brisk firing for a few minutes between them and my advance guard, I ordered the leading brigade, General Mower commanding, to deploy on the right of the road, and the next, General Matthies commanding, on the left, holding the other, General Buckland's, in reserve. In this position we advanced about one-fourth of a mile, and, finding no enemy in force, bivouacked for the night, my advance guard occupying Mississippi Springs.

May 14, I filed the troops into the road at daylight, and, after marching about 1 mile, encountered a small party of the enemy, which were driven before us by our advance guard, skirmishing at intervals until we were within 2½ miles of Jackson, where we encountered a heavier force with artillery, which immediately opened on us. I ordered the Second Iowa Battery into a commanding position, with

General Mower's brigade to support it on the right of the road and Waterhouse's battery on the left, with General Matthies' brigade to support.

After a brisk cannonading for half an hour, the enemy's battery was silenced, when I ordered an immediate advance in line, General Buckland's brigade in reserve. We drove the enemy before us until the artillery from the works around Jackson opened a brisk fire upon us.

After reconnoitering the position for a short time, by direction of General Sherman, the Ninety-fifth Ohio Regiment was sent to reconnoiter to the right, and entered the enemy's works at a point where the railroad enters the town; and, after waiting for General Steele's advance to come up to the same point, they advanced to the rear of the guns that were playing on us and captured ten of them, together with all the gunners, about 150 in number. We then marched into the town without further opposition.

The loss of this division up to this time was 5 killed and 21 wounded. May 15, in accordance with directions of the major-general commanding the corps, General Mower's brigade was placed on duty as provost-guard, and General Mower commanding post. General Buckland's brigade was employed in destroying the railroad running west and General Matthies' brigade the one running north from that place.

May 16, we left Jackson at 12 m. for Vicksburg, marching to Bolton, 20 miles, the rear of my command arriving there at 2 a.m. next day.

May 17, we started at 4.30 a.m. and marched to Bridgeport, on Big Black River, 13 miles. <ar36_760>

May 18, we crossed Big Black River on the pontoon bridge, and arrived at night near the position now occupied by my command, in the rear of Vicksburg. In disposing the forces of this corps, my command was selected by the major-general commanding as the reserve division of the corps, and consequently did not participate in the attack made on the 19th instant.

May 20 and 21, I occupied the same position as at the present, with the exception of a reconnaissance made by General Matthies' brigade on the 19th in the direction of Chickasaw Bayou, for the purpose of opening communication with the Yazoo River. Finding no force of the enemy in that vicinity, the brigade returned on the morning of the 20th instant.

In the charge made on the morning of the 22d instant, my division took no part, but word having been received in the afternoon that the forces on the left were in the enemy's works, General Mower's brigade was ordered to charge the fortifications in our front, which it did in most gallant style, the Eleventh Regiment Missouri Volunteers leading. The ground being so uneven, and the fire of the enemy well concentrated and heavy, they were compelled to fall back without being able to make a lodgment in his works, although Colonel Weber and quite a number of his men reached the ditches, from which they found it impossible to drive the enemy. The brigade was withdrawn at night in good order.

The officers and men of the Eleventh Missouri and the Forty-seventh Illinois Regiments behaved with signal courage and gallantry, these two being the only regiments that were under the heaviest fire.

Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Mower led the charge in person, and displayed great coolness and bravery. Colonel Weber, of the Eleventh Missouri, also distinguished himself for the same qualities, leading the charging column. Lieutenant-Colonel Baker also behaved gallantly.

I wish particularly to call attention to the conduct of Sergt. John Watts, of Company A, Forty-seventh Illinois Regiment, who, when his captain and second lieutenant had deserted them, rallied the men as they hesitated under a terrific fire, and by waving his hat and cheering succeeded in moving them forward in gallant style, himself leading. I most respectfully recommend that the captain of the company, John T. Bowen, be dismissed, and Sergeant Watts commissioned to fill the place.

I tender my thanks to Brigadier-Generals Buckland, Mower, and Matthies for the zeal, efficiency, and military ability displayed by them throughout the entire march: also to my personal staff, Maj. J. D. McClure, chief of staff; Capt. J. B. Sample, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. N. T. Spoor, chief of artillery, and Lieut. C. J. Dickey, assistant commissary of musters and acting aide-de-camp, for zeal and efficiency on the march and during the engagements. I would also make most honorable mention of Capt. A. C. Waterhouse, Company E, First Illinois Artillery; Lieuts. J. R. and C. F. Reed, Second Iowa Battery, and the other officers and men of those two batteries, for coolness and bravery under fire.

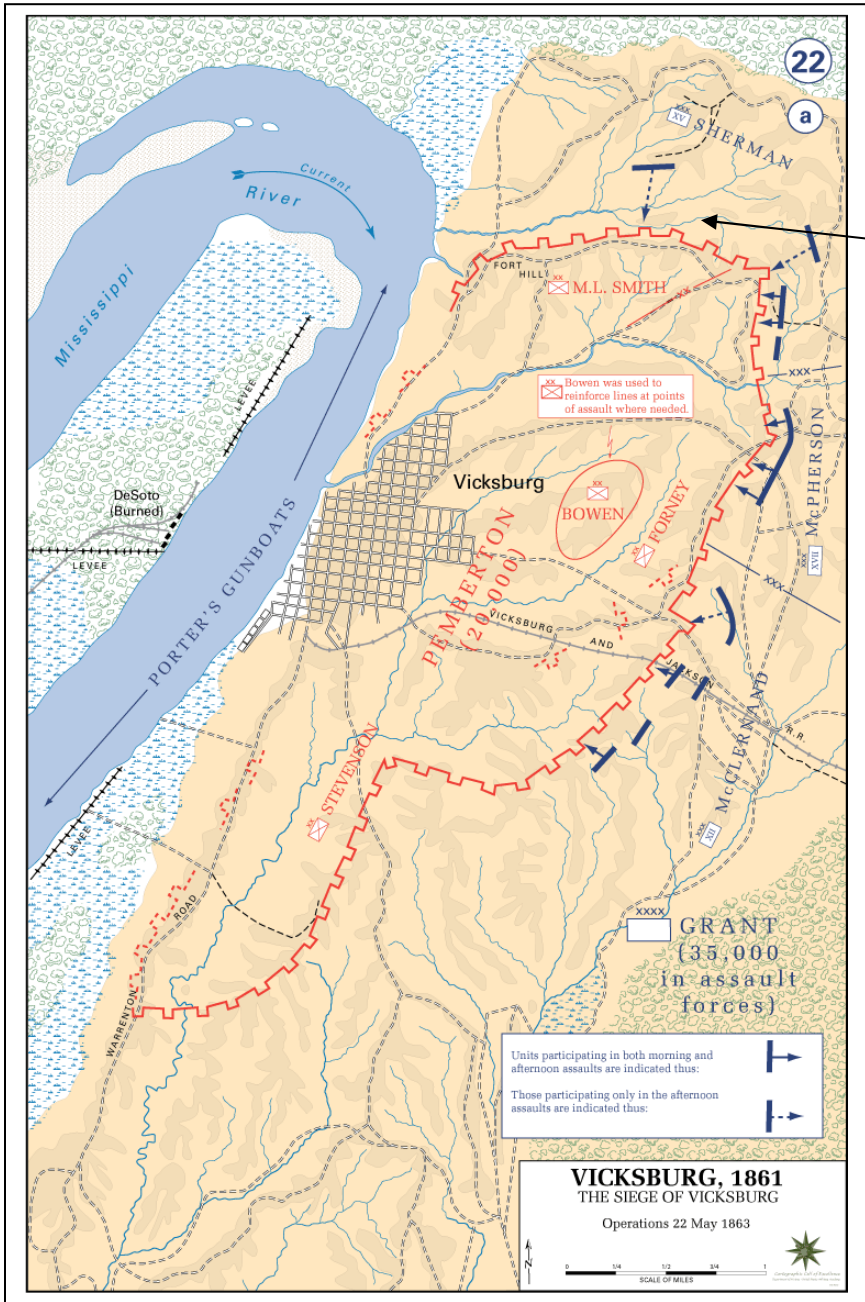
The killed, wounded, and missing of this command to this date, as per my official statement of casualties, are as follows: Killed, 27; wounded, 206, and missing, 43.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. R. M. SAWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifteenth Army Corps.

Lt. Menomen O'Donnell won the Medal of Honor for his actions in the charge on Vicksburg on May 22, 1863. His citation stated "Voluntarily joined the color guard in the assault on the enemy's works when he saw indications of wavering and caused the colors of his regiment to be planted on the parapet." He was wounded twice in the battle.



11th Eleventh Missouri Infantry Position