

19th Ohio Troop Movement – December 31, 1862 – RED
Fyffe’s Brigade - PURPLE

This is my best guess based on written descriptions. It may not correspond to the official park troop movement maps but I feel this is pretty accurate. We can drive in on the park maintenance road shown above and walk to the edge of the property to get some perspective. My best guess is that the “laydown” instance is somewhere around point 8 though it may be closer to park lands, but is most probably in the developed subdivision lands in gray.

This map is based on the following excerpts:

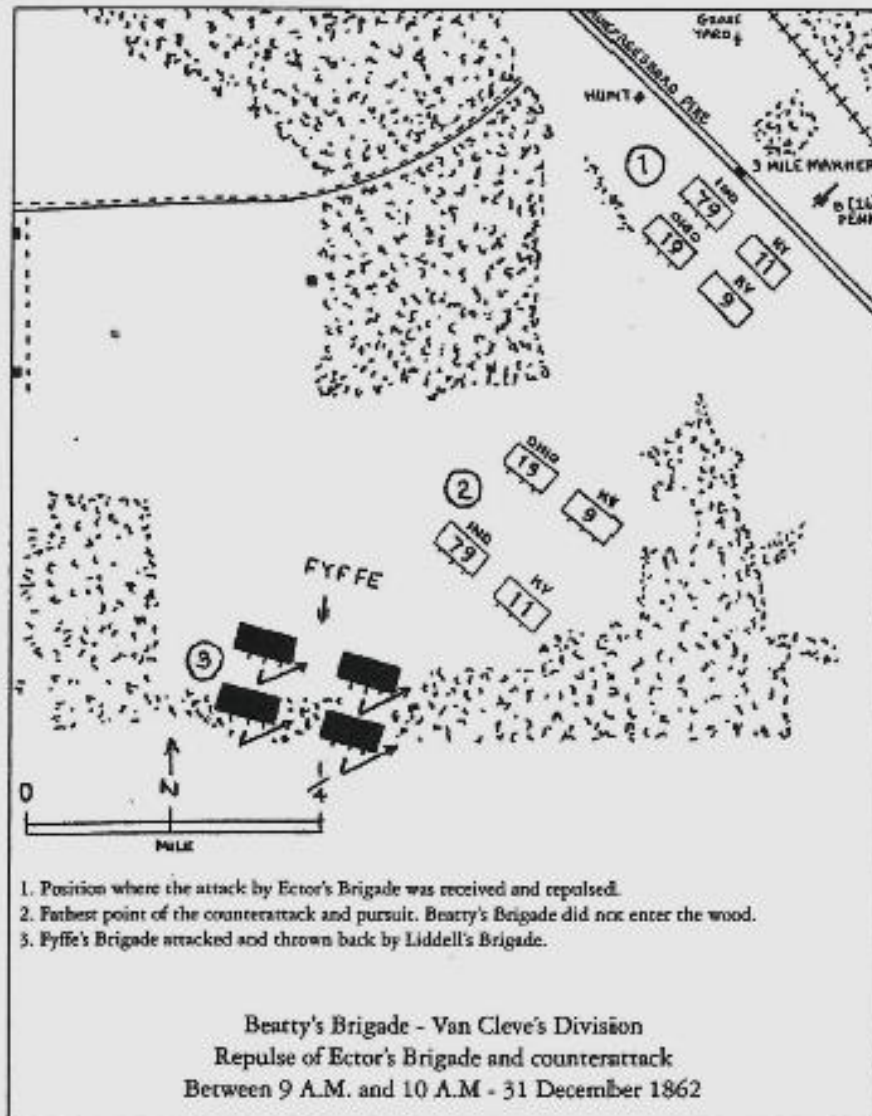
- 1 to 2 When General Van Cleve arrived with Beatty's brigade on the Army's right, General Rousseau rode up and asked if he would move his command to the right and help in checking the enemy
- 2 to 3 General Rousseau rode up to **Major Manderson of the 19th Ohio Infantry** and ordered him to move his regiment across to the south side of the pike and **form in the woods** skirting that side of the pike
- 3 to 4 The major had no more than complied with the general's order when **Colonel Beatty** ordered him to march back across the pike to his former position.

- 4 to 5 No sooner had **Manderson arrived back at his original position than Colonel Beatty ordered him to return to the position he had just left from in the wood across the pike**
- 5 to 6 The **brigade** was then ordered to advance a short distance south of the pike to a point indicated by General Rosecrans, who had arrived upon the scene
- 6 to 7 Major General Rousseau had placed himself in the rear of the **right of the 19th Ohio Infantry** where he had encouraged the men by his presence and cheered them with his words. Upon seeing the enemy falling back, the general ordered a charge. **Led by their officers and with bayonets fixed, the 19th Ohio Infantry** and 9th Kentucky Infantry promptly responded and surged forward in splendid style. The Rebels had been driven about a quarter of mile when **the ammunition supply of the 19th Ohio Infantry and the 9th Kentucky Infantry began to run low. Colonel Beatty** at that juncture ordered the 11th Kentucky Infantry and 79th Indiana Infantry to move up from the second line then about 100 yards to the rear and relieve the two regiments on the front line. Keeping up a constant fire and a rapid advance, the 11th Kentucky Infantry and 79th Indiana Infantry pushed south for about 500 yards over rough but mostly open ground after the Rebels who were retreating toward a large wood that extended entirely across the front. Colonel Beatty halted his command short of the woods into which the Rebels had retreated. The second line, with the 9th Kentucky Infantry on the left and the **19th Ohio Infantry** on the right, was separated from the front line by a narrow cedar thicket.
- 7 to 8 It was but a few minutes after Colonel Beatty had halted his advance that Fyffe's brigade on the right gave way and fell back in confusion, leaving Beatty's right flank exposed. . **Major Manderson's 19th Ohio Infantry on the right of the second line, still separated from the front line by a cedar thicket, came under a heavy flanking fire.** With strong reinforced columns of the enemy again appearing in front and his right exposed to a flanking movement, **Colonel Beatty gave the order for the brigade** to fall back. **Major Manderson's 19th Ohio Infantry** on the right of the second line never received the order to withdraw. Compelled to fall back about 100 yards and still with no orders from Colonel Beatty, **Major Manderson** made the decision to take matters into his own hands. While under a hail of fire from the rebel infantry, he rode along the line ordering his officers to hold the command in place prone on the ground until they heard the bugle call. the regiment quickly reformed its line in a good position facing in a west to southwesterly direction and from which it opened fire on the enemy's lines advancing across the open field in front.
- 8 to 9 From this new position, **Manderson's** troops placed such an accurate fire on the enemy that the regiment not only held its ground but also drove the enemy from the open field in front. Finding his troops almost entirely out of ammunition and taking losses from the fire of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery that was supporting him from a position to the left and rear, **Major Manderson moved his regiment** by the right flank toward the pike and into the cedar brake that lay along the south side of it. **The 19th Ohio Infantry** and 79th Indiana Infantry remained in the cedar brake with Fyffe's brigade until about 4 p.m. when they were relieved by Colonel Moses B. Walker's brigade from Thomas' Center that took up position in their front. **The two regiments** stayed where they were and went into bivouac.
- 9 to 10 At midnight all of the regiments were ordered to report to Colonel Beatty on the north side of the railroad and upon arriving there went into camp. There the brigade drew ammunition and replenished their cartridge boxes, after which they lay down and made themselves as comfortable as the wet ground and no blankets would allow.



Today's landscape From Google Earth

FIRST DAY OF BATTLE - 31 DECEMBER 1862
 CRITTENDEN'S LEFT WING - VAN CLEVE'S THIRD DIVISION



A Lanny Smith Book Map

This is his map for your reference which doesn't quite correspond the written descriptions.