
No. 60.

Report of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, U. S. Army, commanding Left Wing (Army of Georgia) of operations December 21, 1864-March 23, 1865.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, Goldsborough, N. C., April 9, 1865.

General H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I send to-day the report of General Slocum, commanding Left Wing, and his two corps commanders, Davis and Williams, with full maps and sub-reports. I must be off and cannot do justice to these papers and commend them to your special notice, that justice may be done the junior officers of my whole army, who, as a class, are the best young men I have ever known.

Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan, commanding a division in the Fourteenth Corps, is earnestly recommended for promotion by brevet as

major-general, to date February 1, 1865, the real commencement of our march through South Carolina, but more especially for his gallantry on the 19th of March at Bentonville.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, ARMY OF GEORGIA,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 30, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor of submitting the following report of the operations of the Left Wing of the army from our arrival at Savannah to the present date:

The Second Division of the Twentieth Corps entered Savannah on the morning of December 21, and was encamped in the city doing garrison duty from that date until January 19, when it was relieved by Grover's division of the Nineteenth Corps; General Geary, the division commander, performing the duties of military governor of the city. The duties devolving upon General Geary and his command, during our occupancy of Savannah, were important and of a delicate nature, and were discharged in a most creditable manner. Private property was protected and good order preserved throughout the city. General Geary discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the military and civil authorities, and won the confidence and esteem of all who had business connections with him. The Fourteenth Corps and the First and Third Divisions of the Twentieth Corps were encamped north of the city. On the last of December a pontoon bridge was constructed, under charge of Colonel Buell, across the Savannah River, and on the 1st day of January Ward's division moved over to the Carolina side, encamping about six miles from the river, on the Union Causeway.

On the 17th of January Jackson's division crossed the river and, together with Ward's, moved forward to Hardeeville. It was intended the Twentieth Corps should march to Robertsville as soon as the Right Wing commenced the march from Pocotaligo, while the Fourteenth Corps, moving up on the Georgia side of the river, should cross at Sister's Ferry and effect a junction with the Twentieth near Robertsville. An extraordinary freshet occurred before Geary's division could be moved over, which swept away a large portion of the Union Causeway from Savannah to Hardeeville and overflowed all the lowlands bordering the river. It soon became impossible to communicate with the troops on the Carolina side except by boats. On the 19th Jackson's division moved to Purysburg, from which point both his division and that of General Ward drew their supplies. On the 20th of January the Fourteenth Corps commenced its march for Sister's Ferry, but its progress was slow and difficult. It was followed by Geary's division of the Twentieth Corps and Corse's of the Fifteenth, which had also been prevented by the high water from crossing at Savannah. On the 29th of January the Fourteenth Corps, Geary's division of the Twentieth Corps, Corse's division of the Fifteenth Corps, and Kilpatrick's cavalry were encamped at Sister's Ferry, on the Georgia side of the Savannah River. On the same day the First and Third Divisions of the Twentieth Corps moved to Robertsville, three miles from Sister's Ferry, on the Carolina side of the river. On the morning of the 29th I crossed to the Carolina side and endeavored to open communication with General Williams, commanding the Twentieth Corps, who had accompanied

the First and Third Divisions of his corps, but did not succeed in doing so until the following day. Nearly all the country bordering the river was overflowed by water from one to ten feet in depth. After landing on the side on which Williams' troops were encamped I was obliged to use a row-boat in opening communication with him, yet I had not only to open communication with him but to place at the point he occupied at least 20,000 troops, with an immense train of wagons, numbering at least 1,000. A pontoon bridge was constructed on the 29th, and five days were spent in removing obstructions placed in the road by the enemy, and in building bridges, trestle-work, and corduroy. In addition to the obstacles presented by the flood and fallen timber (most of which was under water) we found torpedoes buried in the road, many of which exploded, killing and wounding several soldiers.

On the evening of February 3 the road was finished so that we could pass from the bridge to the high ground three miles distant, and Kilpatrick's cavalry at once commenced crossing. The troops and trains were kept moving constantly during the night, as well as the day, but the condition of the road was such that the rear of the command was not on the Carolina side until the evening of February 5. Geary's and Corse's divisions followed the cavalry with orders to load their wagons at the depots, which had been established above the ferry, and proceed at once to join their respective corps. Williams had been ordered on the 2d of February to proceed with the two divisions of his command from Robertsville to Graham's Station on the South Carolina Railroad and report in person to General Sherman. He moved by way of Lawtonville and Duck Branch Post-Office, reaching Graham's Station at 12, noon, on the 7th instant. He met with some opposition from the enemy, particularly near Lawtonville, where barricades had been constructed and the roads blockaded. He soon forced the enemy to retire. His loss was fourteen killed and wounded. I accompanied General Geary on his march from Savannah River to Blackville, at which point he rejoined his corps. General Davis, commanding the Fourteenth Corps, was directed, as soon as his wagons were loaded, to move by way of Barnwell to a point on the South Carolina Railroad near Williston Station. He was delayed on account of a deficiency of subsistence stores, being compelled to send to Savannah for a quantity and keep one division awaiting the return of the boat. His entire command reached the South Carolina Railroad at the point ordered on the 12th of February. The railroad was thoroughly and effectually destroyed from Johnson's Station to Williston by the Fourteenth Corps, and from Williston to Graham's Station by the Twentieth Corps. On the 11th of February Geary's and Jackson's divisions crossed the South Edisto at Duncan's Bridge, and encamped on the north side. Ward rebuilt Guignard's Bridge, crossed at that point and rejoined the corps on the north side. On the 12th the Twentieth Corps reached the North Edisto. The enemy had destroyed the bridge and taken position on the north side with two pieces of artillery. He was soon driven away with a loss to us of 3 killed and 10 wounded. The bridge was rebuilt during the night by the First Michigau Engineers, Colonel Yates commanding, and on the following morning the march was resumed toward Lexington.

The Fourteenth Corps crossed the South Edisto on the 13th of February, at Guignard's Bridge, and the North Edisto on the following day at Horsey's Bridge. On the evening of the 15th of February both corps were concentrated within two miles of Lexington. On the morning of the 16th both corps moved toward Columbia, the Fourteenth by way of the Lexington road, and the Twentieth on a road to the right

of the one taken by the Fourteenth Corps. When the heads of the two columns were within three miles of Columbia I received orders from General Sherman to cross the Saluda River, at Mount Zion Church, and push on to Winnsborough, crossing the Broad River at some point below Alston. I at once ordered the Twentieth Corps into camp and moved the Fourteenth to Mount Zion Church, where a bridge was constructed and one division of the Fourteenth Corps crossed during the night. The other two divisions followed on the morning of the 17th, and moved forward to the Broad River near the Wateree Creek. The cavalry followed the Fourteenth Corps and moved to our left, the Twentieth Corps crossing immediately after the cavalry. A pontoon bridge was constructed across the Broad River, near the mouth of Wateree Creek, at a place known as Freshly's Mills. My entire command was across the Broad River before 2 p. m. on the 20th of February, and on the following morning both corps moved forward to Winnsborough, which was occupied without opposition. Before our columns reached the town several buildings had been burned, but by the exertions of our soldiers, assisted by the citizens, the fire was prevented from spreading. The Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad was destroyed from Winnsborough to White Oak by the Twentieth Army Corps, and from White Oak to Cornwall by the Fourteenth Army Corps. On the 22d Ward's division, of the Twentieth Corps, was moved rapidly forward to the Catawba River at a point known as Rocky Mount Ferry. A pontoon bridge was at once constructed at this point, and on the 23d the Twentieth Corps commenced crossing. The river-banks on both sides were very precipitous. Unfortunately soon after our arrival at the river a heavy fall of rain made the crossing still more difficult and endangered our bridge.

The Twentieth Corps, together with all the cavalry and one division of the Fourteenth Corps, succeeded in crossing under great difficulties, when our bridge was swept away by flood wood brought down by the freshet. The Twentieth Corps, from the 23d to the 26th, only succeeded in reaching Hanging Rock, a point sixteen miles distant from the river, having been compelled to corduroy the road nearly the whole distance. I accompanied this corps on its march, and at this point first learned of the destruction of our bridge. The Twentieth Corps was ordered to remain in its camp at Hanging Rock on the 27th, and I returned to the Catawba to expedite, if possible, the crossing of the Fourteenth Corps. On my arrival here I found that General Davis and his officers were fully impressed with the importance of effecting a crossing with the least possible delay, and were laboring incessantly to accomplish it. On my arrival it was impossible to communicate with the troops on the opposite bank. A pontoon-boat, manned by the best oarsmen of the train, in attempting to cross was swept far below the point at which the bridge was to be constructed, and the men narrowly escaped drowning. Fortunately the water commenced falling, and during the night of the 27th the bridge was again in position and the troops and trains at once moved across. General Davis was ordered to move direct to Sneedsborough by way of McManus' Bridge and Mount Croghan, and if possible to reach that point simultaneously with the Twentieth Corps, which had been ordered to move to the same point by way of Chesterfield.

Every possible effort was made to accomplish this result. General Davis marched his command from daylight until late at night each day, and reached the point designated on the 4th of March. The Twentieth Corps crossed Big Lynch's Creek at Miller's Bridge and

advanced toward Chesterfield. On approaching the town a few of the enemy's cavalry were met and driven rapidly through the town and over Thompson's Creek. On the 4th of March the corps reached a point near Sneysborough. A bridge was constructed over the Great Pedee at a point three miles below Sneysborough, and the Fourteenth Corps crossed at that point. In order to gain time the Twentieth Corps was sent to Cheraw to cross at that point, with instructions to move at once to McFarland's Bridge over Lumber River. The Fourteenth Corps moved to Love's or Blue's Bridge, a few miles above. McFarland's Bridge was destroyed two or three days before General Williams reached the river, but General Davis found Blue's Bridge but slightly injured, and crossed one division over it on the evening of the 8th of March. On the following day the Fourteenth Corps moved on the plank road to a point about sixteen miles from Fayetteville. On the 10th this corps moved to the Nine-Mile Post and was massed near that point, one brigade of Baird's division being thrown well in advance on the road toward Fayetteville. On the 11th, at 10.30 a. m., Baird's division, after some slight skirmishing with the enemy, entered Fayetteville, the other two divisions and the entire Twentieth Corps encamping near the town. General Baird was directed to take command of the city and garrison it with his command. He was instructed to destroy all public and private property useful to the enemy, but to protect all other private property. The duties imposed upon him were all performed in a satisfactory manner. He destroyed under these orders 2 foundries, 4 factories, and considerable railroad property.

On the 13th and 14th of March both corps crossed the Cape Fear River, encamping on the road leading toward Averagesborough. On leaving Fayetteville I was informed that Goldsborough was our next objective point, and was instructed by the commanding general to move with a strong column, unencumbered by wagons, on a road by way of Averagesborough and Bentonville, sending my wagons by a road to the right of the one taken by my light column. I accordingly ordered two divisions of each corps to move, with only such wagons as were absolutely necessary, on the road to Averagesborough, while the remaining division of each corps with the trains was sent on the direct road to Cox's Bridge. On the night of the 15th the four divisions, Jackson's and Ward's, of the Twentieth Corps, and Morgan's and Carlin's, of the Fourteenth, encamped near Taylor's Hole Creek. Hawley's brigade, of Jackson's division, was sent forward late in the evening to support the cavalry. On the 16th the enemy was discovered intrenched about one mile and a half from the point at which the road to Bentonville branches off from the Smithfield and Raleigh road. Hawley's brigade commenced skirmishing with them at an early hour. The roads were almost impassable, and it was nearly 10 o'clock before other troops could reach the field. As soon as Ward's division came up it was thrown to the left of the road, its right connecting with Hawley's left. As the two remaining brigades of Jackson's division came up they relieved the cavalry, which moved to the right of our line. Selfridge met the enemy as he moved into position and drove him back into his line of works. As soon as the troops were posted (the artillery occupying a position commanding a good view of the enemy's line) I ordered Case's brigade, which was on the left of our line, to advance and, if possible, turn the enemy's line. This he accomplished in a very handsome manner, and as soon as he was discovered to have accomplished his purpose, and the enemy commenced moving, our artillery did fine execution. The enemy was speedily driven back about one mile to a

third line of works, making a brief stand at his second line. He was closely pursued into the works on this new line, but so much delay had been caused by the bad state of the roads that I could not get the troops into position for another attack until it was too late to make the attempt. During the following night the enemy retreated, taking the road through Avera'sborough.

In this action we captured 3 pieces of artillery, 1 caisson, and several ambulances; also 175 prisoners. We buried on the field 128 of their dead. The loss in the two corps was 564 killed and wounded.*

All of our troops behaved extremely well. The cavalry under General Kilpatrick exhibited great gallantry, and, although the ground was unfavorable for the movement of cavalry, it did most excellent service.

On the 17th of March the Fourteenth Corps crossed Black River and encamped near Mingo Creek. The Twentieth Corps encamped near Black River. On the night of the 18th the Fourteenth Corps encamped near Mill Creek, and the Twentieth Corps about five miles in rear of the Fourteenth. On the 19th the march was resumed at 7 a. m., the Fourteenth Corps still in advance. Our advance was stubbornly resisted from the commencement of the march, but one of our cavalry officers came to me while our advance was skirmishing with the enemy and informed me that he had escaped from the enemy only two days before, and that when he left Smithfield he knew the main army under General Johnston to be at or near Raleigh. This statement was confirmed by deserters. I believed the only force in my front to consist of cavalry with a few pieces of artillery, and sent word to this effect to General Sherman. Under this impression I pressed forward rapidly. On reaching the point at which the road from Smithfield runs into the Goldsborough road, on which we were marching, I found the enemy intrenched. Carlin's division was at once deployed, Buell's brigade being sent some distance to the left of the road for the purpose of developing the enemy's line. Morgan's division was thrown on the right of Carlin, with two brigades in line and one in reserve. Both Carlin and Morgan were ordered to press the enemy closely and force him to develop his position and strength.

I soon became convinced that I had to deal with something more formidable than a division of cavalry. While still in doubt, however, as to the strength of the enemy, a deserter was brought to me who stated that he was formerly a Union soldier, had been taken prisoner, and while sick had been induced to enlist in the rebel service. He informed me that General Johnston had, by forced marches, concentrated his army in my front; that it was understood among the rebel soldiers that this force amounted to 40,000 men; that they were told that they were to crush one corps of Sherman's army. He stated that General Johnston had ridden along his line that morning and been loudly cheered by his old Tennessee army. While he was giving me these interesting particulars a member of my staff approached and recognized in this deserter an old acquaintance. They had entered the service in 1861 as private soldiers in the same company. The statements of this man and the developments made by Morgan and Carlin placed me on my guard. I at once concluded to take a defensive position and communicate with the commanding general. Robinson's brigade, of the Twentieth Corps, had already reached the field and been

* But see revised table, p. 66.

ordered to support a battery in rear of Buell's position. I had given orders to General Williams to move with the balance of his corps to the right of Morgan with a view of turning the left of the enemy's position. This order was at once countermanded, and Williams was directed to send all of his wagons to the right on the road taken by the Fifteenth Corps, and bring forward with the least possible delay every regiment of his command. All foragers were dismounted and placed in the ranks. Williams was ordered to take position on Morgan's left resting his left flank on a ravine. Not more than one-half of his command was in position, however, when the enemy left his works in strong columns and attacked Buell, driving both him and a portion of Robinson's brigade back, and capturing three pieces of artillery. Before he had reached the line I had designated, however, General Williams had succeeded in getting a sufficient force in position to check his advance. In the meantime Davis had ordered Morgan to refuse the left of his line, and had thrown the reserve brigade of Morgan's division into line of battle on the left of the two brigades of Morgan's division already in line. The connection between Morgan's left and the right of Williams' line not being complete I ordered Cogswell's brigade, of the Third Division, Twentieth Corps, which was in reserve, to report to General Davis, to enable him to complete the connection between the two corps. This brigade was at once moved forward and filled the gap, giving us a continuous line. The enemy was repulsed at all points along our line, but continued his assaults until a late hour in the evening.

The fighting was most severe in Morgan's front, and too much credit cannot be awarded General Morgan and his command for their conduct upon this occasion. Our artillery was well posted and did excellent execution on the assaulting columns of the enemy. Buell's brigade and the three regiments of Robinson's, which were at first driven back, were readily reformed and placed in line, where they did good service. Soon after dark the enemy retired to his works, leaving in our hands a large number of killed and wounded. General Kilpatrick reported to me while I was placing my troops in position, and was directed to mass his cavalry on my left and rear, which was done at once, and the cavalry occupied this position until the retreat of the enemy. On the following morning Generals Baird and Geary, each with two brigades of their respective divisions, and General Hazen, of the Fifteenth Corps, with his entire division, arrived on the field. Hazen was moved to the right of Morgan. Baird was moved out in front of our works beyond the advance position held by us on the preceding day. Orders were given to Hazen, Morgan, and Baird to press the enemy closely, which was done, Morgan gaining possession of a portion of his line on our right. On the morning of the 21st the Right Wing came up and connected with Hazen. The enemy during this day was forced into his works along the entire line and closely pressed, particularly on his extreme left. During the following night he retreated across Mill Creek, burning the bridge in his rear.

The conduct of our troops on this occasion was most gratifying to me. General Davis and General Williams handled their commands with great skill. After our line was formed the troops, without exception, met the enemy with coolness and bravery. No ground was lost after the first attack, and all that had been lost in this attack was speedily regained.

On the 22d both corps moved to Cox's Bridge, and on the following morning crossed the Neuse at that point and moved into Goldsborough.

My loss during the entire campaign was as follows: Killed, 242; wounded, 1,308; missing, 802; total, 2,352.

For detailed statements as to our losses I respectfully refer to the reports of Brevet Major-General Davis, commanding the Fourteenth Corps, and Brevet Major-General Williams, commanding Twentieth Corps, herewith inclosed. These reports also contain interesting statistics as to the amount of supplies drawn from the country and the amount of property useful to the enemy destroyed by their respective commands.

During this campaign my command has marched about 500 miles, subsisting mainly upon the country and traversing a region which the enemy regarded inaccessible to us, on account of the natural obstacles presented to the march of a large army. These obstacles were but little overrated by them, but by the indomitable perseverance and energy of our troops all were overcome.

I have not attempted in this report to enter into such details as to the labors and privations endured by the troops as justice to them really demands, but the brief period allowed me for this work must be my excuse.

I have witnessed on the campaign scenes which have given me a more exalted opinion than I ever before entertained of the earnest patriotism which actuates the soldiers of this army. I have repeatedly seen soldiers of my command, who were making parched corn supply the place of bread, and who were nearly destitute of shoes or a change of clothing, go cheerfully to their labor in the swamps of South Carolina, working hour after hour in mud and water to bring forward our immense trains, and yet during all these privations and hardships I have never heard from an officer or soldier one word of complaint.

To the members of my staff—Maj. Robert P. Dechert, acting assistant adjutant-general; Maj. E. W. Guindon, Capt. William W. Moseley, and Capt. William G. Tracy, aides-de-camp; Capt. P. M. Thorne, acting chief of ordnance, and Lieutenants Howgate and Foraker, of the Signal Corps—I am greatly indebted. All have discharged their duties to my entire satisfaction.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. L. M. DAYTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of the Mississippi.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Goldsborough, N. C., April 8, 1865.

This concise, accurate, and most interesting report of General Slocum, with the very full and complete reports of his subordinate commanders, Generals Davis and Williams, make a perfect history of the operations of the Left Wing, and I take pleasure in commending them to the favorable notice of the War Department.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

* For maps accompanying this report see Plate LXXIX, maps 4 and 5, and Plate LXXX, of the Atlas.

No. 61.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph Moore, Fifty-eighth Indiana Infantry, commanding Pontoon Train, of operations January 20-March 25.

HEADQUARTERS PONTOON TRAIN, LEFT WING,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 27, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the amount of pontoon bridging and other work done by my command during the late campaign from Savannah, Ga., to this point:

My command consisted of the Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, as pontoniers, with an aggregate strength of 650 men, including teamsters and all other men detailed from their respective companies, leaving an average of 500 men for duty during the campaign. I also had in charge a train of eighty-five wagons, and hauled of pontoon bridge, boat, and canvas 1,000 feet, and of other material 860 feet.

January 20, in accordance with orders I marched out of Savannah, Ga., on the Springfield road and reported to Major-General Davis. It rained incessantly all day and the roads became very bad. Marched eight miles and camped, when I received orders from General Davis that the march was postponed in consequence of the rain.

January 25, resumed the march and had nothing of importance to transact except corduroying some swamps, until the night of the 27th, we built a low wooden bridge 450 feet across a swampy creek, two miles northeast of Springfield, on the Sister's Ferry road.

January 28, arrived at Sister's Ferry, and during the night of the 29th laid a bridge across the Savannah River. On the South Carolina shore the road runs immediately up the river, and on this road, over deep sluices and water too deep to ford, we threw 250 feet of pontoon bridge, and also built 750 feet of wooden bridges. This road, for a distance of two miles and a half, was over very low, wet bottom till you reached the upland, and at the time of our arrival at the river the country from the ferry to the mainland was entirely overflowed, ranging in depth from one to six feet. This road was full of heavy timber which had been fallen by the enemy, and in consequence of high water it became a very laborious and tedious job for the men to make much progress. Besides obstacles just enumerated in impeding the clearing of the road, working parties were greatly annoyed by torpedoes secreted under the fallen timber, one of which being exploded wounded two men severely, after which fifty others were carefully dislocated without further damage. In clearing this road I had heavy details from the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps.

The road was completed on the 3d day of February, and troops were crossing soon afterward same day. This road could have been completed sooner, only on account of high water. February 6 we took up the bridge and on the 7th moved on the Brighton road, and nothing of importance was done till we reached the Saluda River, on the 16th, some seven miles above Columbia, and during the night threw a bridge across, spanning 400 feet. February 17, at 1 a. m. I received orders and sent two companies with 200 feet of bridge to the Army of the Tennessee, near Columbia, to splice bridges in order to span Broad River at that point. At 7 a. m. I started Major Downey, with all the bridging not then in use, with the Fourteenth Army Corps, to bridge Broad River at a place some sixteen miles above. The major reached the river at 11 p. m. and commenced the bridge, but as he only had twenty-one boats, and it required thirty-one to span the

stream, he could not finish until another portion of the train arrived. February 18 we took up the bridge at the Saluda River and marched to Broad River, arriving at the latter about 2 a. m. on the morning of the 19th, after passing over some very bad road through a very swampy country. We finished the bridge partially constructed by Major Downey. The river had a width of 640 feet, and by the time the bridge was completed the pontoon sent to the Army of the Tennessee reported. February 20, took up the bridge at 10 p. m. and marched all night; reached camp of the Twentieth Army Corps at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 21st; halted two hours and fed, and then resumed our march on the Winnsborough road.

February 22, marched on the road to Rocky Mount, reaching Catawba River at 5 p. m., and threw a bridge across during the night of 660 feet. This bridge was laid just below the rapids, and at that time the river was low and the current not very rapid; but on the night of the 23d it commenced raining rapidly. On the 23d and 24th the Twentieth Army Corps and cavalry crossed. The hill on the opposite bank being very steep, and becoming almost impassable from increasing rain, the trains progressed slowly in crossing. February 25, river still rising and the current becoming so rapid that I had to place heavy timbers on the lower end of the boats to prevent them from sinking or filling with water. During the 25th about two-thirds of the train of the Tenth Army Corps crossed and stopped at dark on account of the hill on the opposite bank. It commenced raining at 7 p. m., and I accordingly sent word to the quartermaster in charge of the remainder of the train that had not crossed that he had better cross it immediately; and consequently the teams were soon ready at the bridge, but made slow speed. At 12 p. m. the same night some 400 feet, midway the span, broke loose and washed violently away. February 26 we took out the remainder of the pontoons and made hasty preparations to span the river some 500 yards below, and at that time received orders from General Davis to suspend operations until further orders. February 27, to-day we laid our second bridge, 680 feet in length. Here the current was not so rapid, and by 11 p. m. we completed the bridge when the troops commenced crossing. February 28, the army all being crossed we took up the bridge at night.

March 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, we marched from the Catawba to the Great Pedee River, reaching the latter at Haile's Ferry 11 p. m. During the bridging of this river General Buell took command, I, myself, being so afflicted with the rheumatism that I could not render much assistance. The bridge was commenced at 1 p. m., the river being 920 feet in width, and, as we only had in train some 820 feet of boat and 460 of balk and chess, we were necessarily compelled to procure a greater portion of the material. The men worked all night, but on account of the rapidity of the stream and considerable difficulty in getting anchors to hold we progressed slowly, and the bridge was finished at 3 p. m. March 7, army finished crossing and General Buell being ordered forward with the advance the bridge was taken up at night. March 8, I moved out with General Morgan's division; marched some twenty miles and camped at 10 p. m. March 9, in obedience to orders I reported with my command to Major-General Williams, Twentieth Army Corps, on the road near McFarland's Bridge, and on the night of the 10th threw a bridge of 320 feet over backwater and Rockfish Creek. March 11, I left Captain Smith with two companies to take up the bridge when the troops and all the trains crossed, and I marched with the remainder of the command at 6 a. m., and reached camp within two miles and a half of Fayetteville on the Cape Fear River at 9 p. m.

and camped. Immediately received orders from General Williams to report at headquarters Left Wing at daylight. March 12, in compliance with orders I moved my command through Fayetteville and went into camp near the river, there to await orders preparatory to laying the bridge. At 12 m. I received orders from the chief engineer, Captain Ludlow, to commence laying the bridge just below the one destroyed by the enemy. This bridge was completed by 2 p. m. the same day, making a span of 400 feet. March 13, we lay in camp and on the 14th I moved with all my train not in use, leaving Captain McDonald and three companies to take up the bridge as soon as the troops and train were all crossed. The roads were in a terribly bad condition, in consequence of which we did not reach camp until 6 o'clock on the morning of the 15th. March 16, marched some ten miles in connection with the trains of the Twentieth Army Corps, General Geary in charge, and camped for the night.

March 17, we lay in camp, and during the day were joined by that portion of the train left at Cape Fear River. March 18, marched five miles and went into camp, and on the 19th marched nine miles. March 20, to-day my train with the trains of the Twentieth Army Corps were closely parked, and in connection with other troops threw up a line of rifle-works almost the entire distance around the train. At 6 p. m. we pulled out and went five miles. March 21, marched at 6 a. m. on the road to Goldsborough and at 12 m. received orders to report to Major-General Terry, at Cox's Bridge, on the Neuse River, some nine miles above Goldsborough. I marched through the trains of the Twentieth Army Corps and reached Cox's Bridge at 7 p. m., and immediately commenced laying a bridge and completed it at 11 p. m.—260 feet in length. March 22, we laid a second bridge, 240 feet in length, and on the 23d the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps crossed. I received orders to take up the bridge when General Terry's troops were crossed and move down on the south side to Goldsborough. The bridge was taken up on the night of the 24th and I moved on the 25th to my present camp. When I started on the campaign my train was made up of very poor mules that were drawn from convalescent droves at Atlanta, Ga., November last. I have received quite a number of good mules from the two corps, so that my train is in a better condition than when I left Savannah.

Recapitulation of pontoon bridging done during the campaign: Pontoon bridge, in length, 5,490 feet; wooden bridge built, in length, 1,200 feet.

The principal part of this bridging was done after night and over streams that were very rapid and difficult to bridge. Besides this work, I had during the entire campaign from three to five companies employed as pioneers in corduroying and repairing the roads which were over almost one continual swamp.

My losses during the campaign were: Died of disease, 1; crippled by accident, 1; captured and missing, 21; total, 23.

I cannot but speak in terms of highest praise of both officers and men of my command; always performing their work with a willingness and cheerfulness, though often after night and after long and fatiguing marches.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH MOORE,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Pontoon Train.

Maj. ROBERT P. DECHERT,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Left Wing.

No. 62.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, commanding Fourteenth Army Corps, of operations January 20-March 23.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fourteenth Army Corps during the recent campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas:

In compliance with instructions from the general-in-chief and the commander of the Left Wing during our encampment at Savannah, Ga., the corps was placed in as complete state of readiness for the contemplated expedition as the length of time and state of supplies would permit. In accordance with the plan of the campaign and instructions received the Fourteenth Corps commenced its march on the Georgia side of the Savannah River for Sister's Ferry on the morning of the 20th of January. The excessive rainy season which so much impeded our progress during the succeeding ten days set in as the troops left their camps, and by night the roads through the swamps had become impassable to trains so heavily loaded, until they were corduroyed in many places for miles. Under these circumstances our movements were necessarily slow and fatiguing, especially to the animals. Nevertheless, the corps arrived and went into camp at Sister's Ferry, our first objective point, on the 28th, in advance of the Twentieth Corps, which was moving up the Savannah River on the South Carolina shore. The gun-boat Pontiac, commanded by Captain Luce, U. S. Navy, which had been ordered to co-operate with the column moving up this river, was lying at the ferry, and I immediately repaired on board and got under way for the purpose of making a reconnaissance up the river in search of a suitable place to locate our bridges. The unusual high water in the river had submerged the low and swampy banks, peculiar to this river, several feet under water. No two points of land above water and opposite to each other could be found for many miles along the river where a bridge could be constructed without one end of it terminating in a dense cypress swamp completely overflowed by the river. During the night the major-general commanding the wing arrived, and the next morning, after a personal examination of the crossing, concluded to establish the bridge at the old ferry as the most practicable point that could be found, and gave instructions accordingly. The laying of the bridge was soon completed, but the immense amount of labor to be done in clearing out the old road of drift wood and fallen timber was a heavy task. The frequent explosion of torpedoes, concealed under the water and drift, subjected the working parties to considerable danger, and several men were killed and wounded by these infernal machines. South Carolina has since paid the penalty of a resort to this low and mean spirit of warfare.

During the intervening days between the 29th of January and 4th of February, at which time my corps, following Kilpatrick's cavalry and the supply trains of the Fifteenth and Twentieth Corps, escorted by Corse's and Geary's divisions, respectively, began crossing. We were busily engaged in making roads, depots, and unloading transports, &c. By night of February 5 the entire corps, except a rear guard protecting the pontoon bridge and transports, had completed the crossing and had gone into camp on the high grounds, two miles above the landing, on the South Carolina shore. The 6th, Carlin's and Baird's divisions,

having gotten sufficient supplies to fill their trains, moved in the direction of Brighton via Robertsville; but, owing to failure in arrival of supplies from Savannah, Morgan was vexatiously delayed from moving until the 8th, at which time, in accordance with instructions, the depot at Sister's Ferry was broken up and all transports, under cover of the gun-boat Pontiac, were ordered to start for Savannah. The heavy rains falling during the 7th had again rendered the intervening swamp between the river and Robertsville almost impassable, notwithstanding the great amount of labor bestowed upon the road by the troops of the Twentieth Corps. On the morning of the 8th the trains of the corps were filled with all the supplies that could be obtained without further delay, and the march upon Barnwell, our second objective point, was resumed in the following order: Baird moved from Brighton on the main Augusta road, running immediately up the river-bank, followed by Morgan, who started from the ferry. Carlin, laying over at Lawtonville until the morning of the 9th, moved with his own and Baird's division train from that point by the most practicable road to Barnwell, in the vicinity of which the whole corps was concentrated on the evening of the 10th, Baird's division occupying the town. February 11 and 12, in compliance with instructions, the corps moved from its camp around Barnwell, upon the Charleston railroad, in the following order: Baird's division followed by Carlin's, unencumbered with their trains, marched by way of Weatherby's, striking the road in the vicinity of White Pond and Williston. This road was completely destroyed by these two divisions between Williston's and Johnson's Stations by the night of the 12th. On the morning of the 13th they marched from their respective camps, Baird near Johnson's Station and Carlin near White Pond, to join Morgan's division in charge of the corps supply train at Guignard's Bridge over the South Edisto. During the night of the 13th Morgan had the bridge and road at this crossing put in good order, after considerable labor, and the march upon Lexington, via Horsey's Bridge over the North Edisto, was resumed early in the morning, in the following order: Morgan in advance, followed by Carlin, unencumbered with trains; Baird's division, in charge of general supply train; Kilpatrick's cavalry on my left, in co-operating distance.

February 15, Carlin reached Lexington after dark and occupied the town. The other two divisions encamped two miles and a half from town at the crossing of the Two Notch road with the Lexington and Barnwell road, in close proximity to the Twentieth Corps on my right. The enemy's cavalry was encountered frequently during the day's march, and some sharp skirmishing ensued. Early on the morning of the 16th, in compliance with orders from headquarters Left Wing, the corps marched for Columbia by the way of Lexington. Morgan's division being in the advance arrived within two miles of that place and halted for further instructions. On reporting in person to the general commanding Left Wing, I received orders to lay, with as little delay as possible, a pontoon bridge across the Saluda River, near Mount Zion Church. The bridge was at once ordered to the point designated and was laid by a little after dark. Carlin's division was crossed during the night and the following morning, the 17th, the remainder of the corps crossed and marched for and went into camp near the mouth of Wateree Creek, with a view to crossing Broad River at or near that point. On the morning of the 18th the pontoniers commenced erecting a bridge across Broad River at what is called Freshly's Mills, but owing to a want of proper management and energy on the part of the officers in charge of the pontoniers the

bridge was not completed until daylight, the 19th, at which time the corps commenced crossing, and by night had completely torn up the railroad running along the river bank to Larkin's Station, a few miles above Alston, and went into camp in the vicinity of Thompson's Post-Office. At this point we learned of the capture of Columbia by the Right Wing of our forces and the retreat of the enemy in the direction of Cheraw, also of the close proximity of Cheatham's command to our left flank, crossing the river above us. Moving from their present camps, with Morgan's division in charge of general supply train, the corps marched upon Winnsborough, crossing Little River at Ebenezer Meeting-House, and went into camp in the vicinity of White Oak, a few miles in advance of Winnsborough, on the evening of the 21st, Kilpatrick's cavalry still co-operating on my left flank. At this point the general-in-chief visited the Left Wing of the army and established his headquarters at Winnsborough. Early on the morning of the 22d, in compliance with orders, I commenced the destruction of the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad, between White Oak and Cornwall, and on the following day, the 23d, concentrated the corps at Rocky Mount Post-Office, on the Catawba River. Baird's and Carlin's divisions performed this duty, marching thirty-eight miles in that many hours, and destroying twelve miles of railroad. Morgan's division, in charge of the trains, moved direct from its camp near White Oak, via Gladden's Grove, to Rocky Mount Post-Office.

In the afternoon of the 24th the Twentieth Corps and Kilpatrick's cavalry, preceding my command, had completed the crossing of the river, and Morgan's division commenced crossing. The rainy season, which so seriously impeded our progress for the succeeding few days, had already set in, and caused the river to rise to such an extent as to threaten the security of the bridge, which at the first had been located in a very injudicious place, and to render the passage of wagons very unsafe and slow. Nevertheless the crossing was continued until the stream had risen over five feet at the foot of the rapids where the bridge was located, when the anchors gave way and about 250 feet of the bridge was completely washed away. Anchors, ropes, boats, &c., were generally lost; fortunately but two teams were on the bridge at the time, and they, being near the shore, escaped. This accident occurred during the night of the 25th, and early in the morning I ordered the remaining portion of the boats to be taken up in order to secure them from being washed away by the sweeping current. The continual rise in the river and want of material prevented the reconstruction of the bridge until midnight of the 27th, at which time Baird's division resumed the crossing, and by dark it was completed and the bridge taken up during the night. The difficulties overcome in crossing this river were by far the greatest met during our long campaign and the consequent delay was most vexatious, as it affected to some extent the progress of the whole army at an important juncture. The corps now being so far behind the other columns, and having a longer route designated as its line of march, the column was pushed rapidly forward by forced marches, notwithstanding the rainy weather and extremely bad condition of the roads. Cheraw was our next objective point and the roads leading through the following places indicated the route of march for my column: Hanging Rock, Horton's Tavern, Taxipaw, McManus' Bridge over Lynch's River, Blakeny's Cross-Roads, Mount Croghan, and Sneedsborough.

At daylight on the morning of the 1st of March—each division in charge of its own trains—the corps marched in the following order:

Morgan in advance, followed by Baird; Carlin, with pontoon train in rear. This order of march was observed, moving at daylight and going into camp at dark, until the advance reached Pedee River at Pegues' Ferry, ten miles above Cheraw and three miles below Sneedsborough, at 3 p. m. the 3d. Owing to the miry condition of the roads, rendered almost impassable by the heavy rains, a large portion of the command had to be kept constantly at work upon them in order to get our trains along at all. The patience and endurance displayed by the troops during these four days of heavy work and long marching was exceedingly commendable. March 4, the remainder of the troops arrived and went into camp. A location was selected for the bridge across the river, and the pontoniers immediately set at work; but again, owing to a want of proper management and energy on the part of the officers and the lack of material to lay so long a bridge (920 feet), it was not completed until late in the evening of the 6th. Kilpatrick's cavalry commenced crossing about 6 p. m., and occupied the bridge the greater part of the night. Early on the morning of the 7th my troops commenced crossing, but, owing to the frequent interruptions caused by the breaking of the bridge, it was not completed until 9 p. m., after which it required the remainder of the night to take up the bridge. Fayetteville, N. C., was the next objective point upon which the army was directed, and the Fourteenth Corps was ordered to march, via Rockingham, Blue's or Love's Bridge over the Lumber River, and from thence along the plank road to that point. After crossing the river on the 7th Carlin moved out some fifteen miles and Baird ten, leaving Morgan near the river, at which points they encamped for the night. Early on the morning of the 8th the march was resumed, and notwithstanding the rainy day Carlin's and Baird's divisions reached Blue's Bridge and went into camp by dark. Morgan went into camp six miles to the rear, having made a march of near thirty miles. The bridge across Lumber River at this point was secured by the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Dewey, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, in command of a foraging party, in attacking the enemy's guard over it and driving them away before they could burn it. March 9, with Baird's division in the advance, the whole corps moved on the plank road and went into camp between the Fifteen and Twenty Mile Posts. Heavy rains fell during the afternoon, and the roads became very heavy. During the day's march prisoners captured from Hardee's command gave information that the enemy was evidently making an effort to concentrate in our front at Fayetteville.

March 10, the corps moved in the same order and massed near the Nine-Mile Post. One brigade of Baird's division was pushed forward as far as the Six-Mile Post, and found the enemy's infantry, a part of Hardee's command, in force in our front. March 11, resumed the advance early in the morning, and after some skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry Baird's division entered the city about 10.30 a. m., finding it held only by the enemy's rear guard. Baird's division was ordered to occupy the town. The remainder of the corps went into camp about two miles west of the town on the plank road. March 12, the troops remained in their camps awaiting the completion of the bridge without change until late in the evening. Morgan's division crossed and went into camp on the northeast side of Cape Fear River. March 13, Carlin's division and supply trains followed and went into camp on the direct road leading to Kyle's Landing. Transports having arrived by this time, with a few supplies from Wilmington, they were secured and stored in the trains. With a view to disencumbering the column all

refugees (white and black), all useless wagons, stock, &c., were ordered to be sent to Wilmington, which was done. No material change in the position of my command took place during the 14th. General preparations were made for the advance on Goldsborough. Morgan's and Carlin's divisions were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march unencumbered with their trains in the movements of the Left Wing in the direction of Averagesborough. On the morning of the 15th, in accordance with instructions, following the Twentieth Corps, marched to Taylor's Hole Creek and went into camp for the night. March 16, I ordered the troops to be in readiness to march at an early hour, but, owing to the exceedingly bad roads encountered by the troops in advance, it was quite late in the morning before my column had gotten entirely upon the road. The firing a few miles in front indicated that the enemy had been found by the advance of the Twentieth Corps, and about 10 a. m. I received orders to send forward a brigade to the front. The road was so badly blocked up with wagons, pack mules, &c., that the troops were compelled to march through the woods; this was very difficult to do, in timber so thick, and ground so swampy. Mitchell's brigade, of Morgan's division, was ordered to push forward, and on arriving at the front was placed on the left of the line of the Twentieth Corps, already formed, and which had but a short time previous, after some very severe fighting, carried the enemy's first line of works, capturing three pieces of artillery.

Mitchell's line had been formed but a few minutes, when a general advance and attack was ordered. This brigade moved forward in conjunction with the troops on its right, and the second line of the enemy's works were carried, the heaviest fighting being done by the troops of the Twentieth Corps. An advance beyond the works just captured disclosed the enemy's main lines, strongly intrenched, running across the main Fayetteville and Averagesborough road and covering the road leading from Averagesborough to Bentonville and Goldsborough. In order to ascertain how far the enemy's works extended in the direction of the river to our left the other two brigades of Morgan's division were ordered up, and came as promptly to the front as the nature of the roads and their obstructed condition would permit. Fearing's brigade was at once deployed, and promptly drove in the enemy's skirmishers, and formed on Mitchell's left within musket-range of the enemy's works. In compliance with orders General Morgan pushed Vandever's brigade between Fearing's left and the river, and after considerable severe skirmishing drove the enemy's outposts into his main works, which were found to extend to the river-bank, and considerably refused at that point. The enemy was now at all points in Morgan's front driven into his works, and a heavy fire from a strong skirmish line kept up until near sunset, when, in compliance with orders, the troops threw up some temporary breast-works and bivouacked in lines of battle for the night.

Carlin's division was massed in reserve during the evening and took no active part in the operations of the day.

Baird's division left Fayetteville and marched with the general supply train for Cox's Bridge via Troublefield's Store.

On the morning of the 17th it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated his position, and was retreating in the direction of Raleigh. My loss in killed and wounded in this engagement, principally in Morgan's division, was 126.* The heaviest part of the fighting was done in

* But see revised table, p. 64.

this engagement by the troops of the Twentieth Corps, and was exceedingly complimentary to them. My troops behaved well without exception on this occasion.

On the morning of the 17th, after providing for the wounded and burying the dead, in compliance with instructions I marched in the direction of Bentonville in advance of the column moving in that direction. Some three hours' delay was caused in building a bridge across Black River, and my command was only able to reach Mingo Creek, about eight miles distant, by dark, where it went into camp. March 18, moved early, with Morgan's division in the advance. The enemy's cavalry was repeatedly driven from our front during the day's march, and at Mill Creek opened with his artillery, but was soon driven from his position by a brigade of Morgan's, deployed for that purpose. The general-in-chief, arriving at the head of my column at this time, directed General Morgan to halt his command until the rear could close up. This required the greater part of the afternoon, and the troops were subsequently ordered to encamp for the night. Late in the evening the Fifteenth Corps, moving on a road to our right, arrived and went into camp near by us. The Twentieth Corps encamped a few miles to the rear. During the evening General Morgan sent out a heavy reconnoitering party on the road leading to the left in the direction of Smithfield. This party went to the bridge over Mill Creek on this road, and ascertained that the enemy's cavalry in retiring from his front had burned it.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 19th the march was resumed for Cox's Bridge, over the Neuse River, on the main road running in that direction. The Fifteenth Corps here diverged to the right, in the direction of the lower crossing of the river near Goldsborough. Carlin's division in the advance had moved but a short distance beyond our picket-line for the night when his skirmishers encountered the enemy's pickets. It was soon observed that the enemy's pickets yielded their ground with unusual stubbornness for cavalry troops. The first prisoners, however, captured proved to be cavalry, and gave no information of an infantry force behind them. Believing that it was only a division of cavalry with a few pieces of artillery obstructing our march I ordered Carlin to attack vigorously and push on, which he did until reaching Cole's house; here the enemy opened with his artillery from behind works on the left of the road, which completely controlled it. The resistance of the enemy's skirmish line was very determined in front of his works, and Carlin deployed his troops and brought forward his artillery, which soon opened fire, and was sharply answered by the enemy's. Buell's brigade, of Carlin's division, had been ordered to make a flank movement to the left, with a view to ascertaining the enemy's position and strength. This movement was in progress when I arrived at the front, and gave orders for this reconnaissance to be pushed boldly; this was done and the enemy's works attacked. Prisoners and deserters captured by this movement gave ample information of the fact that Johnston's whole force was rapidly being concentrated in our front with intention of giving battle.

Major-General Slocum, commanding the wing, being present at the time this information was received, gave orders accordingly for the rapid pushing forward of the troops, particularly of the Twentieth Corps, which were some distance behind. Morgan's division had been ordered to take position on the right of Miles' brigade, of Carlin's division, on that side of the road. As the brigades of this division were successively formed skirmish lines were immediately thrown out and

found the enemy in strong force. A general engagement was by this time evident, and from indications the enemy would probably make the attack. The troops of the Twentieth Corps, intended to occupy the left of our line, were only now beginning to arrive, and some time was needed for them to get into the position desired. To defer if possible such an attack I sent an order to Brigadier-General Carlin to direct Buell to make strong demonstrations against the enemy's lines; but before this order could be executed the enemy took the initiative and moved out from his works in column of attack. Buell's brigade and three regiments of Hobart's brigade were forced, after considerable fighting, to retire precipitately, closely followed by the enemy. A part of Robinson's brigade, of the Twentieth Corps—the first troops of this corps to arrive upon the ground—was placed in position immediately on the left of the road in support of the Nineteenth Indiana Battery, which had been operating for some time from this position. The enemy soon drove these troops back in considerable haste, and captured three guns from this battery (subsequently one of these guns was retaken, leaving but two in the hands of the enemy), and pushed exultingly up the main road in pursuit for several hundred yards. In order to check this sudden movement of the enemy I ordered Morgan to send his reserve brigade, commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General Fearing, immediately to the point, with instructions to make an attack. The order was promptly and gallantly executed and had the desired result. The major-general commanding the wing at the same time directed the lines of the troops of the Twentieth Corps now arriving upon the ground to be formed in the open field a few hundred yards to the rear, running perpendicular to the road. Batteries were placed in position, supported by these troops, and opened a well directed fire down the road, thus enfilading Fearing's front. The enemy at this time, about 2.30 p. m., attacked at all points and the engagement may be said to have become general along my entire line. A part of Hobart's, the whole of Miles' brigade, of Carlin's division, and Mitchell's brigade, of Morgan's division, were, during the movements above described, thrown back so as to conform to the direction of the enemy's attack and the new line established by Fearing's movements.

The lines as now formed, and represented by the accompanying map,* drawn by Captain McDowell, topographical engineer of the Twentieth Corps, received and repulsed the repeated attacks of the enemy, with but little variation, until near night, when, by order of the major-general commanding the wing, Cogswell's brigade, of the Twentieth Corps, arrived and reported to me for duty. This brigade was at once ordered to move into position on the right of Fearing's brigade, and fill a gap which, for want of troops, had existed in this part of the line since the commencement of the action. This brigade moved promptly into position, and subsequently, when ordered to advance, gallantly drove back the enemy's lines in its front after some severe fighting.

The engagement closed as night set in, the enemy having been repulsed at every point. The enemy pushed his attacks late in the afternoon with great vigor, particularly against Morgan's front, and at one time gained his rear; but was promptly repulsed and driven back by the steady veterans of this distinguished division.

No definite idea can be formed of the enemy's loss, but it must have been very heavy, judging from the numbers engaged, the severity of his assaults, and the decisive repulses he received, as also the number of his wounded and dead left within our lines.

* See Plate LXXIX, Map 4 of the Atlas.

Our loss was, under the circumstances, exceedingly light; our lines generally being well protected by heavy timber, and in some places by rude breast-works of logs and fence rails, hastily thrown up by the men. The troops bivouacked for the night in their present lines, and improved their breast-works.

On the morning of the 20th, at an early hour, Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. Baird, with two brigades of his division, leaving the other in charge of the supply train, by which it was escorted to this place, arrived and reported, and was placed in reserve. Fearing's brigade, of Morgan's division, was relieved by a part of Carlin's division, and placed in reserve. Cogswell's brigade, of the Twentieth Corps, was also relieved from its position in my lines by a part of Carlin's division, and ordered to report to its command. During the forenoon, in compliance with instructions from the major-general commanding the wing, a heavy line of skirmishers was ordered to be advanced, but soon met with strong resistance. This being reported to me I immediately ordered Baird to make a reconnoissance with his two brigades and a battery to the front, with instructions to ascertain whether or not the enemy was still occupying his works in force. Baird felt of the enemy's lines well to the left of the main road near Cole's house, and found him still in position behind his original works. While this movement was being made Morgan on the right, in compliance with instructions, had driven the enemy's skirmishers from their works in his front of the previous day, and ascertained that the enemy had retired his left at almost right angles with his original lines. He was immediately ordered to take up a new advanced line accordingly, conforming his movements to those of the Fifteenth Corps, now having arrived and going into position on his right. This was done as promptly as the swampy nature of the ground and the resistance of the enemy would permit. Baird was withdrawn from his reconnoissance about dark and placed in reserve. In this position my troops remained without material change until the morning of the 22d, when it was ascertained that the enemy had abandoned his position during the night previous.

At about 8 a. m. I received orders to march for Cox's Bridge, and immediately issued orders accordingly. Owing to the exceedingly miry ground on which the troops were encamped, rendered impassable to artillery and wagons by the recent rains, the trains and artillery were slow in getting into the road, and Cox's Bridge was only reached by the rear of the column by night, although the distance was but eleven miles. On the morning of the 23d the corps moved at 6 a. m., and crossing the river at Cox's Bridge went into its present camp at this place before night, being informally reviewed as the troops marched through the city by the general-in-chief, Major-Generals Slocum, Schofield, and others.

The health of the troops during the campaign was remarkably good, as will be shown by the excellent report of Surg. W. C. Daniels, medical director of the corps, herewith submitted.*

The energy and endurance of the troops on this long and sometimes exceedingly arduous campaign on every occasion present to their superiors and the country the highest claims to reward.

The campaign was accomplished in sixty-three days, and by the official report of the chief commissary of the corps appended† it will be seen that 250,000 rations of salt meat, 420,000 rations of hard bread, 400,000 rations of sugar, 483,000 rations of coffee, 400,000 rations of salt,

* See p. 439.

† See p. 443.

200,000 rations of soap, 150,000 rations of candles, and 200,000 rations of pepper only were issued to the troops from the Government stores; the balance was foraged from the country.

From my chief quartermaster's report the following number of animals have been captured: 697 horses and 1,360 mules; abandoned on the march, 331 horses and 569 mules.

The amount of forage issued to the animals, as taken from the country, is estimated at 2,867,820 pounds of corn, 4,055 pounds of hay, 2,730,460 pounds of fodder. Eight army wagons belonging to Carlin's division were captured by the enemy; broken down and abandoned, 2.

A list of casualties of the corps is appended, taken from the reports of the division and battery commanders. This list, added to the number mustered out of the service, will account for the decrease in my effective force report during the campaign.

The provost-marshal's report of the corps shows 546 prisoners of war captured, 27 of whom were commissioned officers; 184, being unable to walk, were paroled, 7 of which number were commissioned officers.

The number of miles of railroad destroyed by the corps is difficult to state precisely, but is about as follows: 12 miles of the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, 6 miles of the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad, and 12 miles of the Columbia and Raleigh Railroad; total, 30 miles.

The number of miles marched by the whole corps, as near as can be calculated, is 500 miles. The Field Artillery Brigade, commanded by Maj. Charles Houghtaling, was efficient, and on every occasion, especially at the battle of Bentonville, rendered good service. For further particulars see Major Houghtaling's report appended.

My staff—consisting of Lieut. Col. A. C. McClurg, U. S. Volunteers, chief of staff; Capt. George W. Smith, Eighteenth Infantry, aide-de-camp; Capt. John F. Squier, Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Col. H. G. Litchfield, U. S. Volunteers, assistant inspector-general; Surg. W. C. Daniels, U. S. Volunteers, medical director; Maj. John B. Lee, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, provost-marshal; Maj. Charles Houghtaling, First Illinois Light Artillery, chief of artillery; Capt. J. E. Remington, U. S. Volunteers, chief quartermaster; Capt. J. Van Brimer, One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Infantry, acting chief commissary of subsistence; Capt. Jesse Fulmer, Fifteenth Infantry, commissary of musters; Capt. John C. Martin, Twenty-first Ohio Infantry, staff quartermaster—were on all occasions faithful and energetic. To them I am under many obligations.

The divisions were commanded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. Baird, Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan, and Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin, the same officers as in the previous campaigns in Georgia, and the same energy and zeal characterized them and their staffs throughout.

The conduct of General Morgan's division at the battle of Bentonville, and the distinguished manner in which it was commanded by him, renders it my duty to recommend that he be commissioned a brevet major-general, as a suitable reward for his services.

The reports of division commanders and such of the subordinate commanders as have been received, are herewith transmitted and attention called to them for many details necessarily omitted in this.

Among the brigade commanders who were wounded were Bvt. Brig. Gen. B. D. Fearing, commanding Third Brigade, Third [Second] Division, and Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, First Division. Among the regimental commanders wounded were Lieutenant-Colonel Pearce, Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, Seventeenth New

York Infantry. Major Eaton, Thirteenth Michigan Infantry; Captain Low, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, and Lieutenant Webb, commanding Nineteenth Indiana Battery, were killed. These officers were all killed or wounded while gallantly performing their duties on the field.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEF. C. DAVIS,

Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. ROBERT P. DECHERT,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., Left Wing, Army of Georgia.

[Indorsement.]

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C., *April 8, 1865.*

Approved and respectfully forwarded.

I call attention to the services of Brigadier-General Morgan. He has now commanded a division since August, 1864, and has been in the capture of Atlanta, at Jonesborough, and both on Savannah and Carolina campaigns, and he should be brevetted major-general. I also cordially indorse General Davis' other recommendations.

W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosures.]

Report of casualties in the Fourteenth Army Corps during the campaign beginning January 20 and ending March 25, 1865.

Commands.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
FIRST DIVISION.												
Headquarters					1	1		1	1		2	2
First Brigade	2	17	19	6	114	120	2	73	75	10	204	214
Second Brigade	1	32	33	7	128	135	2	32	34	10	192	202
Third Brigade	1	14	15	8	58	66	1	40	41	10	112	122
Total First Division.	4	63	67	21	301	322	5	146	151	30	510	540
SECOND DIVISION.												
First Brigade	1	29	30	12	150	162	3	103	106	16	282	298
Second Brigade	4	33	37	7	117	124	.....	25	25	11	175	186
Third Brigade	1	12	13	8	68	76	.....	32	32	9	112	121
Total Second Division.	6	74	80	27	335	362	3	160	163	36	569	605
THIRD DIVISION.												
First Brigade		3	3	2	4	6	4	41	45	6	48	54
Second Brigade					7	7	.....	19	19	.....	26	26
Third Brigade					2	2	1	5	6	1	7	8
Total Third Division.		3	3	2	13	15	5	65	70	7	81	88
Artillery		4	4	1	6	7	.....	.....	.....	1	10	11
Grand total	10	144	154	51	655	706	13	371	384	74	1,170	1,244

JEF. C. DAVIS,

Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Report of provost-marshal, Fourteenth Army Corps, commencing January 25 and ending March 24, 1865.

	Arrests.			Prisoners of war.			Deserters.			Prisoners paroled.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Headquarters		15	15	2	21	23	...	2	2	4	97	101
First Division		53	53	6	106	112	...	...	...	1	15	16
Second Division		35	35	16	263	279	...	10	10	...	...	...
Third Division ^a		19	19	3	129	132	...	23	23	2	65	67
Total		122	122	27	519	546	...	35	35	7	177	184

	Casualties.								
	Officers.				Men.				Aggregate.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	
Headquarters									
First Division	4	20	1	25	59	283	93	335	360
Second Division	6	26	...	32	77	380	73	530	562
Third Division ^a			1	1	3	14	61	78	79
Total	10	46	2	58	139	677	227	943	1,001

^a Third Brigade of this division absent.

JOHN B. LEE,

Major and Provost-Marshal, Fourteenth Army Corps.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.

No. 63.

Report of Surg. Waldo C. Daniels, U. S. Army, Medical Director, of operations January 20-March 24.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
Goldsborough, N. C., April 4, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the recent campaign made by the Fourteenth Army Corps from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C., commencing January 20 and ending March 24, in its relation to the medical department:

The command, 21,000 strong, with an effective force of 16,500 officers and men, left Savannah, Ga., on the morning of the 20th of January, with orders to move on the west side of the Savannah River to Sister's Ferry, a distance of forty-five miles. Orders were received at this time from department headquarters that all sick and wounded men unable to make the campaign should be left at Savannah, in conformity with which (a corps hospital having been previously established in the city) 650 men were sent in. This unusually large number was easily to be accounted for by the fact that the command for the month previous were unavoidably camped on low swampy ground northwest from the city, and which, for a large proportion of the time, was literally submerged by water. Previous to our departure from Savannah the division hospitals of the corps were amply supplied with medicines and hos-

pital stores from Hilton Head, and the ambulance trains by repairs put in a comparatively good condition. The first day's march accomplished only ten miles, when, owing to a heavy and continuous rain which set in the day previous and the utter impossibility of forcing the transportation through the swamps, the troops were again put into camp, where they remained until the 25th. During this time 250 men were returned to hospital at Savannah. On the morning of the 25th the line of march was resumed for Sister's Ferry (via Springfield), which place was reached on the 28th. Here the command was delayed in crossing the Savannah River eight days, during which time variola broke out among the troops, twenty-five cases occurring within three days. They were, however, immediately isolated from the rest of the command, and the infection ceased to spread. Subsequently they were sent, in charge of a medical officer, by boat to Savannah. Ninety-five other cases were also sent from this point to the corps hospital at Savannah, and 300 men were returned from that place to their commands for duty. The crossing of the Savannah River was effected on the 6th of February, and on the 7th the corps moved on the river road in a northwesterly direction, passing through Robertsville, Danielton, and Erwinton, and, crossing the Salkehatchie River, reached Barnwell on the 11th. The country from Sister's Ferry to Barnwell is good and along the whole line of march thickly settled. Subsistence of all kinds was abundant, and an improved appearance in the condition of the troops was soon observable.

February 12 the command was moved to Williston, on the South Carolina Railroad, twenty miles of which was destroyed. On the 13th and 14th crossed both forks of the Edisto River, taking the road to Lexington, which place we passed through on the 16th, and reached Congaree River, opposite Columbia, at 12 a. m. that day. The general sanitary condition of the whole command by this time, owing to the variety and abundance of subsistence supplied, was palpably improved. But few casualties occurred on the line of march, and those of a slight character. On the 17th and 19th we crossed the Saluda and Broad Rivers and took the road for Winnsborough. Occupied that place on the 21st and reached the Catawba River on the 23d. Heavy and continuous rains for several days prevented the crossing of this river, which was not accomplished until the 28th. Some skirmishing occurred here with the enemy's cavalry in our rear, which resulted in our having 1 man killed and 2 wounded.

On the morning of the 1st of March the command moved in the direction of the Great Pedee River, which was reached on the 5th, ten miles above Cheraw. Crossing this river on the 7th, and also the State line into North Carolina, we occupied Fayetteville on the 11th. The corps remained here until the 14th, during which time 100 sick men were put aboard a transport in charge of a medical officer and shipped to Wilmington. A small quantity of medical supplies also were captured at this place by the Third Division of the corps (principally quinine and morphine), which was turned over to the division hospitals. On the 14th two divisions of the corps crossed the Cape Fear River, taking the river road in the direction of Averasborough, while one division in charge of the train took a more easterly route toward Goldsborough. On the morning of the 16th two divisions of the Twentieth Corps, being in our immediate advance, met the enemy in considerable force and behind works at a point on the east side of Cape Fear River, sixteen miles above Fayetteville. The Fourteenth Corps were ordered up to support, and went into position about noon on the left of the Twentieth. The engagement, which lasted until evening, at no time was very heavy

in our immediate front. The enemy fought from behind works, no assault of which was ordered on the left. The loss to the corps was 17 men killed and 91 wounded.* During the night the enemy evacuated their works, and at daylight on the 17th an advance was ordered. The Fourteenth Corps was moved to the front, taking an easterly course in the direction of the Neuse River. Our wounded were all comfortably transported in the ambulances of the corps, of which, up to this time, there were sufficient to supply the demand.

During the 17th and 18th continual skirmishing was kept up on our left and front, with a few casualties. On the 19th heavy firing commenced at daylight, which continued ahead of the column until 10 a. m., when the advance discovered the enemy again in our front and in force. Two brigades of the First Division were deployed and ordered to develop their strength. Field depots were immediately located a short distance from the line, and by 12 m. wounded men were being rapidly brought in. The hospital trains were brought up preparatory to establishing them half a mile to the rear. Heavy skirmishing was kept up during the morning and the enemy were gradually pushed back to the distance of half a mile and into a strong line of intrenchments. About 2 p. m. they charged out of their works in force, driving our men on the left, and a general engagement immediately ensued. After recovering from the first assault slight works were thrown up along our front lines, which were repeatedly charged by the enemy during the afternoon and as often repulsed. Night closed the fight, the enemy returning to their original lines of the morning. The hospitals, being in range of the enemy's fire, were moved during the afternoon half a mile farther to the rear, and about 500 men were brought in and operated on or dressed during that night and the next morning. The result of the engagement to the corps was a loss of 80 killed and 504 wounded. The command still holding its position of the 19th, on the 21st orders were received to transport all the sick and wounded of the corps to the Neuse River, in the immediate neighborhood of Goldsborough, and establish a temporary hospital. Army wagons in sufficient number being supplied, 700 men were loaded and safely transferred to the locality designated, under the charge of Surgeon Batwell, of the Second Division hospital, from which place they were transferred across the river and put into hospitals at Goldsborough on the 23d, on which day the command occupied the town and closed a campaign of sixty days' duration.

Taking into consideration the season of the year and inclemency of the weather, the average daily marches and condition of the roads, and the irregularity of subsistence supplies, the endurance of the men during this long and arduous campaign and their present splendid condition is truly remarkable.

The list of casualties in the corps for the whole campaign is as follows: 10 officers and 139 men killed and 46 officers and 677 men wounded, making a total of 149 killed and 723 wounded. The mortality from disease during the same time was 28.

Herewith I have the honor to inclose full lists of wounded and classified returns.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. DANIELS,

Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, and Medical Director.

Surg. JOHN MOORE, U. S. Army,

Medical Director, Military Division of the Mississippi.

* But see revised table, p. 64.

[Inclosures.]

Penetrating wounds.

	Num-ber.	Fatal.	Suc-cessful.
Head <i>a</i>	11	9	1
Thorax	17	7	5
Abdomen	27	20	3
Pelvis	11	5	6
Knee joint <i>b</i>	6	.....	5
Shoulder joint <i>c</i>	10	1	9
Total	82	41	29

a One case still living; case doubtful.*b* Amputated.*c* One amputation at joint perfectly healed in fourteen days.*Recapitulation.*

	Num-ber.	Fatal.	Suc-cessful.
Amputations: <i>a</i>			
Lower extremity	39	1	23
Upper extremity	25	.....	25
Excisions: Forearm	1	.....	1
Total number received into hospital	567	1	517

a Of Second Division. It may be observed but one case of operation died; three cases of fracture of femur so high that nothing short of amputation at the joint promised success proved fatal in from six to eight days. Chloroform was used in the generality of cases with good result.

Total wounded during campaign..... 723

Total killed during campaign..... 149

Total died of disease during campaign..... 28

Amputations.

Position.	Total.	Result.	
		Fatal.	Suc-cessful.
Thigh:			
Upper third	3	.....	3
Middle third <i>a</i>	3	1	2
Lower third	13	.....	13
Leg:			
Upper third	6	.....	6
Middle third	3	.....	3
Lower third	2	.....	2
Arm: <i>b</i>			
Upper third <i>c</i>	12	.....	12
Middle third	10	.....	10
Lower third	1	.....	1
Forearm: <i>b</i>			
Upper third	1	.....	1
Middle third .....	.....	.....	.....
Lower third	2	.....	2
Shoulder joint	1	.....	1
Foot <i>d</i>	9	.....	9
Total	66	1	65
Excisions: Forearm <i>e</i>	1	.....	1

a Secondary operation for secondary hemorrhage.*b* Hospital gangrene attacked nine stumps. Treatment: removing all unsound flesh and then applying nitric acid. Success attended every case and wounds doing well.*c* One was at the shoulder joint; four were very near it.*d* One "Chopart's" operation.*e* Four inches of radius.

W. C. DANIELS,
Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, and Medical Director.

No. 64.

Report of Capt. Joshua Van Brimer, One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Infantry, Acting Commissary of Subsistence, of operations January 20-March 24.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., April 3, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the general commanding the corps, the following report of the subsistence department of the Fourteenth Army Corps, during the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.:

The troops were supplied at Savannah and Sister's Ferry, Ga., and Fayetteville, N. C., with the following number of Government rations: 250,000 rations of salt meat, 420,000 rations of hard bread, 400,000 rations of sugar, 483,000 rations of coffee, 400,000 rations of salt, 200,000 rations of soap, 150,000 rations of candles, 200,000 rations of pepper. There was taken up from the country passed through 798,000 rations of flour and corn meal, 968,000 rations of fresh beef and salt meat, 735,000 rations of sugar and molasses, with an abundance of all kinds of vegetables, and in addition to the above we had on our arrival at Goldsborough, N. C., about 1,200 head of beef cattle.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. VAN BRIMER,
Captain and Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

Col. A. C. McCLURG,
Asst. Adj. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Goldsborough, N. C.

No. 65.

Report of Capt. John E. Remington, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Acting Chief Quartermaster, of operations January 20-March 24.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., April 1, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit, for the information of the general commanding, the following data of the quartermaster's department during the campaign from Savannah, Ga.:

The following number of animals have been captured during this campaign by the Fourteenth Army Corps: 697 horses and 1,360 mules. During the same period there were abandoned, lost, captured, and died, 331 horses and 569 mules, which leaves a clear gain of 366 horses and 791 mules.

I have the honor also to report that during the same period the animals of this corps consumed the following amount of forage, captured from the country: 2,867,820 pounds corn, 4,055 pounds hay, and 2,730,460 pounds fodder.

Owing to the bad condition of roads during the last portion of the campaign two army wagons broke and had to be abandoned. Eight army wagons, belonging to the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps supply train, were, on the 20th ultimo, while out after forage, captured

by the enemy. The enemy, however, was unable to carry them with him and had to destroy them by fire, and a portion of the mules which he failed to kill have been recovered.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. REMINGTON,

Captain and Acting Chief Quartermaster Fourteenth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. A. C. McCLURG,

Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. 14th Army Corps.

No. 66.

Report of Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations January 20-March 23.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, during the campaign commencing on the 20th day of January and ending the 23d day of March, 1865:

Friday, January 20, the division left camps near Savannah, Ga., at 10 a. m. in obedience to Special Field Orders, No. 3, dated headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps, Savannah, Ga., January 19, 1865; marched to the Seven-Mile Post, on Louisville road, and went into camp at 4 p. m. Rained heavily and steadily all day; the roads were in horrible condition. Our trains were obliged to stand in roads all night. Saturday, 21st, no changes. Orders arresting the march received. Sunday, 22d, no changes. Rain still continues. Monday, 23d, no changes. Rain all day, with high winds. Tuesday, 24th, no changes. Clear and cold. Wednesday, 25th, resumed march at 7.15 a. m. Clear and cold. Found roads fair, but bad in places. Marched in rear of Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, all day. Camped at 4 p. m. in pine woods about three miles in rear of General Morgan's division. Marched about thirteen miles to-day. Everything in camp at dusk. Thursday, 26th, marched at 7.30 a. m. Clear and cold. Roads very bad. We were delayed by General Morgan's trains. Camped at 4.30 p. m., three-quarters of a mile from Springfield, Ga., having marched nine miles. Trains not quite up, but parked three-quarters of a mile to rear of troops. Friday, 27th, marched at 10 a. m. in rear of corps. The troops in advance did not clear the road and at 12 m. were ordered to go into camp for the day and night. Troops, with exception of Second Brigade, returned to former camps. Saturday, 28th, moved from Springfield at 12 m. Marched eight miles and camped on Augusta road, two miles from Sister's Ferry. Sunday, 29th, moved at 9.30 a. m. Closed up on the troops of the corps at Sister's Ferry, and went into camp half a mile from ferry, awaiting the completion of bridge and road over the river. Monday, 30th, no changes. Two hundred men detailed for fatigue duty on road over river. Tuesday, 31st, no changes.

Wednesday, February 1, no changes. Thursday, 2d, no changes. Friday, 3d, no changes. Saturday, 4th, First Brigade was sent to upper landing, on South Carolina side of Savannah River, to relieve Colonel Selfridge's brigade, of Twentieth Corps. Sunday, 5th, moved at daylight, in obedience to Special Field Orders, No. 5, from headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps and camped at upper landing, on

South Carolina side of river, at 10 a. m. Monday, 6th, moved at 10.30 a. m., via Robertsville, and camped at 4.30 p. m. at Brighton Cross-Roads, having marched nine miles and cut out obstructions of fallen timber at four different places between Robertsville and Brighton; cold and wintry all day; heavy rain-storm as we went into camp; roads very bad. Tuesday, 7th, resumed march at 9 a. m. in the midst of driving rain; found the road between Brighton and Lawtonville blocked with fallen timber all the way, which place we reached at 4.30 p. m., having marched nine miles; First Division alone marched on this road to-day; roads cut badly by passage of our trains. Wednesday, 8th, no changes. General Baird's trains, reserve artillery and ammunition and pontoon train, reported to this division, which is ordered to guard the corps trains. Thursday, 9th, moved from Lawtonville at 7 a. m. for Barnwell road, having all the trains in charge; marched via Beech Branch Church, on Orangeburg road, thence on Marcy's Bluff road to King's Creek Post-Office, thence up Barnwell road to Cohen's plantation; camped here at dusk, having marched seventeen miles. Friday, 10th, marched from Cohen's at 7 a. m., via Smyrna Church and Allendale; camped at Fiddle Pond at 4.30 p. m., having marched eighteen miles over good sandy roads; not much delay from water or obstructions.

Saturday, 11th, moved from Fiddle Pond at 6 a. m., crossed Salkehatchie, and reached Barnwell at 9 o'clock; marched through town and bivouacked west of the village until 1.30 p. m.; turned over the trains to General Morgan, and moved in rear of Third Division for two miles and a half; then, through mistake, took right-hand, Williston road; following this road two miles took cross-road and reached White Pond road, four miles from Williston and six from White Pond, just as rear of Third Division moved past; camped at this point at dusk, having marched about fifteen miles.

Sunday, 12th, moved at 6.30 o'clock from camp near Rosemary Creek and reached White Pond Station, on South Carolina road, soon after 8 a. m.; found railroad torn up; moved to Windsor Station, six miles toward Augusta, and from that point tore up three miles and a half of track toward White Pond; camped on McCreary's place, three-quarters of a mile from White Pond Station. Monday, 13th, moved from McCreary's at 7 a. m. northward and reached South Edisto River about 10 a. m.; waited to cross; delayed by other troops and trains of the corps, which had preceded the First Division, until 3.30 p. m.; camped at John Town at dusk, having marched fourteen miles. Tuesday, 14th, moved from camp at John Town 8.15 a. m.; reached North Edisto River at 12 m.; halted until 2 p. m., waiting for other troops and trains of corps to cross; reached camp at cross-roads, near Baptist Church, at dusk, rain freezing as it fell all afternoon. Wednesday, 15th, marched from camp at cross-roads, taking old Charleston and Augusta road toward Waters' Ferry, at 6.30 a. m.; five miles out took right-hand road for Lexington; advance ran into about two regiments of rebel cavalry; slight skirmish; Lieutenant Channel and several men captured to-day; two rebel cavalymen captured; reached camp at Two-Notch road about 4 p. m.; at 5 p. m. received orders to move on to Lexington, two miles and a half distant; reached the town at 7.30 p. m. and found Barnum's brigade, of Twentieth Corps, just arrived and in possession of the place; camped on south side of town. Thursday, 16th, moved from Lexington at 10.30 a. m., in rear of Second Division. General Hobart's brigade relieved General Barnum's brigade as guard for the town at 8 a. m. Division moved to Leaphart's road for Colum-

bia; marched one mile and a half past Leaphart's and then counter-marched and took Youngiersville Ferry road to Saluda River. Commenced laying pontoon bridge at 4 p. m.; crossed division and camped on north side of river at 9 p. m. Owing to accident to bridge all our wagons did not get over till morning.

Friday, 17th, moved from north side of Saluda River at 6.15 a. m., taking river road; by mistake crossed over to road occupied by Second Division, but as our head of column was in advance kept road, via Oakville Post-Office, to forks of road at Rockville Post-Office, one mile from Wateree Creek; camped at 4 p. m.; picked up ten prisoners of different rebel commands. Saturday, 18th, no changes to-day; waiting for completion of bridge over Broad River. Sunday, 19th, moved at 9.30 a. m., from camp at Rockville, being relieved by Ward's division, of the Twentieth Corps; reached Broad River at 11 a. m.; waited for Third Division to cross; moved over in rear of Third Division, and marched to Thompson's Post-Office; halted for dinner. At this point at 3 p. m. received the orders of the day; sent two regiments to do the work on railroad, and moved the remainder of division to junction of Alston and Monticello roads and camped for the night at 4 p. m. Monday, 20th, moved from junction of Alston and Monticello roads at 6.30 a. m., via Johnston's and Ebenezer Church, to Little River. Bridge over Little River partially destroyed; crossed part of troops on temporary bridge. General Buell, commanding Second Brigade, repaired bridge, and all our troops and trains crossed and in camp by 4 p. m. Tuesday, 21st, marched from Little River at 6 a. m., First Division in advance; marched eleven miles and reached Winstonsborough at 10.30 a. m.; halted outside of town, and Twentieth Corps took possession of the place, taking away all tobacco and everything else which our advance had placed under guard, arresting both men and officers, who were doing simply their duty; moved to the north side of the town and halted two hours for rest and dinner; moved at 2 p. m. and camped at 4.30 p. m. on Adger's place, five miles from Winstonsborough; marched sixteen miles to-day.

Wednesday, 22d, moved from Adger's at 6.30 a. m., via White Oak, to Black Stocks Station, on Columbia and Charlotte Railroad. Found there Atkins' brigade of cavalry, of Kilpatrick's division. Commenced tearing up railroad soon after 12 m., and after destroying three miles marched back to Chester road and camped at cross-roads at Wilson's place at 5 p. m.; marched fifteen miles. Thursday, 23d, marched promptly at 6 a. m., via Gladden's Grove Post-Office, to near Rocky Mount Post-Office on Catawba River. Kilpatrick's cavalry in our road all day. Camped on Doctor Scott's place at 3 p. m., having marched sixteen miles, in rear of the Second Division, Twentieth Corps, most of the way. Friday, 24th, no changes; rain all day. Saturday, 25th, no changes; rain all day; waiting for completion of bridge. Sunday, 26th, moved at 1 p. m. from Scott's place, and took position about half a mile from river (Catawba), covering corps trains. Third Brigade remained near old position in front of Third Division. Monday, 27th, no changes. Daring attack made on our pickets by rebel cavalry about 10 a. m.; several men were captured outside the lines. Reconnaissance made by two regiments of First Brigade to recover wagons of pontoon train; found one wagon burned, the other eight abandoned. Tuesday, 28th, rain all night. Bridge done, and Third Division crossed during the night. Trains of corps crossing all day. First Division all across by 4 p. m. Second Brigade assisting pontoniers in taking up bridge. Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteers was left as rear guard on west side of river. Rebel cavalry followed close

up, and this regiment skirmished for two hours with them. About 4 p. m. Battery C opened with five or six rounds, and scattered them. Rear guard crossed over, and bridge all up by 3 a. m. Wednesday morning.

Wednesday, March 1, moved from bank of Catawba River at 6 a. m.; struck rear of Third Division trains about two miles out; followed close all day; roads very bad; camped at 5 p. m. at Ingram's near Hanging Rock, having marched fifteen miles. Thursday, March 2, moved at 6 a. m.; half a mile from camp struck Third Division train, not yet out of camp; very bad place over Hanging Rock Creek; crossed Little Lynch's Creek at 4 p. m. and camped at Horton's at 6 p. m.; Second Brigade, with pontoon train, four miles in rear at Clyburn's Store. Friday, 3d, moved at 6.30 a. m. and at 7.30 a. m. ran into train of Third Division, not yet out of camp. We were delayed two hours. Roads very bad. Camped at Blakeny's, having marched fourteen miles, at 6 p. m. Second Brigade camped one mile and a half this side of Lynch's Creek, but was ordered up to take advance with pontoon train in the morning. Saturday, 4th, moved at 6 a. m. in rear of corps; halted two hours at Mount Croghan for dinner. After leaving Mount Croghan roads very bad; progress slow. Camped at 7.30 at Mrs. Crawford's, two miles and a half beyond Thompson's Creek, which we crossed at dark. Marched eighteen miles to-day. Second Brigade, with pontoon train, moved on and joined Baird's division. Sunday, 5th, moved from Mrs. Crawford's at daylight, over a very bad road for five miles, then struck good roads, and reached Pedee River at 1.30 o'clock. Camped one mile from river; everything in by 3 p. m. Monday, 6th, ordered to cross Pedee River at daylight. Moved down to bank of river and found bridge incomplete; waited all day. At 6 p. m. cavalry commenced crossing, and at 1 a. m. next morning our troops commenced crossing. Two brigades, First and Third, camped on Pegues' place. No wagons over—bridge broke. Tuesday, 7th, bridge incomplete until 8.30 a. m. Wagons commenced coming over. All closed up at 10.30, and division then moved from Pegues', taking Rockingham road for six miles; thence by cross-roads and by-paths struck old Fayetteville road at 5.30 p. m. Went into camp on Jacobs' place. Marched sixteen miles.

Wednesday, 8th, moved from Jacobs' at 6.30 a. m. with old Jacobs as guide. He took First Division, being in advance of corps, through the woods by cross-roads and by-paths till we struck Rockingham and Fayetteville road. Halted four miles and a half from Blue's Bridge, over Drowning Creek, for dinner. Just after starting rebels were reported on our right, having captured men out foraging. Butler's division was also reported moving down plank road on our left, with a view to secure Blue's Bridge. Lieutenant Dewey, Thirty-eighth Indiana, with a party of mounted foragers, who had taken position at the junction of our road with plank road, captured a rebel courier, but as soon as our column was near dashed ahead, drove rebel pickets from bridge and secured it. It had been fired, but rain put it out. Crossed the creek and camped one mile and a half (west) from the bridge at 3.30 p. m. Hobart's brigade, left back to cover bridge, came up at dark. Thursday, 9th, moved from camp near Drowning Creek at 11 a. m., late in consequence of waiting for Third Division to pass us; the trains moved very slowly; rained in torrents all afternoon; Hardee reported marching on our left flank, making for Fayetteville; dispositions accordingly. Friday, 10th, moved from camp at Twenty-one Mile Post on Fayetteville road at 6.15 a. m.; delayed by trains of advance division; marched to Thir-

teen-Mile Post, and went into camp at that point at 2.30 p. m. near General Baird's division. Saturday, 11th, moved from camp at Thirteen-Mile Post at 7 a. m.; struck rear of Third Division at Ten-Mile Post; after marching in rear to the Seven-Mile Post then ordered over to the Chicken road; advanced rapidly toward Fayetteville, encountering no opposition; reaching Two-Mile Post, were halted by order of General Davis, and camped at Mrs. Pemberton's at 12.30 p. m.; marched twelve miles to-day.

Sunday, 12th, no changes; Second Division crossed Cape Fear River to-night. Monday, 13th, moved from Mrs. Pemberton's at 7 a. m.; marched through Fayetteville; crossed the pontoon bridge just below ruins of the road bridge and camped one mile and a half from the river at 12 m.; rebels still in our front; Twenty-first Michigan Volunteers lost one man killed; Twentieth Corps moved and camped just in front of our lines. Tuesday, 14th, no changes; weather warm and threatening rain; Fifteenth Corps crossed on our pontoon bridge; another difficulty with Geary's division, Twentieth Corps. Wednesday, 15th, moved at 10 a. m. in light order; hospital train and part of ammunition accompanying troops; supply train, with Capt. F. L. Clark, reported to General Baird; First Division followed Twentieth Corps for four miles, Second Division coming in on another road, then preceded First Division; marched twelve miles and camped at Fourteen-Mile Post at 4 p. m. Thursday, 16th, marched at 10 a. m.; struck rear of Morgan's division; progressed slowly; just after 12 m. received orders to pass trains and push on to the front; reached scene of action two miles north of Taylor's Hole Creek about 2 p. m.; massed and lay in reserve in open field in front of rebel works captured by Twentieth Corps; at 3 p. m. First Brigade, General Hobart commanding, was sent to right and relieved Hawley's brigade of Jackson's division, Twentieth Corps, by order of Major-General Slocum; at 5 p. m. by order of General Davis the Second and Third Brigades [moved] to extreme left and formed in rear of General Morgan, supporting his left; at dark all troops in bivouac; six miles marched to-day. Friday, 17th, moved at 7.30 a. m., First Division in advance of corps; took road toward Goldsborough just after passing through works which enemy had evacuated night before; reached Black Creek at 11 a. m.; General Buell built bridge, but while this was being done General Morgan's division passed up to left and crossed at bridge on Averasborough and Goldsborough road and passed ahead of First Division, which was entitled to road and advance; camped at dusk on west bank of Mingo Creek; marched about six miles to-day. Saturday, 18th, moved at 6 a. m. promptly; crossed Mingo Creek with some trouble; water wide and deep; struck rear of General Morgan three miles and a half out; General Buell's brigade detached from column by order of General Davis and sent to cross-roads, two miles from Mingo Creek; remained there until 2 p. m., when it was relieved by Twentieth Corps; fifteen miles marched to-day; camped at Underwood's at 4 p. m.

Sunday, 19th, left camp at Underwood's at 7 a. m., with First Division in advance, prepared for battle; all wagons and pack-mules marching in rear of the troops. After marching about three miles came up to our foragers who were skirmishing with the enemy. Here I formed First Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General Hobart commanding, on the right of the road, in two lines. I then ordered the first line to charge the enemy and the second line to follow, supporting the movement. The advance line of General Hobart, consisting of Thirty-third Ohio, Ninety-fourth Ohio, and Eighty-eighth Indiana, drove the enemy, con-

sisting of a brigade of infantry, rapidly back to their main works. Just before this attack was made General Buell's brigade, at suggestion of Major-General Slocum, had been sent to the left of the road to attack the enemy on his right flank, supposing his force to consist of only a small force of cavalry. The advance of General Hobart had reached a house in a large open field (Cole's house), when the enemy opened with a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. The open field was then abandoned by General Hobart, who moved three regiments to the left and front of the field into a pine thicket, where light works were thrown up. The other wing of the First Brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Fitch, Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, was placed in position on right of the road, supporting Battery C, First Illinois Artillery, about 350 yards from and in rear of position at Cole's house. My Third Brigade, Lieut. Col. D. Miles commanding, was placed on the right of this wing of First Brigade, as the enemy was demonstrating against my right flank. At the same time an order was sent to General Buell, recalling him and placing his brigade in position in left and rear of the wing of General Hobart's brigade in the pine thicket before mentioned. While all these dispositions were being made the artillery and skirmishers were heavily engaged, resulting in serious loss on both sides. As soon as General Buell reached the position assigned him, by order from Major-General Davis he was directed to attack the enemy. In order to multiply the chances of success I ordered my Third Brigade to attack on our right, and also ordered that part of the First Brigade on the left of the road to join the Second Brigade, General Buell commanding, in the attack. Our lines advanced about 400 yards and found the enemy intrenched in strong works. Major Eaton, commanding Thirteenth Michigan Volunteers, Second Brigade, fell dead. His regiment, seeing him fall, gave way, and was followed by the remainder of the line under a heavy fire from the enemy.

In the attack made on the right by Third Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Miles commanding, the troops behaved very handsomely, especially the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania. Capt. J. H. Low, commanding Thirty-eighth Indiana, fell, mortally wounded, in this attack.

The only advantage, but a very important one, gained from these attacks was the information obtained from prisoners captured as to strength of the enemy, showing that all the troops in this section were concentrated in our front. The Second Brigade, after the attack, halted on the left of the line of works of First Brigade and were ordered to throw up works, which order was obeyed with alacrity. The enemy now commenced moving around my left, compelling me to stretch out to an undue length, extending my skirmish line over half a mile to the left of my main line. At this time I received an order from General Davis directing me to hold the position I then had and to make demonstrations as though I were about to attack again, but the enemy had assumed the offensive, and I thought best to employ what time and force I had in strengthening my position. About an hour after the repulse of our attack the enemy advanced in heavy force on my front, right, and left flanks of that portion of the division on left of the road. The attacks were repulsed in front of Second Brigade by Thirteenth and Twenty-first Michigan, the men loading and firing coolly and deliberately, but the skirmish line on the left being forced back and the right of the line being turned, the remainder of the troops were compelled to give way, and fell back rapidly and in disorder. A brigade of the Twentieth Corps had been placed to right and rear of General Hobart's line, which I supposed would prevent my right from

being turned, or at least afford a rallying point, if I was forced to fall back, but unfortunately this brigade gave way almost as soon as my own troops. The advance of the enemy up the main road prevented my joining the right of my division, and I was forced to fall back to a position where a portion of the First and Second Brigades were rallied. These troops were placed in position in rear of Twentieth Corps as a second line, and had no opportunity to engage further in the battle.

Several times during the afternoon I attempted to join the right of the division, but I was interrupted by the enemy. During the fighting which followed Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, commanding Third Brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Fitch, commanding part of First Brigade, appear to have done as well as it was possible to do under the circumstances.

Lieutenant-Colonel Miles was severely wounded, and the command of the brigade devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel McMahan, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers. For details of their operations I would respectfully refer you to their reports.

On the night of the 19th the three regiments under Lieutenant-Colonel Fitch joined the remainder of the First Brigade. The Third Brigade was brought up and the division went into position on the right of Goldsborough road, parallel to Clinton road, where works were thrown up, and camped for the night. On the morning of the 20th my division relieved Cogswell's brigade, of Twentieth Corps, and Fearling's brigade, of Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, advanced, changed lines, built works, and held that position until the enemy retreated. (I deem it my duty here to state that after the first attacks had failed, but the strength of the enemy ascertained, Major-General Slocum sent his engineer officer, Captain Ludlow, to suggest that I should fall back across a little creek in my rear and construct a defensive line of works, but, being confident of my ability to hold my position until the troops in rear should come up, I decided not to fall back, but made dispositions to fortify my left flank against movements of the enemy in that direction.) Tuesday, 21st, no changes. Wednesday, 22d, discovered that the enemy had retreated. Made immediate preparations for moving, and at 12.30 p. m. according to orders took up line of march in rear of Second Division; camped at a point about fourteen miles from Goldsborough, having marched about ten miles. Thursday, 23d, moved in rear of Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, at 7 a. m., toward Goldsborough. Crossed Neuse River about 8.30 a. m.; reached Goldsborough about 3.30 p. m.; passed in review before Generals Slocum and Schofield and camped on north side of town about two miles out, having marched about fourteen miles.

Appended to this report you will find a complete consolidated list of casualties occurring during the whole campaign. Of these my loss in the battle of the 19th instant was 433, and 5 in the fight of the 16th instant. The remainder resulted from straggling and foraging.

I also forward the official reports of brigade commanders, accompanied by the official reports of regimental commanders, with lists of casualties by name, consolidated by brigades, to all of which I respectfully refer you.

This division left the upper landing of Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, with ten days' rations in wagons and four in hands of the men and with eight days' forage for animals. During the long march the command has subsisted well, collecting vast quantities of stores from the country. Over 1,000 head of cattle were picked up, but, owing to the rapid marching over a swampy country, a large num-

ber of these cattle had to be abandoned. Some few good horses and quite a number of mules were also found, which greatly aided in the movements of the trains.

In concluding this report I can testify to the cheerful deportment of officers and men during this long and arduous campaign. It has fallen to the lot of Bvt. Brig. Gen. George P. Buell, commanding Second Brigade, to render more important service than any other brigade commander, as he has constructed nearly all the bridges on our line of march.

I wish to return my thanks to all my staff officers for their efficient and intelligent action. Capt. Fred. L. Clark, assistant quartermaster, deserves special mention as a quartermaster. Capt. E. F. Deaton and Surg. R. F. Dyer have kept their respective departments in perfect order. Capt. J. E. Edmonds, acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Isaac Brinkworth and Lieutenant Benham, aides-de-camp; Captain Taylor, inspector, and Lieutenant Putnam, provost-marshal, have all done their whole duty.

For further information I respectfully refer to reports of brigade and regimental commanders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. CARLIN,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. A. C. MCCLURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Report of casualties in First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, during the campaign beginning January 20, 1865, and ending March 23, 1865.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Headquarters.....					1	1		1	1		2	2
First Brigade.....	2	17	19	6	114	120	2	73	75	10	204	214
Second Brigade.....	1	32	33	7	128	135	2	32	34	10	192	202
Third Brigade.....	1	14	15	8	58	66	1	40	41	10	112	122
Battery C.....		4	4		3	3	1	1	2	1	8	9
Total.....	4	67	71	21	304	325	6	147	153	31	518	549

No. 67.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Harrison C. Hobart, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 20—March 23.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular received from headquarters First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, dated March 23, 1865, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade from the 20th day of January, 1865, to the present time:

On the morning of the 20th of January my command marched with the division from Savannah, Ga., on the Louisville road, and about 2

p. m. of the same day we bivouacked in a swamp about seven miles from the city. The roads were considered impassable and the troops were delayed for several days at that point. On the morning of the 22d I sent one regiment, the One hundred and fourth Illinois, to repair the road toward Savannah. On the 25th we resumed our march to Sister's Ferry by the way of Springfield and camped, January 28, near the pontoon bridge on the Georgia side of the Savannah River.

On the morning of the 4th of February I moved my brigade to the upper landing on the South Carolina side and relieved Colonel Selfridge, of the Twentieth Army Corps, who was then in command of the post at that place. On the morning of 6th of February we again resumed our march on the Orangeburg road. At Robertsville we took the left-hand road and, passing Brighton, Lawtonville, Matthews' Bluff, and Barnwell, we arrived at White Pond Station, on the Augusta and Charleston Railroad, where this brigade destroyed one mile of track. From this point to the South Edisto River, and, crossing at Davis' Bridge, we proceeded to Horsey's Bridge, on the North Edisto River, and thence by way of Lexington we marched to Youngier's Ferry, on the Saluda River, about five miles from Columbia. From this point we marched to Rockville Post-Office, near which place we crossed the Broad River, and thence marched, via Winnsborough, to Black Stocks Station, on the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad. After having destroyed one mile of track at this point we changed our direction, and passing through Gladden's Grove we reached Rocky Mount, on the Catawba River; at this point we were detained for several days on account of the swollen condition of the river. Butler's rebel cavalry, in considerable force, for a number of days were scouting about our camp, capturing a few of our foragers; but they attempted no regular advance on our line until about 12 m. of the 28th of February, when they moved forward and opened a lively skirmish with my pickets, which continued until I withdrew my brigade, by order of General Carlin, and crossed the river. On the following morning we resumed the march; passing Russell Place, Hanging Rock, and Clyburn's Store, we crossed Lynch's Creek at McManus' Bridge; thence by way of Mount Croghan and Maysville to the Great Pedee River. Having crossed the Great Pedee River at Pegues' Landing we marched on the Rockingham road to Wolf-pit, where we changed direction; crossing Drowning Creek on Blue's Bridge, we reached Fayetteville on the 11th day of March. On the 13th the brigade crossed Cape Fear River and marched toward Averbosborough. On the 16th, our advance having found the enemy in force, my brigade, with the division, was marched rapidly to the front, and about 2 o'clock I received an order from General Carlin to move my command to the right for the purpose of supporting General Jackson's division of the Twentieth Army Corps. I immediately moved my brigade as directed and massed it in columns of battalion at a point designated to me by an officer of General Slocum's staff; about 4 p. m. I relieved Colonel Hawley's brigade and skirmished with the enemy until dark. In this position I lost 1 enlisted man killed, 3 wounded, and 1 missing. During the night the enemy retreated, and in the morning I rejoined the division and resumed the march toward Goldsborough.

On the morning of the 19th, at 7 o'clock, the brigade marched from camp in advance of the division on the Goldsborough road, and at 10 a. m. we met the enemy posted behind a line of rail-works which extended for some distance on each side of the road on which we were moving. I immediately formed my brigade in two lines, the right

wing of the brigade, consisting of the Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry, Captain Voris commanding; Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, Captain Hinson commanding, and the Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry, Maj. W. H. Snider commanding, formed the first line, under command of Lieut. Col. C. E. Briant, Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry. The left wing, consisting of the Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, Maj. C. H. Walker commanding; Forty-second Indiana Infantry, Maj. G. R. Kellams commanding, and the One hundred and fourth Illinois Infantry, Maj. J. H. Widmer commanding, formed the second line, commanded by Lieut. Col. M. H. Fitch, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry. As soon as these dispositions were made I ordered two companies as skirmishers from each regiment in the front line. These companies, being deployed, I at once charged the enemy, driving him from his works through the woods and undergrowth beyond and across a large field east of Cole's house to his main line, a distance of more than a mile. As soon as the front line of the brigade gained the house in the center of the field the enemy opened a heavy fire from a battery about 200 yards in our front. The line immediately commenced constructing works in front of the house. Having discovered a good position in the pines a short distance to the left and front of the house I ordered the Thirty-third Ohio to move to that point and throw up works. About an hour after moving the Thirty-third Regiment to the left I received an order from General Carlin to move the Eighty-eighth Indiana and Ninety-fourth Ohio to the left of the Thirty-third Regiment. These regiments threw up works in prolongation of the line of works already built by the Thirty-third Ohio. About this time the Second Brigade came into position on my left, when I received an order from General Carlin to charge the enemy and discover what force was in our front. I formed my right wing in front of our works, the Thirty-third Ohio on the right, the Eighty-eighth Indiana in the center, and the Ninety-fourth Ohio on the left, connecting with the Second Brigade, and moved steadily forward, driving the rebel skirmishers back to their main line. My line having arrived within a short distance of the enemy's works it received a very heavy fire, and the left at this moment giving way the whole line returned to the works in our former position. Having discovered the enemy in force I immediately ordered my line to be strengthened as much as possible. About 2 p. m. the rebels in great force advanced on my line, and, driving my skirmishers in rapidly, they came down on our works in such overwhelming numbers that my line was compelled to give way, not, however, until the enemy had gained our right and rear, which threatened the capture or the annihilation of our whole force. Having fallen back through the woods I rallied my line in the field, near the position held by the First New York Artillery, and immediately threw up works. About 7 p. m., by order of General Carlin, I moved my right wing across the Goldsborough road and took position on the right of the Second Brigade, at which point my left wing joined me during the same evening.

For the information of the operations of the left wing of my brigade I respectfully refer you to the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Fitch, Twenty-first Wisconsin, which I append to this report.

On the morning of the 20th I took position on the left of General Morgan's division in one line with my left refused, facing the Goldsborough road, where my brigade remained until the morning of the 22d. The rebels having retreated during the night of the 21st we resumed our march, and, crossing the Neuse River at Cox's Bridge, we arrived at this place on the 23d instant.

The losses of this brigade from the 20th of January, 1865, to the present time are as follows:

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
88th Indiana		5	5	4	27	31	.....	3	3	4	35	39
33d Ohio		5	5	.....	31	31	1	28	29	1	64	65
94th Ohio		2	2	.....	11	11	.....	8	8	.....	21	21
21st Wisconsin	1	2	3	.....	25	25	.....	20	20	1	47	48
42d Indiana	1	1	2	1	7	8	.....	3	3	2	11	13
104th Illinois		2	2	1	13	14	1	11	12	2	26	28
Total	2	17	19	6	114	120	2	73	75	10	204	214

Inclosed you will find a list of casualties by name.* I also forward herewith the official reports of the several regiments.

In conclusion, I would state that Lieutenant-Colonel Briant, Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry, and Lieut. Col. M. H. Fitch, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, are deserving of mention. They have acted as wing commanders during the campaign; and I am much indebted to their energy, care, and bravery, both on the march and on the battlefield, for the remarkable preservation of the brigade. My staff, Capt. J. W. Ford, acting assistant adjutant-general; Captain Sherlock, inspector, and Lieutenant Whittaker, aide-de-camp, are also well deserving of mention. Their prompt and valuable assistance and gallant conduct during the perilous campaign deserves my highest acknowledgments. Captain Van Valkenburgh, assistant quartermaster, and Captain Stuart, acting commissary of subsistence, also deserve to be mentioned for the able and energetic manner they have managed their respective departments.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. HOBART,

Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. JAMES E. EDMONDS,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., First Div., Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 68.

Report of Maj. John H. Widmer, One hundred and fourth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 20-March 23.

HEADQUARTERS 104TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the One hundred and fourth Illinois Infantry during the late campaign:

At 10 a. m. of January 20, 1865, the regiment broke up camp near Savannah, Ga., and at 11 a. m. moved out on the Louisville road and camped seven miles from the city; we moved with an effective force of 178 enlisted men and 11 commissioned officers. January 21 and 22, we remained in camp. January 23, the regiment was engaged in repairing

* Omitted.

the road between camp and city. January 24, in camp. January 25, marched nineteen miles in the direction of Springfield. January 26, marched ten miles; camped near Springfield. January 27, in camp near Springfield. January 28, marched eight miles, crossing Ebenezer River and camping within two miles of Sister's Ferry. January 29, moved to within one mile of Sister's Ferry.

January 30, 31, and February 1, 2, and 3, we remained in camp near Sister's Ferry, furnishing heavy details to build roads. February 4, resumed the march, crossing the Savannah River into South Carolina and camping eight miles above Sister's Ferry. February 5, remained in camp. February 6, marched ten miles, through Robertsville, and camped at Brighton, the junction of the Augusta and Orangeburg roads. February 7, marched ten miles and camped at Lawtonville. February 8, in camp. February 9, marched eighteen miles in the direction of Barnwell. February 10, marched eighteen miles on road to Barnwell. February 11, marched eighteen miles, passing through Barnwell Court-House, moving out on the Williston road; camped within six miles of White Pond Station. February 12, marched to White Pond Station and then moved up the railroad toward Augusta five miles, destroying 400 yards of railroad; moved back to White Pond Station and camped for the night, having marched sixteen miles. February 13, marched fifteen miles in direction of Columbia, crossing South Edisto River. February 14, crossed North Edisto River at Horse Shoe Bridge and camped on Columbia road, nineteen miles from the city, having marched twenty miles. February 15, marched seventeen miles and camped at Lexington Court-House. February 16, marched ten miles; crossed Saluda River at Youngier's. February 17, marched to Rockville, sixteen miles. February 18, in camp at Rockville. February 19, marched fourteen miles, crossed Broad River at Freshly's Mill, and camped at Gibson's Meeting-House. February 20, marched five miles, crossed Little River at Ebenezer Church, and camped half a mile from crossing. Private Daniel McHarrie, Company K, was killed while foraging. February 21, marched from Little River to Winnsborough; arrived in town about noon; moved out on the road to Chester Court-House and camped on railroad six miles north of Winnsborough, having marched seventeen miles. February 22, marched to Black Stocks, destroyed 500 yards of railroad, and then marched to junction of Chester Court-House and Rocky Mount Post-Office roads, having made sixteen miles. February 23, marched to Rocky Mount Post-Office, fourteen miles. February 24 and 25, in camp at Rocky Mount Post-Office. February 26, moved to the Catawba River and camped at the mouth of Rocky Mount Creek. Before the regiment moved from Rocky Mount Post-Office I ordered Capt. William C. Ross, Company B, with a detail of mounted foragers from this regiment to join a similar detail from the Eighty-eighth and Forty-second Indiana Regiments, and with those details gather subsistence from the surrounding country. Captain Ross' detail with the others crossed Rocky Mount Creek at the bridge near camp and moved up the road by Cloud's house, near which the details separated, the detail from this regiment proceeding in the direction of Stroud's Mill. Near the mill Captain Ross' detail was attacked by a force of the enemy's cavalry. Captain Ross, Privates William Buckley, Company A; John Mellon, Company B; C. G. Phillips, Company D; C. Brook, Company F; James C. Carns and John H. Misner, Company G; William Lakin, Company I; and M. B. Bushnell, Company K, were captured. The rest of the detail

escaped. Private N. McCormick was wounded in wrist. February 27, at 9 a. m. I was ordered by General Hobart, commanding First Brigade, to send out a detail for forage and take the balance of the regiment to Stroud's Mill, where Captain Ross' party was captured, and return to camp by 4 p. m. A forage detail was sent out under Captain White. With the balance of the regiment, about 100 men, I crossed Rocky Mount Creek at the bridge and moved up the road to Cloud's, the junction of the road to Stroud's Mill and the Lancaster road. At this point we had a slight skirmish with the enemy's cavalry and then moved on toward the mill. Two miles beyond Cloud's the road crossed a large creek, which I found so swollen by the late rains as to be impassable for infantry. I immediately countermarched my command and started for camp; were in camp at 5 p. m., having marched sixteen miles. February 28, at 9 a. m. the One hundred and fourth Illinois and Ninety-fourth Ohio were ordered to relieve the Third Brigade, First Division, as rear guard on the Rocky Mount road. While in that position a few shots were exchanged with the enemy's cavalry. At 2 p. m. we were ordered across Catawba River and the One hundred and fourth Illinois was put in position on the first bluff below the pontoon bridge, where we remained until dark, when we were ordered into camp half a mile east of the pontoon bridge.

March 1, marched fifteen miles; camped at Hanging Rock; March 2, marched fifteen miles, crossing Little Lynch's Creek and camping at Wharton's Tavern. March 3, marched on Chesterfield road; crossed Flat Creek and Big Lynch's Creek; camped at Blakeny's; made fourteen miles. March 4, marched twelve miles; crossed Thompson's Creek; camped near State line. March 5, marched twelve miles and camped near Haile's Landing. March 6, crossed Great Pedee River at Pegues' Ferry below Haile's Landing; camped three miles from the ferry on the Rockingham road. March 7, marched on Rockingham road to within six miles of the town, then moved across toward the old Fayetteville road; made fifteen miles. March 8, marched on old Fayetteville road; crossed Drowning Creek at Blue's Bridge; camped two miles north of the bridge, having marched twenty miles. March 9, marched twelve miles on direct road to Fayetteville. March 10, marched nine miles and camped thirteen miles from Fayetteville. March 11, marched to Fayetteville, thirteen miles. March 12, in camp near Fayetteville. March 13, crossed Cape Fear River and camped two miles from bridge. March 14, remained in camp. March 15, moved ten miles on the Raleigh road and camped. March 16, marched eight miles to Mulberry Orchard, which we reached at noon. At 4 p. m. our brigade relieved a brigade of the Twentieth Corps. The One hundred and fourth Illinois was put in line, supported on the right by the Forty-second Indiana and on the left by the Thirty-third Ohio. This line was not over 150 yards from the enemy's works. A sharp skirmish fire was sustained until dark without loss to the regiment. Bivouacked in this position for the night. March 17, marched eight miles on road to Goldsborough, crossing branch of Black River. March 18, marched twelve miles on road to Goldsborough.

March 19, moved at 7 a. m. on the Goldsborough road, the One hundred and fourth Illinois being rear regiment of the brigade. After marching about four miles the brigade was formed in order of battle on the right of the road, the One hundred and fourth Illinois on the left of the second line. I was here directed by Lieutenant-Colonel Fitch, commanding left wing of the brigade, to conform the movements

of the One hundred and fourth Illinois with those of the Twenty-first Wisconsin, which was the next regiment to my right. The first line of our brigade having driven the enemy from his position in the open field in our front, the second line was ordered to advance across the open field. We moved rapidly across the field, the One hundred and fourth crossing to the left of the road, advanced into heavy timber and underbrush about 800 yards; finding that the regiment was detached too far to the left I moved it by the right flank until it joined the Twenty-first Wisconsin, my right resting on the road. Here the enemy opened his artillery on the road, but he aimed too high to damage us. After remaining in this position a few moments the wing was moved about 200 yards to the right and came to a front in a grove of old field pines on the south side of some open fields. Here I was directed by General Carlin to move the One hundred and fourth Illinois by the right flank about 100 yards to the rear, front east, advance, and prevent the enemy from turning his right flank. I did as he directed; deploying Company F as skirmishers, advanced about 200 yards and opened a sharp fire upon the enemy. I remained in this position until after noon, my skirmishers constantly engaged with the enemy during this time. The Third Brigade of our division was formed in line on my right, and I was notified that that brigade would attempt to break the enemy's line, and in case they succeeded I should move forward to their support. The attempt failed, and I did not move from my position. Between 3 and 4 o'clock the enemy broke the line somewhere to the left of the One hundred and fourth Illinois and gained the rear of my regiment in heavy force. At the same time he drove my skirmishers in front and was advancing from that direction. There was but one way of moving from this position by the right flank, which Lieutenant-Colonel Fitch ordered me to do. I moved the regiment in that direction about 500 yards, and formed on the left of the Forty-second Indiana in a swamp. Here we were again attacked, and a severe fight took place. The enemy having completely turned our left flank we were compelled to retire to the line of the Second Division, behind which the regiments of the left wing were formed and awaited orders. About 1 o'clock we joined the right wing of the brigade near the field where the fight began in the morning. On the morning of the 20th the regiment moved to the front with the Twenty-first Wisconsin on the right and Forty-second Indiana on the left, built a line of breast-works, and remained in that position until the morning of the 22d. March 22, marched ten miles and camped near Cox's Bridge, and on the 23d day of March the regiment arrived at Goldsborough, N. C., having marched 515 miles since the 20th of January, and since the 9th day of February it has subsisted entirely on the country, with the exception of ten days' rations of bread, seven days' rations of sugar, and fifteen of coffee.

Appended is a list of casualties in the regiment during the campaign.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. WIDMER,

Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. W. FORD,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

*List of casualties in One hundred and fourth Illinois during the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.**

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	In action.	While foraging.	In action.	While foraging.	In action.	While foraging.	
Commissioned officers.....			1			1	2
Enlisted men.....	1	1	11	2	1	10	26

JOHN H. WIDMER,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

No. 69.

Report of Maj. Gideon R. Kellams, Forty-second Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20-March 23.

HDQRS. FORTY-SECOND INDIANA VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 23, 1865.

In accordance with orders I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the campaign commencing 20th of January, 1865, and ending 23d of March, 1865:

On the 20th of January the regiment, with the brigade, left Savannah, Ga.; arrived at Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, on the 29th of January; laid in camp until the 6th of February. Taking up the line of march on the 6th nothing of note occurred until the 12th, when we struck the Charleston and Augusta Railroad near Branchville, S. C. On the 13th struck the South Edisto River; on the 14th reached the North Edisto River. Next point of note was Lexington Court-House, which we reached on the 15th. Marching from thence on the 16th we reached and crossed the Saluda River. 17th, reached Rockville. Nothing of note on the 18th. 19th, crossed Broad River near Monticello. 20th, camped at Ebenezer Church. 21st, arrived at Winstonsborough, S. C. 22d, struck the railroad at White Oak Station. 23d, camped at Rocky Mount Post-Office, at which point we laid two days. 26th, reached Wateree River at Rocky Mount Ferry. 27th, laid still. 28th, crossed the river. Three men captured.

March 1, camped near Hanging Rock. Nothing of note until the 6th, when we crossed the Pedee River near the South Carolina line. Nothing of note until the 11th, when we arrived at Fayetteville, N. C. Nothing of note occurred until the 16th, when we came up with the Twentieth Corps near Black River, they having been engaged for several hours with the enemy. I was ordered to relieve a regiment of that corps; skirmished briskly with the enemy for about two hours, when darkness closed the scene for the day. During the night the enemy withdrew, leaving us to follow at our leisure. Nothing worthy of notice occurred until the 19th instant, when the brigade came up with the enemy near

* Nominal list omitted.

Mill Creek. I was then ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Fitch to put my regiment into position on the right of the road and throw out skirmishers, who immediately became engaged briskly with the enemy until about 1 p. m., at which time the enemy had pressed back the line on my left so far as to the rear of my line. At this time I was ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Fitch to retreat, which I did with the other regiments of the left wing of the brigade, falling back about 400 yards, where we reformed the line and again fought until the enemy had gained our left flank and rear, and, having exhausted all the ammunition, we were compelled to fall back a short distance in rear of the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, where we remained the remainder of the evening.

In this engagement I lost 1 officer and 1 man killed, 1 officer and 7 men wounded.

On the morning of the 20th the regiment was thrown into position and threw up a line of intrenchments, remaining there until the 22d. The enemy having withdrawn we resumed the march, arriving at Goldsborough, N. C., on the 23d of March, 1865, having lost 2 officers and 11 men during the campaign.

Very respectfully,

G. R. KELLAMS,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. W. FORD,
Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., 1st Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 70.

Report of Capt. William N. Voris, Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20-March 23.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTY-EIGHTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 24, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part taken by the Eighty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers in the late campaign:

On the 20th day of January, 1865, I left Savannah, Ga., with my regiment, with 274 guns and 12 commissioned officers. Our route laid on the Louisville road to Eden; thence through Springfield to Sister's Ferry, crossing the Savannah River into Beaufort District, S. C., passing Robertsville, Brighton, and Lawtonville to Beech Branch; thence by way of Matthews' Bluff, through Barnwell, to White Pond Station, on Augusta and Charleston Railway, my regiment destroying 700 yards of track from this point to the South Edisto River, crossing at Davis' Bridge, marching across to Horsey's Bridge, on North Edisto River; thence through Lexington to within four miles of Columbia, crossing the Saluda River at Youngier's Ferry; from this point to Rockville Post-Office, near which we crossed Broad River; thence by way of Ebenezer Church on Little River, through Winnsborough to Black Stocks Station, on Columbia and Charlotte Railway, tearing up 500 yards of track. Changing direction, we passed through Gladden's Grove to Rocky Mount, on Catawba River. Our march was delayed here for some time on account of the river being swollen, which collected numerous bands of rebel cavalry, who seemed to be anxious to get possession of our pontoon bridge. But by skillful maneuvering, in which my regiment participated, we got everything off in safety. Passing Russell Place, Hanging Rock, and Clyburn's Store, we crossed

Lynch's Creek at McManus' Bridge; thence, by way of Mount Croghan and Maysville, to Great Pedee River, which we crossed at Pegues' Landing; thence on Rockingham road to Wolf-pit, where we changed direction, crossing Drowning Creek on Blue's Bridge, passing through Fayetteville, across Cape Fear River, and when near Averbosborough the advance of our column discovered the enemy and engaged them. The brigade to which my regiment belonged was ordered to the front to relieve a brigade of the Twentieth Army Corps.

At dark on the evening of the 16th of March I took position on the left of Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, throwing up a good line of works, but the enemy evacuating our front during the night they were not required. From this point our march was across Black River, at Smith's Ferry, on the Goldsborough road. On the morning of March 19 our foragers discovered the enemy in our front near where the Smithfield and Clinton road intersects our line of march, reporting them to be stubborn. The brigade to which my regiment belongs was immediately formed in two lines across the road, my regiment in center of front line, with orders to drive whatever was in our front. Throwing forward skirmishers, we advanced rapidly, driving the enemy out of their skirmish line of works across the Cole farm to the woods beyond, but the enemy opened on us with shot and shell from a battery to our left oblique. We halted, hastily throwing together what rails, &c., we could find, keeping up a continuous fire at the enemy, who also were busy throwing up works in our front. After expending nearly all our ammunition we received orders to move by the left flank and take position on the left of Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who had already got a position in the woods and were fortifying. Getting replenished with ammunition, we again received orders to discover what was in our front and drive them. When all was ready, with skirmishers advanced, we moved steadily forward. We found a heavy line of the enemy evidently with the same intention as ourselves. A well-directed volley from our line drove them back to their works, from behind which we received a terrific fire, and the left of our line being pressed heavily and finally giving away we were ordered to return to our works. Arriving there we immediately set to work strengthening them and preparing for an attack. It was not long before the enemy came down on us with a force at least four times our number. A continuous fire from our works brought those in our front to a stand, but a heavy column striking both our flanks and turning them we were compelled to withdraw, forming again in support of our battery, which position we held until dark. March 20, relieved some troops of Twentieth Army Corps, advanced their line on line with the Second Division, throwing up a good line of works and holding this position until the morning of the 22d, when, the enemy having evacuated, we resumed our line of march to this point, crossing Neuse River at Cox's Bridge, arriving here on Thursday, 23d day of March, sixty-two days from leaving Savannah, during which time my regiment has marched 494 miles.

The casualties in my regiment during the campaign are as follows: Killed, 5 enlisted men; wounded, 4 commissioned officers and 27 enlisted men; missing, 3 enlisted men.

My regiment has captured from the enemy:

Prisoners, in good health	16
Horses	26
Mules	35
Cattle	50
Tobacco	pounds.. 5,000

They have consumed:

In rations captured:	
Pork or bacon	pounds.. 12,000
Breadstuff	do..... 12,800
Potatoes	do..... 19,200
Beans or rice	do..... 1,984
Coffee	do..... 100
Sugar and molasses	do..... 5,230
In forage:	
Public and private animals—	
Corn	do..... 10,560
Fodder	do..... 12,320
Pack animals—	
Corn	do..... 10,000
Fodder	do..... 15,400
Railway track destroyed.....	yards.. 1,200
Buried one rebel soldier.	

I cannot but notice the uniform patience and endurance of the officers and men of my command during the many trials and dangers incident to our march, as well as their bravery and fortitude under the several engagements with the enemy in which the regiment has participated.

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

W. N. VORIS,

Captain, Commanding Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. J. W. FORD,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 71.

Report of Capt. Joseph Hinson, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20—March 23.

HDQRS. THIRTY-THIRD OHIO VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 24, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the late campaign:

In reference to prisoners and stock captured and turned over, I have kept no account; neither of the distance traveled, as I had no accurate means at my disposal of discovering it.

In regard to losses I have to report: On the 16th instant, 1 man killed and 3 wounded; on the 19th instant, 4 killed, 28 wounded, and 1 commissioned officer and 20 men missing; from forage parties, 8 men missing, making a total loss of 5 killed, 31 wounded, and 1 commissioned officer and 28 enlisted men missing; total, 65.

Of the officers and men under my command I must say that in action, at least, they did their duty manfully, and if any disgrace is attached to the confusion in which they retired on the 19th from the line of works from which they were driven it rests altogether with me in not assuming the responsibility and taking them from a position which I saw they could not hold but would be driven from in a very short time.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HINSON,

Captain, Commanding.

Capt. J. W. FORD.

No. 72.

Report of Maj. William H. Snider, Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. NINETY-FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 26, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with circular from division headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report:

This command moved from Savannah, Ga., January 20, 1865, en route for Sister's Ferry, Ga., where we arrived on the 26th day of January, 1865, where we laid until February 4; we then moved across the Savannah River. On the 6th of February we moved en route for White Pond Station, S. C., at which place we arrived February 12, where we destroyed about 300 yards of railroad and lost one man, taken prisoner, Private John S. Ritchie, Company G. February 16, near Lexington, S. C., we had one man, James D. Treadway, taken prisoner. We then moved to Black Stocks, S. C., arriving at this point February 23, where we destroyed near 250 yards of railroad; two foragers captured, Privates George W. Bumgardner and Joseph Waltman, Company G. We then moved to Catawba River, where we could not effect a crossing until March 1. This regiment was placed on picket duty at 12 m.; about 2 p. m. skirmished with rebel cavalry; no casualties occurred. March 6 we arrived at the Great Pedee River, where we were delayed until the morning of the 7th. We then moved on Fayetteville, arriving at that point on the 10th of March; laid at this point until the 14th, when we moved in direction of Goldsborough, N. C. March 16 we were confronting the enemy at Black Water, N. C.; the enemy evacuated his intrenchments during the night; no casualties occurred in this command. On the 19th of March this regiment was the advance; met the enemy about 11 a. m.; Companies A and B were deployed as skirmishers, covering the front; Companies F and D covering the right flank; skirmishers pushed forward under a severe fire from the enemy until within twenty paces of the rebel line of works, when they halted; we were relieved in a few minutes from this time by the Twenty-first Wisconsin, and were ordered to the left, where our position was assigned us and we built fortifications. When our works were completed we were ordered to reconnoiter our front, which was done, but finding the enemy in an intrenched position we returned to our works. In the evening the enemy moved to our right flank and charged the works on the flank, which caused the command to retire in disorder; the officers and men did nobly by saving themselves.*

The morning of the 20th the regiment built works, where we remained until the morning of the 22d; the enemy having left his position in our front, we moved en route for Goldsborough. On the morning of the 23d a forage party was sent out for subsistence for the command. Privates Azariah Bruss, Wilson W. Swathwood, and Isaac A. Jay being absent since that time, I suppose them captured by the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. SNIDER,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. J. W. FORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Nominal list of casualties (here omitted) shows 2 men killed, 11 men wounded, and 1 man missing during the engagement of the 19th.

No. 73.

Report of Lieut. Col. Michael H. Fitch, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, of operations March 19.

IN CAMP, NEAR GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.,

March 24, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the left wing of this brigade, to wit, the One hundred and fourth Illinois Infantry, Major Widmer; Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, Major Walker; and Forty-second Indiana Infantry, Major Kellams, in the engagement of the 19th instant—that being the only period during the campaign just closed that this wing operated beyond the direct supervision of the brigade commander:

This wing moved from camp at 7 a. m. March 19, and went into line of battle at 10 a. m. on our right of the road, twenty-two miles west of Goldsborough, N. C., as the second line of the brigade. The first line immediately attacked the enemy and drove him very rapidly, this line following up the movement; but, in compliance with an order sent me by the brigade commander, the wing halted. Very shortly, but after the front line of the brigade had advanced out of sight through the woods and thick undergrowth, I received the order from the brigade commander to advance by the right of the companies to the front. The wing advanced thus about a mile, when, by order of the division commander, Brigadier-General Carlin, the wing took position on the right of the right wing of the brigade, with the left resting upon the main road, relieving the Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry, Major Snider. The position of the regiments then was thus: Forty-second Indiana on the right and refused; Twenty-first Wisconsin in the center, and One hundred and fourth Illinois on the left, the last two at right angles with the road. An attack being threatened by the enemy on our right flank Brigadier-General Carlin ordered the left regiment, One hundred and fourth Illinois, there. It took position immediately on the right of the Forty-second Indiana, running almost into the face of the enemy in taking position. The line thus formed at once fortified as well as it could under a constant fire from the enemy, which our skirmish line was unable to silence. By order of Brigadier-General Carlin I re-enforced the skirmish line and advanced it until a line of enemy's works was developed, when it halted. The right of the wing being closest to the enemy and the firing there being heaviest, I considered that the point of most danger and therefore gave the left less attention. Besides, two pieces of artillery were on my immediate left, and I supposed the other wing of the brigade on the immediate left of the artillery. Also there was an extensive open field in that front. About 4 p. m. my skirmishers were driven in and it was reported to me by the men of the artillery that the enemy had passed in considerable numbers into the woods on my left rear, and at the same time the artillerymen of the section on my left went to the rear, abandoning one piece. I at once ran to the left and saw a line of battle of the enemy approaching within 200 paces of my position, at right angles with it and extending beyond my view to my left rear. The left company, Captain Randall, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, immediately deployed in that direction, and so much of that regiment as could see the enemy's line opened fire upon it. In the meantime I gave command for the wing to change front in that direction; but as the enemy had already opened fire upon our rear, and perceiving that if the movement should succeed we

should have a swamp at our backs and also be again outflanked just as the change of front began, I ordered a retreat, which the wing executed in good order through the swamp, upon the opposite edge of which it promptly halted and formed a new line. This position is about 200 paces in the right rear of the former position, at about right angles with it and forming a continuation to the left of the front line of the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. The Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry was on the right, Forty-second Indiana in the center, and One hundred and fourth Illinois on the left and refused.

In ten minutes from time of taking this position the enemy again attacked us furiously on the front and left flank. The wing fought here gallantly until its ammunition was exhausted, when Major Widmer, commanding One hundred and fourth Illinois, on the left, finding he was outflanked and the enemy about to gain his rear by the left, again fell back. This movement carried with it the whole wing, but by the aid of the three regimental commanders I succeeded in keeping the men together, and again within about 300 paces of the second position formed a new line, this time with our backs against a swamp, and threw forward a line of skirmishers. Finding the enemy did not attack us here, I took the offensive, advanced the wing to near its second position, and found the enemy had been checked and driven by a portion of the Second Division of this corps and some fresh troops thrown in on our left. Here I reported in person to Brigadier-General Morgan, commanding Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and sent Company E, Captain Borchardt, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, to procure ammunition and report our condition and location to Brevet Brigadier-General Hobart, commanding brigade. About 9 p. m., by order of the brigade commander, the wing gained the division about one mile and a half distant.

The wing went into the fight with 32 officers and 610 muskets. The loss is as follows: In officers, 3 killed and 1 wounded; in enlisted men, 4 killed, 41 wounded, and 5 captured; total loss, 54.

For further particulars I respectfully refer to regimental reports, which will be forwarded directly to brigade headquarters.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. H. FITCH,

*Lieut. Col. Twenty-first Wisconsin Infy., Comdg. left wing
First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.*

Capt. J. W. FORD,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., 1st Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 74.

Report of Maj. Charles H. Walker, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry, of operations January 20-March 23.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST WISCONSIN INFANTRY VOLS.,
March 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular from headquarters First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to report that this regiment moved with the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, to which it is attached, from the city of Savannah, Ga., on the 20th day of January, 1865, and from Sister's Ferry, S. C., on the

6th day of February, 1865, and reached Goldsborough, N. C., on the 23d instant. That during the whole time covered by the late campaign it has moved and acted with the First Brigade, to which it belongs, and has no history other or different from that of the brigade, except during the battle of the 19th instant, when it was for a portion of the day detached from the brigade, together with the remainder of the left wing. The operations of the regiment during that time were in conjunction with the said left wing, and will be detailed in the report of the wing commander.

I herewith inclose a statement of the losses of the regiment during the late campaign.*

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. WALKER,
Major, Commanding.

Capt. J. W. FORD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 75.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. George P. Buell, Fifty-eighth Indiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 20—March 23.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of this brigade during the last campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.:

January 20, marched from the city of Savannah, on the Louisville road, at 10 a. m., second in the division column; encamped six miles and three-quarters from the city at 4 p. m.; the march was then suspended until the 25th, when it was again resumed. January 25, broke camp at 7 a. m., having the advance of the division; leaving the Louisville road, the march was by way of cross-road leading to Springfield; the troops bivouacked for the night at 4 p. m., having marched a distance of fourteen miles. January 26, marched at 8 a. m.; brigade ordered to remain with supply train, to facilitate its movements; encamped at 9 p. m. one mile from Springfield, having made eight miles. January 27, marched into Springfield, following First Brigade; camp selected for the day. January 28, marched at 1 p. m. in advance of the division; crossed Ebenezer Cr ek, reaching camp at 6 p. m., having marched nine miles. January 29, marched at 8 a. m. in rear of the division, reaching Sister's Ferry, a distance of two miles; the march was again suspended to await the construction of corduroy road through swamp on opposite side of Savannah River.

February 5, crossed Savannah River into South Carolina on pontoon bridge, following Third Brigade, and going into camp at upper landing, two miles from the ferry, at 12 m. February 6, marched at 10 a. m., following First Brigade; passing through Robertsville, marched to forks of Orangeburg and Augusta roads, a distance of ten miles, and encamped at 6 p. m. February 7, marched at 8 a. m. in advance of the division; roads obstructed by fallen timber; made nine miles, going

* Not found.

into camp at 5 p. m. near Lawtonville. February 8, remained in camp during the day. February 9, marched at 8 a. m. in rear of entire corps train; established camp at 7 p. m., making sixteen miles. February 10, marched at 7 a. m. in rear of First Brigade; passed Allendale Post-Office; reached camp at 4.30 p. m., marching eighteen miles. February 11, marched at 6 a. m. in advance of the division; passed through Barnwell and marched five miles on Williston road; crossed over to White Pond road; encamped at 6 p. m., having made thirteen miles. February 12, marched at 7 a. m., the brigade in rear of division train; struck the Charleston and Augusta Railroad four miles west of Williston; marched west along the railroad two miles and then destroyed two miles of the track; countermarched and went into camp at 5.30 p. m. near the station, marching twelve miles. February 13, marched at 8 a. m. north on the Columbia road, following First Brigade; crossed the South Fork of Edisto River, reaching camp at 6 p. m., having made eleven miles. February 14, marched at 7 a. m. in advance of the division; crossed the North Fork of the Edisto River, and reached the crossroads of the Augusta, Charleston, and Columbia roads at 6 p. m., making eighteen miles. February 15, marched at 8 a. m. in rear of the division, the advance brigade skirmishing with the enemy; moved on to Waters' Ferry road five miles; taking the Lexington road, moved forward within three miles of Lexington, and halted at 3 p. m.; at 5 p. m. an advance upon the town was ordered; following the Third Brigade, the brigade entered Lexington at 10 p. m., without opposition, and encamped for the night, having marched eighteen miles.

February 16, marched from Lexington, in advance of the division, at 10 a. m., on the Columbia road; countermarched three miles, reaching the Saluda River eight miles above the city. I was ordered to take charge of the construction of the pontoon bridge at Hart's Ferry. The bridge was completed at 6 p. m. The brigade crossed and went into camp one mile from the river, making twelve miles. February 17, marched at 6.30 a. m., following First Brigade, in a northeasterly direction thirteen miles and a half, entering camp at 3 p. m. February 18, remained in camp this day. February 19, marched at 9 a. m. in advance; crossed Broad River, advancing in direction of Monticello; encamped at 3 p. m., marching twelve miles. February 20, marched at 6.30 a. m. on the Monticello road, in rear of the division; crossed Little River and entered camp at 4 p. m., marching nine miles. February 21, marched at 6 a. m., on the Winstonsborough road, following First Brigade; entered Winstonsborough at 12 m.; moved up the railroad and went into camp at 6 p. m., having marched fifteen miles and a half. February 22, marched at 6 a. m. in advance of the division; moved up the railroad eleven miles to Black Stocks and commenced tearing up the track; destroyed about two miles; countermarched three miles and encamped for the night at 6 p. m., marching eighteen miles. February 23, marched at 7 a. m. in rear of division; made about twelve miles, going into camp at 3 p. m. February 24, remained in camp; fatigue parties were sent out to repair the road leading to the Catawba River. February 25, no advance to-day; trains crossing river slowly. February 26, a portion of the pontoon bridge being carried away early this morning advanced but two miles and again encamped. February 27, Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, commanding pontoniers, ordered to report to me and the pontoniers and pontoon bridge assigned to the brigade; pontoon bridge relaid below the rapids; troops and train began crossing at dark. February 28, brigade ordered to cross in rear of troops and train; Thirteenth and Twenty-first

Michigan Volunteer Infantry crossed over at 4 p. m. The Sixty-ninth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry was ordered to hold the hills commanding the crossing until the bridge had been taken up. Skirmishing was kept up with the enemy's cavalry until 11 p. m., when the regiment withdrew from its position in face of the enemy and crossed the river in boats without opposition.

March 1, marched at 6 a. m. in advance of the division; reached Hanging Rock at 5 p. m., a distance of fifteen miles. March 2, moved at 9 a. m. in rear of the division on the Cheraw road; marched twelve miles, going into camp at 8 p. m. March 3, marched at 7 a. m. in the advance; crossed Lynch's Creek, marching eighteen miles and encamping at 12 p. m. March 4, marched at 6 a. m. and crossed the State line into North Carolina, taking the Haile's Ferry road; made twenty miles, going into camp at 8 p. m. March 5, marched at 6 a. m.; reached the Great Pedee River at 10 a. m. Reconnoitering parties from the Thirteenth and Twenty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry were immediately crossed over in boats, and picket-line established to protect the crossing. March 6, remained in camp all day. March 7, the pontoon bridge being completed, Colonel Moore was ordered to report to General Morgan. The brigade crossed at 11 a. m. and moved forward on the Rockingham road eight miles; passing to the left, encamped at 8 p. m. three miles south of Rockingham, having marched fifteen miles. March 8, marched at 6 a. m. in advance of the division on the old Fayetteville road; crossed headwaters of the Little Pedee River, and making a rapid march of twenty-three miles went into camp at 4 p. m. March 9, marched at 6 a. m. in rear of division; made twelve miles, going into camp at 8 p. m. March 10, marched at 8 a. m.; ordered to report to General Kilpatrick on the Chicken road; returned to Fayetteville road and encamped at 4 p. m., having marched twelve miles. March 11, marched at 7 a. m., following First Brigade; reached the city of Fayetteville, a distance of thirteen miles, at 2 p. m. and encamped on the south side of the city. March 12, remained in camp during this day. March 13, passed through Fayetteville at 9 a. m., crossing the Cape Fear River on pontoon bridge; encamped two miles from the city on the Raleigh road at 12 m. March 14, remained in camp for this day. March 15, marched at 10 a. m. in rear of the division; advanced eleven miles, going into camp at 6 p. m. March 16, marched at 9 a. m., following First Brigade; brisk skirmishing in front; ordered to move by Second Division train; took up position at 12 m. on right of road in rear of works from which the enemy had been driven; moved around to the left, and went into position on the right of the Third Brigade and in rear of Second Division; bivouacked for the night, having made eight miles.

March 17, marched at 10 a. m. in advance; reached Black River, over which I was ordered to construct a bridge. At 3 p. m., the bridge being completed, the brigade crossed and advanced four miles, going into camp at 5 p. m., having marched seven miles. March 18, marched at 6.30 a. m. in rear of division; crossing Mingo Creek, moved on the Goldsborough road thirteen miles, going into camp at 5 p. m. March 19, marched at 7 a. m., second in the division. After marching about four miles the advance brigade became engaged with the enemy, which was supposed to be nothing more than cavalry. While the First Brigade engaged them in front my brigade was ordered to move about one mile around the enemy's right and attack him on the flank and in rear, if possible. The movement was immediately commenced under cover of the timber, and so nearly executed that my skirmishers had

already attracted the attention of the enemy on the north side of the large field, as shown in the within diagram.* Before we had developed our own strength, however, to the enemy orders reached us to return and take position on the left of General Hobart's brigade, with my left refused. This order was obeyed as quickly as possible and temporary barricades commenced. A heavy line of skirmishers, under Captain Rowe, of my staff, was also thrown well in front, and extending far to my left, crossing a road which led from the enemy's lines around my left and in my rear. A detachment of mounted foragers were also thrown out on this road, with orders to build a barricade at a point some half a mile in front, where this road made a right angle leading into the enemy's lines. My command had been in this last position but a few minutes when it was again ordered to reattempt the same flank movement, but was soon again recalled and ordered to charge the enemy immediately on General Hobart's left. In attacking the enemy my command moved in two lines and in good order, with the front line firing and with orders for the rear line to charge through it in case it faltered. The front line (Twenty-first Michigan and Sixty-ninth Ohio) faltered within a few feet of the enemy's works. The rear line (Thirteenth Michigan) charged to the front line and likewise faltered immediately in front. About this time the enemy commenced firing into both flanks with musketry and with artillery from our right. Although every effort was made to hold the line it slowly gave back to the crest of a small ridge on the north side of a creek or swamp. About 300 yards in rear on the north side of this swamp, as shown in diagram, we commenced throwing up temporary shelter for my men on the left of and a little in advance of General Hobart's left, which was drawn below the crest of the ridge. During all this time my line of skirmishers extended far into the woods on west side of the field on my left.

Soon after our attack was repulsed a report came to me that a heavy column was moving around my left and to my rear under cover of the timber. I immediately reported it, and also sent the Sixty-ninth Ohio (numbering less than 100 men) to support the two companies that were then engaged with the enemy far to my left. Before my works were more than half completed the enemy attacked. Both our brigades repulsed the first attack. During the second attack the line immediately on my right as far as I could see gave way, and the enemy passed over the works, so that my brigade, which still stood, was almost entirely cut off. In this condition, with both flanks turned and no reserve, I concluded that to remain there longer was to sacrifice my brigade. Hence I gave the order to fall back. My division commander was present, superintending the movements when we made the attack on the enemy, and also when the enemy attacked us, doing all any one man could do to encourage the men, not only with words, but by exposing his own person. At the time the enemy drove the troops on my immediate right General Carlin was just at the right of my line, but was evidently not aware of the condition of things to his right, for he was at that time looking intently to the front at the enemy as he faltered before the fire of my men. At first I waited for him to order, but seeing that too much delay would cause our certain capture, and there being no time for consultation, I ordered the retreat. Half a minute's delay, and General Carlin, myself, and most of my brigade would have been captured. My command fell back, with the enemy

* To appear in the Atlas.

pressing both flanks, and rallied at the line in the rear thrown up by a portion of the Twentieth Corps. During the rest of the engagement my brigade was held in reserve.

During the engagement of this day I lost many valuable officers and men. In the attack on the enemy one of my best and most gallant regimental commanders fell dead as he advanced to the enemy's works. It was Maj. Willard G. Eaton, Thirteenth Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry. His country and friends will long mourn his death, for he was a brave, good man, loved by all who knew him.

Captain Prince, commanding Twenty-first Michigan, and Captain Barick, commanding Sixty-ninth Ohio, behaved gallantly and with much credit to themselves. The officers and men of my command throughout have my thanks for their good conduct.

I am much indebted to my staff and orderlies for their efficient service and good conduct on the field—Capt. T. G. Stevenson, acting assistant adjutant-general; G. M. Rowe, captain and provost-marshal; Lieut. H. D. Ludden, acting inspector-general; Maj. John Avery, surgeon-in-chief; Capt. A. E. Barr, acting commissary of subsistence; Lieut. F. Louthan, acting quartermaster. Orderlies: Corpl. David L. McNutt, Corpl. George Hilliard, and Privates James M. Laboyteaux, William R. Mahood, Marmaduke Welply, and Michael Ayers. Of the orderlies I would more particularly mention my bugler, William A. Worley, and my private orderly, James M. Laboyteaux.

March 20, moved forward at 7 a. m., taking up position on the right of the Twentieth Corps and in rear of First Brigade. March 21, remained in the position of yesterday. March 22, the enemy having fallen back during the night the march was resumed on the Goldsborough road; made nine miles and encamped at 5 p. m. March 23, marched at 6 a. m.; crossed the Neuse River on pontoon bridge and entered Goldsborough at 2 p. m. Passed through the city and went into camp two miles north at 4 p. m., marching fourteen miles.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, captain, very respectfully,

GEO. P. BUELL,

Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. J. E. EDMONDS,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 76.

Report of Capt. Silas A. Yerkes, Thirteenth Michigan Infantry, of operations January 20—March 23.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH MICHIGAN VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
March 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report in compliance with special orders of the 22d instant:

The Thirteenth Michigan Veteran Volunteer Infantry left Savannah, Ga., January 20, 1865, with an aggregate of 636 enlisted men and 18 officers. Crossed the Savannah River at Sister's Ferry and entered Barnwell February 11 and on the following day assisted in destroying South Carolina Railroad near White Pond Station. On the 15th entered the town of Lexington, and on the 16th, after floating across the first

troops to the opposite bank and assisting in laying pontoons, crossed Saluda River. February 19, crossed Broad River. On the 21st entered Winnsborough and on the 22d assisted in destroying the Columbia and Danville Railroad near Black Stocks Station, S. C. On the 24th of February crossed the Wateree at Rocky Mount and camped upon the opposite bank. Here the regiment, with little to eat beside fresh meat and parched corn, performed for five days a prodigious amount of labor in working on the roads and assisting the train of the entire corps through the deep and heavy mud of the road up the east bank of the river. The delay herein occasioned having rendered a forced march necessary, during the following four days and a half the regiment, with the rest of the brigade, upon the same limited diet, assisted and guarded the pontoon train over bad roads, for a distance of nearly eighty miles, to the Pedee River. Here the regiment sent the first troops across to the opposite bank and assisted in laying the pontoons. Crossed the river on the morning of the 7th.

On February [March] 11 we entered Fayetteville. February [March] 13, crossed Cape Fear River. On the 14th resumed our march, the enemy constantly skirmishing in front. On the 16th, at the battle of Averasborough, the regiment was in line of battle as support, but not actively engaged. On the 17th we bridged and crossed Black River. On the 18th crossed Mingo Creek. On the 19th, 20th, and 21st fought the battle of Mill Creek. On the 19th instant, in an unsuccessful charge upon the enemy's works, and being in turn driven from our own, the regiment lost 15 killed, 81 wounded, and 10 missing, making an aggregate loss to the regiment of 106.

It was while leading the regiment upon the rebel works that our brave and gallant major fell, mortally wounded.

The casualties during the entire campaign are numerically as follows:

Left sick in hospital	59
Absent without leave	20
Captured while foraging	2
Died of disease	5
Killed in action:	
Enlisted men	14
Commissioned officer	1
Wounded in action and absent in hospital:	
Enlisted men	65
Commissioned officer	1
Captured in action: Enlisted men	2
Missing in action:	
Enlisted men	9
Commissioned officer	1
Deserters	4
Detailed men	14
Total absent:	
Enlisted men	194
Commissioned officers	3

Deduct from aggregate, January 20, 636 enlisted men and 18 commissioned officers, leaves 442 enlisted men and 15 officers, to which add 4 recruits from depots, equals 446 enlisted men and 15 commissioned officers, as per morning report of the 22d instant.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. A. YERKES,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. T. G. STEVENSON,
Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 77.

Report of Capt. Arthur C. Prince, Twenty-first Michigan Infantry, of operations January 20-March 23.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST MICHIGAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following in regard to my regiment:

The regiment broke camp at Savannah, Ga., on the 20th of January, and marched to Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, where we encamped for about ten days; we crossed the river on the 5th of February and marched northward; nothing of interest occurred until we struck the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, of which we destroyed about two miles, near White Pond Station. We then marched directly upon Columbia, S. C., but turned from it when within a few miles and took a northwesterly course through Lexington, S. C., crossing the Saluda and Broad Rivers; then more eastward, striking the railroad at Winnsborough, S. C.; we still advanced northward, destroying the railroad track at Black Stocks Station; we then marched eastward, crossing the Wateree River at Rocky Mount, and the Great Pedee a few miles north of Cheraw, S. C.; we advanced upon the town of Fayetteville.

On the 15th of March we left Fayetteville and, crossing the Cape Fear River, proceeded northeast. On the 19th of March we met the enemy; the regiment was formed in line on the right of the brigade, on the farther side of a deep ravine and in the face of the enemy's line of works, and ordered to charge the same, which was done. The enemy proving too much for us, we were obliged to fall back, which we did to the edge of the ravine or swamp, and commenced to throw up works as best we could; however, before we could complete anything of the kind, the enemy charged upon us, and being of greater strength turned both flanks. The regiment, receiving a fire from front and both flanks, was obliged to retreat. We fell back for about three-quarters of a mile and took possession of some works already thrown up, from where we were relieved by part of the Twentieth Army Corps.

The regiment lost heavily in the engagement; the casualties as they now stand are: killed, 13; wounded, 49; missing, 9; prisoners, 2.

Previous to this we lost as follows: 1 man killed, 2 missing; 1 officer and 4 men prisoners.

Our loss on the whole campaign foots up as follows: Killed, 14 enlisted men; wounded, 5 commissioned officers and 44 enlisted men; missing, 11 enlisted men; prisoners, 1 commissioned officer and 6 enlisted men; total, 81.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. PRINCE,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. T. G. STEVENSON,
Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 78.

Report of Capt. Jacob J. Ravick, Sixty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20-March 23.

HDQRS. SIXTY-NINTH OHIO VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on the 20th of January, 1865, the Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, in

connection with the rest of the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, &c., left camp at Savannah, Ga., on special campaign through the interior of the Confederacy, arriving at Sister's Ferry, Ga., on the 29th.

We crossed the Savannah River into South Carolina on the 5th of February, 1865, marching in the direction of Columbia, S. C., crossing the Augusta and Charleston Railroad at White Pond Station on the 12th, arriving to within about four miles of Columbia on the 16th, when we were ordered to march in the direction of Charlotte, N. C. After going within about ten miles of Chesterville, we moved in the direction of Goldsborough, crossing the Catawba River at Rocky Mount Post-Office. On the 28th the Sixty ninth crossed in pontoon-boats about midnight, after guarding the crossing until the pontoon bridge was taken up.

On the 7th of March we crossed the Great Pedee River about ten miles above Cheraw, and also the Cape Fear River on the 13th at Fayetteville. On the 19th we came up with and engaged a force of the enemy, as we thought cavalry; but it proved to be a large force of infantry, which the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, charged and were handsomely repulsed with a heavy loss on the Sixty-ninth. The rebels then charged and drove us about half a mile, when they were checked and driven back by the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and troops from the Twentieth Army Corps. In the night the rebels left, and we marched to Goldsborough on the 23d, thus ending the most glorious campaign of the war.

The loss of the regiment during the campaign was as follows.*

During the entire campaign from Sister's Ferry only about ten days' rations were issued to the men, depending almost entirely for subsistence on the resources of the country.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. RARICK,

Captain, Commanding Sixty-ninth Ohio Veteran Vol. Infantry.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. GEORGE P. BUELL,

Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 79.

Report of Lieut. Col. David Miles, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 20-March 19.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with orders from headquarters First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to report the operations of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, from the time of leaving Savannah until the 19th day of March, 1865.

This brigade, composed of the Twenty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Thirty-eighth Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Seventy-fourth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry, under my command, moved by order on the 20th day of January, 1865, with the division on the Macon road.

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 4 men killed, 1 officer and 19 men wounded, and 1 officer and 5 men captured or missing.

After marching seven miles the command was ordered to camp, and in consequence of the impassable roads and the inclement state of the weather remained in camp until the 25th, at which time the brigade moved promptly and moved toward Springfield, where the Seventy-fourth Ohio Veteran Volunteers was detailed, by order of Brig. Gen. W. P. Carlin, commanding First Division, to remain with the train as guard until further orders.

From Springfield the command marched to Sister's Ferry on the Savannah River, and encamped until February 5, when we crossed the river and moved toward Augusta, Ga. The brigade halted to destroy railroad between Windsor and White Pond, after which they proceeded toward Columbia, S. C., by Lexington Court-House, and crossed the Saluda River; from thence to Rockville Post-Office and across Broad River; from thence to Winnsborough on the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad. February 22, the command was engaged destroying railroad between Youngiersville and Black Stocks; from thence marched to Rocky Mount Post-Office; the brigade was ordered to move in rear of the wagon train. On the 27th the rebels made a dash upon our lines which was quickly repulsed by the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, who by my order threw forward skirmishers and drove them one mile and then returned to camp.

On the 28th the command crossed Catawba River, continued the march toward Big Pedee River, in North Carolina, arriving there on the 5th day of March. On the 6th crossed the river and continued the march toward Fayetteville; from thence toward Goldsborough, crossing Cape Fear River and continuing until the 16th, when I was ordered to move the brigade upon a forced march to Smith's farm, where we formed line of battle, and remained there during the night in support of the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. On the morning of the 19th of March the Third Brigade moved promptly in rear of the division. It soon became apparent that the enemy were in our front in force. Skirmishing became brisk. Soon our advance was checked. The Third Brigade, by order, was deployed in line of battle—Thirty-eighth Indiana and Twenty-first Ohio on the right flank and the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania on the left of the road and in support of the battery. The line was formed under a severe fire of artillery and musketry. Matters remained in that position a short time, when I threw the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania on the right of the Thirty-eighth Indiana, with orders to throw up temporary works. This accomplished I received an order to charge the enemy's works, which order was promptly obeyed. The troops moved forward in good order through a dense thicket and swamp and charged again and again, with no chance of carrying the works in consequence of the impenetrable thicket and the depth of the swamp; and, for another important reason, that the enemy moved heavy columns on the right flank. It being evident that unless we fell back the flank would be turned I ordered the brigade to fall back and resume their places in line, which they did in good order. It soon became apparent to me that the enemy were moving on our left flank and were about to cut us off, when I changed front and in time to repulse their advance, and held them well in check. I then received another order to move by the left flank, making connection with the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. Soon I received the order to charge again, which was promptly obeyed, and this time with success, as we drove them back and held our lines until the Second Division had completed their works,

at which time I was myself wounded, and being compelled to leave the field, turned the command over to Lieut. Col. A. McMahan, Twenty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

I regret the loss of many officers and men in the command, among whom was Capt. J. H. Low, Thirty-eighth Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry, whose bravery and manly courage was conspicuous among his men. He fell mortally wounded at the head of his regiment.

To the commanding officers of the Twenty-first Ohio, Thirty-eighth Indiana, and Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry I tender my thanks for their promptness in obeying and carrying out all the orders they received and for the handsome manner in which they handled their regiments during the battle.

To Lieut. L. G. Bodie, acting assistant adjutant-general, Capt. R. M. Dysart, inspector, and Lieut. M. K. McFaddin, provost-marshal, of my staff, who promptly conveyed my orders amid the din of battle, never faltering in their perilous duty, their cool and undaunted bravery shown conspicuous, to them I tender my thanks.

It is due to all the officers and men to say that they acquitted themselves honorably, and not only reflected honor upon themselves but nobly sustained their past reputation for bravery and undaunted courage on the field of battle.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. MILES,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Third Brig., First Div., Fourteenth Army Corps.

Capt. J. E. EDMONDS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 80.

Report of Lieut. Col. Arnold McMahan, Twenty-first Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 20-March 23.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with orders I have the honor to report the operations of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, from the 20th day of January to the 23d day of March, 1865.

The brigade moved from Savannah, Ga., January 20, under command of Lieut. Col. D. Miles, Seventy-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and he continued to command it until the 19th day of March, when he was severely wounded in battle and the command devolved upon myself. This change in command at the close of the campaign leaves this report deficient of the information which the former commander of the brigade could by reason of his position and experience embody in it. A statement in detail of the marches, guards, and other duties performed would render this report too voluminous.

The command crossed the Savannah River February 5 at Sister's Ferry and moved through South Carolina, via Barnwell Court-House, White Pond, Lexington Court-House, Thompson, Winnsborough, Black Stocks, and Rocky Mount; thence via Fayetteville to Goldsborough, N. C., the distance marched being 499 miles. The brigade built eight miles of corduroy road and destroyed two miles and a half of railroad. I estimate the subsistence stores drawn from the country for

the use of the brigade at 40,000 rations. Four hundred and ten head of cattle were captured, but in consequence of our rapid marches 210 head died. Thirty-three horses and ninety-six mules were captured. These animals were serviceable, the worthless animals having been shot or abandoned. Two hundred horses and mules pertaining to the brigade were supplied with sufficient forage taken from the country for forty days.

The total number of prisoners captured from the enemy is thirty-one.

The following casualties occurred:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured.	Missing.	Total.
Commissioned officers.....	1	8	1	.....	10
Enlisted men.....	14	58	.....	40	112
Total.....	15	66	1	40	122

During a campaign of sixty-three days, under circumstances which required the command to rely upon the country for subsistence two-thirds of the time, the officers and men of the brigade conducted themselves with such high, soldier-like bearing that at this time it would appear but flattery to do more than simply refer to this subject without special mention.

But as my superior officer, Lieut. Col. D. Miles, is by reason of his wounds unable to report the operations of the brigade while under his command, I shall here add that I found it a pleasure to serve with him, and that in the action of 19th of March, near Bentonville, N. C., where he was wounded, he fought his brigade energetically and skillfully against superior numbers of the enemy.

Very respectfully,

A. McMAHAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. J. E. EDMONDS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 81.

Report of Capt. David H. Patton, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20-March 23.

HDQRS. THIRTY-EIGHTH INDIANA VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 24, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by the Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry in the recent campaign commencing January 20, 1865, and ending March 23, date at which the command reached Goldsborough, N. C.:

January 20, the Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry, forming part of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Lieut. Col. D. Miles, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry, commanding, broke camp near Savannah, Ga., and moved six miles north, going into camp, remaining in same till morning January 25, when the command moved northeast, passing through Springfield, Ga., and arriving near Sister's Ferry, on Savannah River, January 29, where it remained until the 5th of February, when it crossed river into South Carolina.

From this date the march was continued northward, passing through Barnwell, striking Charleston and Augusta Railroad at White Pond, which the command assisted in destroying near this point; continuing march, moving northeast, crossed the Edisto River, arriving at Lexington, S. C., February 15; resuming march crossed the Saluda and Broad Rivers, passing through Winnsborough, assisting in destroying Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad at Black Stocks; from this place marched to Catawba River, which was crossed February 28.

Marching northeast from Catawba River arrived at Great Pedee River March 5; crossed same the 6th, taking road to Fayetteville, N. C., which was reached the 11th of March. The 13th crossed the Cape Fear River, taking Goldsborough road. Morning of the 16th came up with the advance forces of our army, who had engaged the enemy near South River; the engagement progressing moved with the brigade in support of the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, which was then engaged. 17th, enemy left our front at 9 a. m.; moved forward on Goldsborough road, crossing South River, camping about six miles from same. Continued march 18th, camping at 3 p. m. The 19th moved on Goldsborough road in support of First Brigade, which becoming engaged we were put in position on the right of the road, the Twenty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry on our left and the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry on our right. Light works were thrown up, and four companies were thrown forward as skirmishers. About 2 o'clock the command was ordered forward, with the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the purpose of finding the enemy's works. We advanced through a swamp so densely covered with underbrush that it was impossible to advance in line. The enemy's skirmishers were driven to their works. When within about fifty yards of their works they opened fire upon us. Captain Low, then in command of the regiment, ordered the men to lie down. At this time, through some mistake, the report was circulated that we were firing on our own men, whereupon Captain Low gave the order to cease firing. Firing from the front grew more rapid and Captain Low fell, mortally wounded. The men having no protection and being under orders not to fire, began to fall back to their former position. Captain Low then being taken from the field I took command of the regiment, which then occupied the same position it had held before the advance. The line giving way at some point on our left the enemy swung in upon our flank and rear.

The Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers being on the left and most exposed was moved to the right. I then ordered the Thirty-eighth to swing back. A new line was then formed by the brigade at about right angles with its former position, but no sooner was this line formed than its position became flanked also. We were then ordered to move forward and regain our old position. We pressed forward until the Thirty-eighth Indiana, then on the left, extended into a swamp so that it was impossible to advance in line. The enemy was then within forty yards of us. A brisk fire was then kept up for half an hour, when not only our flank but our rear became endangered. The brigade was then ordered to a position in the rear, which was occupied till the morning of the 20th, when the regiment with brigade took position in rear of that occupied the 19th. After the 19th the command took no further part in the operations of the 20th and 21st. The enemy having retreated during the night of the 22d the regiment with brigade moved forward on Goldsborough road, going into camp at 5 p. m. the 23d; crossed Neuse River, passing through and camping near Goldsborough, N. C., near which place the command is encamped.

Of the conduct of both officers and men of the regiment in the recent battle I desire saying they did their whole duty, and, had our flank been protected, not a position would have been lost. Captain Low and Lieutenant Deweese fell bravely at their posts and are lamented by the entire command.

The losses during the campaign are: 1 commissioned officer killed and 3 wounded; 3 enlisted men killed and 14 wounded, and 10 enlisted men missing.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

D. H. PATTON,

Captain, Commanding Thirty-eighth Indiana Vet. Vol. Infantry.

Lieut. L. G. BODIE,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 82.

Report of Capt. Samuel F. Cheney, Twenty-first Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20-March 23.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OHIO INFTRY. VOLS.,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 24, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with orders I have the honor to report the operations of the Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Infantry Volunteers from the 20th day of January, 1865, to the 23d day of March, 1865.

The regiment moved, under command of Lieut. Col. A. McMahan, from Savannah, Ga., January 20, and remained under his command until March 19, at which time he assumed command of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

The only engagement in which the regiment took part during the campaign occurred on the 19th day of March, at [Bentonville]. In this engagement our loss was 1 enlisted man killed, 1 commissioned officer and 2 enlisted men wounded, and 10 enlisted men missing.

Two-thirds of a mile of railroad was destroyed by the regiment during the campaign. No other structures were destroyed by the regiment. The whole amount of subsistence drawn from the country cannot be correctly estimated, but it cannot fall short of 10,000 rations complete. Eleven horses and mules belonging to the regiment were supplied with forage taken from the country for forty-five days. Twenty-nine mules were captured, most of them being serviceable. Twenty-one Confederate prisoners were captured by the regiment during the campaign. Three enlisted men were killed or captured straggling.

The regiment reached Goldsborough, N. C., March 23, 1865, having marched nearly 500 miles.

The following is a list of casualties occurring during the campaign. Commissioned officers, wounded, 1; enlisted men, killed, 1; wounded, 2; missing in action, 10; killed or captured straggling, 3.

Respectfully submitted.

S. F. CHENEY,

Captain, Commanding Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers.

Lieut. L. G. BODIE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 83.

Report of Maj. Robert P. Findley, Seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20–March 26.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-FOURTH OHIO VETERAN INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 27, 1865.

SIR: On the 20th day of January, 1865, the Seventy-fourth Ohio Regiment marched with the Third Brigade, First Division, from near Savannah, Ga., halting six miles distant, where we lay on account of impassable roads until the morning of the 25th, when we marched rapidly. Thus we kept on until, on the 27th, the regiment was detached from brigade as guard for the First Division supply train. On the 29th we arrived at Sister's Ferry, Ga., where we lay until the 5th of February; crossed the Savannah River —. Our duty was the same from day to day. Men were captured while foraging, but we were not called upon to do any fighting. Arrived at Fayetteville. Nothing worthy of note transpired until, on the 11th of March, we halted at Fayetteville; marched from that place on the 16th. On the 20th eight forage wagons were captured and burned by rebels. Two companies had been sent out with them as guard, but they were detained back loading the wagons, while they, as soon as loaded, went on unguarded and fell into the hands of the enemy. Four men of the Seventy-fourth were killed or captured; others saw no rebels when they came upon the burning wagons. On the 21st of March the right wing of the regiment was sent with supplies for the troops at front, and on the 23d the left wing accompanied the train to Kinston, returning on the 26th.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. P. FINDLEY,

Major, Commanding Seventy-fourth Ohio Veteran Infantry.

Lieutenant BODIE,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 31, 1865.

List of casualties in the Seventy-fourth Ohio Veteran Infantry from the 20th day of January to the 23d day of March, 1865.*

R. P. FINDLEY,

Major, Commanding Regiment.

No. 84.

Report of Maj. Michael H. Locher, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-NINTH REGT. PENNSYLVANIA VET. VOLS.,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 24, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to orders from headquarters Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, I have the honor to report the operations of the Seventy-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers from January 20 to March 24, inclusive.

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 1 commissioned officer and 9 enlisted men captured and 2 enlisted men missing.

The regiment moved with the brigade at 7 a. m. on the Macon road; marched seven miles and ordered on picket and relieved on the 21st by the Thirty-eighth Indiana Regiment. 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th, remained in camp in consequence of the bad roads which retarded our progress. 25th, moved at 7 a. m. on Sister's Ferry road and marched fifteen miles. 26th, moved at 7 a. m.; marched nine miles and encamped near Springfield. 27th, remained in camp near Springfield. 28th, moved at 12 a. m. eight miles and encamped; two companies of the command were ordered for picket duty. 29th, moved at 8 a. m. two miles and encamped near Sister's Ferry. 30th, remained in camp. 31st, detail of fifty men ordered from the regiment to repair road on the opposite side of the Savannah River. Corporal O'Neil and Private Yost, of Company K, were wounded by a torpedo exploding, which were the only casualties that occurred that day by the explosion.

February 1, 2, 3, and 4, the regiment remained in camp awaiting the completion of the road. 5th, crossed the Savannah River, and marched four miles and encamped for the night. 6th, marched at 11 a. m. nine miles and bivouacked for the night. 7th, moved promptly at 7 a. m. on Orangeburg road ten miles and encamped near Lawtonville and sent out a forage detail under Lieutenant Hubley. 8th, moved one mile to cross-road. 9th, marched eighteen miles and encamped on Barnwell road. 10th, moved at 7 a. m., marched seventeen miles and a half in rear of train of the First Division. 11th, moved at 6.30 a. m., passed through Barnwell and encamped at dusk after marching fifteen miles. 12th, moved at 7 a. m. three miles to White Pond Station on the Augusta and Charleston Railroad; took an active part in destroying the railroad at that point, and then returned to White Pond and encamped. 13th, moved at 7 a. m., crossed the South Edisto River at 4 p. m. and encamped at 7 p. m. after marching fifteen miles. 14th, moved at 7 a. m., crossed North Edisto River at 2 p. m. and encamped at Lexington and Charleston Cross-Roads, after marching nineteen miles. 15th, moved at 6.30 a. m. on Lexington road, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania in advance and advance guard; the enemy's vedettes were met early in the morning, and skirmishing commenced briskly and continued until 3 p. m. Six companies of the Seventy-ninth were quickly thrown forward as skirmishers, supported by the balance of the regiment and the Third Brigade. The enemy being driven back, we encamped for the night after marching ten miles. 16th, moved at 10 a. m. on Columbia road until within four miles of Columbia, S. C., when we moved to the left of the ferry road toward Saluda River, where we lay until 7 p. m., when we crossed the river on pontoons and encamped, marching twelve miles. 17th, moved at 6.30 a. m. on Newberry road; encamped at Spring Hill Church, marching twelve miles; two companies on picket. 18th, remained in camp. 19th, moved at 10 a. m., crossed Broad River on pontoons, when the regiment was detailed to assist in destroying the Columbia and Spartanburg Railroad; returned to brigade at dark, marching ten miles. 20th, moved at 7 a. m.; encamped at noon on the Winnsborough road near Ebenezer Church; three companies on picket; marched four miles. 21st, moved at 7 a. m., passed through Winnsborough, and encamped near White Oak Turnout, after marching seventeen miles. 22d, moved to Woodstock Station, on Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, destroyed the track, and encamped for the night on Camden road; marched thirteen miles. 23d, moved at 6 a. m. twelve miles and encamped at 2 p. m. near Rocky Mount; three companies on picket. 24th and 25th, remained in camp. 26th, moved at dusk one mile; five

men of the command were captured while foraging. 27th, at 10 a. m. the rebels drove in the pickets. The Seventy-ninth was quickly in line and deployed as skirmishers, and after a sharp fight drove the rebels one mile, after which the regiment was again formed and ordered to proceed two miles and bring in some wounded of the division; that accomplished we returned to camp. 28th, moved at daylight and reached the Catawba River; crossed it at 3 p. m. and assisted the train to cross the bridge and to repair the road; encamped at dusk after marching three miles.

March 1, moved at 7 a. m. to Hanging Rock; marched twelve miles and encamped. 2d, moved at 7 a. m. twelve miles and encamped at 7 p. m. 3d, started at 6 a. m., marched fifteen miles and encamped on Camden and Charlotte Cross-Roads. 4th, moved at 8 a. m. as rear guard of the train; crossed the boundary line at 9 p. m., encamped at 11 p. m. after a fatiguing march of eighteen miles. 5th, moved at 6 a. m. near Great Pedee River; encamped at 1 p. m. after marching twelve miles. 6th, moved to river and laid over for bridge to be finished. 7th, crossed the river at 1 p. m. and marched ten miles, two companies on picket duty. 8th, moved at 7 a. m. on old Fayetteville road and encamped near Dead Creek, after marching twenty miles. 9th, moved at 11 a. m. on Fayetteville road three miles, and encamped at 9 p. m. 10th, moved at 6.30 a. m. eight miles and encamped 1 p. m.; lost 2 men, taken prisoners, and 1 wounded near Fayetteville. 11th, moved at 9 p. m., regiment as train guard; marched eleven miles and encamped near Fayetteville. 12th, remained in camp; found one wounded man in the hospital. 13th, moved at 7 a. m. through Fayetteville and across Cape Fear River and encamped; five companies on picket. 14th, remained in camp. 15th, moved at 10 a. m. eight miles and encamped. 16th, marched eight miles to Smith's farm; the regiment marched with the division on a forced march. The Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, having engaged the enemy, First Division, to support them, moved to the front and formed line and remained in position all night. 17th, moved to Black River and halted until the completion of the bridge, when we crossed and marched eight miles. 18th, marched eleven miles and encamped at 5 p. m. 19th, the enemy being in force in our front, skirmishing was kept up briskly; Seventy-ninth, in rear of the Third Brigade, which was in advance of the left wing line, was formed under a galling fire of artillery and musketry; soon a general engagement was entered into; the Seventy-ninth was on the left of brigade supporting the battery; by an order received we changed position to the right of the brigade and then threw up works. Having received an order to charge the enemy's works, the Seventy-ninth came up to the work handsomely, but not being properly supported on the flanks, and from the nature of the ground, it became apparent that we could not take the works, and it soon became necessary to change position and form line faced to the rear, from the fact that the rebels were outflanking us. Again did we charge the rebels, who had left their main line of works, no doubt thinking that victory was theirs. Charge again is the command, and they broke in confusion, when we held the ground until they hurled solid columns upon our small band, when the regiment was relieved by the Seventeenth New York, Second [First] Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, after being out of ammunition and the men very much exhausted from the terrible fighting of the day. The loss of the day: 10 enlisted men killed, 4 commissioned officers and 30 enlisted men wounded, 1 commissioned officer and 5 enlisted men missing, besides some 8 or 10 whose wounds were of so

slight a nature that they remained on the field. 20th, remained in line of battle, having been changed to the third line in connection with the division. 21st, still in line of battle. 22d, the rebels having been beaten at all points, retreated in dismay, burning bridges in their retreat, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands; moved at 9 a. m. on the 22d and marched nine miles and encamped. 23d, moved at 8 a. m., passed through Goldsborough, and encamped with orders to rest.

The regiment maintained its reputation on the march for manly endurance, and when brought before the enemy, although terribly outnumbered, for eight hours they gallantly maintained their position and held at bay an enemy overflashed with the prospect of annihilating everything before it.

To Capt. John S. McBride, acting major, and all the officers and men of the command, is all the praise awarded that I can give for true bravery and manly courage on the field of battle.

Maj. William H. White, surgeon of the Seventy-ninth, was on hand displaying his usual skill in the discharge of his duties on the field.

The total loss of the Seventy-ninth, commencing on the 20th of January and ending the 24th of March, is 10 enlisted men killed, 4 commissioned officers wounded, 42 enlisted men wounded; 1 officer missing, 17 enlisted men missing; total, 74.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. H. LOCHER,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. L. G. BODIE,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 85.

Report of Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations January 20—March 23.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 29, 1865.

COLONEL: In compliance with circular issued at Colonel Easton's plantation, N. C., March 19, 1865, I have the honor herewith to submit the following report of the operations of my division from the fall of Savannah, Ga., to the occupation of Goldsborough, N. C.:

The close of my last report* left my command in camp near Savannah, where they remained until the morning of the 20th of January, some twenty-eight days. During this time active preparations were being made to prepare and refit my command for the campaign just closed.

January 19, received marching orders from corps headquarters, and at daylight on the 20th broke camp and moved out on the Milledgeville road, the First Brigade leading; went into camp near the Eleven-Mile Post on the Georgia Central Railroad; remained in this camp until the 25th; raining almost continually. January 25, moved at 7 a. m., the Second Brigade leading, marching fourteen miles; went into camp seven miles south of Springfield. January 26, moved at 7 a. m., Third Brigade leading; went into camp at Springfield, marching

* See Vol. XLIV, p. 180.

seven miles. January 27, moved at 7 a. m., the First Brigade leading; marched six miles and went into camp at Berry's plantation. January 28, moved at 8 a. m., Second Brigade in the advance, marching six miles. By order from corps headquarters took up a position across Augusta road, one mile above Sister's Ferry; remained in this position until the 5th of February. During this time heavy details were daily made to remove obstructions and build road on the east side of Savannah River, men working in the water from ankle to waist deep, but with the usual good nature and determination that always characterize the American volunteer. At 4 p. m. my command commenced crossing the Savannah, leaving the Thirty-fourth Illinois as pickets; went into camp at the bluff, about two miles and a half above Sister's Ferry; remained in this camp during the 7th and 8th. On the evening of the 8th finished loading my train; the transports and gun-boat returned to Savannah; pontoon taken up and pickets withdrawn. A small force of the enemy in sight, but no attack made. February 8, division moved at daylight; marched seven miles and went into camp at Brighton, one brigade crossing Little Ebenezer. February 9, moved at 7 a. m., crossing Ebenezer Creek and marching twenty miles; went into camp at King's Creek.

February 10, moved at 6.30 a. m., Second Brigade leading; marched twenty miles and encamped near Boiling Spring. February 11, moved at 6.30 a. m., First Brigade in the advance; marched eleven miles, crossing the Salkehatchie and Turkey Creek, passing through Barnwell; camped at Tarleton's Cave. February 12, moved at 6.30 a. m., Second Brigade leading; marched seventeen miles, crossing the Charleston and Augusta Railroad at Williston. All the trains of the corps moved with my division to-day; went into camp at the South Edisto River. February 13, moved at 8.30, crossing the South Edisto, leaving the trains with General Baird, by order of corps commander; marched six miles and went into camp at Dean's Swamp. February 14, moved at 6.30 a. m., First Brigade leading; marched seventeen miles, built bridge, and crossed North Fork of Edisto, and went into camp at Cedar Creek. February 15, moved at 7.30 a. m., Second Brigade in advance; marched seventeen miles and encamped three miles from Lexington. Wheeler's cavalry were close upon my front and left flank to-day. Captain Stinson and Lieutenant Bridges, of my staff, each captured a prisoner. February 16, moved at 6.30 a. m., by order of corps commander, upon Columbia, via Lexington and Leaphart's Mill; when within three miles of Columbia received orders direct from General Sherman to halt. Subsequently, by order from corps commander, my division was counter-marched to Leaphart's, and going into camp near the Saluda River, having marched eighteen miles. February 17, moved at 6 a. m., First Brigade leading; marched seventeen miles, crossing the Saluda River, and went into camp at Freshly's Mills, on Broad River. Pontoon train ordered forward. Having secured an old ferry-flat the Second Brigade commenced crossing about midnight, and by daylight were over the river. During the day the Third Brigade crossed the river by using the ferry-flat and a pontoon-boat. February 19, at 6 a. m., the pontoon having been completed, the First Brigade and battery and transportation of the division crossed Broad River; marched five miles; went into camp near Thompson's house; four miles of railroad destroyed, and the trains of the corps were reported for orders. February 20, moved at 6 a. m., with the trains of the corps in charge, marching six miles; went into camp at Ebenezer Church, on Little River. February 21, moved at 10 a. m., corps train in charge, with orders to proceed to

Winnsborough; when within three miles and a half of that place received orders to move to White Oak; countermarched to the Chester Court-House road, then to its intersection with the Monticello and Winnsborough road; went into camp six miles northwest of Winnsborough, and two miles and a half of Columbia and Charlotte (N. C.) Railroad, marching thirteen miles. February 22, marched at 6 a. m. with corps train in charge; at railroad detained two hours for First and Third Divisions to pass; moved up the railroad to White Oak Station, thence eastward to Wateree Church; here the Twentieth Corps had the road; went into camp, having marched ten miles. February 23, moved at 8 a. m., Second Brigade in advance, corps trains in charge; detained two hours at cross-road for First and Third Divisions to pass; went into camp at Rocky Creek, having marched ten miles; raining heavy during the afternoon; roads bad, and the rear of the train did not reach camp until 2 a. m. February 24, moved at 10.30 a. m., crossing the Catawba in rear of the trains of Twentieth Corps, marching four miles; went into camp two miles east of the river, remaining during the 25th, 26th, and 27th. At this point was met the greatest detention and difficulties encountered during the campaign—a broad, turbulent, and rising river, road without bottom, raining almost constantly. My command was constantly on fatigue duty, making and remaking road and assisting the trains of the corps, but by steady and persevering efforts all difficulties were overcome, and at 11 a. m. on the 28th moved forward, marching four miles and a half; went into camp; reserve artillery and ammunition trains moved with the division to-day.

March 1, moved at 6 a. m., marching twenty-one miles; went into camp two miles east of Little Lynch's Creek. March 2, moved at 6 a. m., Third Brigade leading, marching thirteen miles; went into camp east of Lynch's Creek; corps artillery and ammunition train still moving with the division. March 3, moved at 6 a. m., marching twenty-three miles; went into camp on Thompson's Creek. The bridge across the creek having been destroyed a new one was constructed during the night by Second Brigade. March 4, moved at 6 a. m., marching fifteen miles, and crossing into North Carolina. Went into camp on west side of Pedee River, remaining during the 5th and 6th. At 3.30 p. m. on the 7th commenced crossing the Pedee River, a detachment of the Second Brigade covering the movement, a small force of the enemy appearing as the pickets were being withdrawn. March 8, moved at 6 a. m., marching twenty-five miles; went into camp on Hitchcock's Creek, reserve artillery, ammunition, and pontoon trains moving with this division; raining hard most of the day. March 9, moved at 7.30 a. m., marching twenty-two miles; went into camp east side of Rockfish Creek; pontoon train, by direct order of General Slocum, reported to Twentieth Corps at Drowning Creek; roads very bad to-day from long and continuous rains; a very violent shower just at dark destroyed what little of the road was left, and the Third Brigade working all night with the trains, the rear not reaching camp until after sunrise. March 10, moved at 7 a. m., marching twelve miles; went into camp at the Thirteen-Mile Post from Fayetteville; a brigade of General Kilpatrick's cavalry surprised this morning on my left; when near the Eighteen-Mile Post received orders from corps headquarters to send a brigade from my command to their assistance; General Mitchell's brigade was ordered to the left for that duty; Major Holmes, in command of foragers of Third Brigade, drove in the rebel pickets to the Five-Mile Post to-day. March 11, moved at 9 a. m., marching twelve miles; went into camp at Fayetteville. March 12, at 7 p. m. commenced crossing Cape Fear River with my

command, marching three miles; bivouac for the night. March 13, took up a position one mile farther east on Raleigh road; a rather strong force of the enemy having shown themselves in my front three regiments of the First Brigade were ordered forward, who drove them some two miles. March 14, in camp. March 15, moved at 9 a. m., marching eleven miles; went into camp at Kyle's Landing. March 16, moved at 9 a. m., following the Twentieth Corps; at 10 a. m. received orders from corps headquarters to send a brigade to the front; the Second Brigade being in the advance, moved at once; at 12 m. received orders to move forward with my two remaining brigades, but, as the road was very bad, not to double-quick or exhaust my men. Subsequently received orders to go into camp, but soon after another order to move forward. This last order was executed with promptness. Arriving near the scene of action I was directed in person by the corps commander to deploy a brigade on the right of the Smith's Ferry road and feel forward for General Mitchell's left, whose brigade was in line of battle on left of Raleigh road. This movement was promptly executed by the Third Brigade, Brevet Brigadier-General Fearing commanding, and, forming upon the left of Second Brigade in two lines, a brisk skirmish at once commenced along the front of both of these brigades. The enemy had already been driven from his more advanced work, but was now found in stronger and better constructed ones and in heavier force, and seemed disposed to dispute our farther advance. The First Brigade coming up, were held in reserve. Soon after General Fearing reported to me that a heavy force was in his front and extending beyond his left, with a bad swamp in his front and left. I at once determined to form the First Brigade on General Fearing's left, strongly believing that by so doing the enemy's right would be outflanked and turned. The corps commander was notified of the movement and met with his consent and approval. With great difficulty the First Brigade succeeded in crossing the swamp or ravine and, forming in echelon by regiments, advanced, but met by a heavy and destructive fire from the enemy behind works, in front of which was another deep ravine or creek and extending to the river; it would have been worse than folly to have attempted a farther advance. I was much disappointed in the results, being confident that the movement would outflank the enemy's position. By subsequent orders from corps commander this brigade was withdrawn (leaving a strong skirmish line) and formed in reserve in rear of Third Brigade.

This was a warm and spirited affair while it lasted; but I take pleasure in saying that all performed their whole duty. I have to regret the loss of over 100 brave soldiers; among them several brave and valuable officers, among them Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, Seventeenth New York Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and Captain White, Sixteenth Illinois, and commanding that regiment.

For a more detailed report of names and merit of officers I respectfully refer to brigade reports, herewith submitted.

March 17, at daylight this morning received reports from each brigade that the enemy had abandoned their works in our front and that our skirmish line now occupied them. At 8.30 a. m., following the First Division, moved forward on Goldsborough road to Black River. By order from corps headquarters took a road to the left; crossing Black River went into camp two miles east of Mingo Creek, marching eight miles. March 18, moved at 5.30 a. m. on Goldsborough road. The foragers of the command found the enemy in our front, and drove them to and across Bushy Swamp, where they took up a strong position and

opened with artillery. The First and Second Brigades were deployed in two lines, with a regiment from each as skirmishers; were ordered to advance. The appearance of strong infantry lines was sufficient to turn the enemy to the rear about. General Sherman coming up, by his direct order the command was halted; at 4 p. m. received orders to go into camp, crossing one brigade to the east side of the swamp. Strong pickets were thrown out, having learned that Wade Hampton, with a large cavalry force, was in our immediate front. Our march to-day, twelve miles. March 19, moved at 8.30 a. m., following First Division, Second Brigade leading, marching five miles, when, just after 11 a. m., received orders to move forward two of my brigades to the assistance of General Carlin; arriving in rear of his line was directed to deploy one of my brigades and move to the right, and feel forward for the right of General Carlin's line and form thereon. The Second Brigade, General Mitchell commanding, was intrusted with the execution of this order and was soon promptly in the position indicated. The Third Brigade, General Fearing commanding, was ordered to form in rear of the right of the Second Brigade in close columns of regiments. The Seventy-eighth Illinois, of Second Brigade, was ordered forward as skirmishers, and a company from One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois, of Third Brigade, was ordered to the rear and right across a swamp near the right flank of main line. The advanced skirmishers soon reported the enemy in front and in works, and that they were moving to our right. A staff officer was at once dispatched to corps commander with this information, and a request that I might order up the First Brigade (left with the trains), which was granted. This brigade, upon reaching the ground formed on the right of the Second Brigade, in two lines, its right resting upon the swamp before mentioned, and the Sixtieth Illinois, deployed as skirmishers, relieving a regiment of Third Brigade (One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois), sent previously to the right in support of Seventy-eighth Illinois. This was the disposition of my division previous to the battle of Troublefield's Swamp: The First and Second Brigades deployed in two lines, my right resting on an almost impassable swamp, and on that account not refused, and Lieutenant-Colonel Miles, Third Brigade, First Division, on my left, the Third Brigade in reserve in two lines, the general direction of the line nearly at right angles with the Averborough and Goldsborough road; the ground, a low swamp, impassable for artillery. I therefore did not order forward my battery; but it did good service on the left of the road, where the ground was higher and more open. Good log-works were rapidly thrown up in front of both lines, and had much to do with the success of my command later in the day. About 2.30 p. m. received orders to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Miles (Third Brigade, First Division). Before this order could be executed firing was heard upon my left and rear, and the corps commander coming up at that moment informed me that the center and left had been broken, and that the enemy had gained the rear and was moving toward the trains, and by his order the Third Brigade changed front to the left, and forming nearly parallel to the road, moving out promptly and gallantly, was soon lost sight of in the thick swamp. I immediately sent Captain Wiseman, my assistant adjutant-general, to General Mitchell to at once refuse his left and I would send to his support his second line. This cool and gallant officer had already anticipated my order. His second line was at once ordered to form on and support his left. The march of the Third Brigade being nearly perpendicular to my line every step they took uncovered the gap between their right and the

left of Second Brigade. The second line of the First Brigade was then ordered to the left and form on left of Second Brigade. My whole division was drawn out into a single line, and the question now was could we hold it.

The results show that brave soldiers do almost anything they resolve to do. The works of the First and Second Brigades were never given up, although attacked in front, flank, and absolutely in the rear, and had to fight in their own works in reverse. The Third Brigade had no works; their duty was, if possible, to check the enemy; when first struck their right gave way and some little confusion ensued, but changing front to the rear upon the left rallied and held their ground firmly. Their brave commander, Brevet Brigadier-General Fearing, being severely wounded, refused for a long time to leave the field, but finally, at the earnest solicitation of his officers, consented to do so, turning the command over to Lieutenant-Colonel Langley, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois, being the second time this meritorious officer has taken charge of this brigade in battle. Later in the day General Cogswell's brigade, First Division, Twentieth Corps, moved forward most beautifully upon the right of the Third Brigade, driving the enemy and recovering nearly all the lost ground. General Mitchell's brigade never lost an inch, although several times charged upon by the enemy. General Vandever's brigade on the right was at one time surrounded; one fact will show this. After the center and left was broken the enemy commenced massing troops on their left and made a heavy charge upon my extreme right. This charge was repulsed and General Vandever ordered a counter-charge, which was gallantly made and the enemy driven back to his works, taking several hundred prisoners, the Fourteenth Michigan taking a battle-flag. While this was being done the enemy from the rear gained the second line of works of this brigade. A face about and a charge to the rear was made and another battle flag was captured by the Fourteenth Michigan; both of these flags are now in the possession of that regiment, and I most respectfully request that the regiment be allowed to retain them. Night only put an end to this severe and unequal contest. The enemy had been defeated in his attempt by sheer force of numbers to crush and drive us from our position. I have to regret the loss of about 400 brave men (the enemy's loss was at least double that number), among them several officers—Brevet Brigadier-General Fearing, commanding Third Brigade, severely wounded, also Lieutenant-Colonel Pearce, of the Ninety-eighth Ohio. A more particular list will be found in brigade reports herewith forwarded.

When all do well it is unjust to discriminate. I am under great obligations to Generals Vandever, Mitchell, and Brevet Brigadier-General Fearing, for the prompt and skillful manner with which they handled their respective commands, and their coolness and bravery in action. My staff, as usual, were active and prompt in discharging their respective duties. Lieutenant Scroggs, assistant commissary of musters, was wounded in trying to rally stragglers. Captain Wiseman, my assistant adjutant-general, succeeded in rallying some 500 men of the First Division late in the day. During the night but little firing on skirmish line.

March 20, at daylight foragers commenced coming up and joining their commands. During the morning the Third Brigade, having been relieved from their position on the left of General Cogswell's brigade, returned to their former position in reserve. During the early morning the enemy were reported moving to our right. At 11 a. m. they commenced moving to our left; at 12 m. skirmish line of First Brigade

entered the enemy's works. An advance was at once ordered and the enemy found in a more refused line and behind strong works. Skirmishing continued during the day. About 3 p. m. skirmishers from the Seventeenth Corps came up and formed on my right, and soon after from General Hazen's division, Fifteenth Corps. My lines were changed from a northeast to nearly a northwest front, all the brigades in line, General Hazen's Fifteenth Corps on the right and General Carlin's division on my left. March 21, skirmishing continued during the day, and lines were somewhat advanced and strengthened. 22d, at daylight received reports from each brigade that their skirmishers had possession of the enemy's works and were pushing forward. Moved at 9 a. m., marching six miles; went into camp near Cox's Bridge. March 23, marched at 8.30, crossing Neuse River; passing through Goldsborough, went into camp two miles north of town, on the west side of Weldon railroad, thus ending the campaign.

In closing this report I would not be doing justice to my command or myself did I fail to mention the general good conduct of my command. A campaign extraordinary in its duration and its length of march in midwinter through a country noted for its broad rivers, bad roads, and almost impassable swamps; and in addition to these natural difficulties the elements were against us, it having rained almost continually. All these difficulties have been met and overcome with a cheerfulness, promptness, and determination truly astonishing. Whether it was making a road, long and forced marches, wading swamps, or fighting the enemy, no such thing as fail was known, but confidence and success was the watchword. To my brigade commanders—Generals Vandever, Mitchell, and Fearing—I am under special obligations for their zeal and promptness in executing orders, and for the skillful and soldierly manner in which they have handled their respective commands. My own personal staff, as usual, have performed all their duty.

As in my former reports I respectfully but earnestly urge the promotion of all that are entitled to it from their present staff positions. I regret that I have to except any one from praise and credit, but I have some men in my command—and I am sorry to say, if not assisted, at least encouraged, by a few officers (I hope for the name of the service very few)—who have mistaken the name and meaning of the term foragers, and have become under that name highwaymen, with all their cruelty and ferocity and none of their courage; their victims are usually old men, women, and children, and negroes, whom they rob and maltreat without mercy, firing dwellings and outhouses even when filled with grain that the army need, and sometimes endangering the trains by the universal firing of fences. These men are a disgrace to the name of soldier and the country. I desire to place upon record my detestation and abhorrence of their acts.

Forwarded with this report is a list of casualties (A), list of prisoners (B), number of miles traveled each day (C), and number of horses, mules, and cattle captured (D).*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. MORGAN,

Brigadier-General, Comdg. Second Div., Fourteenth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. A. C. McCLURG,

Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps.

* Inclosure C not found.

[Inclosures.]

A.

Numerical list of casualties in Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, during the recent campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.

Command.	Officers.				Men.				Aggregate.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	
First Brigade (Vandover).....	1	12	3	16	29	150	103	282	298
Second Brigade (Mitchell).....	4	7	.....	11	33	117	25	175	186
Third Brigade (Langley).....	1	8	.....	9	12	68	32	112	121
Total.....	6	27	3	36	74	335	160	569	605

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

B.

Report showing the number of prisoners of war captured, during the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C., by the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Captured:		
Commissioned officers.....		21
Enlisted men.....		280
		301
Wounded captured:		
Commissioned officers.....		3
Enlisted men.....		60
		63
Total.....		364
Dead rebels buried during campaign.....		105
Deserters from the enemy during campaign.....		15
		484

D.

OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
SECOND DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 30, 1865.

Capt. T. WISEMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that during our march from Savannah, Ga., to this point the following number of horses and mules were captured and turned over to the quartermaster's department of this division, viz, 287 horses and 496 mules.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. COE,
Lieut. and Actg. Asst. Quartermaster, 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 86.

Journal of Second Division of operations January 20—March 24.

January 20.—In accordance with orders from corps commander the division moved at 7 a. m.; marched ten miles; roads bad. Rained in afternoon. First Brigade, battery, Second Brigade, Third Brigade.

January 21.—In camp; rained most of the day.

January 22.—In camp; rainy. Major Petri mustered out.

January 23.—In camp. Captain Race relieved. Captain Stinson relieved from duty as provost-marshal and assigned to duty as inspector-general. Captain Craft detailed as provost-marshal. Rained most of the night.

January 24.—In camp; clear and cold. Orders to march at 7 o'clock to-morrow.

January 25.—Division moved at 7 a. m.; marched fourteen miles, camping at James J. Niece's place, twenty-four miles from Savannah, seven from Springfield. Second Brigade, battery, Third Brigade, First Brigade.

January 26.—Division moved at 7 a. m.; marched seven miles, camping at Springfield. General Davis' headquarters in town. Third Brigade, battery, First Brigade, Second Brigade.

January 27.—Division moved at 7 a. m.; marched six miles; camped at Frank Berry's. Order of march: First Brigade, battery, Second Brigade, Third Brigade.

January 28.—Division moved at 8 a. m.; marched six miles, camping on Augusta road one mile from Sister's Ferry. Gun-boat officers in camp reported torpedoes at the ferry, &c. Second Brigade, battery, Third Brigade, First Brigade.

January 29.—In camp. Generals Slocum, Davis, and Morgan went up the river on gun-boat Pontiac, with 100 men from Third Brigade. General Morgan and Capts. Theodore Wiseman and R. B. Stinson went two miles and a half out into South Carolina. Met Captain Clark from General Williams. Twentieth Corps at Robertsville to-night. Savannah River very high.

January 30.—In camp. Savannah River falling. Prospect of being able to cross day after to-morrow.

January 31.—In camp. One torpedo exploded while clearing the road on South Carolina —, badly wounding two men of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania. Provost-marshal and sick of the division sent to Savannah. Two cases of small-pox in camp.

February 1.—In camp.

February 2.—In camp. First Brigade reviewed by General Vandever. Prospect of being able to commence crossing to-morrow. Seven cases of small-pox sent to Doctor Watson from Twentieth Corps.

February 3.—In camp.

February 4.—In camp. Trains and troops of the Twentieth and Fifteenth Corps crossed the river.

February 5.—First Division commenced crossing at daylight; crossed by 8.30 a. m. Third consumed from then till 2.30 p. m. Reserve artillery and corps headquarters followed. Our division commenced at 4 p. m. pontoons taken up twice to pass boats. General came into camp with the rear to the highlands at 10 p. m. Camped for the night; distance two miles and a half. Non-veterans of Tenth Michigan mustered out by Lieutenant Scroggs.

February 6 and 7.—In camp.

February 8.—Division moved at 7 a. m.; marched seven miles, camping at Brighton.

February 9.—Division moved at 7 a. m.; marched twenty miles, camping on King's Creek. Saw First Division at Ingraham's on road to the right. Third Division in our front on same road. Headquarters at William Garven's burnt house. Second Brigade, battery, Third Brigade, First Brigade.

February 10.—Division moved at 6.30 a. m.; marched twenty miles; camped one mile from Boiling Springs and eight from Barnwell. Third Brigade, battery, First Brigade, Second Brigade.

February 11.—Division moved at 6.30 a. m.; marched eleven miles. Crossed Salkehatchie and Turkey Creeks, passing through Barnwell. Headquarters at Tarleton's Cave. Order of march: First Brigade, battery, Second Brigade, Third Brigade.

February 12.—Division moved at 6.30 a. m.; marched seventeen miles, passing over Charleston and Augusta Railroad at Williston, camping on both banks of South Edisto River, trains of First and Third Divisions following; also pontoon and reserve artillery. Third Division, Twentieth Corps, left here this morning.

February 13.—Division commenced crossing the river at 8.30 a. m. Second Brigade on south side of the river until division train passed, when General Davis ordered the division to move on, leaving train for General Baird to look after. Marched six miles, camping at Dean's Swamp.

February 14.—Division moved at 6 a. m.; marched seventeen miles, crossing the North Fork of Edisto River (bridging the stream), camping at Cedar Creek, seventeen miles and a half from Columbia. Order of march: First Brigade, battery, Second Brigade, Third Brigade. Headquarters at Widow Hutton's.

February 15.—Division moved at 7.30 a. m. in rear of First Division, Michigan Engineers, and pontoon train; after moving six miles took a left-hand road, then the Two-Notch road running to the right, marching fifteen miles; camp three miles from Lexington; 2 of Wheeler's men and 3 horses captured; lieutenant of Battery C, First Illinois, captured; Captain Todd hurt by his horse falling.

February 16.—Division moved at 6 a. m., passing through Lexington and via Leaphart's Mills, within three miles of Columbia; then countermarched to Leaphart's house, going into camp at dark (marching eighteen miles), seven miles from Columbia and one mile and a half south of Saluda River. Order of march: Third Brigade, battery, First Brigade, Second Brigade.

February 17.—Division moved at 6 a. m., crossing Saluda River; pontooned 375 feet; were detained two hours by the First Division having the road; marched seventeen miles via Oakville Post-Office, camping at Freshly's Mills, on Broad River; forage plenty on the way; pontoon train ordered up.

February 18.—Most of Second Brigade crossed Broad River by sunrise; Third Brigade by dark on old ferry-boats; pontoon not finished; General Baird with train closed up.

February 19 (Sunday).—Pontoon finished at 6 a. m.; First Brigade crossed, and transportation with battery of division; then division moved on Thompson's house, and halted for further orders; destroyed four miles of railroad, whilst First and Third Divisions passed to the front. Trains of the corps left with the division; marched five miles. Order of march: Second Brigade, battery, First Brigade, Third Brigade.

February 20.—Division moved at 6 a. m., trains of the corps following. Marched six miles, camping at Ebenezer Church, on Little River. First Division crossed it to our front. Order of march: Third Brigade, battery, First Brigade, Second Brigade.

February 21.—Division moved at 10 a. m., train of corps in charge of Third Brigade. Went to within three miles and a half of Winnsborough, when we were ordered to White Oak. First Brigade passed by Lebanon Church. Battery and Second Brigade countermarched to the Chester Court-House road, moving on it to the Winnsborough and Monticello road, moving on it to the right, camping six miles from Winnsborough and two miles and a half from Columbia and Charlotte (N. C.) Railroad. Marched thirteen miles. Headquarters at Turner's (commissary in rebel army).

February 22.—Division moved at 6 a. m. First Brigade in charge of corps train at railroad were detained two hours for First and Third Divisions to pass; then moved up the railroad to White Oak Station; then eastward to Wateree Church (marching ten miles), camping for the Twentieth Corps to pass. Headquarters at Harper's. Second Brigade, battery, Third Brigade, First Brigade.

February 23.—Division moved at 8 a. m.; Second Brigade in charge of corps train. Were detained at cross-roads two hours for First and Third Divisions to pass. Marched ten miles, camping on Rocky Creek. Commenced raining at 4 p. m. Trains until 2 a. m. (24th) getting into park. Captain Wilde and Lieutenant Floyd captured. Order of march: Third Brigade, battery, First Brigade, Second Brigade.

February 24.—Division moved at 10.30 a. m. in rear of Twentieth Corps train. It had rained all night, making the roads very muddy. Crossed the Catawba River (thirty-two boats), marching four miles, camping two miles east of the river. Train of First Division followed; that of Second and Third Divisions left north of the river. A soldier of One hundred and thirteenth Ohio shot by one of Fifteenth Corps.

February 25.—The day spent in making corduroy road. Corps headquarters and Third Division train came over the river. Still raining; the river so high that it was very dangerous to cross. Three miles of corduroy road made by the division.

February 26.—Pontoon washed away during the night of 25th; cleared up during the forenoon; river falling a little in the afternoon. Captain Wild and Lieutenant Floyd returned. Twentieth Corps fifteen miles in our front.

February 27.—River falling a little. General Buell ordered to take charge of laying pontoons, who moved it half a mile down the river and had it completed by 11 p. m. Six regiments from our division and Thirteenth Michigan made road up to the old one in the afternoon. General Baird's troops commenced to cross upon the completion of the pontoon. General [Morgan], Captains Wiseman, Stinson, and Lieutenant Bridges at the river until the bridge was laid.

February 28.—Division moved at 11 a. m., marching four miles and a half. Third Brigade in charge of division train. Order of march: First Brigade, Second Brigade, reserve artillery, train, Third Brigade.

March 1.—Division moved at 6 a. m., marching twenty-one miles, camping two miles east of Little Lynch's Creek, passing over Hanging Rock Creek, near Ingraham's plantation. Order of march: Second Brigade, battery, Third Brigade, reserve artillery, and train; First Brigade in charge of division train.

March 2.—Division moved at 6 a. m., marching thirteen miles, camping east of Lynch's Creek. Order of march: Third Brigade, battery, First Brigade, division hospital, reserve artillery, and train; Second Brigade in charge of division train.

March 3.—Division marched at 6 a. m.; marched twenty-three miles, camping on the southwest side of Thompson's Creek, one mile from North Carolina line. Bridge over creek burnt; repaired by Second Brigade.

March 4.—Division moved at 6 a. m.; marched fifteen miles, camping on west side of Pedee River. Marched into North Carolina four miles. One division of the Twentieth Corps camped two miles to our left. Order of march: Second Brigade, battery, Third Brigade, division hospital, reserve artillery, and train; division train in charge of First Brigade.

March 5 (Sunday).—In camp. Pontoon arrived at 10.30 a. m. First and Third Divisions came up during the day, Kilpatrick in the night. Anchorage bad and bridge not finished. Cool but sunny day.

March 6.—In camp. Pontoon finished and cavalry commenced crossing at sundown. One regiment of Second Division, One hundred and eighth Ohio, at General Slocum's headquarters. One of General Kilpatrick's men was marched through the command with "Kilpatrick's horse-thief" on his back.

March 7.—Division commenced crossing at 3.30 p. m. Order of march: Third Brigade, battery, First Brigade, division hospital and division train, reserve artillery, transportation of Second Brigade, pontoon train, Second Brigade train. One hundred and fifty men left to cross in pontoon-boats; finished crossing at 10 p. m.

March 8.—Division moved at 6 a. m., marching twenty-five miles, camping on Hitchcock's Creek, in rear of First and Third Divisions; Twentieth Corps close on our right. Rained most of the day. Third Brigade, battery, First Brigade, division hospital, division train, reserve artillery and train, pontoon train; Second Brigade in charge of trains. Three regiments of First Brigade ordered to assist the train in the afternoon. Enemy's cavalry reported in strength on our left and rear.

March 9.—Division moved at 7.30 a. m.; marched twenty-two miles, camping on west side of Rockfish Creek. Halted for dinner on east side of Drowning Creek. Struck Fayetteville plank road at the Thirty-five Mile Post. Rained hard near night. Order of march: First Brigade, battery, Second Brigade, hospital train; division train in charge of Third Brigade. Pontoon train ordered by General Slocum to join Twentieth Corps, west of Drowning Creek.

March 10.—Division moved at 7 a. m.; marched twelve miles, camping at the Thirteen-Mile Post from Fayetteville. Division train and Third Brigade did not get into camp until after daylight this morning. Order of march: Second Brigade, battery, hospital and division train. Near the Eighteen-Mile Post Second Brigade was ordered to report to General Kilpatrick, four miles to the left. One regiment of First Brigade came to the front; Third Brigade passed to the rear of battery on flank of the train. Kilpatrick surprised in camp with his dismounted men and one brigade. Major Holmes, in charge of Third Brigade foragers, drove the rebel pickets to the Five-Mile Post.

March 11.—Division moved at 9 a. m.; marched ten miles, going into camp at Two-Mile Post. Second Brigade rejoined division at 9 p. m. yesterday. Headquarters established at Mrs. Huske's, formerly J. C.

Dobbin's. Advance of Seventeenth Army Corps arrived about the same time of our advance; Third Division, 12 m. Enemy retreating across the Cape Fear River and burning the bridge.

March 12 (Sunday).—Division moved at dark, crossing Cape Fear River. Encamped three miles on east side. Headquarters not changed.

March 13.—Division moved at sunrise. Marched one mile out on Raleigh road. Headquarters moved to east side of the river to Mr. Beasley's house. Foragers of Third Brigade, commanded by Major Holmes, and Sixtieth Illinois sent forward to reconnoiter; found the enemy two miles out. Two other regiments were sent out, when the enemy withdrew. One man of Company C, Sixteenth Illinois, was wounded.

March 14.—In camp. Orders at night for the division to move at 9 a. m. Refugees and negroes all sent to east end of pontoon bridge; sick and wounded put on board transports for Wilmington.

March 15.—Captains Goddard and Walker, Lieutenants Moore and Bridges, Chaplain Walker and non-veterans of Sixtieth Illinois started for Wilmington. Division moved at 9 a. m. Brigade and regimental transportation moved in rear of Second Brigade. Marched eleven miles toward Raleigh, camping at Kyle's Landing. Order of march: First Brigade, battery, Second Brigade, reserve artillery; Third Brigade in charge of division trains.

March 16.—Division moved at 9 a. m. in rear of Kilpatrick, and two divisions of Twentieth Corps at 10 a. m. Second Brigade ordered to the front, and at 12 m. Third and First Brigades were ordered up. The division was formed on the left of the Twentieth Corps and Raleigh road. First Brigade passed over a deep ravine and extended its left to Cape Fear River. Moved forward and found the enemy behind works. Heavy skirmishing along the entire front. Captain Barnett, Seventeenth New York, killed. Captain White, Sixteenth Illinois; Captain Higgins, Fourteenth Michigan; Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, Seventeenth New York, wounded. Before our division came up Kilpatrick and Twentieth Corps had driven them from two lines of works, capturing three pieces of artillery. Marched six miles. Rainy in afternoon and night.

March 17.—Enemy found to be gone at daylight toward Raleigh. Division moved at 8.30 a. m. in rear of First Division east on Goldsborough road. At Black River our division passed over a bridge to the left of First Division and moved on to the front, marching eight miles, camping two miles east of Mingo Creek. Ten or 12 killed and 70 or 80 wounded in yesterday's fight. The enemy's lines had been badly selected and hastily fortified.

March 18.—Division moved at 5.30 a. m. toward Goldsborough. Foragers found the enemy six miles out, drove them back to Bushy Swamp, where they opened with artillery on them. First Brigade was deployed on right and Second Brigade on left of the road, Tenth Michigan and Thirty-fourth Illinois as skirmishers. Both went forward together, when the skirmishers drove them from their position. Command then halted by direct order of General Sherman. At 4 p. m. were ordered to camp for the night. Third Brigade and division headquarters on east side of swamp. Citizens report that Wade Hampton, with two brigades, was here. Tenth Michigan had one man killed. Order of march: First Brigade, battery, reserve artillery; Third Brigade in charge of train.

March 19 (Sunday).—Division moved at 8.30 a. m. in rear of First Division. Marched five miles, when Second and Third Brigades were

ordered to the front. First Division deployed on both sides the road. Second Brigade deployed in two lines on Carlin's right; Third massed in its rear. Skirmishers found the enemy in works. First Brigade then moved up and deployed in two lines on right of Second Brigade. All threw up log-works. At 1 p. m. the enemy advanced on Carlin's left and a brigade of Twentieth Corps, in his support, breaking their lines and driving them back. Lieutenant-Colonel Litchfield had just directed the general to relieve General Carlin's right brigade with his Third. As the command commenced moving General Davis came up, saying that the enemy were coming more on our left rear, and directed the Third Brigade to be deployed parallel with the road and press them back. This movement threw the right too far from the left of Second Brigade, and when the enemy again moved forward the right was driven back. They again reformed at right angles with the road, which position they held till dark; then, being driven back, left a large gap to the left of Second Brigade, which was partially filled by the second lines of First and Second Brigades, and soon afterward by Cogswell's brigade (Third Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Corps). Fighting in front of First and Second Brigades was desperate, being flanked both right and left. First Brigade fought on both sides of their works. The enemy was severely punished. From captured prisoners we ascertained that Lee's and Cleburne's corps, Hoke's division, and Generals Johnston and Bragg were in our front. Headquarters in rear of First and Second Brigades. Grounds swampy and woody. Lieutenant Scroggs wounded.

March 20.—Skirmish line moved forward at daylight. Found the enemy in their works. Skirmishing continued until 12 m., when they gave up their lines in front of First and Second Brigades. First Brigade followed at once and found them on a line more refused. First and Second Brigades then occupied their works. Third Brigade, which had been relieved by First Division in the morning and placed in reserve, then occupied front line of First and Second Brigades of yesterday. At 4 p. m. skirmish line of General Mower's [division], Seventeenth Corps, joined our right, and soon after heavy infantry forming farther on our right. Train ordered to Goldsborough and two days' rations issued to the command.

March 21.—Enemy in same position. Fifteenth Corps closed to our right and lines of First and Second Brigades swung around to the left. Skirmishing all day. Cannonading front Fifteenth Corps toward night. Headquarters wagons moved down to right of First Brigade. Sick and wounded sent to Dead Fields.

March 22.—Enemy found to be gone at daylight. Orders at 8 a. m. to move to Cox's Bridge. Division moved at 9 a. m. Marched six miles, camping near the bridge, where we found General Terry with one division of Twenty-fourth and one of Twenty-fifth Corps. Order of march: Third Brigade, battery, First Brigade; Second Brigade in charge of train.

March 23.—Division moved at 8.30 a. m., crossing Neuse River on pontoons at Cox's Bridge; thence to Goldsborough. Passed General Sherman's headquarters in column by company and camping one mile and a half from town on west side of Weldon railroad, fronting on Little River. Marched fourteen miles.

March 24.—Camps arranged and headquarters established just west of Weldon railroad.

No. 87.

Report of Brig. Gen. William Vandever, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 20-March 23.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 31, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions from headquarters Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the recent campaign:

On the 20th of January, 1865, the brigade, with the balance of the division, took up its line of march from Savannah, and reached Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, on the 28th, being delayed by rain, bad roads, and swamps. At Sister's Ferry we remained several days, replenishing our supplies from transports sent up the river under convoy of a gun-boat. From Sister's Ferry we marched to Barnwell Court-House. Thence crossing the track and destroying a portion of the South Carolina Railroad, we passed the South and North Edisto and reached the Congaree River, opposite Columbia, on the 16th of February. The next day we crossed the Saluda River on pontoons eight miles above Columbia, and marched in the direction of Winnsborough, crossing Broad River. On the 24th we crossed the Catawba River at Kingsbury's Ferry. Here we were detained several days by the exceedingly bad state of the weather and the roads.

On the 1st of March we left our camp near the Catawba and reached the Great Pedee near Cheraw, passing the distance of nearly seventy miles, over the most execrable roads, in four days. On the 7th we crossed the river on a pontoon bridge and reached Fayetteville on the 11th. On the following evening the brigade crossed the Cape Fear River and camped about two miles beyond. At this point we struck a creek, on the opposite side of which the pickets of the enemy were posted. Finding the bridge partially destroyed I caused it to be immediately repaired, and that night pushed forward the Fourteenth Regiment Michigan Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Grummond, who encountered a considerable force of the enemy's cavalry and drove them back some two miles, where he established his line and remained over night. On the following morning the remainder of the brigade crossed and encamped on a road running to the left, rebuilding another bridge, which had been destroyed by the enemy. In the course of the day it was reported that the enemy in some force occupied a position in our front. By order of Brigadier-General Morgan I sent out a regiment (the Sixtieth Illinois Infantry) to dislodge them, and soon after followed in person. When I arrived upon the ground I found sharp skirmishing going on and the enemy slowly falling back until a swamp was reached, behind which he was strongly posted and where he brought his artillery into action. Soon after two more regiments of my brigade, the Tenth Michigan and the Sixteenth Illinois, joined me. I succeeded, without material loss, in driving him from his position, and then, in obedience to orders, desisted from pushing him further. This was on the 13th. The next day we resumed our march. On the 16th, not far from Averborough, the enemy was found in force behind breast-works. I was ordered into position on the extreme left of our line, with a view of turning the extreme right of the enemy if practicable. After crossing a deep and difficult ravine I advanced my line as far as the nature of the ground would permit. My extreme left rested on the Cape Fear River, with deep ravines running along my

front, separating me from the works of the enemy, which extended to the river. I succeeded in pushing across the ravine two companies of the Sixtieth Illinois on my extreme left and three companies of the Seventeenth New York; but they had to remain under cover of the opposite bank, being too close to the enemy's works to withstand his fire unprotected. The firing all along my line was heavy and protracted. Thus matters remained until near dark, when the fire slackened and almost ceased. About this time I was ordered to recross the ravine on my right, leaving only a skirmish line in front. This was successfully accomplished, and so matters remained until the following morning, when the enemy was found to have decamped during the night.

In this engagement Capt. W. G. Barnett, Seventeenth Regiment New York Infantry, a most excellent and meritorious officer, was killed; Lieut. Col. James Lake and Lieut. Oscar Rein, of the same regiment, and Capt. Eben White, commanding Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry, were wounded. Capt. Thomas Higgins and Lieut. Patrick Kelly, of the Fourteenth Regiment Michigan Infantry, were also wounded in this action. The total loss, killed, wounded, and missing, in this brigade was sixty-six.

From this point our line of march turned eastward, and on the 19th we encountered the enemy in force behind breast-works to the right of Mill Creek and about three miles south of Bentonville. My brigade took position on the extreme right of our line, in a pine wood, where the ground was low and wet, my right flank resting on a swamp not wholly impassable. I immediately erected log-works in my front, placing the Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry and the Fourteenth Michigan in the front line, and the Tenth Michigan and the Seventeenth New York in a line 120 paces to the rear. The Sixtieth Illinois Infantry was deployed as skirmishers well to the front, with instructions to feel to my right for the left flank of the enemy. While these dispositions were being made the enemy was feeling our line some distance to my left. At this time, early in the afternoon, the firing on the left and center of our line was brisk and continuous, and evidently approaching me. The Third and Second Brigades on my left were moved farther toward the center, and in obedience to orders from Brigadier-General Morgan I moved my second line more to the left. At this time my immediate front was partially covered by the Seventy-eighth Regiment Illinois Infantry, of the Second Brigade, deployed as skirmishers. About 4 o'clock the enemy began to press my front with vigor. The Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry, having exhausted its ammunition, fell back to the rear line of my works. At this time the rebels advanced with great determination and assaulted the line of works occupied by the Sixteenth Illinois and the Fourteenth Michigan. They were allowed to approach within thirty paces of our works, when a deadly and destructive fire was poured into them, which drove them back in confusion. The enemy soon rallied and returned a second time to the charge; again they were driven back, when the Fourteenth Michigan and a part of the Sixtieth Illinois rushed over our works in pursuit of the retreating foe and drove them with heavy loss back to their own line of works. In this pressing the enemy back a large number of prisoners were taken, the Fourteenth Michigan capturing and bringing off the colors of the Fortieth Regiment North Carolina.

About this time, in consequence of movements on our left, the left flank of the brigade became uncovered and the rebels pressed forward with a view of flanking us. Capt. A. S. Marshall, commanding the Seventeenth New York, quickly wheeled his regiment and in the most

gallant manner succeeded in repelling the attack at this point. About this time a strong column of the enemy was discovered approaching on our left. Covered by the underbrush they swept stealthily to our rear and occupied a line of log-works that had been constructed early in the action by a brigade then on our left. For a brief period there was some doubt whether it was our friends or the enemy in our rear, but all doubt was dispelled by a demand for our surrender, which we speedily answered by suddenly changing to the other side of our works and pouring a deadly fire into them. Just at this moment the Fourteenth Michigan and the Sixtieth Illinois returned from repelling the charge of the enemy mentioned above, and led by their respective commanders, Lieutenant-Colonel Grummond and Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, they dashed forward in obedience to orders, over the works, charging the enemy in the most gallant manner. The Seventeenth New York at the same time succeeded in getting a flank fire into him and he began to move off in hot haste, leaving many dead and wounded on the field and losing many by capture. Another rebel flag was captured at this point, the Fifty-fourth Virginia Regiment's. The rebel General Hoke was also captured, but in the mêlée in sending prisoners to the rear through a swamp he effected his escape. Rebel prisoners report that General Hardee was present on this part of the field. Soon after this, night approaching, the firing slackened, and the rebels retired to their works.

On the following morning at about 10 a. m. my skirmishers, who were pushed close to the rebel works, reported that the enemy was moving along his line very rapidly from his left to right. I immediately dispatched notice to division headquarters and ordered the Fourteenth Michigan and Sixteenth Illinois to move forward cautiously and occupy the rebel works in my front. This was successfully accomplished without loss, but Lieutenant-Colonel Grummond, supposing the enemy to be in full retreat, pushed hastily forward with his own and the Sixteenth Illinois Regiment, and soon came upon a new line refused for the former left of the enemy, and was obliged to retire, not without loss. I soon moved up my entire command and occupied the deserted rebel works. In the course of the day I steadily pressed forward an advance line of works nearly parallel to the enemy, and threw my skirmishers across a swamp up to and across the Fayetteville road, close upon his works. A part of the Fifteenth Army Corps moved into position on my right and joined its skirmishers and line of works with mine. Things remained comparatively quiet during the night and in the morning the enemy was found to have drawn off in full retreat, leaving his dead and wounded on the field. We then marched without further molestation to Goldsborough, where we arrived on the 23d instant.

I cannot close this report without bearing testimony to the energy and determination evinced by the officers and men of this command in surmounting obstacles, their patient endurance of long and fatiguing marches over the worst of roads at the most inclement season of the year, and the heroic gallantry which they ever evinced in meeting and repelling the enemy.

I would especially mention each of the regimental commanders for distinguished gallantry in the action of the 19th—Col. C. M. Lum, of the Tenth Regiment Michigan Infantry; Lieut. Col. G. W. Grummond, of the Fourteenth Michigan; Lieut. Col. G. W. Evans, of the Sixtieth Illinois; Capt. H. Lund, of the Sixteenth Illinois, and Capt. A. S. Marshall, of the Seventeenth New York. Capt. William H. Dunphy, of the

Tenth Michigan, is entitled to especial notice for his distinguished gallantry. In fact, I know of no officer in the command who does not richly merit the commendations of his grateful countrymen. Regimental officers in their reports have called attention to special instances of gallantry among non-commissioned officers and privates, whom I recommend to special attention. I feel myself specially obliged to Capt. S. Hatch, of the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general, for steady and unflinching performance of duty, often in situations of great peril. The other members of my staff also have my thanks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. VANDEVER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. T. WISEMAN,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 88.

*Report of Capt. Herman Lund, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, of operations
January 20-March 23.*

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 24, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular of this date I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding the part taken by this regiment in the campaign from Savannah to this place.

The regiment left Savannah, Ga., on the 20th of January, and reached Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, on the 28th of January, being delayed by rain, bad roads, and swamps, some of which the men had to wade in weather unusually cold for this latitude. We lay at Sister's Ferry several days, and then crossed the river, marching in the direction of Barnwell Court-House, S. C. Passing through this place, we crossed the South Carolina Railroad at Williston.

On the 13th we crossed the South Edisto, and the North Edisto on the 14th. We reached Congaree River opposite Columbia on February 16, and the next day crossed the Saluda River on pontoons, eight miles above the city, and marched in the direction of Winnsborough, crossing Broad River on February 19.

On the 24th we crossed Catawba River at Kingsbury's Ferry, and the roads being almost impassable lay at that point several days.

On March 1 we again marched. The roads were in a terrible condition, and yet in four days we reached the Great Pedee River, near Cheraw, a distance of seventy-four miles. On the 7th instant we crossed the river on a pontoon bridge and marched in the direction of Fayetteville, N. C., which place we reached on the 11th. The next evening after dark the command crossed Cape Fear River on pontoons, and skirmished with the rear guard of the enemy. The next day this regiment, with two others from the brigade, advanced three miles from camp and drove the rear guard of the enemy across a swamp. On March 15 the command again marched in the direction of Raleigh. The next day we struck the enemy near Averagesborough. The regiment went into position on the extreme left of the line, under a heavy fire from the enemy, who were securely intrenched in our front. We drove the enemy into their works and held them there until dark, when the regiment was withdrawn, leaving a heavy picket-line in their place. During the night the enemy fell back, and the next day we continued

our march, leaving the Raleigh road and striking in the direction of Goldsborough. On the 18th instant we struck the enemy about noon, formed line of battle, and drove him about four miles, when we went into camp. The next day, March 19, the First Division having found the enemy in force, our command was placed in position on the extreme right of the line, this regiment and the Fourteenth Michigan occupying the front line, the ground in every direction being very swampy. The enemy were found intrenched in our front, and we hastily constructed light breast-works of old logs and pine trees. Before our works were completed the enemy charged furiously, driving in our skirmish line and advancing within seventy-five yards of our works. Our fire, however, was too severe to be withstood, and their line broke and ran in confusion. In a few moments they charged again with redoubled fury all along the right and right center of the line. In our immediate front they were again repulsed, with terrible loss, and the Fourteenth Michigan and Sixtieth Illinois, on our immediate right, charged their broken line in turn and drove them in confusion back over their own works. As serious doubts were entertained regarding the result of this charge further to the left I deemed it best to hold my regiment in their works in readiness for any emergency that might arise in that direction. The worst fears were soon realized by the enemy sweeping down in column by regiments on my immediate rear. My men immediately jumped to the other side of their works, receiving a withering fire as they did so. The enemy were quickly checked, however, by the rapid and effective fire that was poured into them from our works. At this juncture the Fourteenth Michigan and Sixtieth Illinois, who had charged to the front, returned and, seeing the enemy much demoralized by our fire, charged them in turn and captured or routed the whole force. As firing had again commenced in front I thought it best to place my regiment in rear of their works and hold them there in readiness to repel another attack should one be made from the front. Heavy firing was kept up till long after dark, and several ineffectual attempts were made to drive in our skirmish line; it was, however, considerably advanced, and we held in our possession all the rebel killed and most of their wounded.

That night we lay behind our breast-works on the wet ground, without fire, and the most of us with nothing to eat. The next morning both lines retained the same relative position. About noon I was ordered to report with the regiment to Lieutenant-Colonel Grummond, commanding Fourteenth Michigan Infantry. The two regiments were formed in line outside of the works and charged the works of the enemy in our front, which we found deserted. Without throwing out any skirmishers or stopping to reform our lines, we were ordered to forward again at double-quick. The ground was exceedingly swampy and covered with a dense growth of underbrush and vines, fallen logs, &c. Through this we rushed, without slackening our speed, for nearly half a mile, when we were met by a withering fire of musketry and by grape and canister from four guns, which the enemy had in position on our left flank. When we received this fire the men were completely exhausted by marching at double-quick so long over such ground, and by the same cause our line was confused, broken, and disorganized. There was not even a semblance of a company organization, and yet we were not permitted to stop for a moment, but were rushed ahead still on double-quick until the left of my regiment was within thirty yards of the rebel breast-work, from which we were receiving a most destructive fire of musketry and artillery upon our left flank, while another line

was pouring it into us directly in front. At this time all of the Fourteenth Michigan on my right had fallen back, and, receiving no orders, I deemed it the wisest course to withdraw the regiment from such a position as speedily as possible. We fell back slowly, and in better order than could have been expected under such circumstances, to the line of rebel breast-works which we had carried, bringing off most of our wounded. We lay in this position until the next day, when we were thrown out in the extreme front to support the Fourteenth Michigan Infantry in protecting the rest of the brigade while they constructed works. Near night we fell back to the new line in rear of the Tenth Michigan Infantry. During that night the enemy fell back, and the next morning we proceeded on our way to Goldsborough, which place we reached on the evening of the 23d instant, having marched, since leaving Savannah, according to my computation, 484 miles.

The courage, endurance, and fidelity displayed by both officers and men during this campaign, and especially in the battles near its close, are worthy of all commendation. There is not an officer in my regiment, and but very few men, who under any circumstances flinched from duty or from danger.

It affords me pleasure to testify in particular to the fortitude of Corpl. George Wheeler, Company A, who, after he was severely wounded on the 16th instant, fought the enemy for some time, and when he reached the hospital and amputation was found to be necessary, bore the operation with such courage and cheerfulness as to elicit the praise of all who saw him.

I would also beg leave to mention particularly Color Corpl. James W. Cassingham, Company F, who, when the color sergeant and all the color guard except himself were wounded in the charge of the 20th instant, brought the colors of the regiment from the field under a terrible fire of musketry and artillery.

The cool and brave conduct of other officers and men in the regiment is well worthy of honorable mention, but the limits of this report forbid their notice here.

Since leaving Savannah our loss in killed, wounded, and missing has been as follows: Killed, enlisted men, 10. Wounded, commissioned officers, 4; enlisted men, 40. Wounded and in hands of the enemy, 3. Missing, commissioned officer, 1; enlisted men, 15. Deserted, 1. Total loss during the campaign, 74.

Respectfully submitted.

H. LUND,

Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. JOHN P. HOLLERS,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., First Brig., Second Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 89.

Report of Lieut. Col. George W. Evans, Sixtieth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 20-March 23.

HDQRS. SIXTIETH REGT. ILLINOIS VET. VOL. INFTRY.,
Camp near Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of my regiment during the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C., commencing January 20, 1865, and ending March 23, 1865:

On the 20th of January my regiment marched from Savannah, Ga., to Cherokee Hill, a distance of ten miles. Remained at Cherokee

Hill 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th. 25th, marched from Cherokee Hill, via Springfield, Ga., to Sister's Ferry, a distance of thirty-five miles.

Remained in the vicinity of Sister's Ferry until the 8th of February. During this time nothing unusual occurred, except two cases of small-pox. On the 8th day of February marched from Sister's Ferry, via Barnwell Court-House, Williston Station, Lexington Court-House, near Columbia, Winnsborough Court-House, Youngston's Ferry, Saluda River, Freshly's Mills, Broad River, White Oak Station, Wateree Church, Kingsbury's Ferry on the Catawba River, Hanging Rock, Sneedsborough on the Great Pedee River, thence to Fayetteville, N. C., a distance of 387 miles; arrived at Fayetteville on the 11th of March.

On the 12th day of March my regiment and the Sixteenth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry went a foraging; got all our wagons loaded and returned to Fayetteville, N. C.; crossed Cape Fear River. On the morning of the 13th my regiment was ordered out to dislodge a party of rebels who had barricaded the road. A lively skirmish took place. We dislodged the enemy with the loss of one man wounded. On the 16th instant my regiment took part in the skirmish or battle near Black River; loss, four men wounded, including color-bearer.

My regiment was engaged in the battle of the 19th, 20th, and 21st, near Mill Creek, N. C. The part performed by them is well known to the general commanding, therefore I deem a detailed statement unnecessary. Every officer and man did his duty nobly.

On the entire march had issued to us fifteen days' rations; the balance of the supplies taken from the country.

On the march we captured some 20 horses, 25 mules, and quite a number of small arms in the battle of the 19th of March. Arrived at Goldsborough, N. C., March 23.

Loss in the battle of the 19th, 20th, and 21st: Enlisted men wounded, 2; missing in action, 11; total, 13. Loss during the entire campaign: Wounded, 8; captured or missing in action, enlisted men, 27; commissioned officers, 1; total, 36.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. EVANS,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Sixtieth Illinois Vet. Vol. Infantry.

Capt. J. P. HOLLERS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 90.

Report of Col. Charles M. Lum, Tenth Michigan Infantry, of operations January 20-March 23.

HDQRS. TENTH MICHIGAN VETERAN VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 24, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions from headquarters First Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of this regiment from January 20 (when left Savannah, Ga.) to March 23 (when reached Goldsborough, N. C.):

January 20, moved out on Georgia Central Railroad at 7 a. m.; went about nine miles from city and camped, where remained till January 25, when moved on toward Sister's Ferry, where arrived 28th.

Remained in camp at this point till February 5, at which time we crossed Savannah River and moved up to Sand Hill. Started from this point on 8th and camped at Brighton Cross-Roads. 12th, passed through Williston on Memphis and Charleston Railroad; 13th, crossed South Edisto River; 14th, crossed North Edisto River; 16th, passed Lexington Court-House and went within three miles of Columbia; changed direction and moved up the Broad River; 17th, crossed Saluda River; 19th, crossed Broad River twenty miles above Columbia; 23d, camped near Catawba River, which was crossed 24th, where remained till March 1, at which time moved forward in direction of Cheraw.

March 4, camped at Pedee River, near Sneedsborough, N. C.; 7th, crossed river; 11th, camped near Fayetteville on Cape Fear River; 12th, passed through and crossed river; 13th, at 11 a. m. were ordered to fall in (light marching order), and moved out in a northeast direction; went about two miles where Sixtieth Illinois were skirmishing with the enemy; deployed two companies, and advanced nearly through a large swamp; returned to camp at 2.30 p. m. Casualties, one wounded. March 16, were train guards; went with train about three miles, when left train and moved forward where fight was going on. Moved rapidly; came to front at 1.30 p. m.; moved to left of road and took position across a ravine, regiment in rear of Fourteenth Michigan; moved forward within thirty rods of enemy and lay down; sought cover from trees, logs, &c.; firing very heavy; remained till after dark when returned across ravine and camped for the night. Casualties: 3 wounded (1 seriously, 2 slightly). 17th, moved forward at 11 a. m. (enemy had evacuated). 18th, regiment in advance of division; moved rapidly about six miles, when came upon enemy; deployed six companies and moved forward; drove the enemy and remained at their works till 4 p. m., when regiment moved forward to Smithfield road and went about one mile and a half to Mill Creek; about-faced and returned to forks of road, where remained during the night. Casualties, one killed. 19th, were in rear of division; remained at camp till Twentieth Corps came along and relieved our pickets; moved forward at 12 m.; heard firing in front; moved rapidly about three miles, when came to train, turned to right of main road (brigade had gone into position and were building works); took position in second line on the right of the brigade and built works; before they were quite completed moved to left about 150 paces; light firing in front; about 4.15 moved farther to left; had gone some 200 paces when the enemy charged; we fronted in rear of a very poor line of works (ground low and swampy); charge continued over an hour, during which time the enemy gained the works in our left front and moved down within range of our guns; the three left companies could reach them by firing obliquely to the left. About 5 p. m. the enemy were discovered in our rear (their line established in the works built by Third Brigade, who had been moved to the left sometime previous); we got on the opposite side of our works facing by the rear rank; the front line (facing east) had charged so that but few shots came from that direction. From our colors to those of the enemy it was about sixteen or eighteen rods; Captain Dunphy in command of regiment (Colonel Lum having command of second line) went about thirty paces in front and communicated with the Confederate commander and demanded their surrender; they in turn demanded our surrender, saying they would parole us. Captain D. returned (they fired a volley at him before he got inside our works), and the fighting again commenced; the firing was very brisk for about ten or fifteen minutes, when we charged and captured about 35 or 40 prisoners; also

recaptured some of our men who were taken soon after we changed front (they were sent out to ascertain whether they were ours or Confederates when they were first discovered in our rear). We formed in rear line of works, now our front, remained a few minutes, and moved back to first lines; comparatively quiet in our front during the night; were allowed to build no fires till about 10 p. m. Casualties: 6 wounded (2 mortally, 1 seriously, and 3 slightly) and some captured.

March 20, remained in works till noon, when moved forward to front line, where remained a short time, then forward to rebel line; here remained half an hour and deployed four companies and moved forward about half a mile; regiment remained at edge of swamp. About sunset skirmish line charged, drove in the enemy's outer line and caused their whole line of battle to fall in to drive back our line, which moved back a short distance and put up works. Remained in line till morning, when were relieved by Seventeenth New York. 21st, were joined on the right by Fifteenth Corps. 22d, learned at daybreak that the enemy had evacuated; at 10 a. m. moved out and went in the direction of Goldsborough; camped near Neuse River. 23d, crossed Neuse River at 11 a. m., passed through Goldsborough at 5 p. m., went about one mile north of town and camped; had orders to lay out camp in regular order.

Distance marched: From January 20 to February 1, 43 miles; February 1 to March 1, 220 miles; March 1 to 24, 221 miles; total number of miles marched from Savannah, 484. Wounded since leaving Savannah, 11; killed, 2; captured, 15; total lost in the campaign, 28.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES M. LUM,

Colonel Tenth Regiment Michigan Veteran Infantry.

Capt. JOHN P. HOLLERS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade, &c.

No. 91.

Report of Lieut. Col. George W. Grummond, Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, of operations January 20-March 23.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH MICHIGAN VET. VOL. INFY.,

Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to this place:

We left Savannah the morning of the 20th of January, 1865; marched to Sister's Ferry, Ga.; camped some three or four days; crossed the Savannah River into South Carolina; pushed on through South and North Carolina to Fayetteville, N. C. Nothing of unusual interest happened up to this point except the capturing by the enemy of twenty-four men (foragers).

Crossed Cape Fear River on the evening of the 13th of March; received orders from Brigadier-General Vandever, commanding brigade, to push out on the Goldsborough road and picket the road; did so, driving one regiment of the rebel General Wheeler's cavalry from their camp, killing 1 and capturing 1; established my line; remained there until relieved by regiment of First Division, then joined the brigade; marched next morning. On the morning of the 16th of March, being train guard, received orders from Brigadier-General Vandever

to leave the train and push forward to the front; did so; arrived on the field and was ordered to cross a deep ravine and form on the other side, my right resting on the ravine, to throw out a skirmish line covering my regiment, and advance and feel the enemy; did so; found him strongly posted behind works, drove his skirmishers in, and advanced my line to within fifty yards of his works; the fire of the enemy here was quite severe, and my loss was 22 killed and wounded, 2 officers. I here rested and threw up temporary breast-works; reported to General Vandever; received orders from him to hold my position, which I did; was ordered to withdraw after dark, leaving a skirmish line out, to cross the ravine and join the brigade in camp near by; accomplished it without trouble; drew in my skirmishers next morning, the enemy having evacuated during the night; marched immediately after.

Received orders from Brigadier-General Vandever about 12 o'clock on the 19th of March to push forward to the front. Our troops being then lively engaged with the enemy on the left, was placed in position on the extreme right, threw up strong breast-works immediately. The Sixteenth Illinois was on my left, Tenth Michigan in my rear, and Seventy-eighth Illinois, Second Brigade, in my front. About 4 o'clock the enemy's fire advanced rapidly to our right. The indications were plain that they were about to charge directly in my front. Lieutenant-Colonel Vernon, Seventy-eighth Illinois, sent me word that he was nearly out of ammunition and did not think he could hold his position. I sent him word if he had to fall back to pass clear of me to the rear and not stop in my works, as it would only interfere with my movements. He was soon driven in. I had previously cautioned my officers and men not to fire a shot until I gave the command.

The enemy advanced steadily, firing rapidly until within thirty yards before I opened on them. I then gave the command. The men rose steadily as one man and poured into the enemy the most terrific fire I ever listened to; nothing could withstand it. I kept up this fire for about seven or eight minutes. I then felt the time had come for me to charge. I gave the command to "over the works and charge for them." We were on to them before they had recovered from the shock of my fire, and captured about 125 unhurt and 38 wounded. I afterward had [the wounded] carried to the rear. About 70 dead lay on the field.

Among the captured were about 30 officers. One colonel commanding brigade was mortally wounded and died on the field. One general officer was taken, but I think escaped from the guard in the swamp going to the rear. I also captured the flag of the Fortieth North Carolina. Soon after this I heard firing directly in my rear. I concluded there was trouble there and I immediately gathered my men together and fell back to my works.

I then discovered the enemy had broken through some part of the line farther to the left and was occupying the works in my rear first occupied by the Tenth Michigan, and had planted their colors on the works. I immediately opened a severe fire on them and five minutes after charged the works, carrying them, capturing about 100 prisoners, a number of officers, and the flag of the Fifty-fourth Virginia.

I gathered up the prisoners, sent them to the rear, and finding the rear cleared of the enemy returned to my works and threw out a strong skirmish line of five companies, two from the Sixteenth Illinois and three from my own regiment.

In this day's fight my loss was 28 killed, wounded, and missing—5 killed, 19 enlisted men wounded, and 3 commissioned officers and 1 enlisted man missing.

The next morning, hearing heavy chopping by the enemy, showing that they were strengthening their works, I pressed my skirmish line to within twenty yards of their works and kept a severe fire on them, preventing their chopping or showing their heads above the works. About 10 o'clock I discovered they were moving rapidly to their right, evidently leaving. I immediately reported the fact to Brigadier-General Vandever, and that I was certain I could take the works. He then gave me the order to take the Sixteenth Illinois and my own regiment and charge the works. I did so, immediately carrying them without firing a shot, the enemy running before me. I pushed a strong skirmish line rapidly ahead and followed it up by the two regiments for the purpose of capturing prisoners, of which I succeeded in capturing 100. Supposing, as we were inside their works for nearly half a mile, that they had left altogether these works, I pushed the line pretty close to the farther end of the works, when I discovered they had turned that end of their works and were too strongly posted for me to dislodge them, and at the same time a brigade opened on me from near a house on my left and a battery of four guns. This necessitated my falling back a short distance, which was accomplished, and I took up a strong position and put up works, keeping my skirmish line within about fifty yards of their works, which was held until they evacuated.

In this day's fight my loss was 1 commissioned officer wounded, 2 enlisted men killed, 20 enlisted men wounded, and 4 missing. The next day the enemy's skirmishers kept up a brisk fire, doing but little damage. I lost one man wounded. At night I was ordered to my position in the brigade; the next morning marched for Goldsborough; arrived at the present camp in the evening of the next day.

I cannot speak too highly of the behavior of officers and men; it is impossible to particularize. All did nobly. For the brave dead it is enough for me to say they died with their faces to the enemy.

Total loss in the campaign, 6 commissioned officers and 95 enlisted men; total, 101.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. GRUMMOND,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Fourteenth Michigan Vet. Vol. Infantry.

Capt. JOHN P. HOLLERS,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH MICHIGAN VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: Omitting in my report the number of arms and accouterments captured by my regiment in the battle of the 19th instant, I herewith forward the required report: 500 stand of arms and 200 sets of accouterments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. GRUMMOND,

Lieut. Col. Fourteenth Michigan Vet. Infantry, Comdg. Regiment.

No. 92.

Report of Capt. J. Walter Myers, Fourteenth Michigan Infantry, of operations March 20.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH MICHIGAN VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

Capt. JOHN P. HOLLERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade :

CAPTAIN: I inclose herewith the report of Captain Myers, who commanded the skirmish line on the 20th, for the information of the general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. GRUMMOND,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

ADJUTANT: I have the honor to report the following as the part which I took in the engagement on the 20th instant:

About 9 a. m. I received orders from Lieut. Col. George W. Grummond to move my company out and strengthen the skirmish line in our front. I complied with the orders as promptly as possible, throwing my men in along the line from right to left. I then passed along the entire length of the line and found three companies of the Fourteenth Michigan Veteran Infantry, my company (D) making the fourth. I had finished my inspection of the line and returned to the center of the same when I received further orders from Lieut. Col. George W. Grummond to advance and, if possible, secure a position from which I could command the rebel works, and prevent him from erecting a new line or strengthening those already occupied, which was indicated by heavy chopping on his left. I moved forward as rapidly as possible and gained a position from which I could command a fine view of the enemy in their works. I immediately gave orders to keep up a brisk fire on their main line, and in a few moments they were compelled to abandon their work and seek shelter behind their intrenchments.

Lieut. Cornelius Losey, commanding Company I, now reported to me with orders to relieve Company C. I ordered him to throw his men into line, at the same time ordering Lieutenant Simonds to draw off his company and report back to the rear.

I had occupied this position about half an hour when I received orders from Lieut. Col. George W. Grummond to advance immediately; that he was coming with two regiments, the Fourteenth Michigan and Sixteenth Illinois, to take the line of works in my front. Some five or ten minutes previous to receiving this last order I had noticed that the firing in my front had ceased almost entirely, and that the enemy were moving rapidly to their right, and I sent word to that effect to Lieutenant-Colonel Grummond. I moved my line forward as rapidly as possible and reached the works in time to see a few straggling rebels disappear in the woods and swamps. I moved over the works and advanced into the woods about 300 yards and halted, awaiting further orders. I was soon directed to swing my line around to the left and move on rapidly with my left resting on the works recently occupied by the enemy, with my right thrown back to protect my flank. I had moved in this direction about one-fourth of a mile, and struck the Goldsborough road, where light skirmishing commenced, and as I advanced increased rapidly until it extended along my entire line. About this time the enemy opened upon us with a battery of three guns, firing very rapidly and

somewhat checking our advance. I ordered a halt and directed the men to cover themselves from the enemy's fire, as well as they could, which was at that time very severe. I turned back and met Lieutenant-Colonel Grummond a few rods in advance of the main line, who directed me to move forward as rapidly as I could, adding that we could take the battery. I immediately returned and ordered my line forward on double quick, and in a very short time the skirmishers were upon the rebel works, and as the support now came up and engaged the enemy heavily many of my skirmishers leaped over their defenses, seizing the battery horses and demanding the surrender of the battery.

Having no support at hand and a strong line of rebel infantry advancing upon us to re-enforce their defeated comrades, we were compelled to retire somewhat in confusion; however, not without securing quite a large number of prisoners.

I lost from the four companies on the line 1 commissioned officer wounded, 1 enlisted man killed, 12 wounded and 1 missing.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. WALTER MYERS,

Capt., Fourteenth Mich. Vet. Infy., Comdg. the Skirmish Line.

Second Lieut. GEORGE W. C. SMITH,

Acting Adjutant Fourteenth Regt. Michigan Vet. Infy.

No. 93.

*Report of Capt. Alexander S. Marshall, Seventeenth New York Infantry,
of operations January 20-March 24.*

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH REGT. NEW YORK VET. VOLS.,

Camp near Goldsborough, N. C., March 24, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders received from brigade headquarters this date, to furnish a report of the part taken by this regiment in the campaign since leaving Savannah, Ga., on the 20th of January, I have the honor to submit the following:

The regiment, as part of the brigade, left Savannah January 20, under command of Lieut. Col. James Lake, and crossed the Savannah River at Sister's Ferry on the 5th of February; marched through the State of South Carolina with the Left Wing of the Army of Georgia.

Nothing of especial interest relating to the regiment occurred until March 16, at Smith's Ferry, where the enemy in considerable force held the road and disputed farther progress. After the brigade had moved to the left of our lines the regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. James Lake, was ordered to cross a deep ravine on the enemy's right and attack. We crossed after much difficulty and moved forward Companies B, G, and I as skirmishers. We advanced to the edge of another ravine, about 400 yards in advance, driving the enemy's skirmishers before us. Farther it was an impossibility for a line of battle to advance under fire. At this point we lost Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, wounded, and Capt. William G. Barnett, an accomplished and gallant officer, killed; and Second Lieut. Oscar Rein, wounded, in addition to twenty-nine non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded. Upon Lieutenant-Colonel Lake leaving the field the command fell to me. I halted the regiment until the line connecting with me should move, the Fourteenth Michigan on my right and the Sixteenth Illinois on my left. At dark, in obedience to orders, I withdrew the regiment

and camped for the night about one-quarter of a mile to the rear, leaving two companies to hold my old post with a skirmish line. On the morning it was found that the enemy had moved off during the night, and the march was resumed until March 19, when, the enemy having made another stand, the regiment was moved up from the rear, where they had been guarding a portion of the train, and joined the brigade as they were leaving the road to take a position on the right of our lines, where we formed a portion of the second line. In a short time, however, we and the Tenth Michigan, under Colonel Lum, were hurried to the left to replace some troops which had been removed. But a few moments passed before the line in front of us broke and ran through our ranks, carrying a few of the faint-hearted with them. At this moment we were apparently on the extreme left of our lines, and seeing the enemy move toward our left and rear I opened a left-oblique fire upon them, which was sharply returned, they still moving to our left. I changed front twice, throwing back my left and still keeping up a heavy fire, until the enemy's line engaging us fell back into the swamp, and we ceased firing. Shortly afterward we saw a line of troops, which at first we thought to be our own, coming from our left and rear and occupying the line of works in rear of us. We soon discovered our mistake and were summoned to surrender, the enemy offering to parole us in the field. After a few moments' consideration of the matter Captain Dunphy, commanding the Tenth Michigan, and myself, concluded we would charge with the bayonet and retake our works. We did so, and fortunately at the same time that the rest of the brigade charged. The enemy broke, leaving a number of prisoners in our hands. After gathering what ammunition we could from the field we again faced about and occupied our old works, where we remained during the night.

My loss was slight, considering the heavy fire we were exposed to, which I attribute to the steadiness of the men and their prompt obedience to orders.

The next morning we advanced and took possession of the enemy's old works, they having changed front to rear. We remained in this position until the morning, when by orders I changed front forward, connecting with the Tenth Michigan on my right, our line nearly perpendicular to and in rear of the enemy's old line, throwing forward three companies as skirmishers. We remained in this position until March 22, when, the enemy having again fallen back, we once more resumed our march and arrived at this place on the 24th.

My loss during the campaign is as follows: In action March 16: Killed, 1 commissioned officer, 5 non-commissioned officers, 3 privates; wounded, 2 commissioned officers, 5 non-commissioned officers, 18 privates. In action March 19: Killed, 1 non-commissioned officer, 2 privates; wounded, 1 non-commissioned officer, 9 privates; missing, 1 non-commissioned officer. During the campaign we have lost from our foraging parties: Captured, 1 commissioned officer, 2 non-commissioned officers, 10 privates; drowned, 1 private.

In conclusion I can only regret my inability to do proper justice to the gallantry and steadiness of the officers and men under my command. No troops in the world could have done better under the circumstances. Where all did so well it is impossible to make distinction among the officers, but I would call the attention of the general commanding to the following-named enlisted men as worthy to receive the medals of honor awarded by the War Department to meritorious non-commissioned officers and soldiers: First Sergt. Matthew Moloney,

Company B; First Sergt. Charles Grabert, Company I; First Sergt. Edward Golden, Company F; First Sergt. William B. Westervelt, Company K; Privates Jacob Wentz and Joseph McGregor, Company H, and Private David Myers, Company D.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. MARSHALL,

Capt. Comdg. Seventeenth Regt., New York Vet. Vols.

Capt. JOHN P. HOLLERS,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 94.

Report of Brig. Gen. John G. Mitchell, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade, of operations, January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 30, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the operations of this command during the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to this place:

The brigade left Savannah on the 20th of January, being organized as follows, viz: Thirty-fourth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Peter F. Walker commanding; Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. M. R. Vernon commanding; Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. J. R. McLaughlin commanding; One hundred and eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Maj. Fred. Beck commanding; One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Capt. Toland Jones commanding; One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Maj. A. B. Robinson commanding.

The command arrived at Sister's Ferry on the Savannah River on the 28th of January, and there remained in camp until the 5th of February, when it brought up the rear of the corps in crossing the river, the Thirty-fourth Illinois remaining on picket on the west side and covering the taking up of the pontoon bridge. This regiment joined the command by transport on the 7th of February. Up to this time Lieut. Col. John S. Pearce, Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteers, had been in command of the brigade, and on my resuming the command that officer returned to his regiment. February 8, left Sister's Ferry at 7 a. m., marching about twenty miles; camped at Brighton Cross-Roads. February 9, 10, 11, and 12, marched in a northern direction, passing through Barnwell District, S. C. February 13, crossed South Edisto River and marched five miles toward Columbia, camping near Dean's Swamp. February 14, crossed North Edisto, camping on First Creek. February 15, counter-marched to Waters' Ferry road; rebel cavalry made a dash on the column, wounding 1 man and capturing 2. They approached our flankers without being molested, as they were wearing U. S. overcoats. February 16, arrived within two miles and a half of Columbia. February 17, crossed Saluda River on pontoon bridge at Leaphart's Ferry, camping on Broad River at Freshly's Mills. At midnight commenced crossing the Seventy-eighth Illinois in two small boats. Before daylight the Seventy-eighth Illinois and Ninety-eighth Ohio were crossed in this tedious manner and had taken possession of the bluffs on the south side of the river, thus securing the permanent occupation of the ferry for the use

of our army. Additional boats from the pontoniers were procured and the remainder of the command rapidly ferried across the river. Fortifications were constructed in anticipation of an attack from the enemy, the report having been received that he had crossed the river on the railroad bridge at Thompson's Station. February 19, marched to Thompson's Post-Office and camped; destroyed two miles of Columbia and Greenville Railroad. February 20 and 21, with remainder of the division in charge of corps train marched to a point six miles west from Winstonsborough. February 22, crossed Charlotte Railroad at White Oak Station. February 24, crossed Catawba River, and, owing to high water and impassable roads, remained at this point until February 28, when the troops were straightened out on the road, camping at Warrenton's farm.

March 1, marched to Clyburn's farm. March 2, crossed Big Lynch's Creek. March 3, after a march of twenty-three miles reached Thompson's Creek and found the bridge burned; the water was several feet deep and about forty yards wide. By 9 o'clock the brigade pioneers and two companies of the One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Regiment, the whole under command of Captain Banker, One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Volunteers, had completed a fine bridge across the stream, so that the column was not delayed one hour by the destruction of the old bridge.

The extraordinary energy and ability displayed by the officers and men who performed this work deserved and received the highest commendations of their superiors. Many times during the campaign I have been pleased to remark the cheerful endurance of any hardships imposed on the pioneers of the brigade, under charge of Sergt. J. C. Moats, Company F, Thirty-fourth Illinois Veteran Volunteers, and I desire here to tender them my cordial thanks for their most efficient services during the protracted campaign.

March 4, marched on Cheraw road to Great Pedee River. March 5 and 6, remained in camp. March 7, crossed the river, this brigade again in rear, the One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Volunteers covering the taking up of the pontoon bridge. March 8 and 9, made long marches in an easterly direction. March 10, brigade was ordered in haste to go to the relief of Brevet Major-General Kilpatrick's cavalry force, which was moving on the left flank of the army. Reached the general's headquarters to find the attacking force repulsed. Rejoined the division at dark on the Fayetteville plank road at the Fourteen-Mile Post. March 11, reached Fayetteville, N. C. March 12, crossed Cape Fear River. March 13, moved camp to Lock's Creek, four miles from town. March 15, marching on Raleigh road; camped near Black River. March 16, slight skirmish with the enemy. They were driven from one and abandoned a second line of works, and just at dusk our skirmishers struck their main line. Camped for the night and built works. March 17, the enemy left their position during the night, retreating on the Aversborough road. We crossed Black River, and at 9.30 p. m. reached camp beyond Mingo Creek. March 18, some skirmishing to-day. Enemy has developed a small amount of artillery, but retreated on the appearance of our main lines.

March 19, this brigade was in the advance of the division. About 11 a. m. the command was ordered to take position on the right of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, which was posted on the main Goldsborough road, one-half on the left and one-half on the right of that road, extending the line of that division. In reaching the position designated we passed through a swamp, and in advancing a skir-

marsh line another swamp was found. When this brigade moved into position the troops of the First Division were building log breast-works, and I ordered both lines of my command to shelter themselves in like manner.

The lines were formed with the Seventy-eighth Illinois Regiment as skirmishers, and Ninety-eighth, One hundred and eighth, and One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Regiments, posted from left to right, as above stated, in the front line, and Thirty-fourth Illinois and One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Regiments in the rear line. Heavy skirmishing was kept up in our front and heavy firing to the far left and front. About 3 p. m. the brigade of the First Division, on which the left of my command rested, commenced a rapid and disorganized retreat through my lines. It was impossible to gather any definite information from them; all that was known was that the troops on their left had given way and the enemy had turned their flank. As this command was moving without instructions I ordered the commanding officers of the Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry and Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania to form line across and covering my left flank until I could communicate with my division commander. At the same time I ordered the left regiment of my rear line, Thirty-fourth Illinois, to change the front of their works forward on their left company, and the left of the Ninety-eighth Ohio to refuse the left of their works until they should join those of the Thirty-fourth Illinois, just ordered to be changed. The brigade then was fortified on two sides of a square and in each side were posted three regiments. Two regiments of the First Division, as above mentioned, prolonged the new work of the Thirty-fourth Illinois Regiment. The One hundred and twenty-first Ohio was now ordered to continue the prolongation of this refused line. Every axman in the brigade had been ordered to assist in completing this new work, and in less than half an hour from the time it was commenced our skirmishers were driven in and a strong line of battle opened fire upon both fronts of our works, making the most vigorous attack at the angle formed by the main line with the refused line above mentioned. The enemy's position at this point gave them an enfilading fire down both of my lines. They were driven back, however, with serious loss except by the two regiments of the First Division, who, having inferior protection, were compelled to retire, thus exposing the One hundred and twenty-first Ohio in such manner that it was compelled to retreat to the First Brigade of this division, which was posted on the right of my command. Through the opening thus formed that part of the rebel line not repulsed swung, and the enemy who but a few minutes before was in our front now was directly in our rear. This brigade at once jumped over their fortifications and killed or captured all of the enemy who appeared in our late rear. A large proportion of the body that thus penetrated our works were subsequently captured by the First Brigade. Several attempts were subsequently made to rally the enemy to another bold attack, but each was repulsed by our skirmish line.

The loss of my command was very large, when our position, fighting behind works, is considered. The aggregate loss is 160, only 8 of whom are missing.

I call your attention to the splendid conduct of both officers and men with the highest pride. When the history of the engagement shall be fully written the noble part enacted by these men will receive its due reward. I believe they held the key-point of the battle-field on this day under circumstances such as few other soldiers would have done.

On the morning of the 20th the First Brigade advanced two regiments and found the rebel works evacuated. This brigade then moved forward and formed new line parallel with the Goldsborough road, connecting on the right with the First Brigade and on the left with the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. March 21, rebels advanced strong line and drove our skirmishers from and burned a house from which our skirmishers were annoying their lines. March 22, at daylight this morning found the enemy had evacuated their works, retreating toward Raleigh. March 23, marched through Goldsborough and camped near the Weldon railroad, one mile from town, where the campaign was announced as ended.

For the important part taken by each regiment in all the minutia of the campaign I respectfully refer to the reports of regimental commanders herewith sent.

In closing my report I feel it my duty to refer once more to the high soldierly qualities which have been exhibited by the officers and men throughout the long weary march of 500 miles. I never heard a complaint uttered, no matter how bitter the hardship which had to be borne.

To the regimental commanders and their subordinate officers my warmest thanks are due for their uniform and entire co-operation in every respect. To Lieut. Col. John S. Pearce, who was seriously wounded on the 19th, I wish to express my appreciation of the efficient manner in which he discharged the duties of brigade commander during my absence.

To the members of my staff I am more indebted on this campaign than ever before, and for their energy and zeal wish to make this public commendation of them: Capt. James S. Wilson, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. W. C. Robinson, assistant inspector-general; Capt. R. G. Lewis, provost-marshal; Maj. T. B. Williams, surgeon-in-chief; Capt. Joseph Swisher, acting assistant quartermaster; Lieut. John Blotter, aide-de-camp, and Lieut. O. M. Scott, ordnance officer.

Capt. W. C. Robinson was slightly wounded in the head during the engagement of the 19th instant, and Lieut. O. M. Scott on the 20th.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN G. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. T. WISEMAN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 95.

Report of Capt. Peter F. Walker, Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 20-March 23.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 27, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the Thirty-fourth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry from January 20 to March 23, 1865:

The regiment was on picket about five miles from the camp at Savannah, Ga., when marching orders were received for January 20, 1865, and was not relieved in time to move with the brigade but joined the column on the march and bivouacked at night about nine miles from

the city, where it remained four days, the weather being rainy and the roads in a bad condition for a move. January 25, the regiment marched in column about fifteen miles and at night furnished a detail for outpost duty. January 26, marched to Springfield, Ga., about eight miles. January 27, marched seven miles, fording on the way a considerable stream, the water of which was ice cold and about three feet deep. January 28, marched to Sister's Ferry, Ga., nine miles, getting to camp about midday. The regiment remained a week in camp at Sister's Ferry, and on February 1 furnished a fatigue detail to repair roads.

February 5, the regiment was on picket duty to protect the rear while the troops and trains were crossing to the north side. The picket line was thrown well out from the river, thus keeping up the appearance of a considerable force. The crossing was completed the same night but the regiment remained on picket two days, occasionally exchanging shots with scouting parties of the enemy. On the evening of February 7 the lines were quietly withdrawn and the regiment crossed in a transport to the camp of the brigade. February 8, marched over bad roads about nine miles. February 9, distance marched, twenty-two miles. February 10, regiment deployed to guard and assist supply train; marched twenty miles. February 11, marched twelve miles, passing through and encamping three miles beyond Barnwell Court-House. February 12, marched about seventeen miles, passing through Williston and encamping on the South Edisto. February 13, crossed the South Edisto and marched six miles. February 14, marched twenty miles, crossing the North Edisto. February 15, marched twenty miles, encamping near Lexington Court-House. February 16, marched about seventeen miles, halting for the night near the Saluda River. February 17, crossed the Saluda and marched about seventeen miles, striking Broad River at Freshly's Ferry. February 18, crossed Broad River in boats, halted on the opposite side, and at night fortified our front. Two men of Company A, who were on duty as foragers, were captured by the enemy. February 19, marched about five miles. During the afternoon the regiment was engaged in destroying railroad. February 20, marched as rear guard of the supply train about five miles. February 21, distance marched near twelve miles. The regiment furnished detail for picket. February 22, distance marched, eight miles. February 23, regiment on duty as escort to train. Marched about ten miles, getting into camp late near Rocky Mount. Weather rainy. February 24, crossed the Catawba River, worked for some time repairing roads and encamped about two miles from the ferry. The regiment remained at the crossing of the Catawba River three days. The men were almost destitute of subsistence and were compelled to make beans the staple article of food. February 28, marched about midday, making seven miles.

March 1, distance marched, twenty miles. March 2, the regiment deployed to guard and assist the supply train; distance marched, twelve miles. The regiment marched about twenty miles February [March] 3 and the same distance on the 4th, encamping near the Great Pedee River, where it remained in camp until the evening of February [March] 7, when it crossed to the east side. The distance marched February [March] 8 and 9 was about twenty miles each day. March 10, after marching a short distance on the main road to Fayetteville, the regiment was ordered with the brigade several miles to the left to re-enforce the cavalry division, but the rebels having retreated it

returned with the brigade, which rejoined the division the same evening, having marched about twenty-four miles. March 11, regiment marched as rear guard of the train twelve miles, to vicinity of Fayetteville, N. C., and remained near Fayetteville three days. March 15, distance marched about ten miles. March 16, the regiment moved at 8.30 a. m. and marched about four miles on the road, when the brigade was formed in column with a front of two regiments, my regiment on the right of the second line, and moved forward to support the Twentieth Army Corps, which had for some time been engaged with a considerable force of the enemy. After getting into position on the left of the main road and in front of the main line of rebel works I was ordered to send out two companies as skirmishers. Company A, commanded by Second Lieut. R. J. Heath, and Company F, First Lieut. John Slaughter commanding, were moved forward within short range of the enemy's works and remained on the line until nightfall under a heavy scattering fire. The casualties in Company A were: 1 enlisted man killed and 2 wounded; in Company F, 2 enlisted men killed and 2 wounded. March 17, the regiment marched about ten miles. March 18, my regiment moved with the brigade about eleven miles, when it was halted and the brigade formed in column on the left of the road, opposite the brigade of General Vandever. The enemy had repulsed our forage parties, using artillery. I was ordered by General J. G. Mitchell to deploy a part of my regiment as skirmishers, and with the remainder as a reserve to move forward, conforming the right of my line to that of General Vandever. Companies B, D, and G were deployed and the line moved forward as directed. The enemy fell back with but slight resistance and my regiment incurred no loss.

March 19, early in the morning forage parties had been skirmishing with the enemy some miles to the front. My regiment moved with the brigade at 9 a. m. and marched on the road some three miles, when the brigade was formed in two lines, my regiment on the left of the second line, and moved forward into position on the right of General Carlin's division, which had been for some time engaged. Soon after getting into position the men threw up a rude breast-work of timber. There was heavy skirmishing in our front and hard fighting farther to the left of our lines. It was soon known that our left had given away and I was ordered by General J. G. Mitchell to change front forward, letting the right of my line rest on the left of the front line of the brigade and running back at a right angle; also to fortify this new position. These orders were executed as directed, but before a substantial breast-work could be made the enemy opened a heavy fire on our front, but were finally repulsed when my men had nearly exhausted the ammunition in their cartridge-boxes. During the remainder of the day the enemy did not make any regular and persistent attack on our front; they sometimes advanced in considerable force, but were easily driven back. Owing, as I suppose, to a break in our lines to the left of my regiment, some force of the rebels had penetrated our lines in that direction and there was a scattering fire in our rear, so that it was at one time necessary to jump to the opposite side of the works for protection. The casualties in the regiment in this action were: 7 killed, 22 wounded, and 4 missing. March 20, the regiment remained until afternoon in the position occupied the night previous, when it was moved to the line which had been occupied by the One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and afterward went forward and took position on the line which had been abandoned by the rebels during the night previous. March 21, the regiment held the position

taken up on March 20 until late in the afternoon, when I was ordered to move it forward to the new line then being formed nearly at a right angle with the old and to fortify my front, which was done as directed. March 22, the rebels having retreated during the night the regiment marched with the brigade to vicinity of Cox's Bridge on the Neuse River, and on March 23 marched to its present camp near Goldsborough, N. C.

My thanks are due to the officers of the regiment for their cheerful and efficient co-operation throughout the campaign and to both officers and men for their bravery and good conduct in action.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. F. WALKER,

Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. JAMES S. WILSON,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 96.

Report of Lieut. Col. Maris R. Vernon, Seventy-eighth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 20-March 23.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS VOL. INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders I have the honor to submit the following report, showing the operations of the Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry for and during the campaign from Savannah; Ga., commencing January 20, 1865, and terminating with the occupation of Goldsborough, N. C., March 23, 1865:

The regiment broke camp at Savannah, Ga., on the 20th of January, 1865. Sixteen commissioned officers and 305 enlisted men moved with the division up the west side of Savannah River to Sister's Ferry. After several days' delay, occasioned by high water, the pontoon was put down, and the regiment, with the brigade, crossed into South Carolina.

February 5, 6, and 7, remained in camp. February 8, marched in northwest course eight miles and camped for the night near Erwinton. February 9, marched in northerly course nineteen miles. February 10, continued in northerly course and marched twenty miles. February 11, marched ten miles, general direction north, passed through Barnwell, county seat of Barnwell County, and camped two miles north of it. February 12, continued in northerly course, crossed Charleston and Augusta Railroad at Williston Station, and camped for the night on west bank of Edisto River; marched thirteen miles. February 13, marched in northeast course twelve miles; camped for the night near Dean's Swamp, Orangeburg County. February 14, marched in northeast course nineteen miles, crossed North Edisto River and camped eighteen miles south of Columbia; the afternoon wet and cold. February 15, moved to the left to the Lexington and Columbia road, and camped one mile southwest of Lexington Court-House; marched nineteen miles. 16th, moved up to within two miles and a half of Columbia, then in a northwest course to Youngling's Ferry, across Saluda River, and camped for the night; distance marched, sixteen miles. 17th, crossed Saluda River and marched in northwest course eighteen miles; camped on south bank Broad River near Freshly's Mill. 18th, the regiment crossed the river this morning at 2 o'clock in pontoon-boats to protect the laying the pontoon bridge. 19th, marched in

northwest course five miles and camped near Thompson's Post-Office, Fairfield County. During the afternoon the regiment destroyed half a mile of Columbia and Greenville Railroad. 20th, the division in charge of corps train marched in northeast course four miles; camped on Long Run. 21st, marched in an easterly course ten miles and camped five miles northwest from Winnsborough. 22d, marched in a north and easterly course seven miles, crossed Columbia and Charlotte Railroad at White Oak Station. 23d, continued in an easterly course, the regiment on the flank guarding train; camped on west bank Catawba River; marched ten miles. 24th, crossed the river and camped two miles east of it; weather wet and roads almost impassable. 25th and 26th, in camp. 27th, the regiment repairing roads. 28th, moved in an easterly course four miles and repaired roads.

March 1, marched twenty miles, general direction east. March 2, marched in northeast course twelve miles; camped for the night on Lynch's Creek, Lancaster County. 3d, marched eighteen miles, general direction east. 4th, continued to march in an easterly course twelve miles; camped for the night on west bank of Great Pedee River, five miles above Cheraw. 5th and 6th, in camp; crossed the river on the evening of the 7th. 8th, marched in a northeast course twenty-four miles; camped for the night on a branch of Little Pedee River, in Richmond County, N. C., the regiment on the flanks as train guard. 9th, continued the march in northeast course and camped twenty-four miles and a half west from Fayetteville; distance marched, twenty miles. 10th, the regiment with the brigade moved five miles to the left at 8 o'clock this morning, to the support of General Kilpatrick, attacked by the enemy's cavalry. The enemy having fallen back we returned to the main road and camped fourteen miles from Fayetteville; distance marched, twenty-one miles. 11th, moved up and went into camp one mile from Fayetteville. 12th, passed through the town, crossed Cape Fear River, and camped on east bank of it. 13th and 14th, in camp. 15th, marched in northerly course ten miles, the advance skirmishing with the enemy. 16th, the advance struck the enemy early in the morning; the regiment moved with the division and went into position on the left of Thirty-fourth Illinois; the lines were advanced to within a few hundred yards of the enemy's works and fortified; Corporal Cundiff, Company B, killed; the enemy fell back during the night. 17th, the regiment moved with the division to the right and marched in an easterly course nine miles. 18th, continued the march in an easterly course and again struck the enemy; drove them from their position, and camped for the night; distance marched, ten miles. 19th, the enemy was again met early this morning; the right wing of the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, joining on the right of skirmish line of First Division, with orders to press the enemy, and, if possible, drive him; the line was pushed forward and the enemy found behind fortifications; his skirmishers were driven in. Perceiving the enemy moving troops into position in our front, and believing he was preparing to take the offensive, the left wing of the regiment, still in reserve, was thrown out upon the right and a heavy fire opened upon the enemy; soon after his column moved to the right (our left) and opened upon the First Division. The left wing was then withdrawn and fortified. A little later another column moved into our front, and shortly after moved upon us in two lines of battle; the skirmishers were driven in, and when the enemy approached within easy range, the reserve opened fire which broke his first line; the second line advanced, and perceiving my position would

soon be flanked I fired a volley, and under the smoke of it fell back to the main line of works, losing but one man wounded in the operation; while holding the reserve I had 2 killed and 2 wounded. The enemy now pressed forward to within short musket-range of the works, when the whole line opened a terrible fire, under which the rebel lines melted away; at this juncture seeing the enemy approaching in our rear I fell back to the second line of works and opened fire, but my ammunition being almost exhausted I was unable to check them, and it was not until the front line faced to the rear and opened upon them that they were checked. The enemy was here again defeated and a large number of prisoners captured.

The regiment lost during the afternoon in killed, 1 commissioned officer (Lieut. George T. Beers, Company H), 1 non-commissioned officer (Sergt. Edmond McKim, Company H), and 5 privates; wounded, 13 non-commissioned officers and 20 privates.

I cannot but commend the conduct of both officers and men during the engagement, as they stood nobly to the work, though attacked both front and rear by greatly superior numbers. Our position was held, and the enemy defeated with a heavy loss in killed, wounded, and captured.

March 20, the lines were advanced to-day, and the enemy driven from his first line of fortifications, which were reversed and occupied. March 21, remained in position; considerable artillery firing and skirmishing. With grief for his loss, I have to record the death of Lieut. William E. Summers, killed to-day by a cannon ball. March 22, the enemy having fallen back last night from our front, we again took up the line of march and moved in an easterly course ten miles; camped for the night near Cox's Bridge, over Neuse River, ten miles from Goldsborough. March 23, reached Goldsborough to-day, passed General Sherman's headquarters in review and went into camp, thus ending the campaign. The regiment lost during the campaign: Commissioned officers, killed, 2. Non-commissioned officers, killed, 2; wounded, 13; missing, 2. Privates, killed, 5; wounded, 20; missing, 6.

Accompanying this I send you a report, giving names, dates, &c., of killed, wounded, and missing for the campaign. The regiment brought in and turned over 18 head of horses and 32 mules.

Accompanying is a report showing the number of rations drawn from the commissary, and an estimate of the amount of subsistence taken from the country by the regiment during the campaign.

At the close of the campaign both men and officers were in much better health than when entering upon it.

I am, captain, with much respect, your obedient servant,
M. R. VERNON,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. S. WILSON,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 97.

Report of Maj. David E. Roatch, Ninety-eighth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20-March 24.

HDQRS. NINETY EIGHTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 27, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with your circular, bearing date March 26, 1865, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part the Ninety-

eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry took in the late campaign, which commenced at Savannah, Ga., January 20, 1865, and terminated so successfully at this place March 24, 1865.

On the 20th of January we marched from Savannah to Cherokee Hill, a distance of nine miles. Owing to bad weather we remained here until the morning of January 24, when we again resumed our march toward Sister's Ferry, Ga., arriving there on the 28th of January. Thus far nothing of interest occurred. I would here state that the health of the regiment was much improved, not more than five reported sick each day. While at Savannah we have had as many as fifteen excused from duty.

We remained in camp at Sister's Ferry, Ga., until the evening of February 5, when the regiment, with the remainder of the brigade, crossed the Savannah River into South Carolina and encamped near the ferry. From the 28th of January to February 5 we furnished our proportion of men for fatigue and picket duty. While encamped at the ferry the regiment procured some forage, such as beans, fresh meat, small quantities of flour and corn meal. The regiment procured sufficient forage in the country for all the animals in the regiment. From February 5 to the morning of February 8 the regiment remained in the same camp as first occupied on the night of 5th. While here the regiment was partially supplied with clothing, although the requisition that had previously been made [was] not more than two-thirds filled, consequently the men are in poor plight at present for duty or military appearance. Some of them are suffering for shoes, socks, and pants. On the morning of February 8 Lieutenant-Colonel Pearce assumed command of the regiment, having been relieved from the command of the brigade by the return of General John G. Mitchell. From February 8 until the present time the regiment has done its proportion of duty with the remainder of the brigade. During the campaign we generally had sufficient [*sic**] delayed at Catawba River in consequence of bad weather and heavy roads. While there we did not suffer much. Although the regiment was entirely out of rations for twenty-four hours, yet I heard not a murmur or complaint from a single man; every man seemed willing to endure any hardship that might occur in order that the campaign might be a grand success and not a miserable failure.

From March 7 to the termination of the campaign our foraging party has been quite successful, having at all times furnished an abundance of meat and tolerable good quantities of meal by taking possession of mills and procuring corn along the route, which was ground and issued to the men. The foraging party at first consisted of one-fifth of the command, but after crossing Broad River the greater portion of the detail returned to the command. From this time there were but twenty foragers (these were mounted), two of which were captured. Two men are missing; they left camp on the 7th instant without authority. I have not the least doubt that they straggled from the command and were picked up by the enemy's cavalry. None were killed or wounded until the 19th instant.

The part taken by the regiment on that memorable Sabbath is known to the general commanding, he being an eye witness of the entire engagement. It is my opinion that had the Thirty-fourth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry and the Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry become panic-stricken or been compelled to leave their works the

* Some folios missing in original.

brigade, and I doubt not the division, would have been driven back, and our ordnance and hospital trains would have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment deserve great praise for their gallant conduct. It would be doing injustice to others were I to mention any individual acts of bravery on the part of any officer where all did their whole duty and every one a hero, with the exception of two, viz, ———— doing everything in their power to encourage their men during the darkest hour of the conflict. If the general commanding deems any of the officers worthy of special notice I hope he will do them justice. I have no hesitancy in saying that the men of the regiment are in better health than when we left Savannah. All we want is a few days' rest and new clothes, and I have no doubt that the regiment for its numbers will be as efficient as it has been at any previous time.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

D. E. ROATCH,

Major, Commanding Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. JAMES S. WILSON,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 98.

Report of Maj. Frederick Beck, One hundred and eighth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20-March 23.

HEADQUARTERS 108TH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following report of the operations in the One hundred and eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the late campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.:

January 20, 1865, marched with the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, until 4 p. m.; went into camp for the night. January 21, remained in camp. January 22, remained in camp and furnished three companies for picket duty. January 23, remained in camp. January 24, remained in camp. January 25, marched entire day and went into camp for the night. January 26, guarded the division ordnance and supply train; marched the entire day; arrived at Springfield, Ga.; went into camp for the night. January 27, marched entire day. January 28, marched entire day and arrived at Sister's Ferry, Ga. January 29, remained in camp and furnished four companies for picket duty. January 30, remained in camp until February 4, 1865.

February 5, marched at 6 p. m., and crossed the Savannah River; went into camp for the night. February 6, remained in camp. February 7, remained in camp. February 8, marched until 3.30 p. m.; arrived at Brighton, S. C.; the regiment repaired roads until dark. February 9, marched entire day. February 10, guarded the division ordnance and supply train, and marched entire day, and went into camp for the night. February 11, marched entire day; encamped for the night. February 12, marched entire day and furnished three companies for picket duty. February 13, guarded the ordnance and supply

train of the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and marched every day until February 21, 1865. February 21, were relieved as train guards and joined Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps; marched entire day. February 22, marched entire day and went into camp near Camden, S. C. February 23, were rear guard of the division train, and marched the entire day until the next morning at 5 a. m. February 24, marched until 3 p. m., and crossed the Catawba River and went into camp for the night. February 25, remained in camp until February 28, 1865, and repaired the road. February 28, marched entire day.

March 1, marched entire day. March 2, marched entire day. March 3, marched entire day. March 4, marched entire day; arrived at Great Pedee River and went into camp. March 5, remained in camp. March 6, remained in camp. March 7, crossed Great Pedee River and marched entire day. March 8, were rear guard, and marched entire day. March 9, marched entire day. March 10, marched entire day; re-enforced General Kilpatrick's cavalry command, which had been routed; met no enemy and returned to camp. March 11, marched entire day and arrived at Fayetteville, N. C., and went into camp. March 12, crossed the Cape Fear River at Fayetteville and went into camp. March 13, marched about four miles and went into camp. March 14, remained in camp. March 15, marched entire day. March 16, marched until 11 a. m.; met the enemy; formed line of battle and encamped for the night. March 17, guarded the trains of the First, Second, and Third Brigades, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, headquarters train and the medical trains of the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. March 18, marched entire day; heard heavy cannonading toward evening, formed line of battle, and encamped for the night. March 19, marched until 10 a. m., when we were ordered to halt and form a line of battle on the right of the Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and on the left of the One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and advanced one mile, finding the enemy in full force. We were ordered to throw up breast-works, which we did in a short time, and when we had them finished the enemy came on in full force and charged our works. A terrible battle ensued, which lasted for some two hours, when the enemy retired, leaving many dead and wounded on the field in our front. The loss in this regiment was comparatively small: 1 captain killed, 1 lieutenant severely wounded, 1 corporal and 3 privates slightly wounded. The regiment captured 11 prisoners, 13 stand of small-arms, and 3 sets of accouterments. Remained for the night. March 20, remained behind the works until 3 p. m.; advanced the line 800 yards into breast-works which the rebels had evacuated an hour previous and remained for the night. March 21, remained quiet behind the works and furnished six companies as skirmishers. March 22, the rebels had retreated; we marched about six miles and encamped for the night. March 23, marched entire day; crossed the Neuse River and went into camp for the night near Goldsborough, N. C.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 FREDERICK BECK,

Major, Commanding 108th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. JAMES S. WILSON,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Second Brig., Second Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 99.

Report of Capt. Toland Jones, One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20-March 23.

HEADQUARTERS 113TH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 29, 1865.

CAPTAIN: Please find herewith a statement of the transactions of this regiment in the late campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.:

On the 20th of January this regiment, in company with its division and brigade, moved from its encampment at Savannah, ten miles on the Springfield road, and encamped, where it remained until the 25th. Again the march was taken up for Sister's Ferry, where we arrived on the 28th and went into camp.

Here the regiment lay in camp until the 5th of February, waiting the fall of the Savannah River, and the construction of a bridge, corduroy, &c. On the evening of the 5th the regiment crossed into South Carolina, marching about four miles, and encamped. Lay in camp, rationing, refitting, &c., until the 8th, when we moved forward in a northeasterly direction, passing through Barnwell Court-House on the 11th and Williston on the 12th. On the 13th crossed the South Fork of the Edisto River, and on the 14th crossed the North Fork of the Edisto at Horsey's Bridge. 15th, marched at the head of the division and had a skirmish with the enemy and took one prisoner. Passing through Lexington Court-House 16th, marched to within three miles of Columbia and then countermarched up the Saluda River to within about three miles of ——— Ferry. 17th, crossed the Saluda and marched to and encamped on Broad River. Got up the regiment at 3 a. m. and ferried it over Broad River at Freshly's Ferry (the Seventy-eighth Illinois in advance) and went into camp as advance guard. 19th, assisted in tearing up and destroying about four miles of the Greenville and South Carolina Railroad. 20th, marched to Little River. 21st, crossed Little River and encamped six miles northwest of Winnsborough. 22d, marched to Wateree Meeting-House. 23d, marched as rear guard and did not get into camp until 5 a. m. on the 24th. 24th, crossed the Catawba River on pontoon bridge at the same place where Lord Cornwallis crossed it in the Revolutionary War, and went into camp. Lay in camp until the 28th waiting the crossing of the balance of the corps, and then marched four miles and encamped.

March 1, marched as rear guard, and 2d, marched across Snicker's Creek at McManus' Bridge. 3d, marched to Saint Clair's Bridge across Thompson's Creek. 4th, marched into North Carolina and came back into South Carolina and encamped on the Great Pedee River, two miles below Sneedsborough. In camp until the 8th waiting the crossing of the corps and was the last regiment over, crossing at 12.30 a. m., and going into camp until 8 a. m., still marching as rear guard and getting into camp at 11 p. m., making twenty-five miles. 9th, crossed Drowning Creek. 10th, marched to the relief of Kilpatrick, who had been attacked and repulsed by Hampton's cavalry, but rallied and repulsed them before our arrival. 11th, marched to Fayetteville, which was already in the possession of the First Division, and are encamped two miles west of town. 12th, marched through Fayetteville; crossed the Cape Fear River and encamped. 13th, moved camp a mile up the river. 14th, in same camp. 15th, marched on the plank road toward Raleigh. 16th, marched at 6 a. m. in advance of corps and division and came up to where the Twentieth Corps was engaged in a fight,

and went in on their left, our brigade relieving one of theirs. We shoved them rapidly back, had a brisk skirmish, and drove them from one line of works into their main line, throwing up hasty works for the night close up to their main line. Next morning they were gone. Loss of the regiment, one man killed. 17th, crossed Black River and two other wide and marshy streams. 18th, marched at 5.30 a. m. Our foragers met the enemy and were driven back. This regiment in company with its brigade and division was formed in order of battle and advanced, driving the enemy, with slight skirmishing, some two miles, and went into camp for the night. 19th, marched at about 7 a. m., Second Brigade in advance of our division. The First Division met the enemy and engaged him early about five miles out. We came up and went into line on the right about 11 a. m. and threw up hasty fortifications of logs and anything that could be got hold of for turning bullets. Meanwhile the battle waged fiercely on our left. At last the First Division gave way and was shoved back until the defensive line on our left stood almost at right angles to ours, and a part of it was broken and the enemy (about one brigade) rushed through. At this time the enemy charged our front, and after a stern resistance were driven back. But before the firing had entirely ceased in our front we were attacked in the rear by the party who had broken our lines to the left, and we had to hastily mount over our works to fight them, changing front to rear. But a few volleys from the line in our rear soon silenced them, and our part of the day's action was over. Loss, 5 wounded; 1 mortally. 20th, found that the enemy had fallen back during the night. Advanced our lines and the brigade had some pretty sharp skirmishing, but this regiment was not engaged. 21st, laid in same place, strengthening our lines. The Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps came up on our right and in the morning the enemy was gone. 22d, finding the enemy gone from our front, we marched for Goldsborough and encamped at night on the Neuse River. 23d, marched as rear guard of our corps, crossing the Little River at Cox's Bridge, and making Goldsborough at sundown, passing General Sherman's headquarters in order of review.*

Recapitulation of casualties: Killed, 2; wounded, 5; missing, 3. Total, 10.

I have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servant,

TOLAND JONES,

Captain, Commanding 113th Regiment Ohio Vol. Infantry.

Capt. JAMES S. WILSON,

Asst. Adj. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 100.

Report of Maj. Aaron B. Robinson, One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20-March 23.

HEADQUARTERS 121ST OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 26, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular of this date I have the honor of submitting the following report of the One hundred and twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry for the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.:

On the morning of the 20th of January, 1865, the regiment struck tents and broke up their camp in the vicinity of Savannah and com-

* Nominal list of casualties here omitted.

menced the campaign. We marched about ten miles in the direction of Sister's Ferry and bivouacked for the night. The road through that swampy region was almost impassable and the rain of that and the next three days made it quite so, causing a delay at that point of four days. On the 25th we resumed the march at 7 a. m. and went about eighteen miles. On the 26th we continued the march at 7 a. m., our brigade having in charge the division train, and with great difficulty made only about six miles through extensive swamps, and bivouacked near Springfield, Ga., where we found the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. On the 27th the march was resumed at 7 a. m. through swamps, the troops wading the high waters of Ebenezer River waist-deep on a very cold day and advanced only about six miles. Samuel C. Nelson, of Company D, had his foot badly injured by a wagon wheel running over it while wading the river and was sent to hospital. On the 28th resumed the march at 8 a. m. and advanced about five miles, arriving at Sister's Ferry about 11 a. m., and went into camp.

We remained there until the 5th of February, employed in the meantime in unloading transports and constructing a road across the river and adjacent swamp. On the evening of the 5th we crossed Savannah River on a pontoon bridge and marched about two miles. On the 6th and 7th our division remained at the ferry for supplies, while the balance of the Left Wing proceeded toward Branchville, S. C. On the 8th we marched at 7 a. m. and went about ten miles, and bivouacked at Brighton. We resumed the march on the 9th and went about twenty miles, camping at Dry Gall River. On the 10th we resumed the march at 7 a. m. and went twenty-two miles. We marched on the 11th at 6.30 a. m., and were delayed by the First Division crossing our road, and advanced only about twelve miles, passing through Barnwell about 3 p. m. On the 12th marched at 6.30 a. m.; crossed the railroad at Willichsville [Williston] and went to South Edisto River, a distance of sixteen miles. The Twentieth Corps had destroyed the railroad in the vicinity of Willichsville [Williston], and the First and Third Divisions, of Fourteenth Corps, went in the direction of Aiken to support our cavalry and destroy the railroad, while our division took charge of the entire corps train. On the 13th we marched at 7 a. m., crossed the South Edisto River and camped by the North Edisto, a distance of six miles, where the First and Third Divisions rejoined us and the train was left with the Third Division. On the 14th we marched eighteen miles, crossing the North Edisto. On the 15th we marched at 7.30 a. m. and went about eighteen miles and camped near Lexington. A brigade of Wheeler's cavalry hovered upon our flank and skirmished with us during the day and severely wounded George Wheeler, of Company F. On the 16th we resumed the march at 6 a. m., passing through Lexington, and went within view of Columbia and found the bridge across the Saluda River burned. We then turned back and bore to the left up the river and bivouacked upon its banks, having marched about sixteen miles. On the 17th we marched at 6 a. m. and went about sixteen miles, crossing Saluda River and camping on the banks of Broad River. Columbia surrendered at 8 a. m. and the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps entered the city. On the 18th we crossed Broad River at 5 a. m. on a flat-boat, the Second and Third Brigades crossing in that manner. The pontoon was not completed until after midnight following. We threw up a barricade of logs to protect us against a threatened attack of the enemy. On the 19th marched about five miles and camped, and the regiment destroyed about one-third of a mile of railroad leading from Columbia

to Spartanburg. On the 20th the Second Division was left in charge of the corps trains and we marched five miles, the First and Third Divisions going ahead. On the 21st marched at 10 a. m. and crossed Little River and went ten miles and camped near Winnsborough. On the 22d marched at 6 a. m. and went about ten miles, crossing the railroad at White Oak about eight miles northwest of Winnsborough. The First and Third Divisions coming in from the latter place intercepted our road. The Right Wing of the army camped near us that night. On the 23d we marched at 7 a. m. and went eight miles, and camped by the Catawba River, passing the First and Third Divisions in the evening. On the 24th we marched at 10 a. m. and crossed the Catawba on a pontoon bridge and went two miles, and being able to get but a small portion of our train up the steep hill and across the miry roads we went into camp. The roads were awful and there was continual rain. On the 25th we continued our labor to bring up the train, and succeeded in getting the train of one division across. On the night of the 25th the high water broke our bridge and we remained in camp on the 26th and 27th. The bridge was relaid and the train crossed during the night and morning of the 28th, and we marched at 11 a. m. and went five miles, each division now taking charge of its own train.

On the 1st of March we marched at 6 a. m. and went twenty miles. On the 2d we marched at 6 a. m. and went twelve miles and camped on Lynch's Creek. On the 3d resumed the march at 6 a. m. and went eighteen miles and camped by Thompson's Creek. The rebel cavalry hovered upon our left flank and harassed our foragers; three of the regiment were captured while foraging (see list hereunto attached). On the 4th we continued the march at 6 a. m. and went fourteen miles to the Great Pedee River and camped near Sneedsborough. The Twentieth Corps met us at this point while the Right Wing crossed at Cheraw. On the 5th and 6th we remained in camp, the pontoon bridge across the river having broken and delayed our crossing. On the 7th we crossed the river in the evening, our brigade, in charge of the division train, being the last to cross. On the 8th we resumed the march at 6 a. m. and went twenty two miles, crossing the State line into North Carolina. On the 9th we continued the march at 7 a. m. and went twenty-one miles. On the 10th we marched at 7 a. m.; heavy firing was heard on our left, and in a short time our brigade was ordered to the relief of General Kilpatrick, who had been attacked in his camp. We marched briskly and in little over an hour reached the scene of action, but found the enemy had been repulsed with severe loss, and our cavalry in quiet possession of the field. In the evening we returned to the road and advanced ten miles, making a distance of twenty miles in all. A prisoner belonging to the —— North Carolina Regiment was captured by the regiment that day. On the 11th we marched at 10 a. m. and went ten miles and encamped near Fayetteville, N. C., the First and Third Divisions entering the town. On the evening of the 12th we marched through Fayetteville and crossed the Cape Fear River on pontoon bridge and camped, having marched about three miles. Both wings of the army crossed the river at that point and we remained in camp on the 13th and 14th, awaiting supplies by the river. On the 14th a prisoner belonging to the First South Carolina Artillery was brought in by one of our foragers. On the 15th we resumed the march at 9 a. m. on the Raleigh road, and went about twelve miles and camped near —— Creek; the First Division and two divisions of the Twentieth Corps accompanied us, while the Right Wing advanced on a road some distance to our right; the Third Division and the remaining divis-

ion of the Twentieth Corps, in charge of their respective corps trains, also moved on another road to our right in the direction of Goldsborough; some cannonading was heard to our right in the evening. On the 16th we marched at 7 a. m.; soon artillery firing commenced in our front; after advancing about four miles our brigade was formed on the left of the Twentieth Corps in three lines, the One hundred and twenty-first and the One hundred and thirteenth forming the front line, the One hundred and twenty-first on the right joining General Ward's division, of the Twentieth Corps. Two Companies, B and K, of the One hundred and twenty-first, were sent forward as skirmishers. The enemy had constructed two lines of fortifications, the second and main line crossing our road at the junction of the Raleigh and Goldsborough road, and effectually commanding the road, and they were protected on the right flank by the Cape Fear River; these works were occupied by General Hardee's corps. The Twentieth Corps having been marching in our front had charged the first line and carried it, capturing four pieces of artillery before our brigade arrived upon the line. About 12 m. we advanced upon the second line and pressed close to their works, driving in their skirmishers, and there, within 200 yards of their earthworks, threw up a protection of logs and awaited orders. The enemy had a section of a battery (two pieces, in our immediate front. In the evening we had orders to remain in that position for the night. The night was cold, wet, and very disagreeable, and the men laid upon their arms. In the morning it was found the enemy had evacuated during the night; their last skirmish firing ceased about 5 a. m. The casualties of the One hundred and twenty-first on the 16th were six wounded (see list hereunto attached).

On the 17th we resumed the march at 8 a. m., taking the Goldsborough road, while the rebels retreated upon the Raleigh road, our division taking the advance. We advanced about twelve miles and camped near ——— Creek. On the 18th we marched at 5 a. m. and went about ten miles, when we met opposition from a brigade of rebel cavalry with a section of artillery. Two brigades of our division formed in two lines, our brigade on the left and the One hundred and twenty-first on the left of the second line. In this form we advanced upon their position and the enemy retreated. We then went into camp and remained over night to give the rear time to close up. John Wallace, Company H, a pioneer, was captured while foraging. On the morning of the 19th the First Division passed us and we marched at 8 a. m. and went about five miles. About 9 a. m. artillery firing was heard in front, and as we advanced musketry could also be distinguished. The First Division formed upon the left of the road and the Second upon the right. Our brigade had the advance and immediately formed in the following order: The Seventy-eighth Illinois in advance as skirmishers; the One hundred and thirteenth Ohio on the right of the front line; the One hundred and eighth Ohio in the center, and the Ninety-eighth Ohio on the left of the front line; the One hundred and twenty-first Ohio on the second line immediately in the rear of the One hundred and thirteenth, and the Thirty-fourth Illinois in the rear of the Ninety-eighth Ohio. In this shape we advanced, obliquing to the right until the skirmish line engaged the enemy's skirmishers, and by a spirited charge drove them inside their works and came near carrying the works, but in turn were compelled to retire. Our main line having closed well up with the skirmishers, and the enemy's position having been ascertained, each regiment constructed works by throwing up logs upon their respective lines. The First Brigade joined in a similar manner on

our right, while the Third was held in reserve, immediately in our rear. Our works faced the enemy's and were nearly parallel with them, the right a little refused. This accomplished, we lay in comparative quiet an hour or more, when the firing upon our left began to increase at about 2 p. m. In about half an hour the Third Brigade was sent hastily to meet what was now ascertained to be the advancing columns of the enemy, which had broken the lines of the First Division and were now threatening our left flank. In a few minutes General Morgan ordered me to move the One hundred and twenty-first one regimental front to the left, refusing the left, which was immediately done, and the regiment went hastily to work throwing up a breast-work of logs in this new position, while the First Brigade moved one regiment into the works just abandoned by us.

In the meantime the firing increased along the whole line and was advancing alarmingly upon our left flank, making it evident our left had given back. In a few minutes now I received an order from General Mitchell to advance the regiment until we reached the Thirty-fourth Illinois, and to form upon their left, which in the meantime had changed front and now formed a line at nearly right angles with the original front line, their right joining upon the left of the Ninety-eighth Ohio, and had thrown up works in that new position. I was told that if I found a regiment already formed upon the left of the Thirty-fourth to move still to the left and take position upon an extension of that line. I did find, not only one but at least two regiments (the Twenty-first Wisconsin and Thirty-eighth Indiana, of the First Division) upon the left of the Thirty-fourth upon an extension of their line, except that the left of each was refused, and I moved the One hundred and twenty-first until we formed upon the left of these. All this was done in a swamp covered with water and thickly overgrown with underwood and brambles as well as larger trees, and under a continual fire, which was growing hotter every minute. Before we got in position the enemy were discovered moving by their right flank within 200 yards in a direction nearly parallel with our line, in such a manner, however, as to expose our left flank to continual danger. Such, however, was the similarity in appearance of their uniform to the dusty, threadbare, and faded uniform of our own troops, added to the repeated assurance that we still had troops in that direction, as left a doubt in my mind whether they were not our own troops, and I ordered the men to lay down, reserving their fire. In this emergency, as the enemy were still moving rapidly to our left flank, I sent Lieut. James Ball, of Company G, with six men of his company to reconnoiter our left, to watch their movements and ascertain to a certainty who they were and to prevent a surprise to our regiment from that direction. In a few minutes I became thoroughly satisfied who they were, as I saw their colors emerging from the brush, and I ordered the men to fire, which was quickly returned. The fire was now kept up for about fifteen minutes with great obstinacy, the enemy slowly advancing and we holding our ground. In the meantime Lieutenant Ball found them closing in upon our left and the fire upon our right became a perfect tempest and was approaching, when it was discovered that the line upon our right was broken and falling back in disorder. To remain longer in that position would have been madness, and we fell back about 400 yards. The enemy, apparently more intent to close in upon what seemed to be the main force, and no doubt now flattering themselves with the idea that one more blow would complete their victory, allowed us to reform our regiment while they

pushed up to the works of the First Brigade and actually occupied the first line, but were soon after repulsed with great loss and retreated in confusion.

In the meantime the position of the Second Brigade was charged upon three sides and the troops were compelled to change position from one side to the other of their works, but they stood like a rock, and the enemy were handsomely repulsed and driven back in confusion. In falling back through the brush and swamps the regiment divided, and when we were only partly reformed, a staff officer of the First Brigade entreated the troops that were there (and there were no less than three regimental colors besides our own) to form and advance to the support of the First Brigade, which, he said, was in danger of being flanked. Calling as many of the regiments as were present together, without waiting for the balance I ordered them to advance at double-quick, which they did with a shout, but the enemy had already been repulsed, and I moved them to the right, into the works where the First Brigade were reforming, and reported to General Vandever. In a few minutes I saw Lieutenant Scott, brigade ordnance officer, who told me the Second Brigade were still in their old position, and I immediately reported with what men I had to General Mitchell, and he assigned us to a new position on the left of the Thirty-fourth Illinois, behind the works abandoned by the Twenty-first Wisconsin. In the meantime the balance of the regiment were formed by Captain Banning, who was assisting me in the command of the regiment, and by Adjutant Lewis, and by the direction of Captain Craft, division provost-marshal, he conducted them toward the train and reported to Colonel McMahan, commanding [Third] Brigade, of the First Division, Fourteenth Corps, and by that means became separated from us the balance of the day. About the time of the repulse by the First and Second Brigades, the First Division and the Twentieth Corps, which also had given away at first, rallied their troops and fought with terrific fury until about sunset, when the firing subsided and the enemy were evidently repulsed at all points.

During this last period there was comparative quiet in our front. At dark, however, our sentinels ran in telling me that the enemy were coming and were very near us. Fearing that some of our troops might have become bewildered and were coming in, I ordered the men not to fire, but to lay close to their works and I challenged the enemy. They were plainly to be seen not thirty paces from us, picking their way through the swamp, and apparently forming line in our front, unconscious of our position. After some parleying I succeeded in getting one to come in, a lieutenant, and when he saw who we were he surrendered his sword to me and reported that the Tenth North Carolina Regiment was there. This satisfied me as to who they were and I communicated this information to the Thirty-fourth Illinois immediately on our right, and sent the officer to General Mitchell. I then ordered the enemy to come in at once, telling them if they did not we should fire upon them. After a moment's pause I ordered the men to fire, which was kept up for about fifteen minutes. One more prisoner gave himself up and was sent to General Mitchell. The enemy broke and fled in great confusion, throwing away blankets, knapsacks, and guns. Thus ended the day. The One hundred and twenty-first had 4 killed and 27 wounded, including 3 commissioned officers, all of which occurred while we were on the left flank. The affair of the evening was the first opportunity the regiment ever had of fighting behind their works. We carried in one

wounded rebel and sent him to the hospital. In the morning we found in our immediate front three dead rebels, one of whom we buried and we gathered up forty-two muskets and one sword which had been thrown away by them during the panic of the evening before. The rebels were known to have carried off some of their wounded during the night. It is more difficult to estimate the result of our work in the other part of the action in which we participated. Upon visiting the grounds the next day I became satisfied that the loss inflicted upon them at that place by us in killed and wounded was much greater than what we suffered. The fact that other troops may have fought over the same grounds afterward makes it impossible to know that the dead found there fell by our own hands, but we have every reason to believe that 8 or 10 of the killed and 2 or 3 of the wounded left on the field was the work of our regiment. The deliberate aim which our men were enabled to take made their fire very effectual. One thing, however, can be estimated. Lieutenant Ball, whom I had sent to reconnoiter our left, as before mentioned, when he found our lines had been driven back withdrew his men until the enemy passed, and then having got together six or eight more men, and observing the confusion of the enemy took advantage of it, and began picking up their stragglers lurking through the swamp, of whom he sent thirty-five to division and brigade headquarters, including one commissioned officer. After providing for our wounded the men slept a few hours on their arms. In the morning one more prisoner was brought in, found in the swamp, and sent to division headquarters. The rest of the regiment joined us early in the morning. We buried our dead and about 1 p. m. moved forward and occupied the enemy's works which had been evacuated, they having changed their lines by withdrawing their left. While repairing our works that evening, Lieutenant Willoughby, of Company B, was severely wounded, and Lieutenant Scott, Company F, brigade ordnance officer, was severely wounded during the day while on duty on General Mitchell's staff. We lay on our arms that night.

On the 21st brisk skirmishing was kept up in our front and heavy fighting on our right by the Right Wing. The One hundred and twenty-first had 1 man killed and 1 wounded during the day. We changed our lines in the evening and threw up new works and slept on our arms during the night. The next morning revealed the fact that the enemy had evacuated and were in full retreat toward Raleigh.

Lieutenant Ball brought in one more prisoner, who was sent to division headquarters. The enemy were commanded by General Joseph E. Johnston, who had concentrated his forces to the number of 30,000 to 40,000. He evidently hoped to overpower us by superiority of numbers before our forces could be collected. How near he succeeded and how signally he failed will be fully known when the true history of that battle has been published. And then will the record of the Second Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps exhibit it as an immovable bulwark against which the storm of battle dashed in vain, and by whom the tide of victory was checked and sent back against the enemy. Only two divisions of the Fourteenth and two divisions of the Twentieth Corps were in the engagement of the 19th against the overwhelming numbers of the enemy.

On the 22d we again resumed our march and went eight miles, crossing Flood Creek. On the 23d we marched at 8 a. m. and entered Goldsborough in the evening, a distance of twelve miles, and found that place had been occupied by the Twenty-third Corps for three days.

We went into camp about one mile north of the town, where we still remain. Our wounded were all well cared for and brought to Goldsborough.

Thus ended our campaign from Savannah to Goldsborough. In making this report I have found it necessary to mention many matters in which the One hundred and twenty-first only participated, and some in which they were only indirectly connected. During all this time the regiment have supplied themselves with provisions by foraging off the country. For this purpose eighteen enlisted men and one commissioned officer were detailed from the regiment who foraged upon our flanks and reported daily to the regiment, camping with it at night. They found meat in great abundance. It was more difficult to procure breadstuff, and to supply the deficiency an issue of hard bread was made occasionally from the commissary department. The foragers were allowed to mount themselves, which they soon did. Besides the stock thus captured and appropriated they captured twenty-two mules, which were allowed for pack-mules for companies and for regimental headquarters. In addition to this, 4 mules were appropriated by the regimental quartermaster to replace jaded mules, 4 were turned over to Captain Swisher, brigade quartermaster, 4 were turned over to Lieutenant Blotter, acting commissary of subsistence, and 1 to Lieutenant Coe, acting quartermaster, by order of General Morgan.

Before closing this report I beg leave to express my obligation to Capt. J. M. Banning, who has assisted me in the command of the regiment, and whose services on the 19th instant especially entitle him to my favorable consideration and gratitude. I wish to make like acknowledgment to Adjt. Milo H. Lewis for similar services on that occasion, as well as on others. I would make special mention of Lieut. James Ball, Company G, for his services of the 19th instant, not only for his conduct in the execution of my order to reconnoiter the left, mentioned in this report, but also for the judicious manner in which he seized upon his opportunity to employ his squad in picking up prisoners.

I also take pleasure in making special mention of the conduct of Corpl. Simeon Woodruff and Private Almon Hollister, of Company F, on that occasion. These men, in passing back through the swamp, became separated from the regiment, and suddenly found themselves confronted by a squad of five rebels, all armed, who had in charge one of the Thirty-fourth Illinois as a prisoner. They immediately challenged the rebels to surrender, which was done, and they took charge of the five prisoners—one a lieutenant, who surrendered his sword to Corporal Woodruff; one an ordnance officer, acting adjutant of his regiment; one an orderly sergeant, and two privates, and liberated the Thirty-fourth Illinois man—and under the direction of Lieutenant Ball they reported the same to brigade headquarters. I would recommend that Corporal Woodruff be allowed to keep the sword as a reward for such meritorious services. I would also make special mention of Corpl. Leroy S. Mason, Company E, for distinguished services on the 19th instant. In this connection I feel it my duty to tender my thanks and my many obligations to the line and staff officers of the regiment, who, with one exception (Lieutenant Long, of Company K), have discharged their duty faithfully, and have won my confidence and esteem. It would be invidious to discriminate further among the enlisted men, where there were so many instances of good conduct and where so few failed to do their whole duty. All good soldiers have my grateful

acknowledgments for their valuable services, with the assurance that I am ever as ready to reward merit as I am to condemn the unworthy.

The following lists will exhibit our casualties,* captures, &c., during the campaign.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AARON B. ROBINSON,

Major, Commanding 121st Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. J. S. WILSON,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 11th Army Corps.

[Inclosure.]

Report of prisoners captured.

Date.	Enlisted men.	Commissioned officers.	Total.
March 10.....	1	.....	1
March 13.....	1	.....	1
March 19.....	36	2	38
March 20.....	1	.....	1
March 21.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	40	2	42

No. 101.

Report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Benjamin D. Fearing, Ninety-second Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 20-March 19.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 30, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the doings of this command in the recent campaign from Savannah, Ga., to this place:

In compliance with orders received from division headquarters this command moved from Savannah, Ga., at 7 a. m. on the morning of the 20th of January last on the Louisville road. The weather being very inclement the command was delayed at Pooler Station, eight miles from Savannah, until the morning of the 26th at 7 o'clock, when the brigade marched with the division in the direction of Springfield, passing through that place on the evening of the 27th. From here we bent our course in the direction of Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, and forty-five miles from the city of the same name. Nothing of any importance occurred previous to our arrival at the ferry, except the crossing of several water-courses which were very much swollen in consequence of recent heavy rains. The Ebenezer Creek was particularly difficult to pass on account of extensive marshes on its margin and quicksands in the bottom of it. It was found too wide to be bridged, and the men of the command were therefore compelled to wade a distance of 100 yards in water from one to three feet deep. After encountering sundry quicksands, which involved the necessity of a considerable amount of corduroying to make them passable for teams, this command arrived at Sister's Ferry on the evening of the 28th and went into

* Nominal list (omitted) shows 5 enlisted men killed, 6 commissioned officers and 34 enlisted men wounded, and 1 commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men missing.

camp. As the army was to receive clothing and other supplies at this place, and the crossing was very difficult on account of an extensive swamp on the South Carolina side which had to be corduroyed before the trains could pass, the command did not move from this place for seven days.

Accordingly, after receiving the necessary supplies and sending the sick to Savannah, we crossed the river on the evening of the 5th of February. Previous to crossing the river the command assisted in the construction of about two miles and a half of corduroy over the marsh on the margin of the river. The crossing of this river is the counterpart of nearly all the water-courses that this command has crossed during the campaign, scarcely any of them having well defined margins, but form extensive swamps and quicksands on either side that in every instance have to be bridged or corduroyed before trains can cross them. After crossing the river and swamp encamped at a landing about three miles from the ferry, where we remained until the morning of the 8th, when, having received additional supplies of clothing, we marched in the direction of Brighton, where we arrived on the evening of the same day. On the following morning we moved on the Augusta road, which we followed for thirty miles. Near the residence of the rebel General Erwin we diverged toward Barnwell Court-House, which we passed on the afternoon of the 11th, and encamped four miles north of it for the night, having traveled fifty miles in three days. From this point our course was nearly north for fifty miles, crossing the South Carolina Railroad at Williston on the 12th and the South Edisto River on the 13th. After crossing the North Edisto River on the 14th we came in contact with the Twentieth Army Corps; went into camp for the night. The following morning we moved back on the Augusta road two miles and took a road leading to Wateree Ferry. We now pursued our course in the direction of Lexington, meeting with no opposition except from sand and swamps until the column struck the Edgefield road. At this place Wheeler's cavalry was discovered to be in our front and left flank and there was some slight skirmishing with our foragers, but no casualties in our brigade. From here we took the direct road to Columbia, through Lexington, and being in advance of the division we arrived in front of the city at noon. Here finding that the Right Wing of the army was already in front of the city, this command, with the division, moved to the rear and left to a point on the Saluda River about seven miles from Columbia and camped for the night. During the night a pontoon bridge was laid and the command crossed the stream the following morning. Taking the Newberry road we marched ten miles, and deviating to the right about four miles we struck the Broad River at Freshly's Ferry, where we remained over night. Here the erection of the pontoon bridge being very tardy, this command was moved across the river in flat-boats, following General Mitchell's brigade, which had crossed before daylight, and immediately took a position on the opposite hills so as to protect the crossing in the event of an attack from that side. Hearing that a train of the enemy's wagons was moving on the main Columbia and Winnsborough road in my front I directed Lieut. Col. J. W. Langley to make a reconnaissance in that direction with his regiment, which was done without discovering anything of importance, except that there was no enemy within three or four miles of our position. On the 19th, at 6.30 a. m., the command moved five miles on the Winnsborough road and went into camp. Here, by direction of Brigadier-General Morgan, the command was moved, without arms,

two miles from camp to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad to assist in destroying it, after which the command returned to camp for the night. At this camp orders were received to destroy all surplus baggage, which was done, the extra transportation being required for the conveyance of rations for the men. The column now moved on the Winstonsborough road, crossing the Little River at Ebenezer Church, until within five miles of the town, when it diverged to the left to White Oak Station, on the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad. From here our direction was north of east to Rocky Mount Post-Office, on the Catawba River, near the northeast corner of Fairfield District, where the command arrived on the evening of the 23d. On the 24th the pontoon bridge being completed this command crossed over with the exception of the Eighty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, which was detailed as guard for the division supply train. Before the whole train could cross the river the bridge gave way and crossing was suspended until a new one could be constructed, which was not until the night of the 27th, when the remainder of the train was moved across. In consequence of recent very heavy rains the earth was perfectly saturated with water, converting it into a continuous quicksand. Man and beast sank into it wherever they went. The roads had to be corduroyed when the trains moved.

For three days this command was continuously employed in repairing the roads and in lifting wagons and teams out of the mud. This brigade having charge of the train during the crossing and also during the first day's march to Warrenton, its duties were well calculated to test the physical endurance of the best troops in the service. From the crossing of the Catawba we took the Chesterfield road, leaving the town to the right, crossed the Great Pedee River eight miles north of Cheraw and entered the State of North Carolina fourteen miles south of Rockingham on the 7th of March. This marching between the rivers will be memorable as the first marching ever done on such roads with an equal amount of labor, having traveled twenty-five miles a day over the worst of roads, taking our heavy supply and ordnance trains into camp with us each night. We now directed our course toward Fayetteville, N. C., crossing the Lumber River (Little Pedee) at Graham's Bridge. Here we met with another of our dreadful quicksand experiences; having charge of the train, after crossing the bridge, which we destroyed on the 9th, the rain began soon to fall in torrents; the earth seemed to melt beneath our feet; then followed all our horrible experiences of the crossing of the Catawba River.

No description can do justice to the events that followed. Suffice it that this command corduroyed the road for the greater part of twelve miles during that afternoon and night, arriving at camp at 8 o'clock next morning. Men and officers alike put forth their best efforts to accomplish the apparently impossible task of transporting our train through ten miles of quicksand. Officers and men were compelled to work for hours at a time through the whole night in torrents of rain and mud from one to three feet deep. Troops that can move a train of 150 wagons over such roads as those were cannot be stopped by any physical hindrances whatever. After resting an hour for breakfast the command again moved forward in the direction of Fayetteville, where we arrived on the 11th at about 2 p. m. without any casualties, the city being at that time in possession of the troops of our corps. On our arrival at Fayetteville we went into pleasant and healthful camps, which we were permitted to occupy but for a short time. We crossed the Cape Fear River on the night of the 12th, and on the 15th,

having sent the few sick that were in the command to Wilmington, we again marched on the Raleigh road, the Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry having been detailed to remain at Fayetteville with the supply train. Frequent skirmishes with our advance had already convinced us that the enemy was in our front in some force. I was not surprised when at noon on the 16th I was ordered to move the troops of my command past the trains in advance of me and go into line on the left of General Mitchell, about four miles from Averasborough and near Smith's Ferry on the Cape Fear River. Before I could get into position rapid skirmishing commenced and continued with more or less severity during the afternoon. Moving into position on the left of General Mitchell, I commenced pressing my lines forward, making a right half wheel, expecting to envelop the rebel right. Contrary to the expectation of all, we found works in our front and extending far to our left to a very deep ravine. Halting the main line, it being in easy range, I then sent a heavy line of skirmishers to the left in order to develop the rebel right and extend our lines to the Cape Fear River about 1,000 yards to my left.

The river at this point was quite narrow and the banks very precipitous. The rebel lines were found to extend to the bluff a few hundred feet from the water's edge. My skirmishers were afterward relieved by the First Brigade of this division, which advanced its main lines to this point. Receiving an order from you at this time to extend my left until I should make full connection with the First Brigade I immediately ordered my reserve, consisting of one regiment, the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, and two companies of the Twenty-second Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry, that had been relieved from the skirmish line by the First Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, to the left of my line, advancing them far beyond the skirmish reserves, and in fact putting them upon the main skirmish line. This placed the left of my line upon a ravine, on the other side of which was the right of the First Brigade line. It being too hot here for men to move about with any safety we were not able to commence the work of fortifying until protected by darkness. We soon had a good line of works, making our lines sufficiently secure against any attack from the front, building a strong line of rifle-pits along our whole front. The mistiness of the atmosphere and the dense undergrowth made our observations so obscure as to leave us in considerable doubt in regard to the real position and strength of the rebel works, except on our right, where they were plainly visible. We remained in this position with but little fighting until early next morning, when I sent my inspector with orders to advance the skirmish line and develop the position of the enemy. He immediately shoved our lines out a mile and a half, but could discover no signs of the enemy, his works having been abandoned in the night. The left of my lines was but seventy-five yards from that of the enemy and the right from 150 to 175 yards. The forces were immediately assembled and we moved in the direction of Goldsborough. Near Black River I, with the division, diverged from the main road about one mile to an old bridge, which the rebels in their haste had but partially destroyed. Our pioneers soon repaired it so as to make it quite passable. Here the roads became somewhat harder, but bogs and swampy creeks frequently lay across the way, the passage of which was easily accomplished by wading. The Mingo Creek, especially, was deep and wide; the men were several times compelled to wade through water up to their waists.

Notwithstanding these hindrances we moved on rapidly toward Goldsborough until the 19th, when the enemy was found to be in our front in strong force.

Moving with the division on the morning of the 19th from our camps about six miles we came to the position occupied by the First Division of our corps then confronting the enemy. Receiving orders from General Morgan to move my brigade to the rear and right of General Mitchell's brigade, there to mass it in column of regiments in supporting distance, I immediately took the position designated. Finding the ground on which we had to operate boggy and interspersed with little swamps, as soon as I ascertained that General Mitchell had his lines established, I then received orders to form my brigade in two lines, which I did and immediately completed a double line of temporary works. Receiving an order at this time to ascertain if there was a road running parallel with the Goldsborough road on our right, I detailed Lieutenant Jones, of the Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry, with one company of men to reconnoiter the country on the right flank and obtain if possible the desired information. He reported no enemy on our right flank, having scoured the country for about a mile from the right of our line. He found a road running nearly due east and west, nearly a mile from our lines. Receiving an order at this time from General Morgan to send a regiment to support General Mitchell's right in an advance I detailed the One hundred and twenty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, sending a staff officer to report it to General Mitchell. This regiment was soon relieved by the First Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and reported back to the command. About 3 p. m. I received an order from General Morgan to move the brigade as rapidly as possible to the left, changing direction by the left flank by battalions and with orders to move the brigade directly to the Goldsborough road, and place my lines beyond the road and parallel with it. As we moved forward it was evident that the forces on our right and left were being crushed and driven back in confusion. Meeting with no one on that part of the field to give me information of the position of the troops that were driven back from the advance line, we pushed rapidly forward to the Goldsborough road. About thirty paces before reaching that point we struck the advance of the enemy. We immediately drove them across the road, establishing a heavy skirmish line beyond it, they being heavily engaged all of the time. I at once found it necessary to deploy my entire force, consisting of four regiments, the Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteers being still with the supply train. Finding the left of my line was within 250 yards of the Twentieth Army Corps, I immediately covered this space with skirmishers and moved my main line as far to the right as I deemed practicable, endeavoring to reach the lines of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, but could find or hear nothing of them. I therefore found it necessary to retire my right a very little, as it was pressed up very close to the enemy and much exposed, being so near the Goldsborough road.

Scarcely had these dispositions been made when the enemy advanced, striking our right and center and driving our skirmishers into the main line. We at once opened a rapid fire from the whole right and center of our lines which lasted from ten to fifteen minutes. The fierceness of this fire drove the enemy back in confusion some distance. No sooner was this force disposed of than, standing in the Goldsborough road, columns of troops could be seen moving down the road bearing directly upon my right flank. Many officers reported to me that these were

columns of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, as many soldiers composing this force were wearing the Federal uniform. The line was at once ordered to cease its fire (which had been very rapid up to this time on that portion of the line) until it could be determined what force this was. We were but a moment in discovering that it was the enemy. Taking advantage of this lull in our fire, they moved off the road to our right and rear. I at once endeavored to break this formation by opening upon it with the portion of my right which was retired, but failed. I then commenced breaking my line to the rear, meeting the movements of the enemy, and thinking it possible to connect with the left of General Mitchell's line, which I just then ascertained was moving up. While executing this movement I was again attacked vigorously in front, and at the same time the flanking column having straightened up its lines came pressing down upon my right flank with crushing force. The whole right of my line was doubled up and thrown into confusion. At this moment I also received a ball in my right hand, and although every exertion was made by myself and staff to reform the lines we were unable to do so until we had fallen back about 300 yards, the fight at this time assuming the form of an extended skirmish. In the meantime the left of the line was being gradually withdrawn, contesting the ground inch by inch. We rapidly formed a new line, the left resting over the Goldsborough road, and ran at right angles to it, the right being slightly refused. Here, becoming weak and faint from loss of blood, I turned my command, through my adjutant-general, over to Lieut. Col. J. W. Langley, of the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and retired from the field. The firing of the command during the engagement of the afternoon was extremely fine and accurate, the men firing lower than I have ever seen troops before, while the fire of the enemy was very high.

This command has been subsisted during the campaign chiefly by foraging from the country along the line of our march. In starting from the Savannah River one company and one commissioned officer was detailed, as a brigade foraging party, from each regiment in the brigade and all placed in charge of a field officer, who was held responsible for the manner in which they discharged their duty. We continued this system with varied success until we arrived at Ebenezer Church, on Little River, when, at the suggestion of General Morgan, we discontinued the infantry detail and organized a force of mounted foragers, consisting of ninety picked men. The detail was furnished with six commissioned officers and put in command of Maj. J. Taylor Holmes, of the Fifty-second Regiment Ohio Veteran Infantry. We were enabled to mount this force from horses and mules captured in two or three forays made after crossing the Saluda River. This system of foraging by mounted men we soon found did not give the men as great a variety, but it gave all of the essentials of a substantial subsistence in abundance. They often moved far in advance of the column, and on the flanks, seizing mills and corn from the neighboring plantations, and by working the mills day and night would be able by the time the column came up to supply the troops with full rations of meal, flour, and meat. Even in the barrens between Rockingham and Fayetteville, N. C., they were able to give a scanty subsistence to the troops.

These foragers frequently came in contact with the enemy, and were very useful in clearing our front and flanks of the enemy's cavalry, often doing regular cavalry duty instead of foraging. This detail was kept well in hand, thorough in its organization, and at all times to be depended upon. I can confidently say that none of the villainous and

inhuman acts committed on the line of our march can be justly attributed to it. Whenever on the route of the Fourteenth Army Corps, whether the Second Division had the advance or not, when the rebels were in our front, Major Holmes invariably developed the position of the enemy and gave valuable information to the officer in charge of the advance. For these and other valuable services rendered on the campaign I take pleasure in recommending him to your favorable notice.

We find at the end of the campaign that all our stock is in much better condition than it was on leaving Savannah, having the best of forage in abundance at all times; having exchanged all our worthless animals for fresh ones, captured on the route, our train is now in perfect condition. On the march our foraging parties collected from the country fine droves of cattle, from which, by selecting the best and dropping the poorest and more jaded animals, we were at all times able to supply the command with plenty of fresh beef, keeping them well fed up from the granaries and fodder stacks by the wayside. We were prepared at any time, should we strike the coast, to have on hand a large drove of the best of beef-cattle.

During the campaign the regimental commanders have given me their cordial support, carrying out with alacrity every order. Not once did I see an officer hesitate to push through the deepest swamps and quicksands, personally superintending the arduous labors performed with such a spirit as to give new zeal and energy to the efforts of their men, whether in the performance of duty in camp, on the march, or on the battle-field. Looking back over the operations of this extended campaign it is with pleasure that I remember the uncomplaining faithfulness with which the enlisted men of this command have discharged the arduous duties devolving upon them, a peculiar feature being the development of extreme physical endurance and patience of our men. In my estimation the men of this command have proved themselves to be equal to the greatest hardships, never having failed me in the most extreme difficulties.

We have to mourn the loss of many good men and a few brave officers on the battle-field. Capt. John F. French, of the Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, while bravely leading the skirmish line near the enemy's works on the 16th of March, near the Cape Fear River, received his death wound. He was an officer that all might well emulate. Lieut. Nicholas Moser, of the Twenty-second Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry, also a brave officer, fell on the 19th at Troublefield's Swamps.

Accompanying this report please find regimental reports, which will give full details of movements, casualties, &c.

In conclusion I would express my gratitude to the different members of my staff in each department for the cordial assistance they have rendered me; for their conduct on the march and on the battle-field, each deserves especial mention.

List of casualties in the last campaign: Commissioned officers—killed, 1; wounded, 8; total, 9. Enlisted men—killed, 12; wounded, 68; total, 80. Enlisted men captured—in action, 19; foraging, 13; total, 32. Aggregate, 121.

Number of animals captured: Horses, 28; mules, 79; jacks, 1; total, 108.

BEN. D. FEARING,

Brevet Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. T. WISEMAN,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 102.

Report of Lieut. Col. James W. Langley, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations March 19-23.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 30, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report herewith the operations of the brigade from the hour I assumed command of the same up to its arrival at this place:

A few minutes before 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th instant I was informed by Captain Swift, acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, that General Fearing was wounded and disabled for further command, when I immediately assumed command of the brigade. This was just as my own regiment came out of the fight and began its formation on the Goldsborough road, as described in my regimental report. Captain Snodgrass, commanding the Twenty-second Indiana, had rallied about 100 men, mostly of his left wing, which had remained in better order than his right. The One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois formed line almost entire to the left and on the prolongation of the basis of alignment of the Twenty-second Indiana. I immediately directed two staff officers to find the Fifty-second Ohio and Eighty-sixth Illinois and form them in their order on the right of this new line. While these officers were preparing to execute this order I directed so much of the line as was already formed to move forward to a point by me designated where the left should rest, and about seventy-five yards in advance of the rallying point. I had at this time but one entire regiment and so much of the Twenty-second Indiana as before designated. These I directed to carry rails, and when arrived at the point to which they were ordered to advance I there chose my defensive line nearly at right angles with the Goldsborough road and ordered works to be rapidly constructed. As soon as the works began a brigade of the Twentieth Corps, commanded by General Robinson, joined my left and began the construction of a refused line. I then passed toward the right and met Captain James, commanding a portion of the Fifty-second Ohio, and directed him to form on the Twenty-second Indiana. Very soon thereafter Lieutenant-Colonel Fahnestock reported with a part of the Eighty-sixth Illinois, whom I directed to form on the right of the Fifty-second Ohio, refusing well his right. By this time I may safely say that not more than one-half the command was present. I urged regimental commanders to bring forward their men as rapidly as possible and waste no time in strengthening their works. Cartridge-boxes were nearly empty, and I directed Captain Swift to find ammunition wherever he could and distribute it to the regiments. This he obtained from the Twentieth Corps, not being able to find ammunition wagons of our own division. Men who had become separated from their commands were rapidly coming forward, so that my line was now compelled to yield battalion front to the right. My works were scarcely strong enough to protect men lying down, when the enemy's skirmishers advanced to within shooting distance and commenced a lively fire. At this moment a staff officer of the major-general commanding the Left Wing met Captain Burkhalter, brigade inspector, and directed that the line should be thrown back about seventy-five yards. This direction I could not obey, even if the point selected by him had been more advisable, for the main line of the enemy at this moment vigor-

ously assaulted my works and were handsomely repulsed. My line having proven available once, I determined to strengthen and hold it; besides, it was the nearest position I could obtain to the lines of the First and Second Brigades of the division, which I knew were then isolated by the intervention of a heavy rebel column.

About half an hour before sundown General Cogswell, commanding a brigade of the Twentieth Corps, moved in past my right, and advanced, swinging to the left past my front, until his left rested about 150 yards to the front of my center. Here his command became hotly engaged, but maintained firmly its position until darkness terminated all efforts of the rebels to dislodge it. During the fight in front my left was attacked by strong columns of the enemy, but in every instance they failed to move it. As soon as darkness came on I directed my line of works to be made strong and obstructions placed in front. Though the troops of this command had been driven back at an earlier period of the day I can bear witness to the total absence of anything like demoralization in the ranks in the engagements I have attempted to describe. Men were cool and determined and fought with the energy of heroes. During the night I maintained a good picket-line to my front.

On the morning of the 20th at 9 o'clock I was relieved by General Carlin, of the First Division, and directed to join the First and Second Brigades. This I did and took position in reserve. At 9 p. m., by order of General Morgan, I placed two regiments in temporary works, which had been vacated by General Baird's troops, and on the following morning I moved the two remaining regiments of the brigade and extended the line across the Goldsborough road. This formation put the brigade in single line, with the left much advanced. Here I had constructed a strong line of works. This new position placed me about one-third of a mile in advance of the First Division of the corps, and with no connection on my left, which fact I reported. About 10 a. m. Major-General Slocum visited my line and informed me that he would immediately put in troops on my left. Soon after a division of the Twentieth Corps was formed, making the connection complete, which division did not remain more than half an hour, when it was withdrawn again, leaving my left exposed. This involved the necessity of refusing the center and left of my line so much that it threw my entire line on the south side of and parallel to the road. About 3 a. m. the enemy opened on my skirmish line with artillery and at the same time advanced a line of battle and drove the skirmishers in. The line of battle advanced to within shooting distance of my main line, but hastily retired upon receiving our fire. The most of my line was so close to that of the enemy that lively picket-firing was kept up all day. At night the enemy retreated and my skirmishers entered his works at daybreak, which fact I reported to you as soon as done. On the 22d instant the brigade marched as far as the Neuse River and encamped for the night. On the morning of the 23d it crossed the Neuse and marched as train guard to this place, where it reached its present camp, on the north side of the city, at dark.

In order to show to some extent the damage done to the enemy in the fight of the 19th instant, I have to report that on the next day details from this brigade for that purpose buried 112 dead rebels, including eight commissioned officers. Other duties were required of the troops before the dead were all buried. This was done where the First and Second Brigades of the division fought.

The casualty list of the brigade, pursuant to orders, has been forwarded.*

My grateful thanks are due to Captain Swift, acting assistant adjutant-general; Captain Burkhalter, acting assistant inspector-general, and Lieutenant Tanner, aide-de-camp, for the efficient services they rendered me at the critical moment when I assumed command of the brigade, and their subsequent conduct on the field only added luster to their long acknowledged bravery.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. LANGLEY,

Lieut. Col. 125th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Brigade.

Capt. THEODORE WISEMAN,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 103.

Report of Lieut. Col. James W. Langley, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, of operations January 20-March 19.

HEADQUARTERS 125TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of my command from the day on which it left Savannah, Ga., until I assumed command of the brigade on the 19th day of the present month:

January 20, 1865, my command left camp at 7 a. m. and marched eight miles on the Louisville road and went into camp, where we remained four days. On the 24th of January my regiment was ordered on fatigue duty and cut poles and built 350 yards of corduroy road. January 25, left camp at 7 a. m. and marched eighteen miles. January 26, left camp at 7 a. m. and marched over very bad roads for eight miles; encamped for the night one mile north of Springfield, Ga. January 27, left camp at 7 a. m.; this and the Twenty second Indiana Volunteers were detailed as train guards, both under my command. Guards and train were delayed nearly all day at the confluence of several small streams called the "Runs." The command reached camp at 10 p. m., having marched five miles. January 28, left camp at 8 a. m. and marched to within one mile of Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, where we went into camp and remained until February 5, at 6 p. m., when the command crossed the river and encamped on the South Carolina side, where we remained until February 8, when we marched at 7 a. m. and camped at night at Brighton, having traveled only seven miles, but over very bad roads.

February 9, left camp at 7 a. m. and marched rapidly all day over good roads; made twenty miles and went into camp at 5 p. m. February 10, left camp at 6.30 a. m.; marched twenty miles over good roads and went into camp. February 11, left camp at 6.30 a. m.; this and Twenty-second Indiana Volunteers were detailed as train guards under my command; marched through Barnwell and reached camp late, having marched about twelve miles. February 12, left camp at 6.30 a. m.; passed through Williston, on the Augusta and Charleston Rail-

* Embodied in table, p. 72.

road, about noon; marched eighteen miles and encamped at night on the Edisto River. February 13, crossed the Edisto at 6.30 a. m. and worked on the north side three hours building corduroy road; went into camp two miles beyond the river at 10 a. m. and marched again at 1 p. m.; moved five miles and went into camp for the night. February 14, left camp at 6.30 a. m. and marched twenty miles, crossing the North Edisto in the route. February 15, left camp at 7.30 a. m.; marched twenty miles and encamped at night two miles from Lexington. February 16, left camp at 6 a. m.; marched near Columbia, S. C. In the p. m. of this day the command made a retrograde movement five miles and camped at night on the south side of Saluda River. February 17, left camp at 6 a. m.; crossed the Saluda, marched twenty miles, and encamped for the night on Broad River. February 18, the command crossed Broad River at 9 a. m. and went into position on the north side, to the left and front of the Second Brigade; at 3 p. m. I was ordered with my command to make a reconnaissance toward the Winnsborough road; went about four miles, crossed Little River, and with one company pushed skirmishers as far as directed. I then withdrew, recrossed Little River, and returned to camp. February 19, the command tore up and effectually destroyed 475 yards of railroad track and ties and marched four miles. February 20, marched at 6 a. m. and encamped at Little River. February 21, left camp at 2 p. m.; this and the Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry were detailed as rear guard for the corps train; reached camp at 11 p. m., having marched fifteen miles. February 22, marched six miles and went into camp. February 23, marched ten miles and went into camp. February 24, crossed Catawba River; regiment worked all day assisting wagons out of the mud and corduroying roads. February 25, worked all day on roads. February 26, worked five companies all day on roads. February 27, no move; worked five companies half a day on roads. February 28, left camp at 1 p. m.; assisted part of corps train up the hill on the north side of Catawba River, after which the command marched five miles as train guard; reached camp at 10 p. m.

March 1, left camp at 6 a. m. and marched thirteen miles. March 2, left camp at 6 a. m.; this regiment with the Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under my command, were deployed as train guards; passed over some very bad roads; reached camp at 10 p. m. after a march of twenty-three miles. March 4, left camp at 6 a. m. and encamped on the Great Pedee River at 4 p. m.; the regiment worked at corduroying roads until after dark. The command remained in camp until March 7 at 2 p. m., when it moved down to the pontoon bridge, which it crossed at 4 p. m., after which it marched one mile and a half and went into camp for the night. March 8, left camp at 6 a. m., marched twenty-five miles, and went into camp at 6 p. m. March 9, left camp at 8 a. m.; this regiment and the Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry and one section of the Nineteenth Indiana Battery, all under my command, marched as rear guard for the corps train; crossed Drowning Creek at 3 p. m. and destroyed the bridge; the vanguard of the enemy came up before the destruction was completed, but upon observing us retired. My command did not reach camp that night; we assisted wagons out of the mud until 3 o'clock of the morning of March 10, when the jaded and exhausted animals gave out and the guards rested by the roadside until daylight, when we resumed the labor of assisting wagons over the bad roads. We reached the division camp at 8 a. m., where we rested one hour and then resumed the march in column; marched fifteen miles and went into camp at 4 p. m. March 11, left camp at 9 a. m., marched

to within two miles of Fayetteville, N. C., and went into camp at 2 p. m. March 12, left camp at 6 p. m., crossed the Cape Fear River at 9 p. m., and went into camp behind rebel fortifications on the north side. March 13, moved two miles for change of camp. March 14, remained in camp all day. March 15, left camp at 9 a. m.; marched twelve miles as rear guard for trains. March 16, left camp at 6 a. m., marched about eight miles, and met the enemy strongly intrenched near Black River ready to dispute our farther advance. My regiment went into position about 2 p. m., on the right of the second line; at 4 p. m. I moved in reserve of the brigade, and at sundown took position on the left of the front line for the purpose of filling a gap then existing between the First and Third Brigades. I established my line within seventy-four yards of the enemy's line of fortifications and constructed works. My loss was one man wounded severely. The enemy retreated during the night. March 17, left camp at 8 a. m., forded Black River and Black Mingo Creek, and after a march of ten miles went into camp for the night. March 18, left camp at 5.30, marched eleven miles, and went into camp for the afternoon and night.

March 19, left camp at 9 a. m. and marched about four miles down the Goldsborough road and turned into the right; moved about half a mile in this direction and went into position on the right of the second line, in which position we remained about two hours, when we, with the brigade, were ordered out and directed to push across to the road to our left. In this movement the brigade was in single line, with my regiment on the left. After wading through numerous swamps, over bushes, vines, and briars, we reached a position and formed line parallel with the road. This advance was disputed all the way [by] rebel skirmishers, to meet which I ordered out as skirmishers two companies commanded by Captain Holloway. Our new formation on the road was scarcely completed when heavy firing on the right of the brigade denoted that the contest was to be a severe one. Stepping into the road and casting my eyes in the direction of the firing, I observed a strong column of the enemy, four lines deep, moving against the point where I supposed the right of the brigade rested. My suppositions soon proved correct, and after a brief contest I observed that the right was giving way before the advance of the rebel column. At this instant a line of rebels struck my front and that of the left wing of the Twenty-second Indiana on my right. This line was met by our troops without yielding an inch, and after a severe fight of five minutes the rebels fell back and were easily kept at bay by a strong line of skirmishers. But not so on my right, for this time the main column of the enemy had advanced to within 100 yards of the right of my regiment, and the left wing of the Twenty-second Indiana on my right was beginning to give way. My position was fast becoming untenable; besides, I was apprehensive that the confusion incident to a repulse on the right of the brigade might result to the enemy's advantage in making many captures, and I determined at once to defeat as far as possible this object and at the same time better my own situation; to do which I immediately executed a change of front to the rear, and thus presented a front direct to that of the enemy. This movement was not executed by the entire regiment at once nor after the approved system of battalion drill, but by detaching two companies at a time from the right and placing them on the new alignment. In this way I kept most of my line continually firing upon the advancing column. This change, which gave me the advantage of a direct fire, induced the enemy to move by the left flank and deployed his four depths of column

to a double line formation, which movement again threatened my right. On noticing this I again changed front to the rear, as before. Finding myself nearly surrounded and with no prospect of support, I directed my regiment to retire firing, which was as bravely done as it had maintained every position in which it had been placed. My left, which had not up to this time moved ten feet from its original position on the Goldsborough road, was the last to withdraw, nor was this done until the first line of the enemy was within fifty yards of my two left companies, when they deployed skirmishers and fell back firing.

I have no wish to make a bright picture for my regiment beyond what the facts will justify. I have commanded it under many very critical circumstances on former occasions; I have witnessed the conduct of many regiments in perilous situations, but I never saw a body of troops act with greater coolness or more heroic daring than the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois manifested on the eventful 19th instant; when the enemy's firing was hottest my men were most earnest; not one man left the ground until ordered to do so; every man seemed to appreciate that the efforts of the regiment were bent toward the safety of the brigade and every man was determined to do all in his power for that object. Far be it from me to claim a higher quality of bravery for my men than belongs to other troops of the brigade. If I were even disposed to be jealous of the powers of my command I could say nothing to disparage the claims of other regiments to equal bravery with my own. They were suddenly attacked without warning, and in a position where their flank was too badly exposed not to tempt the utmost efforts of the enemy to fall vigorously upon it. Once started they were easily pressed back. Being made aware of the situation on the right I prepared my command for any emergency. While all the officers and men of my command did nobly, yet I cannot forbear to call special attention to the conspicuous bravery of Capt. George W. Cook, acting field officer, and Adjt. William Mann, for their eminent services in preserving at all times a good alignment and directing the fire of different parts of the line.

I also commend to your notice Thomas W. Blakeney, sergeant-major; George W. Sadorus, sergeant, of Company E; B. Suider, sergeant, of Company I, and Lewis Tabb, corporal, of Company E, whose cool bravery and noble daring won for them the admiration of all who saw them. When my regiment withdrew as far as the open field to the rear, I observed that Captain Snodgrass, commanding the Twenty-second Indiana, had formed the basis of a new alignment about 300 yards to the rear and left of the first position. I determined at once to form my regiment on the left of his and directed the colors to be placed on that prolongation and formed line accordingly. While this was being done you reported to me that General Fearing was wounded and disabled for further command. I immediately turned over the command of my regiment to Captain Cook and, by virtue of seniority in rank, assumed command of the brigade.

The subsequent operations of the regiment will be reported by Captain Cook.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. LANGLEY,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. CHARLES SWIFT,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 104.

Report of Capt. George W. Cook, One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, of operations March 19-23.

HEADQUARTERS 125TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, March 30, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit to you a report of the operations of this command from March 19 up to the time of reaching this place.

Owing to the casualties in this (Third) brigade, Second Division, on the 19th, I was ordered to take command of this regiment at about 3 p. m. Just at this period the regiment with the rest of the brigade had been driven from a position parallel with the Goldsborough road. Col. James W. Langley had reformed the regiment in the open field on the left of the Twenty-second Indiana. Here I took command and had every man to get a load of rails and then moved the regiment forward to the edge of the timber, where we built temporary works. The Twenty-second Indiana joined on my right, and a portion of the Twentieth Army Corps on my left. We scarcely had time to get our temporary works completed when the enemy advanced, as we supposed, in two lines of battle, but they were handsomely repulsed.

I never saw men and officers fight with more determination to win than at this time. Here our loss was 1 man killed and 1 wounded. We then sent out skirmishers in our front and remained here over night.

At 8 a. m. on the morning of the 20th we were moved to the right in rear of the First Brigade, in works that the regiment built on the 19th instant. Here I was ordered to send twenty men and two non-commissioned officers to bury the dead. They buried twenty-seven rebels, including two officers; carried two wounded off the field. At 8 p. m. my regiment was moved on the front line on the left of the Second Brigade, the Eighty-sixth Illinois on my left. Here we formed temporary works. We picketed our immediate front, built skirmish pits, and strengthened our main line of works. 21st, nothing of importance transpired to-day but picket firing. I had one man severely wounded. On the morning of the 22d we found the enemy gone. We marched eight miles in direction of Goldsborough and camped for the night. 23d, marched at 8 a. m., arrived at this place at 7 p. m., since we have been resting from our labors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. COOK,
Captain, Commanding.

Capt. CHARLES SWIFT, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 105.

Report of Capt. William H. Snodgrass, Twenty-second Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20-March 23.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Twenty-second Indiana Volunteers, and Company B, detachment Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, on the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to this place:

January 20, left camp at Savannah as rear guard of the brigade; marched nine miles and camped at Pooler Station, on the Macon and

Savannah Railroad. January 21, 22, 23, and 24, in camp occupied the evening of the 20th. January 25, 26, 27, and 28, on march from Pooler Station to Sister's Ferry, Ga., distance, thirty-two miles.

January 29, 30, and 31, and February 1, 2, 3, and 4, in camp at Sister's Ferry. Company and regimental drill four hours per day. February 5, crossed Savannah River, marched three miles and camped. February 6 and 7, in camp occupied the 5th. Clothing, camp and garrison equipage issued to the command. February 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, marched eighty miles via Brighton and Barnwell Court-House, to camp on South Edisto River. Evening of the 12th regiment detailed to make foot bridge for troops and corduroy for passing train over overflowed and marshy land, on the north side of the Edisto River. February 13, 14, 15, and 16, marched seventy-two miles, crossed North Edisto River, passed through Lexington and near Columbia to camp on Saluda River. 17th and 18th, marched nineteen miles; crossed Saluda River and Broad River. Evening of the 18th, apprehending an attack from the enemy, fortified our position on the north of Broad River. February 19, marched six miles and assisted brigade in destroying two miles of Columbia and Greenville Railroad; destroyed wall tents, and disposed of surplus baggage to lighten load of regimental wagon. February 20, 21, 22, and 23, crossed Little River, passed six miles west of Winnsborough, via White Oak Station, on* the Fifty-second, which caused the entire line to retire about 300 yards, where I again took position on the right of the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois, which formed on the right of a brigade of the Twentieth Corps. This position we fortified and held during the night. Casualties of the day: Killed, 1 commissioned officer and 2 enlisted men; wounded, 2 commissioned officers and 19 enlisted men; missing, 6 enlisted men. March 20, at 8 a. m., changed to first position taken on the 19th. March 21, moved to the front to a position across the Goldsborough road, which we fortified and held during the night, during which time the enemy evacuated. 22d and 23d, marched twenty-four miles to present position.

Through the campaign, and especially in action of the 19th instant, the officers of my command, without exception, proved themselves worthy the positions they occupy. The same also can be said of the enlisted men, with but few exceptions. First Sergeant Ennis, Company A; Sergeant Taff, commanding Company D; Sergeant Erwood, Company H; Sergeant Cross, commanding Company E; Sergeant Hopkins, Company G; Sergeant Golden, commanding Company B, and Corporals Hogg, Neeley, Arnold, and Ball, color guard, each deserve special mention for coolness and bravery in time of action.

Recapitulation of casualties in action and loss by captures while foraging: Killed—commissioned officers, 1; enlisted men, 5. Wounded—commissioned officers, 2; enlisted men, 27. Missing in action—enlisted men, 6. Foraging—enlisted men, 13. Aggregate, 54.

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. H. SNODGRASS,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Captain SWIFT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* A page or more of the original report is evidently missing.

No. 106.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles W. Clancy, Fifty-second Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20—March 23.

HDQRS. FIFTY-SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this command in the late campaign from Savannah, which concluded with our arrival at Goldsborough, N. C.:

On the 19th of January, 1865, I received orders to march at 7 a. m. the 20th, and in compliance moved with the brigade on the Louisville road, marching eight miles; encamped and remained in the same position, perhaps in consequence of very bad roads that then existed, until the 25th, when I moved with the brigade on the same road some ten miles, then, taking a road to the right, moved some six miles and encamped for the night. 26th, marched at 7 a. m. in rear of the division in the direction of Springfield, and encamped near the same to the right of the Middle Ground road. 27th, marched at 11 a. m. as rear guard for division supply train, moving only about one mile. Reached Ebenezer Creek and there remained until 5 p. m., when I received an order to report with my command to the brigade, then encamped four miles beyond; crossing the creek I reached the brigade at 7 p. m. 28th, marched at 8 a. m. in the direction of the Savannah River, and at 12 m. encamped with the brigade at or near Sister's Ferry. 29th, in the same camp. Ordered to detail 100 men and 3 commissioned officers to report at the ferry to go on an expedition aboard a gun-boat then anchored at that point. This detail returned in due time and the command remained in the same camp seven days, during which time frequent details were made for fatigue duty, repairing roads to and beyond the ferry.

On the 2d day of February with my command relieved the Seventeenth New York Veteran Volunteers, then doing picket duty on the Augusta road, one mile from camp, and on the 3d, at 9 a. m., I was relieved by the One hundred and thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and returned to camp. February 5, 9 a. m., I received orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice, and at 4 p. m. moved with the brigade to the ferry, and there remained until 8 p. m., when we crossed the river and marched some three miles from the same and encamped. In this camp the command remained until the morning of the 8th, during which time clothing was issued. The men being comfortably clad for the march, the command moved at 9 a. m. as flanking guards for the division supply train, in the direction of Brighton; marching eight miles, encamped near that point at 3 p. m. 9th, moved with the brigade on the Augusta road at 7 a. m.; marched over twenty miles and encamped to the right of the road at 5 p. m. 10th, moved at 6 a. m. in the direction of Barnwell and encamped within seven miles of the above-named place having marched near twenty miles. 11th, moved at 6.30 a. m. on the Barnwell road, passing through the town of Barnwell; encamped some three miles north of it with the brigade. 12th, marched at 6.30 a. m., following the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois, crossing the Charleston and Augusta Railroad at Williston; encamped with the brigade on the west bank of the Edisto River, near Davis' Bridge. 13th, marched at 8 a. m. with the brigade on the Columbia road. Crossing the South Edisto, went into camp two miles beyond at 10 a. m., and at 11 a. m. received orders to march, moving at once on the same road;

encamped with the brigade near and northeast of Sallie's Mill, having marched during the day only seven miles. 14th, moved at 6.30 a. m., leading the brigade, crossing the North Edisto at Horsey's Bridge; marched nine miles from the bridge; encamped, having marched during the day twenty miles. 15th, marched at 8 a. m. on a road leading in the direction of Lexington; at 2 p. m. moved off on a road leading in the direction of Calk's Ferry and encamped to the right of it with the brigade at 6 p. m. During the day our left flank and rear was threatened by the enemy's cavalry, and the following disposition of a part of the command was made: Companies G and K, in charge of Lieutenant Grimes, were placed in rear of the brigade train, while Companies H and B, in charge of Lieutenants Armstrong and McIntire, were deployed on the left flank of the regiment, covering also the left of the train. 16th, marched at 6 a. m. in the direction of Columbia and on the road leading through the town of Lexington; reached the west bank of the Saluda River, near Columbia, at 12 m.; here remained until 2 p. m., when we moved four miles to the rear and encamped with the brigade, having marched twenty miles in all. 17th, marched at 6 a. m., crossing the Saluda River on the pontoon bridge which was laid at Wise's Ferry; took a road leading to the right and encamped with the brigade on the west bank of Broad River at 6 p. m. 18th, crossed Broad River at Freshly's Ferry, early in the day, and moved one mile from the east bank, and took up position to the left of a road leading into the main Columbia road, and threw up a temporary work to cover the crossing of other troops. The enemy reported to be in our immediate front made it necessary. 19th, marched at 6.30 a. m. on the Winnsborough road four miles and encamped with the brigade. At 1 p. m. moved one mile and a half from camp, without arms or accouterments, to the Spartanburg railroad and assisted in destroying near one mile of it. Returned to camp at 4 p. m. At this camp I received orders to destroy all surplus baggage, wall-tents, &c., which was promptly obeyed. 20th, marched at 6.30 a. m., leading the division; moved three miles and encamped near Kincaid's Bridge, on Little River (or Creek). 21st, ordered to march at 6.30, but being assigned to the rear of the division supply train, in order of march, did not move until 3 p. m., marching in the direction of Winnsborough, and when within five miles of the town moved off on a road leading to the left; encamped six miles northwest of it with the brigade at 10 p. m. 22d, marched at 6.30 with the brigade, reaching the Charlotte railroad at White Oak Station. Took the Camden road and encamped near Wateree crossing at 2 p. m. 23d, marched at 8 a. m., crossing the Wateree at Foster's Bridge. Our march was very much retarded by coming in contact with other troops of the corps. At 5 p. m. I encamped with the brigade at Rocky Mount, having marched eight miles. 24th, ordered to move as train guard; at 1 p. m. moved to a hill a short distance in front of camp, stacked arms, and assisted the train in ascending the hill until 5 p. m., when I was ordered to join the brigade, then on the opposite side of the Catawba River. I at once moved, crossing on the pontoon bridge laid at Kingsbury's Ferry, and encamped one mile and a half from the same.

The 25th, 26th, and 27th were spent at this point, the entire command constantly at work on the road leading from the crossing. It became necessary at many points on the road in the immediate neighborhood of the crossing to corduroy it the third time in order that the train could at all pass over. 28th, received orders to march at 11.30 a. m.; moved at once with the brigade in the direction of the river a short distance when I was ordered to return, and, with my command,

to move at once to the head of the supply train, then moving out from the ferry; I did so, overtaking the head of the train some four miles from the river; encamped with the brigade near Liberty Hill at 6 p. m.

March 1, moved at 6.30 a. m. in rear of the brigade column; marched twenty-two miles and encamped with the brigade on the right of the Chesterfield road; seven companies were detailed for picket. 2d, moved at 6.30 in the direction of Chesterfield, crossing Lynch's Creek at ——— Bridge, and encamped near it, having marched ten miles over heavy roads and through a drenching rain. 3d, moved at 6.30 as train guards; marched twenty-four miles and encamped with the brigade at 9 p. m. on the west bank of Thompson's Creek. 4th, marched at 6 a. m. in the direction of Sneedsborough and encamped with the brigade at 4 p. m. on the west bank of the Great Pedee River, at Pegues' Crossing, and two miles below the above-named place. Soon after arriving in camp the command was ordered to the road without arms, for the purpose of making corduroy road, that the pontoon train might at once reach the point at which the crossing was to be effected. The command returned to camp in a short time, having completed the work. In this camp the command remained until 2 p. m. the 7th, when it moved with the brigade, crossing the Pedee River at Pegues' Crossing and encamped two miles from the same and on the right of the Rockingham road. 8th, moved at 6.30 a. m., leading the division, and encamped with the brigade on the left of the Rockingham and Fayetteville road. 9th, moved from camp at 7 a. m. in rear of the division; marched on the road leading to Fayetteville; crossed the Lumber River at Graham's Bridge and assisted the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois in destroying it. While engaged in this work the enemy appeared in our rear in small force, but did not attempt to stop the work. As soon as the bridge was effectually destroyed every man was put to work assisting the train over the road, which was almost impassable. A faithful and continued effort was made until 4 a. m. on the morning of the 10th to keep it moving; then it was found impossible to go farther without rest, and for this purpose we halted in the road until 6 a. m., then moved to the camping ground intended for us the night previous. On arriving there the command halted for one hour, then marched on in the direction of Fayetteville. Leaving the town with other troops marched near twelve miles and encamped with the brigade. 11th, moved at 9 a. m. on the Fayetteville road and encamped one mile west of the town at 3 p. m. 12th, marched at 5 p. m., crossing the Cape Fear on the pontoon bridge laid just below the old bridge, which had but recently been destroyed. The command encamped with the brigade about one mile from the crossing. 13th, moved at 6 a. m. on the Raleigh road two miles and encamped on the west bank of Lock's Creek, near Beasley's Mill.

In this camp the command remained until the morning of the 15th, when it moved in the direction of Raleigh, leading the brigade; marched twelve miles and encamped. 16th, moved 8.30 a. m. and when near Silver Run heavy skirmishing was heard in front. The command was at once moved in quick time to the front. On arriving near the scene of action I moved with the brigade to the left of the road and was assigned a position in the second line on the left of the One hundred and twenty-fifth Illinois. We soon engaged the enemy's skirmishers. I was then ordered to take position on the left of the Twenty-second Indiana, in the front line. Company A was at once put on the skirmish line, Captain Bucke in command. During this time we were steadily advancing and driving the enemy into the main line

of works. We then halted within 150 yards of the same and fortified our position. A lively skirmish was kept up until 11 p. m., when the enemy retired from our front. During this short but spirited engagement the command sustained a loss of 2 killed and 6 wounded. Among the wounded were two commissioned officers. March 17, moved at 9.30 a. m. on the Goldsborough road, crossing the headwaters of South River, and encamped with the brigade, at 6 p. m. 18th, marched at 5.30 a. m. and encamped with the brigade having moved twelve miles. 19th, moved at 8.30 a. m., leading the brigade. Soon after leaving camp cannonading was heard in our front, and increased as we approached. When near the point where the firing was going on the command was moved to the right of the Goldsborough road and was assigned a position a short distance from it in the front line and on the left of the brigade. The position was at once fortified by throwing up a temporary work from fallen timber, that was found in the immediate neighborhood of the line. This work was scarcely completed when I was ordered to move by the left, forming a line almost at right angles with the position from which I had moved. The line was soon well formed in this new position, and the command forward given, which at once made apparent to all the object of the sudden change of our position. Moving a short distance the enemy was met in heavy force and a very few shots from their skirmish line brought on a general engagement. The firing from my line was well directed by the men, at once breaking the enemy's line, and he retreated a short distance in disorder and confusion. At this time I occupied the extreme right of the line, and consequently my flank somewhat exposed. To guard this I refused the right of my line to some extent, and immediately notified the general commanding of my situation. The Eighty-sixth Illinois was soon moving to my right under a lively skirmish fire, and the enemy taking advantage of this necessary change of position at once, with renewed vigor, attacked his left and my right, and succeeded in breaking the right of my line, at the same time assaulting in front. Some confusion was occasioned by this, but the enemy having suffered severely, did not, or could not, follow up with his broken and straggling ranks the seeming advantage gained. The command falling back but a very short distance, rallied and threw up works, and with night coming on the conflict for the day was ended, and the men rested on their arms until morning. The command during the engagement suffered a loss of 2 killed and 16 wounded and 2 missing.

On the morning of the 20th moved with the brigade to the position taken and fortified on the morning of the 19th. A detail was then made to bury the dead of the enemy that might be found on the field, and while engaged in this act of humanity one of the party was seriously wounded by the enemy's pickets. A report of the number buried has already been made. At 2 p. m. the command moved forward to the front line, occupied the previous day by a portion of the Second Brigade, and remained there until the morning of the 21st, when at 6 a. m. moved with the brigade near one mile to the front and bearing to the left took position in the front line. One company in charge of Lieutenant Armstrong was put upon the skirmish line. At 3 p. m. the enemy made a feeble assault upon our lines, but accomplished nothing. Maj. J. T. Holmes at this time took command of the left wing of the regiment and moved it to the left in easy supporting distance of the skirmish line, and remained so until the morning of the 22d. The right wing was withdrawn from the front line and assigned a position in the rear a short distance from the front line, where they threw up a

heavy work sufficient for the entire regiment, the left wing assisting by detail. The enemy retreated during the night, leaving us in full possession of the direct road to Goldsborough. At 10 a. m. the regiment moved with the brigade on that road and encamped near the Neuse River. 23d, moved at 8.30 a. m., crossing the river above named; arrived at Goldsborough in the evening and encamped near and north-west of the town, where the command at present remains.

For a campaign so extensive and attended with so much danger, our list of casualties is light, as the following will show: When near Lexington, S. C., on the 15th day of February, 2 enlisted men were missing; March 16, near Silver Run, N. C., 2 enlisted men killed and 4 wounded; also, 2 commissioned officers wounded; March 19, near Bentonville, 2 enlisted men killed, 16 wounded, and 2 missing. Total, 4 killed, 22 wounded, and 4 missing.

During the entire campaign, notwithstanding it was attended with many hardships and privations, all did their duty well and without complaint; and, in conclusion, it is proper to say of those who are forever lost to us, that they died in the discharge of their duty as good soldiers, and well deserve the highest gratitude of the country they served so faithfully.

CHARLES W. CLANCOY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. CHARLES SWIFT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 2d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 107.

*Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Absalom Baird, U. S. Army, commanding
Third Division, of operations January 20-March 23.*

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 24, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division during the South Carolina campaign, just terminated:

The Right Wing of the army, consisting of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, having already moved from Savannah into South Carolina by way of Port Royal, and the Twentieth Corps of the Left Wing having crossed over immediately in front of the city, the Fourteenth Corps was ordered to move up upon the south bank of the Savannah, and effect a crossing at Sister's Ferry; this division to move via the river road and the town of Springfield, whilst the other two divisions took a road more to the left. Leaving Savannah in obedience to the above orders at 7 a. m. on the 20th of January, my command moved as far as Cherokee Hill, near Saint Augustine Creek, and encamped in the vicinity of the ground occupied by the division on the 11th of December, as we approached the city. Our march was here arrested on account of unfavorable weather and the wretched condition of the roads, which recent excessive rains had rendered almost impassable, besides flooding all of the streams and much of the low country occupied by other portions of the army. Remaining at this point during the 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th, my column was again put in motion on January 25, and moving eight miles on the main Augusta road turned to the left on the Middle Ground road, leading to Springfield; moving

a mile farther on the road it was found to be so thoroughly blockaded by felled trees that the division was compelled to go into camp whilst strong working parties were sent out to remove the obstructions. January 26, after marching ten miles, the division arrived at 2.30 p. m. at Springfield and here joined the other two divisions of the corps. The difficulty of crossing the creeks known as the "Runs" delayed us in the neighborhood of this place until the morning of the 28th, when the division crossed in rear of General Morgan's command, and at 3 p. m. reached the high bluff on the Savannah overlooking Sister's Ferry. The river was found to be flooded to the highest point known among the inhabitants, and the low ground on the opposite shore deeply submerged for some miles back from the ordinary shore. It therefore required much delay before any attempt to lay down a bridge could be made, and subsequently great labor to accomplish that work and to bridge the swamps on the Carolina side.

It was not until the 5th of February that my division was able to cross, and it then remained in camp on the northern bank until the morning of the 7th, for the purpose of procuring, by the river, certain supplies we had been unable to get before leaving Savannah. On the evening of the same day, after a difficult march through three miles of swamp and savanna, we encamped finally on the dry ground between Robertsville and Brighton. Next morning (the 8th) taking the road leading to Ingraham we found it thoroughly blockaded and the bridges destroyed. Marched twelve miles, crossing Big and Little Pipe Creeks, and encamped at nightfall on the plantation of Mr. Bostick. February 9, crossing Dry Gall and King's Creeks, Widow's Branch, and Brier Creek, marched sixteen miles and pitched our camp on plantation of Mr. Minn, twenty-two miles from Barnwell. February 10, entered Barnwell at 3 p. m., having crossed Boggy Gut and Salkehatchie River. At noon next day February 11, taking the White Pond road, marched to about two miles from Williston, on the South Carolina Railroad, and encamped on plantation of Mr. Weatherby. During the 12th and morning of the 13th division destroyed eight miles of track on the South Carolina Railroad, and then marched to Davis' Bridge, on the South Fork of the Edisto River, and encamped at Pond Branch. On the 14th crossed South Fork; marched sixteen miles; crossed North Fork and went into camp on the river-bank. During the 15th and 16th the march was continued, crossing Congaree and Beaver Dam Creek, Red Branch, Twelve-Mile Creek, and at 10 a. m. of the latter date entered the town of Lexington, encamping that night four miles beyond, at Twelve-Mile Creek. February 17, division crossed the Saluda and encamped seven miles beyond the river. On the 18th arrived at Freshly's Ferry, on Broad River. On the 19th crossed Broad River, moved up to Alston on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, destroying two miles of the track, twelve cars, and a large amount of rebel stores. February 20, encamped at noon at plantation of Mrs. A. Johnston, one mile and a half from Little River. February 21, crossed Little River, Johnston's Creek, and, passing through the suburbs of Winnsborough, encamped three miles from the latter place, on the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad. On the 22d, commencing at the Forty-six Mile Post, destroyed six miles of the track, passing through Youngsville. Marching twelve miles on the 23d, division went into camp three miles south of the Catawba River. At this point we were delayed during the 24th, 25th, and 26th, the late heavy rains having swollen the river to such an extent that the greatest diffi-

culty was found in pontooning it. During the night of the 27th and following day the division passed safely over and encamped on the northern bank.

March 1, division marched twelve miles to Ingraham's Mills, near Hanging Rock; roads in terrible condition. March 2, passed Little Lynch's, Lick, and Flat Creeks, through almost impassable roads, and marched fifteen miles. March 3, crossing Lynch's and Mill Creeks, marched sixteen miles and encamped at Edgeworth's Mills; during the day harassed somewhat by rebel cavalry hanging on our flank and picking up foragers and stragglers. On the 4th crossed Johnson's and Cedar Creeks; marched fifteen miles; crossed the State line at noon and encamped ten miles from Haile's Ferry. On the 5th arrived at the Pedee, where the division remained in camp until noon of the 7th; then crossing the Pedee, marched ten miles on the Rockingham road and went into camp. March 8, reached Lumber River, having marched twenty miles through piney woods. March 9, crossed Lumber, marched twenty miles on the Fayetteville plank road, and encamped at Puppy Creek. On the 10th made but three miles, encamping at Rockfish Creek—one brigade, Colonel Hunter's, having been sent forward two miles to Bone Creek to repair the bridge. Moving at 6 a. m. next morning, 11th, struck the rebel pickets at Beaver Creek, six miles from Fayetteville; drove them from their barricades, pushed on and entered the city at 9 a. m., recapturing and placing guards over the old U. S. Arsenal, basely surrendered by the traitor, Samuel S. Anderson, at the beginning of the rebellion. It contained a number of cannon and small-arms, together with valuable machinery for their manufacture.

Having been directed to take command of the city and garrison it with my command the three brigades were at once posted in advantageous positions in the suburbs, and furnished guards not only for public buildings, but for nearly every private house. On our arrival I found the stragglers from all portions of the army who had pushed in with the advanced guard committing many disorders, but as soon as they could be cleared out good order was established and maintained during our stay in the place. I remained in Fayetteville until the entire army had crossed the Cape Fear on the two pontoons we had laid down; and then, on the night of the 15th, passed my own division over and took up the bridges. Before leaving the town I destroyed 2 iron foundries of some importance, 4 cotton factories, and the printing establishments of 3 rebel newspapers. At the same time Colonel Poe, chief engineer of the army, destroyed the old U. S. Arsenal and all the material in it. March 16, the trains of the entire corps having been placed in my charge, I marched with them on the direct road to Falling Creek, whilst the other two divisions, unencumbered, and two divisions of the Twentieth Corps, marched upon a road some miles to our left, leading by Bentonville to Cox's Bridge.

Our road was extremely difficult, owing to heavy rains and being exhausted by the trains preceding ours; we, however, made nine miles before encamping. The march was continued on the 17th, crossing the South River, and on the 18th and 19th crossing the Little and Big Coheras and encamping at the point where our road crossed the Clinton and Bentonville road, within seven miles of the latter place. During the 19th the column moving on our left had encountered near Bentonville a largely superior force of the enemy, concentrated there to cut it off from the Right Wing, but after hard fighting throughout the day and heavy losses it was able to maintain its ground until night. At 5 a. m. on the 20th I received orders to leave one brigade with

trains and march with the other two to the support of the divisions engaged. Arriving on the field I found all quiet, our troops and the enemy confronting each other in position, we awaiting the approach of the Right Wing from the direction of Goldsborough. No important movements took place during the day, but in the afternoon I was ordered to pass our lines and move to the front, for the purpose of making a reconnaissance of the rebel position. A sharp skirmish ensued, without serious loss, which lasted until dark. I was then ordered to withdraw again and take position in reserve. During the 21st we remained quiet, and on the 22d, the enemy having withdrawn, we were ordered to move on to Cox's Bridge by the direct road. My division did not get out of camp until near dark, owing to the delay of the troops preceding me, yet we reached before encamping within a short distance of the point named. On the morning of the 23d we crossed the Neuse River on the pontoon bridge, and, marching directly to Goldsborough, went into position on the ground which we now occupy. The campaign was then announced to have terminated.

The division was composed, on leaving Savannah, of three infantry brigades, commanded, respectively, the First by Col. M. C. Hunter, Eighty-second Indiana Volunteers; the Second by Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan, One hundred and first Indiana Volunteers; the Third by Col. George P. Este, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteers.

Our effective force at the time of marching was 258 officers and 5,236 enlisted men; total, 5,494. On reaching our destination the effective force is 239 officers and 5,073 enlisted men; total, 5,312. A portion of the loss consisted of men whose terms of service expired while on the march. A full list of casualties is appended. They amounted in all to 3 men killed, 2 officers and 13 men wounded, and 6 officers and 88 men missing.

Although in no case engaged in actual battle with the enemy the division captured 155 prisoners and deserters; also 919 stand of small-arms, and 23 cannon, besides a vast amount of valuable material and machinery in the arsenal at Fayetteville. It destroyed 16 miles of railroad and 12 cars, also 2 iron foundries, 4 cotton factories, several mills, and the printing establishments of 3 rebel newspapers.

The number of miles marched was about 463, between the 20th of January and the 23d of March, a period of sixty-three days.

During the same period there was drawn from our base only the following articles of food: 37 days' rations of bread, 39½ days' rations of coffee, 36 days' rations of sugar, 23½ days' rations of salt—the rest of our subsistence being procured from the most barren and wasted portion of the country traversed by our army.

For their fortitude and for the patience and cheerfulness with which the hardships of this unusual and trying march have been endured, I bespeak for our soldiers the highest commendation and the thanks of their countrymen.

To the commanders of my brigades and to the officers of my staff—Maj. James A. Connolly, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, inspector-general; Capt. John W. Acheson, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. John Moulton, Second Minnesota Volunteers, provost-marshal; Capt. William B. Biddle, Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, ordnance officer; First Lieut. Jacob Kline, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, assistant commissary of musters; Surg. Charles N. Fowler, One hundred and fifth Ohio Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief; Capt. M. B. W. Harman, Thirty-first Ohio Volunteers, acting assistant quartermaster; Capt. A. C. Shepherd, U. S. Volunteers, commissary of

subsistence—I tender my warmest thanks for the zealous and efficient aid which they have rendered in carrying out the objects of the campaign, and I beg to renew my commendation of them to higher authority.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BAIRD,

Brevet Major-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. A. C. McCLURG,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 108.

Report of Col. Morton C. Hunter, Eighty-second Indiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade, of operations January 20–March 23.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,

Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

SIR: In pursuance to orders I herewith transmit to you a very short and hurried report of the part taken by the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, which I had the honor to command in the campaign from Savannah to Goldsborough:

January 20, the brigade left Savannah and marched on main Augusta road to Cherokee Hill, a distance of eight miles, in a northwest direction from Savannah; encamped for the night. January 21 to 24, remained in camp. January 25, marched at 7 a. m. on Augusta road seven miles, turned northwest on lumber road, arriving at Middle Ground road; encamped for the night. January 26, marched on Middle Ground road at 7.15 a. m., arriving at McCall road and passing along same to near Springfield, encamped for the night. January 27, marched at 2 p. m. on Middle Ground road, encamping for the night on Zettler's farm. January 28, marched at 10 a. m. on Sister's Ferry road; turned west on by-roads and took a position one mile from the ferry. January 29 to 31, remained in camp.

February 1, the brigade moved out as escort to train on foraging expedition. In order to reach forage was compelled to cross a swamp strongly blockaded with felled timber in water from two to three feet deep for over 200 yards, expecting an attack from the enemy at any moment; obtained a good supply of forage and returned to camp. February 2 to 4, remained in camp near Sister's Ferry. February 5, marched at 10 a. m., crossing the Savannah River; encamped near upper Sister's Ferry. February 6, marched at 12 m.; arriving at Robertsville, encamped for the night. February 7, marched at 12.30 p. m.; passing Brighton, encamped for the night. February 8, left camp at 7 a. m.; marching ten miles, encamped for the night. February 9, marched at 6.30 a. m.; going twenty miles, encamped for the night. February 10, marched at 6 a. m.; passing through Barnwell Court-House, encamped for the night. February 11, marched at 12 m.; going ten miles, encamped for the night. February 12, marched at 6 a. m.; arrived at railroad twenty-four miles from Augusta, tearing up two miles of track; encamped for the night at Twenty-eight Mile Post. At this point Lieut. A. G. Hunter, acting assistant adjutant-general, and A. Whedon, acting provost-marshal, of my staff, were captured while on duty. February 13, marched at 9.30 a. m.; arriving at White Pond Creek, encamped for the night. February 14, marched at 10 a. m., crossed South Fork

Edisto River, going fifteen miles, crossing North Fork Edisto River; encamped for the night. February 15, marched at 7.30 a. m.; crossing Red Branch Creek, encamped for the night. February 16, marched at 11 a. m.; arriving at Twelve-Mile Creek, encamped for the night. February 17, marched at 11.30 a. m., crossed Saluda River; arriving at Metts' Mill, encamped for the night. February 18, marched at 10.30 a. m.; encamped near Broad River. February 19, crossing Broad River, marched twelve miles and tore up three-quarters of a mile of railroad near Alston. February 20, marched at 7 a. m.; camped near Little River. February 21, marched at 6 a. m.; passing Winnsborough, camped for the night three miles from town. February 22, started at 8 a. m., marched twelve miles, tearing up three miles of railroad. February 23, marched at 7 a. m.; encamped near Monticello. February 24, marched at 6.30 a. m.; encamped within four miles of Catawba River. February 25 and 26, remained in camp. February 27, moved camp two miles. February 28, remained in camp till 9 p. m.; spent the night in crossing trains over Catawba River and helping them up the hill on opposite side.

March 1, marched at 8 a. m. from a point three miles east of Catawba Crossing; encamped for the night at Hanging Rock battle-ground. March 2, marched at 10 a. m.; arriving at Lynch's Creek, encamped for the night. March 3, marched at 6 a. m.; encamped at Mill Creek for the night. March 4, marched at 6.30 a. m.; encamped for the night three miles beyond Thompson's Creek. March 5, marched at 7 a. m.; arriving at Pedee River, encamped for the night. March 6, remained in camp. March 7, started at 12 m., crossing the Pedee River and marching twelve miles; crossed the North Carolina line. March 8, marched at 7 a. m.; encamped near Drowning Creek. March 9, marched at 6.30 a. m.; going twenty miles, encamped for the night. March 10, marched at 6 a. m., going five miles; repaired bridge; marched two miles, repaired another bridge, and encamped for the night. March 11, marched at 6 a. m.; skirmishing with the enemy, entered the town of Fayetteville, N. C., and took a position to garrison it. March 12 to 15, remained in position doing garrison duty. March 16, moved at 1 a. m. across Cape Fear River; took a position one mile from river. At 7 a. m. marched as train guard on Goldsborough road five miles; encamped for the night. March 17, marched at 6 a. m.; going six miles on same road and overtaking train of the Twentieth Army Corps, encamped near Black River. March 18, marched at 6.30 a. m.; detained by Twentieth Corps trains; encamped for the night in advance of division train. March 19, marched at 6.30 a. m.; crossing Cohera River, encamped for the night. March 20, marched with the Second Brigade to re-enforce the Left Wing of the army, which we found in position near Bentonville confronted by the enemy. At 2 p. m. moved out in front of First Division, of Fourteenth Army Corps, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the enemy had withdrawn or still occupied his lines. The Twenty-third Missouri, together with one company from the Thirty-first, Eighty-ninth, and Ninety-second Ohio Regiments each, under command of Major Jolly, Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and commanding Twenty-third Missouri detachment, was thrown forward as skirmishers, supported by rest of brigade. Our skirmishers moved forward, took and occupied the first line of rebel skirmish pits. The enemy were found in full force occupying a strong line of works. The order being not to bring on an engagement, no attack was made by the brigade, except the pressing forward of the skirmish line. At dark the brigade was ordered to

withdraw its skirmishers and move back within the lines of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, which it accomplished quietly, and encamped for the night. In this reconnaissance we lost in wounded six, whose names are given in list attached. March 21, remained in camp. March 22, formed rear guard; moved out at 2 p. m. about one mile and remained till 7 p. m.; marched till 11.30 p. m., making a distance of thirteen miles, and encamped for the night. March 23, moved at 6 a. m., being the advance of the army, crossed the Neuse River and marched on Goldsborough, a distance of fourteen miles, which point was reached at 2 p. m., and where the brigade encamped in its present position.

During our entire campaign the weather has generally been disagreeable and the roads miry and extremely difficult to travel. The troops were constantly engaged either as an advance guard, or in repairing roads and assisting wagons through difficult places. No troops ever did more work and harder marching in the same length of time, and that, too, without a single murmur. Most of the time we had to procure our subsistence from the country, frequently sending our foragers a distance of thirty miles in order to obtain supplies. During the campaign this brigade has lost in killed, wounded, missing, and dead from disease, fifty eight, whose names are given in list hereto attached.

During the entire campaign the officers and men of my brigade were so prompt and energetic in the performance of all their duties, and often in the most trying circumstances, that they are entitled to the highest consideration at the hands of the Government, and I take great pleasure in bringing the fact to the attention of my superiors.

To General Baird and his staff, for the great energy displayed by them in pressing forward their division and its trains, and the care taken of the troops, is due the highest praise, and on behalf of myself and brigade I return to him and staff our best wishes and most sincere thanks.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
MORTON C. HUNTER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN W. ACHESON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Consolidated report of casualties of First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, from January 20 to March 23, 1865.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Deceased.		Deserted.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.									
Headquarters					2						2
17th Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry		2	1			2					5
31st Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry					1	7					8
89th Ohio Volunteer Infantry			1	1		2					4
92d Ohio Volunteer Infantry						15					15
82d Indiana Volunteer Infantry		1				5		2			8
23d Missouri (detachment)				3							3
11th Ohio (detachment)					1	10				2	13
Total		3	2	4	4	41		2		2	58

No. 109.

Report of Lieut. Col. John M. Matheny, Eighty-second Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20-March 23.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-SECOND INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

COLONEL: In pursuance to orders I herewith transmit to you a brief statement of the part taken by my regiment, the Eighty-second Indiana, in the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to the present position, Goldsborough, N. C.:

In obedience to orders on the 20th of January we started from Savannah, forming a part of the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, commanded by Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. C. Davis, being a part of the army of the Left Wing, commanded by Major-General Slocum. We encamped on the night of the 20th on Cherokee Hill. Here, being water-bound and the roads impassable, we were compelled to remain until the 25th day of January, at which time we marched again through Springfield.

Much embarrassed with rain and bad roads we arrived at Sister's Ferry January 28, where we remained until the 5th of February on account of high waters and extremely bad roads, at which time we crossed the Savannah River; marched via Robertsville and Barnwell, S. C.; struck the Augusta and Charleston Railroad near Aiken on the 12th instant. After hard marching we tore up 500 yards railroad. On the night of the 13th we camped on the South Edisto River; the 14th crossed the North Edisto River, thence through Lexington, crossing the Saluda River ten miles above Columbia; thence about six miles, crossed Broad River and the Spartanburg railroad; tore up 300 yards railroad; thence through Winnsborough and White Oak Station; tore up 500 yards of the Charlotte railroad; thence to the Catawba River at Rocky Mount Ferry. Here my regiment was detailed for fatigue duty. Worked on the hills on both sides the river for four days and the greater part of three nights, under drenching showers of rain, with difficulty, owing to the high stage and swiftness of the river. We succeeded in crossing on the morning of the 28th. Thence we marched to Hanging Rock, two or three days' march to the Pedee River.

Crossed the Pedee River near Haile's Ferry on the 7th of March; thence marched four days to Fayetteville, N. C., which place we reached on the 11th instant. We remained here until the night of the 15th, 100 men and three officers of my regiment doing provost duty while here. We crossed the Cape Fear River on the night of the 15th from here. For four days we were with the train, corduroying a greater part of the road. On the 20th we made a forced march of about ten miles to join our corps near Falling Waters, where there had been considerable fighting. Here, the brigade being ordered to the front, my regiment formed the second line. We threw up works in about 600 yards of the enemy's lines; remained there until night, when we were withdrawn about one mile and camped near the train. On the 21st my regiment was detailed to repair roads. On the night of the 21st the enemy evacuated. On the 22d we marched toward Goldsborough, via Cox's Ferry, crossing the Neuse River at Cox's Ferry, and reached this place on the 23d day of March.

The whole march has been a difficult and tiresome one. Almost every day my regiment (as did other regiments) corduroyed and worked

on the roads. But discouraging as did it appear at times to the soldiers we were never loth to respond to the calls of our noble, energetic, and untiring commanders.

The whole loss of my regiment is as follows.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. MATHENY,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Col. MORTON C. HUNTER,

Commanding First Brig., Third Div., Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 110.

Report of Maj. John H. Jolly, Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry, commanding Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, of operations January 20-March 23.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD MISSOURI VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteers in the late campaign, commencing at Savannah, Ga., on the 20th day of January, 1865, and ending at Goldsborough, N. C., on the 23d day of March, 1865:

Our regiment left Savannah on the 20th day of January; marched to Cherokee Hill, Ga., a distance of eight miles; same day went into camp; remained here until the 25th day; resumed our march again; marched eight miles; bivouacked for the night. Next day, 26th, marched eleven miles; halted; went into camp near Springfield, Ga. Marched next day, the 27th, two miles and a half, crossing Ebenezer Creek; camped for the night.

Resumed our march next day, 28th; marched ten miles; went into camp near Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, and remained in camp until the 5th day of February, when we resumed our march again, crossed the Savannah River into the State of South Carolina; marched three miles; camped for the night. Next day, the 6th, marched five miles; camped for the night near the town of Robertsville. Next day, 7th, marched seven miles; camped for the night. The next day, the 8th, marched fourteen miles; camped for the night on the Lawton plantation. The next day, the 9th, marched twenty miles; bivouacked for the night. The next day, the 10th, marched ten miles; camped for the night near Barnwell Court-House. On the next day, the 11th, marched ten miles; camped for the night near Blackville. The next day, 12th, marched seventeen miles; struck the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, five miles from Aiken; destroyed a portion of the road, and went into camp for the night. The next day, the 13th, marched fourteen miles; camped for the night near the Edisto River. The next day, 14th, marched eighteen miles; crossed the North Edisto River; camped near the river. The next day, the 15th, marched twenty miles; bivouacked for the night. The next day, 16th, marched eighteen miles, passing through the town of Lexington Court-House; camped for the night. The next day, the 17th, marched fourteen miles; crossed the Saluda River; camped for the night near Duck Creek. Next day, the 18th, marched three miles; roads very bad; camped near Broad River. Next day, the 19th, crossed Broad River; marched eight miles; camped for the night. Next day, the

*Nominal list (omitted) shows 2 enlisted men died of disease, 1 shot accidentally, 1 captured, and 4 missing.

20th, marched seven miles; camped for the night; roads very bad. Next day, the 21st, marched sixteen miles; passed by Winnsborough; crossed the railroad; went into camp three miles from Winnsborough. Next day [22d] marched fifteen miles; destroyed a portion of the Columbia and Yorkville Railroad; camped near the Concord Church. The next day, 23d, marched thirteen miles; camped near the Catawba River; remained in camp until the 26th; marched one mile; bivouacked for the night near the Catawba River. On the night of the 27th crossed the Catawba River; worked all night making road. The next day, 28th, worked on road all day; marched three miles to camp. The regiment was here mustered for pay.

March 1, marched twelve miles; camped near Hanging Rock. Next day, 2d, marched eighteen miles; camped near Hickory Head. Next day, the 3d, marched eleven miles; bivouacked for the night. Next day, the 4th, marched ten miles. Next day, the 5th, marched eight miles; camped near Pedee River; remained in camp until the 7th; crossed the Pedee River next day eight miles above Cheraw; marched ten miles; camped for the night. Next day, the 8th, marched twenty-six miles; camped near Little Pedee River. Next day, the 9th, crossed the river; marched twenty miles; camped for the night. Next day, 10th, marched seven miles; bivouacked for the night. Next day, the 11th, marched ten miles, went into camp in Fayetteville, N. C., and remained in camp until the 15th. On the night of the 15th crossed Cape Fear River and remained as guard for pontoon bridge until daylight of the 16th; marched seven miles; worked on roads all day; camped for the night; roads very bad. Next day, 17th, marched seven miles; camped for the night near Black River. Next day, 18th, crossed the river; marched five miles and camped for the night. Next day, the 19th, marched fifteen miles; bivouacked for the night. Next day, 20th, marched seven miles; came up with our army corps, which was in front of the enemy. The regiment was ordered on the skirmish line, and engaged the enemy's skirmishers for four hours.

Casualties in the regiment were, 3 men wounded, 2 severely, and 1 slightly; and at night we were withdrawn from the line and went into camp, and remained in camp until the 22d; marched to the right eight miles; camped for the night near the Neuse River. Next day, the 23d, crossed the river, marched twelve miles, and went into camp at Goldsborough, N. C.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. JOLLY,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

No. 111.

*Report of Lieut. Col. Benjamin H. Showers, Seventeenth Ohio Infantry,
of operations January 20-March 23.*

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH REGT. OHIO VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

In obedience to your order I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my regiment in the campaign that has just closed:

The regiment had present when leaving Savannah, Ga., January 20, 501 enlisted men and 16 commissioned officers, and had when reaching this place on the 23d instant 491 enlisted men and 15 commissioned officers.

Gained and lost during the campaign as follows: Gained—1 recruit from depot; 4 colored under-cooks; 3 enlisted men returned to duty; 1 commissioned officer returned to duty. Lost—2 enlisted men died of disease; 1 enlisted man killed accidentally; 1 enlisted man killed while foraging; 2 enlisted men captured while foraging; 1 enlisted man mustered out of service; 1 commissioned officer resigned; 11 enlisted men sent to hospital sick; 1 commissioned officer sent to hospital wounded.

The regiment has been under the enemy's fire but once during the campaign, which was on the 20th instant in a reconnoissance of the enemy's position made by Brevet Major-General Baird, in which Maj. W. G. Clark was severely wounded in the left hip by a rifle-ball from one of the enemy's sharpshooters.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. SHOWERS,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Seventeenth Ohio Vet. Vol. Infantry.

Col. M. C. HUNTER,

Comdg. First Brig., Third Div., Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 112.

*Report of Capt. Eli Wilkin, Thirty-first Ohio Infantry, of operations
January 20-March 23.*

HDQRS. THIRTY-FIRST REGT. OHIO VET. VOL. INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Thirty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry in the recent campaign from Savannah, Ga., to this place:

The regiment, under command of Capt. M. Stone, in accordance with orders from brigade headquarters, left its camp near Savannah on the morning of January 20, 1865, and marched to Cherokee Hill, where it encamped until the morning of January 25, at which time it marched for Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, via Springfield, reaching the former place January 29, after three days' marching in unpleasant weather and over bad roads.

At Sister's Ferry the regiment went into camp until February 5, when it crossed the river, and on the following day marched to Robertsville, S. C., thence to Barnwell, reaching there on February 10. After two days' march from the latter place it reached Johnson's Station, on the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, effectually destroying about 600 yards of this road. It went into camp for the night, and on the following day came to the South Edisto River, crossing both the South Edisto and North Edisto Rivers on February 14. Passing the town of Lexington, on the 16th, crossed the Saluda River. On the 17th, the Broad River. On the 19th it reached Winnsborough. On the 21st and on the following day destroyed several hundred yards of the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad and encamped in the evening on the Catawba River, where it remained until the night of the 27th, when it passed nearly the whole of the night in helping the teams across the river, and in crossing itself.

Continuing the march it passed Hanging Rock on the 2d of March, and reached the Great Pedee River on March 5, crossing it March 7. On the 8th of March, near Rockingham, eight of the regiment were captured while foraging, all of whom escaped and returned except two,

whose names are given in the list of casualties appended. The regiment continued its march in the direction of Fayetteville. On the 10th of March First Lieut. A. M. Aplin and five men were captured while foraging, the names of whom are given in the list appended. The regiment marched into Fayetteville, N. C., on the 11th, where it remained until the evening of the 15th, furnishing during that time 115 men and 3 commissioned officers as provost guard for the city. Here on the 12th of March Captain Stone was honorably mustered out of the service, at which time I assumed command of the regiment. On the night of the 15th the regiment left the city and crossed the Cape Fear River, taking the direct road to Goldsborough. On the 20th it reached the battle-ground near Mill Creek and was moved on the front line with the right resting on the Goldsborough road.

In accordance with orders from Colonel Hunter, commanding First Brigade, Company K, Lieut. W. H. H. McArthur commanding, was thrown forward as skirmishers, and the regiment was moved some sixty yards to the front and left, and occupied the works that had been used the day before by a portion of the Twentieth Army Corps. The regiment remained in position here during the heavy skirmish and artillery firing in front until night, when it was withdrawn with the brigade, and went into camp in rear of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. On the 21st the regiment reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Matheny, of the Eighty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, to corduroy the road leading to the rear from the battle-ground, and on the 22d took up its line of march for this place, reaching here on the 23d instant, all in good health and spirits.

It is but just to state that during the whole of the time that Captain Stone commanded the regiment he worked zealously for its interest and the good of the service, ever at his post and ready. I am pleased to state that the officers and enlisted men heartily co-operated with the commanding officer, and were prompt in doing their duty on all occasions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI WILKIN,

Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. T. R. THATCHER,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., 1st Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 113.

Report of Lieut. Col. William H. Glenn, Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20-March 23.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders regiment left Savannah, Ga., on the 20th day of January, moved north to Cherokee Hills, where we remained four days. On the 25th of January we again moved in same direction, encamping the evening of the 26th at Springfield. Moved two miles on the 27th. Arrived at Sister's Ferry on the 28th about forty miles from Savannah, where we remained until the 5th day of February.

On the 5th of February crossed the Savannah River into the State of South Carolina, over corduroy and swamp, five miles. On the 6th made four miles to Robertsville; small place burned. Made Brighton on 7th, moving only five miles. 8th, moving on Augusta road, made

thirteen miles. 9th, made nineteen miles; encamped at Barnwell; considerable town, good country. 11th, made twelve miles on White Pond road. 12th, struck the railroad near Aiken about noon; spent the remainder of day in destroying road. 13th, moved twelve miles; encamped on banks of Edisto. 14th, made seventeen miles to the North Edisto. 15th, made twenty miles; encamped ten miles of Columbia. 16th, made eight miles. 17th, crossed Saluda; made fourteen miles. 18th, on banks of Broad River. 19th, crossed river to Alston; twelve miles. 20th, moved eight miles on road to Winnsborough. 21st, passed through Winnsborough, moving north on railroad, destroying it as we go. 22d, encamped near Black Stocks. 23d, near the crossing of Catawba River. 24th and 25th, in camp awaiting the construction of bridge. 26th, moved two miles. 27th, crossed river after night; remainder of night spent in repairing road and pulling wagons out of mud. 28th, moved three miles west of Catawba.

March 1, moved ten miles to Cedar Creek. 2d, making sixteen miles on Chesterfield road. 3d, to Mill Creek, fourteen miles. 4th, on road to Yadkin River, making fifteen miles. 5th, on banks of Yadkin; made seven miles. 6th, in camp again waiting for bridge. 7th, crossed Yadkin and moved two miles. 8th, marched twenty-two miles to the Little Pedee. 9th, marched twenty miles in direction of Fayetteville. March 10, moved five miles; enemy reported in front. 11th, moved into Fayetteville skirmishing on the road with the Ninety-second Ohio, who were the first organized troops in town. 12th, 13th, and 14th, remained in camp at Fayetteville on provost duty. 15th, crossed the Cape Fear River at 10 o'clock at night; moved out two miles. 16th, marched eight miles on Raleigh road. 17th, on Goldsborough road; moved six miles to South River. 18th, marched but four miles. 19th, marched twelve miles to Great Cohera. 20th, moved out at daylight on quick time; marched twelve miles and came up with the advance of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps which had been fighting yesterday; in afternoon we moved up to front; skirmished with the enemy a few hours; had one private severely wounded and one lieutenant slightly; at dark we fell back inside of works and rested quietly. 21st, no movement. 22d, moving on road to Goldsborough. Enemy evacuated their works. We marched ten miles. 23d, marched twelve miles; arrived at Goldsborough at 2 o'clock; entered town in columns of companies in presence of Generals Sherman, Schofield, Slocum, and others. Have marched 450 miles with very slight loss and come out with better transportation than we started.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILL. H. GLENN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Col. M. C. HUNTER,

First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 114.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas Doan, One hundred and first Indiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of operations January 20-March 23.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., THIRD DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from division headquarters I have the honor to forward the following report of the part

taken by my command during the late campaign commencing at Savannah, Ga., January 20, and ending at Goldsborough, N. C., March 22, 1865:

I assumed command of this brigade January 1, 1865. At that time, and up to the present, the brigade was composed of the following regiments, viz: The Second Minnesota Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. J. W. Bishop; the One hundred and fifth Ohio Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. G. T. Perkins; the Seventy-fifth Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Maj. C. J. McCole; the One hundred and first Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Maj. G. W. Steele; the Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Maj. R. C. Sabin. On the 20th day of January we took up the line of march from the suburbs of Savannah, with the other brigades of this division, by way of Springfield, Ga., after considerable delay occasioned by bad weather and bad roads, and arrived at Sister's Ferry on the 28th of January, 1865; distance, forty miles.

February 5, crossed the Savannah River and marched through Robertsville and Brighton; crossed the Salkehatchie River and arrived at Barnwell Court-House on the 10th; distance, sixty miles. February 11, moved to a point near Aiken Station, on the Augusta and Charleston Railroad, and assisted in destroying eight miles of railroad track, and arrived at Davis' Mill on the South Edisto on the 13th; distance marched, forty miles. February 14, proceeded across South Edisto and North Edisto River, and crossing Congaree Creek, passed Lexington Court-House, and encamped on the banks of the Saluda River, six miles from Columbia, on the 16th; distance marched, forty miles. February 17, crossed the Saluda River at Hart's Ferry and marched for Alston, crossing Broad River at Freshly's Ferry, and on the 19th destroyed at Alston Junction one mile of railroad, and crossing Little River near Monticello, arrived near Winnsborough on the 21st; distance, thirty miles. February 22, moved northward along the railroad, destroying several miles of the track, and turning eastward arrived on the banks of the Catawba or Wateree River near Rocky Mount on the 23d; distance, thirty-four miles. Here the greater portion of the Fourteenth Corps was delayed by heavy rains, which rendered the crossing almost impracticable, the freshet breaking our pontoon bridge several times and well nigh rendering it necessary to abandon artillery and transportation. But on the evening of the 28th, after a night and day of hard labor, we succeeded in parking our train two miles north of the river.

The march was resumed, and though the roads continued of the worst character, we arrived at Haile's Ferry, about twelve miles above Cheraw, on the Great Pedee, March 5. We had now reached the line between North and South Carolina; distance marched, seventy-two miles. March 7, crossed the Great Pedee and marched for Fayetteville, going at the rate of from eighteen to twenty-three miles per day. On the evening of the 10th of March an incident occurred that ought to be mentioned. Major Steele, of the One hundred and first Indiana, with a party of twenty mounted men foraging horses and mules, advanced six miles in front of the head of our column, within four miles of Fayetteville, made a dash on the enemy's pickets, and captured 1 lieutenant and 10 men without loss, and brought them into camp. Took possession of the city on the 11th at noon, this brigade being in advance, with the Seventy-fifth Indiana, Major McCole commanding deployed as skirmishers, driving the rear guard of the enemy before us; distance

marched, seventy-two miles. Remained in Fayetteville guarding the place until the evening of the 15th of March, when we took up the line of march for Goldsborough, this division being in charge of the entire train of the corps. The bad character of the roads and the unwieldiness of the trains rendered our progress necessarily slow. On the evening of the 19th of March, having crossed Great Cohera Creek, we heard cannonading in the direction of Bentonville; distance marched, thirty-two miles. March 20, at daylight, leaving trains in charge of Third Brigade, this brigade, with that of Colonel Hunter, marched six miles to the scene of the battle of the 19th, near Bentonville; arriving on the field we took up our position, but did not become engaged. With the exception of two men of the Second Minnesota, who were wounded by the enemy's artillery, we sustained no loss. March 21 was spent in repairing roads, and on the 23d moved on Goldsborough, where we arrived on the 23d; distance marched, twenty-five miles.

During the campaign our troops have subsisted themselves on the country through which we have passed with the exception of one-third ration of bread, sugar, and coffee, which they have drawn from the trains. During the whole campaign, wherein we have marched nearly 500 miles and overcome difficulties perhaps without a parallel, the officers and men of this command, with scarcely an exception, have exhibited the most admirable and untiring patience, energy, and perseverance, and I am happy to tender them my most sincere thanks for the cheerful and hearty manner in which they have performed their whole duty on this long and laborious march.

Annexed is a condensed report of our losses in wounded and missing, as reported by regimental commanders.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 THOS. DOAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. J. W. ACHESON,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Casualties in Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, for the campaign ending March 22, 1865.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Missing.			Aggregate.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
2d Minnesota Volunteers					2	2		5	5		7	7
105th Ohio Volunteers					3	3		3	3		6	6
75th Indiana Volunteers								2	2		2	2
87th Indiana Volunteers								5	5		5	5
101st Indiana Volunteers					2	2		4	4		6	6
Total					7	7		19	19		26	26

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. DOAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

No. 115.

Report of Maj. Cyrus J. McCole, Seventy-fifth Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20-March 23.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTY-FIFTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 29, 1865.

COLONEL: The part taken in the campaign, just ended, by this regiment is well known to yourself, it being constantly with the brigade, and it is unnecessary for me to make a lengthy report.

I cannot speak in too high praise of the officers and men of my regiment for the promptness and willingness with which they performed every duty.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

C. J. MCCOLE,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

[Lieut. Col. THOMAS DOAN.]

No. 116.

Report of Maj. Richard C. Sabin, Eighty-seventh Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20-March 25.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-SEVENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the campaign ending at Goldsborough, N. C., on the 25th day of March, 1865:

The regiment left camp at Savannah, Ga., on the 20th day of January, 1865, and moved out on the Augusta road about eight miles and went into camp, where it remained until the morning of the 25th, when it moved in the direction of Springfield, Ga., where it arrived on the evening of the 27th; from this point it moved in the direction of Sister's Ferry, arriving on the afternoon of the 28th.

We remained in this camp until the morning of the 5th of February, during which time the pontoons were laid across the Savannah River, and the roads sufficiently repaired for crossing. On the morning of the 5th we crossed the river and camped near the ferry on the opposite shore. There we remained until the morning of the 7th, when we moved in the direction of Robertsville and Brighton and camped near the latter place. At this point the regiment was ordered to guard the division trains, upon which duty it remained until the 25th day of March, when it arrived at Goldsborough, N. C., and rejoined the brigade.

While with the trains the duties were arduous and unpleasant during the greater portion of the time, the weather being inclement and the roads bad. The regiment was required to perform much labor and make many night marches.

The casualties in the regiment during the campaign were as follows: 1 enlisted man died of disease January 25, 1865; and 5 enlisted men captured by the enemy March 3, 1865.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. SABIN,
Major, Commanding Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteers.

Capt S. FORTNER,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps,

No. 117.

Report of Maj. George W. Steele, One hundred and first Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20-March 23.

HEADQUARTERS 101ST INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the action of this regiment during the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C., commencing January 20, 1865, and ending March 23, 1865:

Agreeable with orders, we moved out of Savannah with our brigade on the morning of January 20, 1865, and camped eight miles distant, where we were compelled to remain several days on account of the rain. After resuming our march we passed through Springfield, Ga., and crossed Ebenezer Creek, and arrived at Sister's Ferry, Ga., where we lay in camp a few days, and sent out forage parties. One enlisted man missing.

On the 5th of February, 1865, we crossed the Savannah River and entered South Carolina. Our line of march lay through swamps and forests; we passed through Barnwell, S. C., and moved toward Augusta, Ga., subsisting off the country. We struck the South Carolina Railroad near Aiken, S. C., and assisted to destroy it. Thence we changed our direction toward Columbia, S. C., and in our course we crossed the North and South Edisto Rivers, entered Lexington, S. C., and passed within seven miles of Columbia, S. C. Crossing the Saluda and Congaree [Broad] Rivers, we destroyed part of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad at Alston, S. C. Again we changed our course toward Winnsborough, S. C., through which we passed, and tore up part of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad at Black Stocks. Thence we moved to the Catawba River, where we were delayed several days on account of the pontoon bridge being washed away. After crossing the Catawba River and Lynch's Creek we arrived at the banks of the Great Pedee River, about eight [miles] above Cheraw, S. C.; here we again halted a few days. After we crossed the Great Pedee River our course was direct to Fayetteville, N. C.

On the 4th of March, 1865, we entered North Carolina, and moved into Fayetteville on the 11th of March, where we rested until the 15th of March, when we crossed the Cape Fear River, and in charge of the Fourteenth Army Corps train pursued the direct road to Goldsborough, N. C. On the 20th of March we moved to the front, and made a demonstration, and participated in the movement that compelled the enemy to withdraw. On the 22d of March we resumed our march, and on the 23d entered Goldsborough, on which day the rebels attacked our foragers, and wounded 2 and captured 2. During the campaign we captured 15 prisoners. We were engaged in all the hard marches and duties that our brigade performed, marching a distance of nearly 500 miles, and depending on the country for supplies. The casualties were all confined to our forage parties. Loss, 2 enlisted men wounded, 2 missing, and 2 captured; total, 6.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE W. STEELE,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. S. FORTNER,
Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 118.

Report of Lieut. Col. Judson W. Bishop, Second Minnesota Infantry, of operations January 20-March 23.

HDQRS. SECOND MINNESOTA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to instructions just received from brigade headquarters I have the honor to forward the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the recent campaign commencing at Savannah, Ga., on the 20th day of January, 1865, and terminating at this place on the 23d day of March, 1865:

On the evening of the 19th of January the regiment was relieved from guard duty in the city of Savannah, and on the morning of the 20th rejoined the brigade and marched with it eight miles to Cherokee Hill, on the Augusta road, where it remained in camp until the morning of January 25, when it marched for Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, passing through Springfield, Ga., and arriving on the 28th; distance marched, thirty-two miles.

February 5, crossed the Savannah River and marched up the left bank of the river for Barnwell Court-House, passing through Roberts-ville and Brighton, and crossing the Salkehatchie River, and arriving on the afternoon of the 10th; distance marched, sixty miles. At Barnwell Court-House the regiment was detailed as provost guard and placed in charge of the town during the passage of the corps. February 11, at noon the regiment was relieved, and rejoining the brigade marched with it for the Augusta and Charleston Railroad near Aiken, arriving and assisting in the destruction of eight miles of the railroad track on the 12th; distance marched, thirty miles. February 13, marched to Davis' Mill, on the South Edisto River, where it awaited the passage of the corps and trains; distance marched, ten miles. February 14, marched at 11 a. m., crossing the river, and during the night arrived at and crossed the North Edisto River; distance marched, eighteen miles. February 15, marched for Lexington Court-House, crossing Congaree Creek at Clark's Mills on the same day, and arriving at noon on the 16th; distance marched, twenty-four miles. Marched the same day for Columbia, and encamped six miles west of that place at Hart's Ferry, Saluda River; distance marched, six miles. February 17, marched at noon northward, crossing the Saluda River and arriving at Freshly's Ferry, on the Broad River, on the 18th; distance marched, sixteen miles. February 19, crossed Broad River and marched up the left bank to Alston Junction, where the regiment assisted in destroying the railroad track; then turning northward and crossing Little River near Mouticello, arrived at Winnsborough at noon on the 21st; distance marched, thirty miles. February 22, marched northward along the railroad to Youngsville, where the regiment again assisted in the destruction of railroad tracks, then turning eastward arrived at the Catawba or Wateree River crossing, near Rocky Mount, on the 23d; distance marched, thirty-four miles. Here the regiment, with a portion of the corps, was detained for several days by a heavy and protracted rain-storm. The pouton bridge was partially swept away by the freshet in the river, and the roads and even the fields were rendered nearly impassable for troops or trains. February 27, at sunset the division commenced the crossing, which consumed the entire night, and the utmost efforts of the troops in making roads and assisting the trains were required during the night and the whole of next day to get the trains safely into park two miles from the bridge. February 29

[March 1], the march was resumed, though the roads were yet almost impassable and the weather bad, and on the 5th of March we arrived at the Great Pedee River, crossing near Sneedsborough on the line between North and South Carolina; distance marched, seventy-two miles.

March 7, crossed the Great Pedee at noon and marched for Fayetteville, N. C., passing to the right of Rockingham, crossing Lumber River and several smaller streams, and with other regiments of the brigade occupied that town at noon on the 11th, driving out the enemy's rear guard; distance marched, seventy miles. During the passage of the army my regiment, with others of the brigade, was on guard duty in the town. March 15, marched toward Goldsborough, our division being in charge of the trains of the entire corps. The roads and the weather were very bad and our progress slow until on the evening of the 19th we reached and crossed the Great Cohera Creek. Cannonading was heard in front during the day; distance marched, thirty-two miles. March 20, the trains were consigned to the care of the Third Brigade, and my regiment with others of the First and Second Brigades marched on the Goldsborough road to the front about six miles, arriving at 8 a. m.; we were halted here until 1 p. m., then moved into position, confronting the enemy's lines with the apparent intention of attacking them. Here we were exposed at intervals during the afternoon to artillery fire from the enemy's batteries, from which two casualties occurred in my regiment. At sunset we were moved back about a mile and encamped. March 21, the day was spent in making and repairing roads, and on the 22d the march was resumed for Goldsborough, at which place we arrived on the 23d; distance marched, thirty-eight miles.

During the campaign the regiment has drawn from the trains one-third rations of hard bread, coffee, and sugar; all other supplies have been foraged in the country along the line of march.

A summary of the casualty list hereto appended gives: Died of disease, 1; wounded in action, 2; missing and supposed to have been captured while foraging, 5; total, 8.

The total distance marched, not including foraging and work on roads or destruction of railroads, is 480 miles. The number of horses and mules captured or foraged in the country and turned over to the quartermaster's department is 30. The aggregate present of my regiment when it marched from Savannah on the 20th January was 526. The decrease during the campaign of sixty-three days was: Sent to general field hospital, 11; missing, supposed to have been captured, 5; total decrease (being about 3 per cent.), 16; aggregate present on arrival at Goldsborough March 23, 510.

When I remember that about one-half of my men are recruits of but a few months' service, and that the campaign has been one of the severest on record, the very small percentage of loss in men missing and sent to hospital during the march is more than satisfactory to me.

I am equally grateful to the recruits (who have well outgrown that name) for their patient and determined endurance of privations and hardships to which they were unaccustomed, and to the veterans who have so uniformly given a soldierly example to those less experienced.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. W. BISHOP,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Second Minnesota Vol. Infantry.

Capt. S. FORTNER,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 119.

Report of Lieut. Col. George T. Perkins, One hundred and fifth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20—March 23.

HEADQUARTERS 105TH OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
March 27, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions contained in circular just received I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the operations of this regiment since leaving Savannah:

The regiment broke camp January 20, marching toward Sister's Ferry, where it arrived about the 1st of February.

February 5, crossed the Savannah River and marched toward Barnwell; passed through this town and thence north, striking the Branchville and Augusta Railroad about twenty-five miles east of Augusta, and assisted in tearing up and destroying railroad track. From this point marched in a northerly direction, crossing the South and North Edisto Rivers, and passing through Lexington crossed the Saluda River about _____ miles and the Broad River about twenty miles from Columbia; thence marched to Alston and assisted in destroying railroad track, and thence passing through Winnsborough struck the Catawba River at Kingsbury's Ferry, crossed, and moving in a north-easterly direction crossed the Great Pedee River about ten miles above Cheraw. From this point moved in a northeasterly direction again to Fayetteville, where it remained five or six days; crossing the Cape Fear River marched toward Goldsborough, where it arrived March 23 and went into camp.

The regiment during the campaign has been with and taken a part in all the operations of the brigade and division to which it is attached.

Casualties have been as follows: 3 privates captured by the enemy and 3 wounded (2 accidentally and 1 by the enemy).

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. T. PERKINS,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 105th Ohio Volunteers.

Capt. S. FORTNER,

Atgt. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, Third Division.

No. 120.

Report of Col. George P. Este, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, of operations January 20—March 23.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD DIV., 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with the orders of the general commanding division I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Third Brigade in the operations of the Army of Georgia during the campaign just closed:

It is difficult to determine just how much or how little to say of the movements of so small a portion of the army during a campaign so unexampled in the history of war. From the beginning of the campaign to the end thereof my brigade was never formed in line of battle. Excepting the obstacles encountered in the way of broad rivers, almost

innumerable small creeks, apparently impassable roads, and almost never ending bad and unpleasant weather, the brigade I have the honor to command found nothing to delay its daily progress. But though no enemy was met worthy of mention, no shots exchanged or bayonets crossed, during our campaign of more than sixty days in duration, never before in the history of this or any other war did officers and men undergo greater privations, endure greater hardships, or overcome greater obstacles, and with a patience and cheerfulness more worthy the true soldier, than did those attached to my command during the campaign just ended. The historian can never do full justice to, the country never sufficiently appreciate, the labors, the fortitude, and the more than heroic spirit exhibited by the army engaged in the Savannah campaign.

Leaving Savannah January 20, 1865, and reaching Sister's Ferry, upon the Savannah River, on the evening of the 27th, the Third Brigade remained there until the 5th of February, on which day it crossed the river, and on the 10th, having marched seventy miles from the crossing of the river, encamped near Barnwell. Leaving Barnwell February 11, on the 13th crossed the South Edisto River, having marched in the meantime nearly fifty miles, and destroyed over two miles of the Charleston and Augusta Railroad. On the 14th crossed the North Edisto River, and having averaged about fifteen miles per day, crossed the Saluda River on the 17th at a point about sixteen miles northwest of Columbia. On the 18th we crossed Broad River and destroyed about a mile of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, near Alston Station. Continuing the march on the 22d of February we destroyed a little over two miles of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, about five miles distant north of White Oak Station. Resuming our march we reached the Wateree or Catawba River on the 23d, and owing to the difficulties attending the laying and retaining in place of the pontoon bridge did not cross until the 28th.

On the 5th of March we reached the Great Pedee River, having made a most unexampled march over the most terrible roads and amid constantly pouring rains. Crossed the river at a point eight miles above Cheraw on the 7th instant, and moving in the direction of Fayetteville, N. C., reached that place on the 11th instant, having encountered but trifling opposition; remained there until the morning of the 16th, doing duty as provost guard in conjunction with the First and Second Brigades. Leaving Fayetteville on the morning of the 16th at 1 a. m. the brigade crossed Cape Fear River, and on the next day, taking charge of the corps trains, moved forward in the direction of Goldsborough, reaching the Neuse River three miles west of Goldsborough on the 22d, without the loss of a wagon or mule, although at times within a very few miles of heavy columns of the enemy.

The casualties of the campaign have been forwarded already; they have been trifling and only occurred in foraging parties. I believe I do not exaggerate in estimating the amount of corduroying done by my brigade as being between twenty and twenty-five miles; and railroad effectually destroyed over five miles. We have marched over 470 miles, and found no mud deep enough, no hills steep enough, no quicksand treacherous enough, to prevent the taking of our trains wherever the column was ordered to move.

Henceforth it may be regarded as a fixed fact that wagons can be moved wherever man can march.

Hoping this brief and hurried return of the operations of the brigade may be satisfactory to the general commanding, I respectfully submit it with the accompanying reports of the regimental commanders.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. P. ESTE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. W. ACHESON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Div., Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 121.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas Morgan, Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry, of operations January 20-March 23.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-FOURTH REGT. INDIANA VOL. INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders received from brigade headquarters I report that during the late campaign this regiment simply participated in the movements of the brigade, and that consequently it performed no duty necessary to particularize. At the time the battle occurred in which a portion of the corps was engaged this regiment was, with the remainder of the brigade, guarding the train. During the whole of the campaign this organization was not under fire, or in line of battle. Our only loss was among the foragers detailed from the command. One commissioned officer, First Lieut. and Adjt. John H. Schutt, has been missing since the 20th instant, and it is supposed that he is captured. Sergeant-Major Adams was wounded and captured, but made his escape and is now a patient in the hospital in this city. Quartermaster-Sergeant Baer is missing. One corporal and 1 private were captured, 1 private was wounded, and 1 is missing.

Respectfully,

THOS. MORGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. B. NEWTON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 122.

Report of Lieut. Col. Hubbard K. Milward, Eighteenth Kentucky Infantry, of operations January 20-March 23.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH KENTUCKY VETERAN INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following record of the part taken by my command in the campaign from Savannah, Ga., ending at this point:

As part of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, I moved my command from Savannah, Ga., on the morning of January 20, 1865, from which time to the ending of the campaign at

this place the command has participated in all the road and bridge building, railroad destroying, marches, dangers, and fatigues of the brigade. The following is a list of the casualties during the campaign: John Miller, private, Company F, missing, March 3, 1865; Strother H. Locket, private, Company K, missing, March 7, 1865.

I am, very respectfully,

H. K. MILWARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. B. NEWTON,
Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 123.

Report of Lieut. Col. Albert Moore, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, of operations January 20-March 23.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my regiment in the late campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.:

The regiment left Savannah, Ga., January 20, 1865, and marched in column with the brigade during the campaign.

February 5, the regiment crossed the Savannah River at Sister's Ferry and entered the State of South Carolina, passing through the State from south to north, destroying all railroads and other property of value to the rebel army.

February 27, we had 1 commissioned officer and 12 enlisted men captured while foraging near the Catawba River.

We crossed the North Carolina line March 4 and marched toward Fayetteville, where we arrived March 11. Remained there three days and did garrison duty in the eastern part of town. March 5, the regiment lost 1 man, captured while foraging, and March 10 had 2 men captured while foraging. At 10 p. m. of the 15th of March we left Fayetteville and crossed Cape Fear River, and in the rain and dark pulled the brigade train up the river-bank, where mud was found without bottom. From Fayetteville, N. C., we marched toward Goldsborough, N. C., guarding the Fourteenth Army Corps train. Arrived at Goldsborough March 23, passing through with the train going to Kinston for supplies, arriving near Kinston the same day. Started back March 25, 1865, to Goldsborough, and arrived there on the 26th of March, 1865, and immediately went into camp on the north of town. During the campaign the regiment took no part in any fighting or skirmishing, but a very active part in building corduroy roads and bridges, which was almost an every-day business. The regiment was subsisted principally from the country that it passed through, drawing less than one-third rations from Government supplies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT MOORE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. B. NEWTON,
Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

March 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, marched an average of about fourteen miles each day. On the 3d the column crossed Lynch's Creek, the general direction traveled during these days being east, or toward the Pedee River. March 6, remained in camp; 7th, crossed the Great Pedee eight miles above Cheraw, and were distributed as guards along the wagon train of the division; 8th, marched twenty-four miles; 9th, marched eighteen miles; 10th, marched five miles, still going in the direction of Fayetteville, N. C. (I had forgotten to mention in the proper place that on the 8th the regiment had crossed the line into North Carolina), with every prospect of an engagement, as Hardee was reported as on a forced march to the relief of Fayetteville, and only a few miles to our left. On the morning of the 11th the forward movement was resumed, the Thirty-eighth Ohio having the advance of the brigade. Some slight skirmishing soon occurred in the advance and the brigade was formed in column by regiments on left of the road to await the development of the enemy's position, the Thirty-eighth occupying the front line. It being soon ascertained that no considerable force was in front to oppose the advance, the Thirty-eighth Ohio was ordered to a crossing about a mile farther up the creek, in which direction some desultory firing was heard, and to serve the double purpose of a picket and reconnaissance. At the crossing above referred to the bridge was found burned and a party of rebel cavalry posted on the opposite side. Company F was immediately deployed as skirmishers and advanced into position near the creek. After some inconsiderable firing upon both sides the enemy retreated; no casualties on either side. The road now being clear, the regiment was ordered to rejoin the brigade, or follow in rear of the train to Fayetteville. In obedience to this order the regiment returned to the main road and followed the train to the city, arriving there about 4 p. m. March 11.

The regiment remained in Fayetteville during the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th. On the 16th, at 1 a. m., left Fayetteville, crossed the Cape Fear River, and marched twelve miles in the direction of Goldsborough, and acting as guard for train. March 17, marched eight miles, crossing Black River. 18th, marched six miles. 19th, marched twelve miles, being still with the train. On the 20th marched about six miles, and on the 21st, in connection with the balance of the brigade, arrived near the Neuse River, west of Goldsborough, which was then in our possession, and the campaign was virtually closed. The Thirty-eighth did not participate in any of the late battles near Goldsborough, being on duty with the train the entire time.

The hardships and privations of this great campaign have been many and great, and yet the men of this command have borne up under the most trying and perplexing circumstances, with a heroism and power of endurance unequalled in the annals of the world. Officers and men have vied with each other in the well doing of their work, and it is impossible to make distinction for meritorious conduct. All have done nobly and well their duty.

In concluding this brief and imperfect report, I beg leave to express my thanks to the colonel commanding the brigade, and to each member of his staff, for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which he has treated, not only myself, but also the officers and men of my command during the entire campaign.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES M. GILBERT,
Captain, Commanding,

Capt. JOSEPH B. NEWTON,
Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., 3d Brig., 3d Div., 14th Army Corps.

No. 125.

Reports of Maj. Charles Houghtaling, First Illinois Light Artillery, commanding Artillery Brigade, of operations January 20-March 23.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIG., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 30, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Artillery Brigade, Fourteenth Army Corps, during the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C., embracing a period of sixty-two days, beginning on the 20th day of January, 1865 and ending on the 23d day of March, 1865:

On the 20th of January we moved from Savannah, Ga., and on the 28th we camped at Sister's Ferry. At this time Battery C, First Illinois Light Artillery, and Battery I, Second Illinois Light Artillery, were reporting to the First and Second Divisions, of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and the Fifth Wisconsin Battery and the Nineteenth Indiana Battery were reporting directly to me.

I crossed the river with my command on the 5th day of February, and put the Fifth Wisconsin Battery in position on the left bank of the river to guard against the approach of a rebel gun-boat reported to be descending the river from Augusta. On the morning of the 7th of February I broke camp and moved to Brighton Cross-Roads, when the Fifth Wisconsin Battery was reported (by order of General Davis) to General Baird, commanding the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

From this time till the conclusion of the campaign, Battery C, First Illinois; Battery I, Second Illinois, and the Fifth Wisconsin Battery reported to the different divisions of the corps, and were under the immediate control of the division commanders.

On the 17th of February I crossed the Saluda River, after a march of ten days, during which time I moved with the corps headquarters train, crossing the South Edisto River on the 13th, and the North Edisto on the 14th, of February. On the 19th I crossed Broad River. The country between the Saluda and Broad Rivers afforded a greater amount of forage and subsistence for the men than any other previously passed through. On the 28th day of February I crossed the Catawba River after a delay of five days on its right bank, occasioned by heavy and continuous rains which raised the river to such a height that the pontoon bridge was swept away, sustaining a loss of fourteen boats.

On the 4th of March the Great Pedee River was reached eight miles above Cheraw; the distance from the Catawba to the Great Pedee, eighty-five miles; the time consumed by the march, five days; the weather during the time a continuous rain-storm, and the roads a bottomless pit of mud. After a delay of two days on the right bank of the Great Pedee the command crossed over on the 7th, and on the 11th reached Fayetteville. Between the Great Pedee and Cape Fear Rivers is a continuous forest of pine, which affords neither forage for animals nor subsistence for men. On the 14th Cape Fear River was crossed, after a halt of two days at Fayetteville. During the engagement of the 16th the artillery was massed on the left of the Averagesborough road under my direction, but was not engaged.

On the 19th Battery C, First Illinois, and Battery I, Second Illinois, and the Nineteenth Indiana Battery were heavily engaged, sustaining a loss as follows:

Battery C, 4 men killed, 3 wounded, and 1 captured, and 5 horses killed; Nineteenth Indiana Battery, commanding officer mortally wounded, 3 enlisted men wounded, 3 guns captured, and 20 horses killed and captured.

On the 20th the remaining battery, Fifth Wisconsin, was engaged for a short time, sustaining no loss. We reached Goldsborough on the 23d.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES HOUGHTALING,

Major, Commanding Artillery Brigade, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. A. C. McCLURG,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY BRIG., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 30, 1865.

Report of the part taken by the Artillery Brigade, Fourteenth Army Corps, in the engagements of the 19th, 20th, and 21st of March, 1865:

On the 19th of March Battery C, First Illinois Light Artillery, was put in position by direction of General Carlin on the right and left of the old Continental road to Goldsborough, supported by the right of General Carlin's division (First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps). From this position 302 rounds of ammunition were expended. The battery here was opposed to a battery of artillery and a strong line of infantry. About 1 o'clock the battery was assisted by the Nineteenth Indiana Battery; subsequently it moved farther to the left by General Carlin's order, gaining a position just as the lines gave way. It fell back three-quarters of a mile and was then put in a position by me on the left of the old Continental road, where it remained steadily engaging the enemy till night.

The Nineteenth Indiana Battery relieved Battery C by my direction. From this position it expended eighty-eight rounds of ammunition. It was here supported by General Robinson's brigade, of the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and when the line gave way three guns were lost. Battery I, Second Illinois Light Artillery, was put in position by me on right and rear of the last position taken by Battery C about 2 p. m., when it fired steadily till dark. The remaining gun of the Nineteenth Indiana Battery was put in position by my order on the right of Battery I.

The Fifth Wisconsin Battery came up on the morning of the 20th. It was put in position by General Baird on the ground occupied by Battery C and the Nineteenth Indiana Battery on the 19th, where it remained till dark, when it withdrew and parked in rear of the lines. From this position it fired twenty rounds of ammunition. Subsequently one gun, lost by the Nineteenth Indiana Battery, was recovered. The batteries remained in these positions till the enemy retreated on the night of the 21st of March.

I desire to make special mention of Second Lieut. Palmer F. Scovel, commanding Battery C, First Illinois Light Artillery, and First Sergt. Jonathan Miller, and Sergt. William McIntyre, for their gallant and meritorious conduct under the very severe fire to which they were exposed and during the confusion created by the infantry when it gav way. I would most respectfully recommend them for preferment. The fire from this battery was accurate and destructive. Early in the engagement one of the enemy's limbers was struck and blown up.

No blame is attached to the officers and men of the Nineteenth Indiana Battery in the unfortunate loss of three of their guns. It was one of those misfortunes which cannot be provided against. The commanding officer lost his life in trying to save his battery. Lieutenant Keeler succeeded to the command and brought the balance of the battery off in good order. Second Lieut. Judson Rich, commanding Battery I, Second Illinois Light Artillery, handled his battery well and is a deserving officer.

The fire from all the artillery was accurate and well-directed, and officers and men alike acquitted themselves honorably.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES HOUGHTALING,

Major, Commanding Artillery Brigade, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. **A. C. McCLURG,**

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

Report of animals and material subsistence captured by the Artillery Brigade, Fourteenth Army Corps, from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C.

Command.	Wagons.	Animals.		Corn.	Fodder.	Meat.		Flour.	Meal.
		Horses.	Mules.			Fresh.	Salt.		
Headquarters				Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
5th Wisconsin Battery		10	3	3,600	1,800	.....	350	100	200
Battery I, 2d Illinois	1	6	12	40,320	20,160	1,460	1,465	1,000	2,000
19th Indiana Battery		18	45	45,000	25,000	1,000	2,000	500	1,000
Battery C, 1st Illinois	1	25	25	59,000	30,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000
Total	2	59	85	219,920	91,810	4,360	8,065	3,000	5,200

The animals and subsistence stores were collected entirely by the Artillery Brigade without any assistance from the infantry.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES HOUGHTALING,

Major and Chief of Artillery, Fourteenth Army Corps.

Lieut. Col. **A. C. McCLURG,**

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

No. 126.

Report of Lieut. Palmer F. Seovel, Battery C, First Illinois Light Artillery, of operations January 20-March 23.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY C, FIRST ILLINOIS ARTILLERY,
Goldsborough, March 24, 1865.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders received I have the honor to submit the following report:

I moved from Savannah, Ga., on the 20th of January with ten days' rations and forage. In obedience to orders from General Carlin, commanding First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, moved with the divis-

ion about six miles and went into camp; remained there until the morning of the 25th, when I again took up the line of march with First Division and marched to Sister's Landing, on Savannah River, and went into camp. Remained there until February 5, when I crossed the river with First Division and camped. On the morning of the 6th I resumed the march with the division and marched to Catawba River, where I was ordered by General Carlin to place my guns in position to cover the crossing. The enemy showing themselves I opened on them; fired six rounds.

The next morning, March 1, I resumed the march with the First Division and marched with them until the morning of the 19th of March. The division being engaged with the enemy, I was ordered into position in the edge of a pine thicket on the left of the road. I immediately opened and was engaged by the enemy's batteries, firing at intervals until 1 p. m., when the battery was withdrawn and taken to the extreme left. I unlimbered my pieces and awaited orders to open. At this time the Second Brigade in my front gave way and were falling back through the battery. Seeing that the battery would be lost if I remained there, I limbered up and fell back and took up a position on the left of the road, supported by Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps. I was engaged in this position until dark. I fired about 642 rounds. I sustained a loss of 4 men killed, 3 wounded, and 1 captured; also 1 limber wheel. I remained in this position until the morning of the 22d, when I resumed the march with the division and went into camp near Goldsborough on the evening of the 23d of March.

During the campaign I captured 25 horses and 25 mules, and abandoned 40 head of horses and mules.

On the 15th of February First Lieut. Joseph R. Channel was captured while out with forage detail.

During the campaign and in the engagement of the 19th instant officers and men performed their duty well in every respect, without any exception. The general condition of my animals at present is poor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PALMER F. SCOVEL,

Second Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

No. 127.

Report of Lieut. Judson Rich, Battery I, Second Illinois Light Artillery, of operations January 20—March 23.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken in the recent campaign from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C., by Battery I, Second Illinois Light Artillery:

January 20, 1865, at 8 a. m., I moved from camp near Savannah, Ga., marching on the Louisville, Ga., road, attached to the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps; roads bad and weather rainy; made about nine miles; went into camp; lay until 25th, at 7 a. m.; marching each day until 28th; at night went into camp on the bank of Savannah River near Sister's Ferry, Ga.; in camp until February 5, 1865, then moved across the river on pontoon bridge to the South Carolina side; went into camp. 6th, in camp all day; drew and issued clothing to the men. 7th, moved near the bank of the river and went into position, relieving the reserve battery of Fourteenth Army Corps. 8th,

marched at 7 a. m., marching each day until night of the 17th; went into camp on Broad River with guns in position, remaining until the 19th; at 7 a. m. moved across the river about four miles and camped with the guns in position. 20th, marches continued, marching each day. 24th, crossed the Catawba River near Rocky Mount Ferry; camped and lay in camp until 28th. At 11 a. m. marched, roads very bad, marching each day until March 4. At night went into camp near Great Pedee River; lay in camp until 7th. At 2 p. m. moved across the river and went into position on the left bank, covering the poutoon bridge and landing on the opposite bank until the bridge was taken up. 8th, at 6 a. m. marched on the Fayetteville road and continued marching each day until 11th. At night went into camp about two miles from Fayetteville. 12th, in camp all day; marched at dark, passing through Fayetteville and crossing Cape Fear River. 13th, marched at 7 a. m.; made about two miles and camped on the Raleigh road; lay in camp until 15th. At 9 a. m. marched on the Goldsborough road. 16th, at 8.30 a. m. marched; found the enemy in front; battery did not get a position. Marched on 17th and 18th. 19th, marched about four miles and found the enemy in force; the enemy made an attack; we went into position and fired 217 rounds; the enemy was repulsed. 20th and 21st, on the line in position behind works. 22d, enemy gone from our front; marched to near Neuse River and camped for the night. 23d, marched, crossing the river, passing through Goldsborough, and went into camp about two miles from the city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUDSON RICH,

Senior Second Lieut., Comdg. Battery I, Second Illinois Artillery.

Lieut. DANIEL TITUS,

Acting Adjutant, Artillery Brigade, 14th Army Corps.

No. 128.

Report of Lieut. Clinton Keeler, Nineteenth Indiana Battery, of operations January 20-March 23.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH INDIANA BATTERY,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865.

SIR: I herewith transmit a history of the operations of the Nineteenth Indiana Battery, Reserve Artillery, Fourteenth Army Corps, during the campaign commencing January 20, 1865, and ending March 23, 1865:

Friday, January 20, the battery left Savannah, Ga., at 10 a. m.; moved on the Louisville road; encamped at 11 p. m.; distance made, four miles and a half. Saturday, 21st, moved at 7 a. m.; encamped at 10 a. m.; distance made, three miles. Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, 22d, 23d, and 24th, in camp. Wednesday, 25th, moved at 7 a. m.; encamped at dark; distance made, fifteen miles. Thursday, 26th, moved at 7 a. m.; encamped at 5 p. m.; distance made, eight miles. Friday, 27th, moved at daylight; encamped in the village of Springfield at 5 p. m.; distance made, five miles. Saturday, 28th, moved at 10 a. m.; encamped near Sister's Ferry, on Savannah River, at 6 p. m.; distance made, eleven miles.

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 29th, 30th, 31st, and February 1, 2, 3, and 4, in camp. Sun-

day, February 5, moved at 10 a. m.; crossed the Savannah River into South Carolina at 3 p. m.; encamped at 5 p. m.; distance made, two miles and a half. Monday, the 6th, in camp. Tuesday, 7th, moved at 8 a. m.; encamped at 1.30 p. m.; distance made, eight miles. Wednesday, 8th, moved at 8 a. m.; encamped at 2.30 p. m.; distance made, ten miles. Thursday, 9th, moved at 8 a. m.; encamped at 9.30 p. m.; distance made, twenty miles. Friday, 10th, moved at 8 a. m.; encamped at dark; distance made, eighteen miles. Saturday, 11th, moved at 8 a. m.; encamped at 8 p. m.; distance made, thirteen miles. Sunday, 12th, moved at 9 a. m.; encamped at 8 p. m. on the South Edisto River; distance made, seventeen miles. Monday, 13th, moved and crossed the South Edisto River at 3 p. m.; encamped at 5 p. m.; distance made, five miles. Tuesday, the 14th, moved at 8 a. m.; crossed the North Edisto River at 12 m.; encamped at 5 p. m.; distance made, seventeen miles. Wednesday, the 15th, moved at 8 a. m.; encamped at dark; distance made, twelve miles. Thursday, 16th, moved at 7 a. m.; encamped at dark; distance made, fifteen miles. Friday, 18th, moved at 8 p. m.; encamped at dark; distance made, fourteen miles. Saturday, 19th, moved at 1 p. m.; crossed Broad River; encamped at 7 p. m.; distance made, eight miles and a half. Monday, 20th, moved at 8 a. m.; encamped at 12 m.; distance made, five miles. Tuesday, 21st, moved at 7 a. m.; encamped at 5 p. m., near Winnsborough; distance made, twelve miles. One sergeant and 1 private missing, supposed to have been killed by the enemy. Wednesday, 22d, moved at 6 a. m.; encamped at 1 p. m.; distance made, twelve miles. Thursday, 23d, moved at 9 a. m.; encamped Friday morn at 2.30 a. m.; distance made, eight miles. Friday, 24th, and Saturday, 25th, in camp. Sunday, 26th, moved at 10 a. m.; encamped at 4.30 p. m.; distance made, one mile and a half. Monday, 27th, moved at 10 p. m.; stood on the road all night. Tuesday, 28th, crossed the Catawba River at 6 a. m.; distance made, eight miles.

Wednesday, March 1, moved at 6 a. m.; encamped at 7 p. m.; distance made, twenty-two miles. Thursday, 2d, moved at 6 a. m.; encamped at 5 p. m.; distance made, twelve miles. Friday, 3d, moved at 6 a. m.; encamped at 5 p. m.; distance made, twenty-three miles. Saturday, 4th, moved at 6 a. m.; encamped on the Great Pedee River, near Haile's Ferry, at 4 p. m.; distance made, fourteen miles. Sunday and Monday, the 5th and 6th, in camp. Tuesday, the 7th, ready to move at 2 p. m.; crossed the Great Pedee River at 8 p. m.; distance made, three miles. Wednesday, the 8th, moved at 7.30 a. m.; encamped at 8.30 p. m. Crossed into North Carolina to-day; distance made, twenty-five miles. Thursday, 9th, moved at 8 a. m.; marched nineteen miles, unbitched and fed the stock in the road at 3.30 a. m. Friday morning; one section acting as rear guard. Friday, 10th, hooked in at 6 a. m. and moved; encamped 7 p. m.; distance made, eighteen miles. Saturday, 11th, moved at 10 a. m.; encamped at Fayetteville, N. C.; distance made, thirteen miles. Sunday, the 12th, and Monday, 13th, in camp. Tuesday, 14th, moved at 12 m.; crossed the Cape Fear River at 4.30 p. m.; distance made, four miles. Wednesday, 15th, moved at 9 a. m.; joined Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps (General Morgan); encamped at 5 p. m.; distance made, ten miles. Thursday, the 16th, moved at 9 a. m.; encamped at 6 p. m.; distance made, six miles. Friday, the 17th, moved at 10 a. m.; camped at 7 p. m.; distance, twelve miles. Saturday, 18th, moved 5.30 a. m.; encamped at 6 p. m.; distance made, eight miles. Sunday, 19th, moved at 8 a. m.; went into position at 1 p. m.; the enemy's artillery firing destroyed

1 ammunition chest, killed several horses, and wounded 2 men. About 3.30 p. m. the enemy charged, getting between the sections of the battery (distance, 400 yards), cutting us off from the road, causing us to leave 3 guns and carriages, 1 caisson without limber, and 2 gun teams (12 horses). The remaining gun went into position at dark on the reserve line. The remainder of the battery went to the rear three-quarters of a mile and parked. First Lieut. Samuel D. Webb mortally wounded; 2 enlisted men slightly wounded and 2 missing.

Monday, the 20th, Lieutenant Keeler in command, in the same position as last night. Lieutenant Webb died. Recovered 1 gun and limber and 1 caisson without limber.

Tuesday, the 21st, in position as we were yesterday. Wednesday, 22d, moved at 10 a. m.; one enlisted man of the command found in enemy's hospital; encamped at 5 p. m.; distance moved, ten miles. Thursday, the 23d, moved at 7 a. m.; passed through and encamped near Goldsborough, N. C., at 7 p. m.; two enlisted men missing, supposed to be killed by the enemy; distance made, twelve miles.

Very respectfully submitted.

CLINTON KEELER,

Second Lieutenant, Commanding Nineteenth Indiana Battery.

Maj. CHARLES HOUGHTALING,

Chief of Artillery, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 129.

Report of Capt. Joseph McKnight, Fifth Wisconsin Battery, of operations January 20-March 23.

HDQRS. FIFTH WISCONSIN BATTERY, 14TH ARMY CORPS,
Goldsborough, N. C., March 28, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following active part the command has taken during the campaign from Savannah, Ga., to its present encampment at Goldsborough, N. C.:

On the afternoon of the 20th of January, 1865, the battery decamped from its encampment near the city of Savannah, Ga., and marched amidst a very disagreeable rain-storm and through swamps, arriving at Springfield, Ga., on the 27th instant. 28th, marched until nightfall and encamped at Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River, where we remained until February 5, then crossed the river on pontoon bridge, and encamped at the upper landing, S. C., where the battery was placed in position to oppose a rebel gun-boat that was reported descending the river from Augusta, Ga. 7th instant, marched to Brighton and encamped for the night; was assigned to the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. 8th and 9th, marched. 10th, passed through the town of Barnwell and bivouacked within its suburbs. 12th, marched with the Third Division within twenty-four miles of Augusta, Ga., where we struck the Charleston and Augusta Railroad. Several miles were destroyed by the division. 13th, the march was resumed. 14th, crossed Edisto River. 16th, passed through the town of Lexington. 17th, crossed Saluda River. 19th, crossed Broad River; marched through a mountainous country. 21st, crossed Little River, and at dusk encamped near the Charleston and Richmond Railroad, which was being destroyed. 27th, crossed Catawba River at midnight.

March 5, encamped within eight miles of Cheraw. 7th, crossed Great Pedee River. 9th, crossed Little Pedee River. 11th, encamped at Fayetteville, N. C.; remained there until the 15th, then crossed Cape Fear River; the battery was placed in position upon the bank. 20th, engaged the enemy twenty-one miles west from Goldsborough; fired twenty rounds of solid shot from the left section of the battery, but was not replied to by the enemy's batteries. 23d, crossed Neuse River and passed through the town of Goldsborough, N. C., and at present are encamped within its limits. During the campaign we have lost by capture five enlisted men while foraging for the battery animals. We have obtained subsistence for man and beast principally from the enemy since leaving Sister's Ferry, Ga., and have during the month captured 10 horses and 3 mules. More mules were captured, but were exchanged for horses. Loss sustained in horses, 19. The general condition of the animals at present is far from being termed good, for many are worn down and should be replaced by more serviceable ones.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH McKNIGHT,

Captain, Commanding Fifth Wisconsin Battery.

Maj. CHARLES HOUGHTALING,

Chief of Artillery, Fourteenth Army Corps.

No. 130.

Report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, U. S. Army, commanding Twentieth Army Corps, of operations January 1-March 31.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 31, 1865.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Twentieth Army Corps during the recent campaign:

While halting at Savannah Geary's (Second) division occupied the town. Ward's and Jackson's divisions were massed between the Savannah River and the Charleston railroad.

On the 1st of January Ward's division was moved across the river, and, after brushing away a small force of rebel cavalry, took position in advance of the Cheves plantation, on the Union Causeway turnpike, sending forward reconnoitering parties toward Hardeeville. On 17th of January Jackson's division was sent across the river and Ward's ordered to occupy Hardeeville. The extraordinary overflow of the Savannah River, submerging the low rice-fields and many of the artificial dikes upon which the corduroy road was laid, cut off Geary's division and a portion of the train of Jackson's division. Geary with two regiments of Jackson's division and trains were therefore ordered to follow the Fourteenth Army Corps on the west side of the river to Sister's Ferry, and report directly to the major-general commanding the Left Wing. The report of Brevet-Major-General Geary, commanding, will give in detail the movements of that division until it rejoined the corps at Blackville.

On the 19th Jackson's division took post at Purysburg, Ward's remaining at Hardeeville; some necessary supplies were obtained by boat at the excellent landing at Purysburg. The U. S. gun-boat Pontiac, Captain Luce commanding, came up the river and proceeded on toward Sister's Ferry. On the 28th I moved Jackson's division as

far as Bradham's, and found the swamps of the Savannah so overflowed that it was impossible to reach Sister's Ferry. On the 29th I ordered Ward to follow, and both divisions to encamp at Robertsville, three miles from the landing above Sister's Ferry. I found the rebel cavalry in some force, but they were easily driven across Black Swamp Creek, north of the village, by our skirmish line; Jackson's division had three men wounded. Both divisions encamped around Robertsville before night. On the 30th I had the bridges over creeks and swamps toward the landing rebuilt. I found the U. S. steamer Pontiac and some transports with supplies at the landing. It was necessary to take a boat to communicate with Major-General Slocum on the opposite bank, three miles below. The road between the points was deeply overflowed the whole distance.

On the 2d of February, leaving Selfridge's brigade, of Jackson's division, at the landing to guard the supplies and to construct and repair roads, I marched with the two brigades of that division and Ward's entire division toward Lawtonville. Just before reaching that place the enemy developed a long skirmish line behind a swamp and opened on my advance with two pieces of artillery. Ward, in advance, was directed to send one regiment to the left to find the flank and rear of the rebel line and to attack vigorously in front. The enemy were speedily dislodged, leaving several dead and wounded. Ward lost 2 killed and 12 wounded in his skirmish line. The command encamped around Lawtonville. On the 3d I marched in a drizzling rain to the Coosawhatchie Swamp, near Duck Branch Post-Office, and reported in person to the major-general commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi. On the 4th, to avoid the deep water of Coosawhatchie Swamp, I diverged to the left by a settlement road through very swampy ground as far as Smyrna Post-Office, and then moved north on the Barnwell pike, encamping at Allendale Post-Office. On the 5th the command marched to Gray's Cross-Roads, then moving to the right along Wills Branch, encamped near Buford's Bridge, having struck the rear of the Fifteenth Corps. February 6, I crossed the swamps and streams of the Big Salkehatchie, and, turning to the left along Bird's Creek to avoid the route of the Fifteenth Corps, took the road north to Nimmon's Cross-Roads and then east to the Little Salkehatchie, where the command encamped in a very cold rain. On the 7th the command was moved across the Little Salkehatchie, which was much swollen by the rain of the preceding night, making the crossing of the troops and trains very difficult and slow. The head of the column reached the South Carolina Railroad one mile and a half east of Graham's Station about noon. On the three succeeding days a large portion of the command was engaged in destroying the South Carolina Railroad as far as Station No. 107, four miles west of Williston, a distance of about twenty-four miles. A large quantity of cotton was burned, 370 bales at Graham's Station alone. On the 9th General Geary, with Second Division and other troops and trains left at Sister's Ferry, rejoined the corps at Blackville; Major-General Slocum, commanding Left Wing, came up with this command. February 11, Ward was ordered to move from Williston, rebuild Guignard's Bridge over the South Edisto, and rejoin the main column on the north side. Geary and Jackson crossed at Duncan's Bridge and encamped on north side. On the following day, over a good road, the head of the column reached the North Edisto at Jeffcoat's at 2 p. m. The enemy had destroyed the bridge and taken post on the north side with two pieces of artillery. Geary having the advance was ordered to push a strong skir-

ish line across, which was accomplished after a loss of 3 killed and 10 wounded. The Michigan Engineers and Mechanics rebuilt the bridge during the night.

February 13, 14, and 15, the general course of the march was north toward Lexington, encamping on 13th at Jeffcoat's, on the Orangeburg Cross-Roads, on 14th at the crossing of road from Jones' Bridge to Congaree Creek, and on 15th at crossing of Two Notch road, a mile and a half from Lexington. Barnum's brigade, of Geary's division, occupied the town. Slight skirmishing with the enemy took place each day. At Congaree Creek a considerable show of opposition was made to gain time to destroy the bridge, which was saved almost entire. On morning of the 16th [hearing] heavy firing in direction of the mouth of Congaree Creek I marched two divisions (Ward's and Jackson's), unencumbered, toward Columbia. When within three miles of the river I received information that the Fifteenth Corps occupied the south bank, opposite Columbia. Encamped the corps by order of Major-General Slocum. On the 17th I moved the corps to the rear of Fourteenth Corps, which was crossing the Saluda at Zion Church. After the passage of the Fourteenth Corps and Kilpatrick's cavalry I crossed my trains during the night, and on the following day moved up behind the Fourteenth Corps and encamped about one mile and a half south of Rockville. On the 19th I moved up to Freshly's Ferry, on Broad River, near the mouth of Wateree Creek, and went into camp to await the crossing of Fourteenth Corps and Kilpatrick's cavalry. On the 20th I crossed Broad River, and taking to the right forded Little River and encamped at Morris' Creek, on the Winnsborough road.

On the following morning I pushed forward to Winnsborough, which was occupied without opposition. Before reaching the place several buildings were seen to be on fire. Geary, who had the advance, was ordered to hurry forward a brigade and, if possible, save the town, which, after much effort, was successfully accomplished. Two of Geary's brigades were put to work destroying the railroad track of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad toward White Oak; Ward's and Jackson's divisions marched through town and encamped on Beaver Dam Creek. On 22d I moved rapidly with an unencumbered division (Ward's) toward Rocky Mount Ferry, on the Wateree, in the hope of cutting the column of Butler's rebel cavalry, reported as marching across our line. The advance reached Rocky Mount Ferry at 3 p. m. without encountering the enemy. Detachments were sent across the river and occupied the east bank without opposition. The trains, including nearly 250 cavalry wagons, which have been in my charge during the entire march, were delayed during the whole night by heavy hills and bad roads. The pontoon wagons were got up by 4.30 p. m. February 23, the bridge being laid and the steep, rocky road on each end repaired as far as practicable, I began crossing the trains at 7 a. m. The rain in the afternoon made the hillsides almost impassable after dark. I encamped the troops about five miles from the river toward Hanging Rock Post-Office. On the 24th I marched in heavy rain about three miles, and having struck a cross-road occupied by Seventeenth Corps I received orders to encamp for the day. On the 25th detachments were sent out to repair and corduroy the roads ahead. On the 26th the corps was marched to Hanging Rock Post-Office, where we halted during the 27th, sending the trains across Hanging Rock Creek. February 28, the march to-day for the first five miles was over a very heavy, spongy road, making a corduroy necessary for every rod. The bridge over Little Lynch's Creek was uninjured. Ward's division

encamped at this point; Geary and Jackson at Clyburn's Store, two miles and a half farther on. The Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Salomon, was sent forward to the Big Lynch and secured the bridge (Miller's) at Ferily's Ford.

March 1, the corps crossed Lynch's Creek at Miller's Bridge; Ward's and Geary's divisions encamped early in the afternoon at Brewer's Cross-Roads; Jackson three miles ahead at Johnson's, on Chesterfield road. March 2, I moved Jackson's division, unencumbered, at 6 o'clock for the purpose of securing two bridges over Thompson's Creek, near Chesterfield; Geary and Ward followed with trains. After crossing Big Black, Little Black, and Smith's Mill Creek, Jackson had reached within two miles of Chesterfield, when his advance was arrested by the sharp fire of a strong line of rebel skirmishers. Two regiments of Selfridge's brigade, with two in support, were deployed promptly, and the whole rebel force chased on the double-quick through Chesterfield. Hawley was sent to the left and secured the upper bridge, but slightly damaged. Selfridge followed down to the lower bridge and was opened upon by the rebel artillery and sharpshooters from the north bank of the creek. Major Reynolds, chief of artillery, put two sections in position and soon silenced the rebel artillery. Selfridge's sharpshooters effectually covered the bridge, and the attempt to fire it failed. One bent was destroyed on the north end, which was easily replaced the next morning. Prisoners reported a brigade of infantry and several regiments of cavalry opposing us. March 3, Robinson's brigade was sent across the upper bridge to get in rear of such rebel forces as were disputing the passage below. The enemy left, however, without awaiting the movement. Jackson's division was ordered to cross and move toward Cheraw. He was but a few miles on the march before the order was countermanded from information that the place was occupied by our troops. He was recalled, and encamped at Powell's, toward Sneedsborough. On the following morning the whole corps marched to the vicinity of Sneedsborough over very bad roads, saturated into quicksands by the heavy rains of several preceding days. Little and Big Westfield and other bad creeks were crossed on the march. The Fourteenth Corps moved to our right with pontoons and began construction of bridge. On the 5th the camp was not moved. On the 6th, having received permission to cross the corps at Cheraw, I moved at 8 a. m., and reached Cheraw at 1 p. m.; halted for the passage of Corse's division, Fifteenth Corps, until 4 p. m., and continued crossing the corps and trains during the night. The leading divisions encamped four miles out. On the 7th the corps moved forward fifteen miles, crossing Mark's Creek, and encamping at Mark's Station, on Wilmington, Charleston and Rutherford Railroad. One of Geary's brigades destroyed about two miles of the track. I found the railroad finished only about two miles above our camp.

March 8, after marching about five miles I struck the leading division of the Fourteenth Corps and was obliged to make a new road for two miles and bridge and corduroy Gum Creek and Swamp. It rained heavily in the afternoon, making the roads of a most spongy character. I encamped Jackson's division six miles from McFarland's Bridge, sending forward Robinson's brigade to secure the crossing at Lumber Creek. During the night, receiving a report from Robinson that the bridge had been destroyed several days previously, I ordered Jackson to march his whole division at daylight to repair roads and bridges. In the morning I found that Mill Creek had swollen into a large stream, and Lumber Creek, with its overflow, into a formidable river, requiring

a substantial bridge over 150 feet in length. By 3 p. m. the bridges and long corduroys were finished and Jackson's division, with its train, crossed. At 5 p. m. the rain began to fall in torrents, submerging everything, floating away the corduroy, and turning the roads into creeks and quagmires. The fields were so saturated that trains could not be parked.

March 10, Buffalo Creek, ordinarily a mere rivulet, was so swollen by the heavy rain of last night that the head of the column was detained for hours to construct a crossing. After great labor by the whole command in corduroying the entire way (ten miles), the head of column reached Rockfish Creek at 3.30 p. m., and found a stream with its overflow requiring a bridge 330 feet in length. The pontoon train was brought up and by the use of its material and the lumber of an unoccupied building the bridge was completed during the night. March 11, I moved Ward's division at daylight to corduroy and repair the road. At 10 a. m. I received an order from Major-General Slocum, commanding Left Wing, to bring forward two divisions and pontoon train. I detached Ward and Jackson, leaving the train with Geary; crossing Nicholson and Puppy Creeks, I struck across to the Albemarle plank road, a mile or so west of Little Rockfish Creek, and encamped the two divisions within two miles of Fayetteville about 6 p. m. Geary brought up the trains before midnight. On the 12th the corps remained in camp. March 13, marched the corps in review order through Fayetteville, and, crossing Cape Fear River on a pontoon bridge, encamped four miles out toward Kyle's Landing. March 14, the corps remained in camp. Cogswell's brigade, Ward's division, was sent to reconnoiter toward Averagesborough and Black Creek. It had a sharp skirmish on both lines, losing 1 man killed and 2 wounded. March 15, I resumed march toward Averagesborough with Ward's and Jackson's divisions, having, pursuant to orders, detached all trains (except a portion of ordnance wagons) toward Cox's Bridge with Geary's division. I encamped in the afternoon, amidst a pouring rain, between Silver Run and Taylor's Hole Creek. Kilpatrick's cavalry passed to the front and reported a strong infantry skirmish line. Hawley's brigade was sent forward after dark to support the cavalry. March 16, I moved Ward's division at 6 a. m. to repair roads, which were literally impassable without corduroying. At 7.30 a. m. I received a message from General Kilpatrick that he found the enemy in his front in force and intrenched. I immediately ordered Ward to march his division, unencumbered, and Jackson to send forward a brigade, leaving the wagons with one brigade, Hawley's brigade being already at the front. The head of Ward's division, after a march of about five miles, arrived at the rear of Hawley's position about 9.30 a. m. He was ordered to relieve Hawley's brigade which had been on duty during the night and engaged in skirmishing pretty severely during the morning. The whole of Ward's division formed line of battle across and to the left of the main road. Jackson's brigades prolonged the line to the right as fast as his brigades arrived on the ground, relieving the cavalry, which massed on the extreme right. Selfridge's brigade, which was ordered up from the train, was severely attacked while moving into position by a large force of the enemy attempting to turn our right. He handsomely repulsed the attack and the cavalry made a gallant dash, which was rendered in a measure fruitless by the swampy and miry nature of the ground.

As soon as Ward's and a portion of Jackson's divisions were in position the former was ordered to feel toward the left and find the right

flank of the enemy. In the meantime three batteries of artillery were placed by Major Reynolds, chief of artillery, in an excellent position on a slight elevation within 500 yards of the enemy's breast-works. The practice of these batteries was very superior; one limber was blown up, several artillery horses killed, and the crest of the rifle-pit embankment pierced in several places, killing and wounding several of the enemy. While this execution was being done by the artillery, Colonel Case, commanding First Brigade, Ward's division, having found the enemy's right flank, charged down the line on a double-quick, driving the rebels out at a run. Two pieces of artillery, one 12-pounder gun and one 12-pounder howitzer, with limbers and harness complete, one caisson, and three good artillery horses were captured. Major Reynolds turned one of the captured guns upon the flying enemy and expended upon them all the ammunition found in the chests of both. As soon as Case's brigade appeared on the rebel flank I ordered the whole line to advance. The enemy attempted to make a stand in a second line, but without success. He was pursued as rapidly as the miry nature of the ground would permit for about a mile, where he was found more strongly intrenched behind swampy and partly overflowed ground, with his flanks apparently resting upon and protected by the swamps of Black River and a small marshy creek tributary to the Cape Fear River. His position covered the Bentonville road. The rebel skirmishers were rapidly driven into their works and our line pushed up to within a few hundred yards. I was ordered to await the arrival of the Fourteenth Corps before assaulting these works, which evidently covered a larger force than the two divisions of this corps. The heavy condition of the roads delayed the arrival of the Fourteenth Corps so that it was not got into position on my left until late in the afternoon, at which time the rain was again falling heavily. Further attack was therefore deferred until morning, when it was discovered that the rebels were gone. Ward's division was sent in pursuit as far as Averagesborough, where it was ordered to halt for the night. The enemy left in his retreat one caisson, several ambulances with wounded, and at Averagesborough over thirty wounded men, who were paroled. They also destroyed several wagons.

In this engagement the corps took 175 prisoners, 60 of whom were wounded, and by order paroled and left in hospital. There were buried on the field by the provost-marshals of the corps 128, making a total loss to the enemy of men that fell into our hands of 303; this includes 7 officers buried on the field. All of their wounded except those wholly disabled got away, as did all the wounded behind their third line of intrenchments. By some misunderstanding the ground where the assault was made on Selfridge's brigade was not examined. It is known that the rebels left many dead there, and that they buried many behind their last intrenchments. I estimate the loss inflicted on the rebels by this corps at 800 men at least. The loss in killed and wounded in the corps was 438; there were none missing.* Several valuable officers were killed and several severely wounded. Their names will appear in the lists forwarded herewith.

On the afternoon of the 17th the corps was moved up to Black Creek, following Fourteenth Corps, and encamped on west side. On the 18th I followed Fourteenth Corps toward Bentonville; the crossing of Black River was exceedingly difficult, the bridge constantly giving out. The roads beyond were so cut up that almost every foot required corduroying. The two divisions of the corps with incredible labor moved twelve miles and encamped on Lee's plantation. March 19, I moved in the morn-

* But see revised table, p. 65.

ing at 6 o'clock, sending Hawley's brigade in advance, the other brigades of Jackson's division and Ward's entire division with the trains, which had been increased by nearly all the ordnance wagons of the corps, and a long line of ambulances and wagons filled with wounded. At the road crossing, east of Mingo Creek, I was preparing, pursuant to orders, to send forward the trains and to cover the rear with my whole command, when information was brought me that the Fourteenth Corps was seriously engaged with what was then supposed to be a large cavalry force supported by a large body of infantry. I ordered Jackson to send forward his two leading brigades—Hawley's and Robinson's.

It was now past noon and the artillery firing, apparently five miles in advance, increasing in rapidity. I ordered all of Jackson's division forward. As I rode to the front information came fast that the rebel infantry was in large force, and orders to hurry up the whole command. Ward, whose division was scattered for miles along the mud-bound train, was ordered forward to bring up the ammunition wagons with one brigade, leaving a regiment to cover the cross-road. All the troops moved rapidly. Hawley's, the leading brigade of Jackson's division, reached the ground about 2 p. m. and was put in position at right angles with the main road along the interior ridge of woods occupied by left of Fourteenth Corps on the farm of Mr. Draper. Robinson's brigade, which followed immediately, was sent up to occupy a position between two brigades of Carlin's division, Fourteenth Corps. While these movements were going on cavalymen and foragers from the left reported that large bodies of the enemy's infantry were moving to our left and were within a mile of the field upon which our trains were parking. Hawley was ordered to change front and move to the left, and two regiments of Robinson's brigade were ordered to re-enforce him, leaving but three regiments with Robinson. Hardly were these dispositions made before the enemy attacked Carlin's left brigade, and, rolling it up, fell in overwhelming force upon Robinson's three regiments. He at once ordered his command to fall back. They rallied promptly in a new line a few hundred yards in rear, near the line first taken by Hawley's brigade. One of his regiments (One hundred and forty-third New York) was sent back to him and the other (Eighty-second Illinois) placed on Hawley's right refused, so as to cover a marshy interval between the two brigades. Selfridge's brigade was placed in a second line behind Robinson, and the brigades of Ward now coming up were posted so as to prolong Hawley's line to the left. The left was refused so as to oblige the enemy, evidently bent on attacking, to draw out and weaken his line in seeking our flank. Major Reynolds placed all the batteries of the corps in a felicitous position, commanding the interval between Robinson's and Hawley's brigades, and the open ground several hundred yards in breadth, between the first and second lines. These dispositions were scarcely made before the enemy renewed his attack. A heavy column moved into the interval between Robinson and Hawley, but was driven back in great discomfiture by the artillery and the infantry cross-fire from Hawley's right and Robinson's left. Five times the enemy renewed these assaults, mainly upon Robinson's brigade and the right of Hawley's, and they were continued until after dark; each time they were repulsed without the necessity of re-enforcing the front line.

While these assaults were being made Cogswell's brigade, of Ward's division, was sent to fill a gap in the line of Fourteenth Corps. While marching to his position he struck a rebel column moving to turn the left of Morgan's division, which he at once attacked, driving it back

and cutting off parts of two regiments, which fell into the hands of Fourteenth Corps. Cogswell was hotly engaged until 8.30 p. m., at which time the enemy withdrew, leaving many of his dead and wounded on the field.

The casualties of the corps in this engagement were 14 killed, 168 wounded, and 52 missing, most of whom on the skirmish line fell into the hands of the enemy at the time the left brigade, Fourteenth Corps, and Robinson's three regiments were driven back. Only thirty-three rebel dead (including one major) are reported as buried by this corps. A change of position during the night and following morning placed a portion of the ground covered by this corps in possession of troops of the Fourteenth Corps. Fifty-two prisoners are reported turned over to the provost-marshal of the corps.

During the night Geary was ordered to bring up two brigades of his division, leaving one with the corps trains, which were about seven miles distant on our right. He arrived with Barnum's and Pardee's brigades at daylight the following morning. Selfridge's brigade relieved Robinson's in the front line. Ward's division was posted so as to make connection with Jackson's left. The First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics were placed on Ward's left and the whole line well intrenched.

On the morning of the 20th two brigades of Ward's division were sent to the left and front toward Mill Creek bridge. A strong line of rebel works was found extending to the creek. These brigades intrenched and remained in an advanced position covered by the cavalry on the left. It rained hard during the day. March 22, it was discovered at daylight that the enemy had retreated.

I was ordered to move the corps toward Troublefield's Store and take the road toward Cox's Bridge over the Neuse River. I encamped at night at the cross-roads near Falling Creek. I crossed the bridge the following day in rear of Fourteenth Corps, and, passing through Terry's corps, lying on both sides the river, I encamped at Beaver Creek. At midnight I moved the trains toward Goldsborough and followed with the troops at daybreak. Passing through the town in order of review I took up position on the north side two miles distant, across the Weldon railroad, between Fourteenth and Seventeenth Corps. The corps remains in the same position at date of this report. Counting the day on which the First Division crossed the Savannah River and moved toward Purysburg the campaign lasted sixty-seven days, in twenty-one days of which it rained. The main trains moved by the odometer measurement 456.10 miles. The headquarters marched, by memoranda kept by the staff, 465 miles.

It is estimated by the chief quartermaster that at least three-fifths of the distance traveled by the trains, 275 miles, was corduroyed. The average distance marched for each marching day was ten miles and a third. During the campaign we have captured 19 rebel officers and 333 enlisted men, and received as deserters from the enemy 98, and Federal prisoners of war, who had entered the rebel service, 19; 585 negroes have been forwarded to the coast, which embraces but a small portion (estimated at 2,000) of those who followed the corps. The corps has destroyed thirty-two miles of railroad track, burned by authority 21,950 bales of cotton, not including large quantities destroyed by foragers and others on the flanks at a long distance from our line of march. I estimate that at least 500 cotton gins and presses were burned, and over 20,000 barrels of resin, with at least 50 resin and turpentine factories, and many saw and flouring mills, which had been used for the rebel service.

Capt. H. M. Whittelsey, acting chief quartermaster, reports the number of animals and quartermaster's supplies taken from the country as follows:

Horses.....	858
Mules.....	1,252
Corn.....	pounds.. 2,588,902
Hay.....	do..... 10,500
Fodder.....	do..... 2,219,001

This estimate embraces only what has been taken up and reported to him. Of the hundreds of animals which have been taken from the country to supply [the places of] the broken-down animals in the wagon and pack trains, and those not reported at the date of his estimate, only an approximate account can be made. Nearly 700 of these animals have been killed. It would be a low estimate, therefore, to state that at least 2,000 horses and 3,000 mules were taken from the country during the campaign, and that the quartermaster's statement of forage taken should be at least doubled.

Lieut. Col. G. W. Balloch, chief commissary, makes the following estimate of commissary supplies taken from the country:

Ham.....	pounds.. 100,000
Corn meal.....	do..... 720,000
Fresh beef.....	do..... 706,250
Bacon and pork.....	do..... 650,000
Salt.....	do..... 30,750

Miscellaneous stores taken and issued as reported by brigade commissaries:

Sirup.....	gallons.. 4,000
Whisky.....	do..... 96
Sweet potatoes.....	bushels.. 3,200
Beans.....	do..... 290
Pease.....	do..... 86
Honey.....	pounds.. 500

These items cover but a fraction of what was taken and used by the men. Large quantities of sirup and sugar, it is known, were daily taken and used without reporting. No reasonable estimate can be made of the sheep, pigs, poultry, honey, and like articles of farms taken by foragers.

There were taken and reported:

Cattle.....	4,433
Slaughtered.....	2,825
On hand March 27.....	1,608

I annex hereto a tabular statement of casualties during the campaign, showing a loss in killed, 88, wounded, 602, and missing, 431; total, 1,121. I also attach a series of campaign maps,* made by Captain McDowell, chief topographical engineer, showing the position of the several divisions at each camp, with diagrams of the two battle-fields. The organization of the corps was the same during this campaign as the preceding one, with the following change in commanding officers of brigades: Second Brigade, First Division, Col. William Hawley, Third Wisconsin Volunteers, in place of Col. E. A. Carman, absent on leave; Second Brigade, Second Division, Col. G. W. Mindil, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, in place of Col. P. H. Jones, absent on leave; First Brigade, Third Division, Col. H. Case, One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, in place of Col. F. C. Smith, absent on leave; Third Brigade, Third Division, Bvt. Brig. Gen. William Cogswell, in place of Col. Samuel Ross, absent on leave.

* See Plate LXXX of the Atlas.

I desire to bear cordial testimony to the faithful and patient exertions and services of both officers and men of the corps on this long and laborious campaign. The condition of the roads after days of heavy rain, and the peculiar character of the country on our line of march, made night work a matter of constant recurrence, and yet all was borne with cheerfulness and contentment. We reached our base at this point with a less number of sick than we have ordinarily in fixed camps.

The officers of the corps staff deserve especially a recognition of their constant endeavors to assist me. I particularly desire to commend to the favorable notice of the major-general commanding the Left Wing the valuable services of Lieut. Col. H. W. Perkins, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Col. C. W. Asmussen, assistant inspector-general; Lieutenant-Colonel Balloch, chief commissary; Major Reynolds, First New York Artillery, chief of artillery; Surgeon Goodman, medical director; Maj. W. Parks, Third Wisconsin Volunteers, provost-marshal; Capt. H. M. Whittelsey, acting chief quartermaster; Capt. R. M. McDowell, chief topographical engineer; Lieut. Charles Moyer, assistant to the adjutant-general, and my personal staff, Captains Mason and Weigel and Lieut. George Robinson. In doing so I do not desire to be understood that others of the staff have not faithfully done their whole duty, but the officers named have, from the nature of our service, fallen especially under my observation.

I forward herewith reports of subordinate commanders as far as received at these headquarters.

I have the honor to be, major, your obedient servant,

A. S. WILLIAMS,

Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. R. P. DECHERT, A. A. A. G., *Left Wing, Army of Georgia.*

[Indorsement.]

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C., April 8, 1865.

This report of General Williams is very accurate and interesting. I cordially indorse his recommendations.

W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General, Commanding.

A D D E N D A.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,

March 20, 1865.

Capt. R. P. DECHERT, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of prisoners captured, wounded, paroled, and dead of the enemy buried after action of 16th instant:

	Commiss- ioned of- ficers.	Enlisted men.
Captured	2	127
Paroled at Smithfield (wounded).....	3	38
Paroled at Averasborough (wounded).....		27
Buried on the battle-field	4	79
Buried in hospitals.....	1	17
Total.....	10	288

Aggregate, 298.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. WILLIAMS,

Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 30, 1865.

Capt. ROBERT P. DECHERT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of casualties which occurred in my command since the 16th instant:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division.....	9	2	67	1	47	126
Second Division.....	1	.....	3	.....	21	25
Third Division.....	12	6	115	.....	30	163
Total.....	22	8	185	1	98	314

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH CORPS,
Near Goldsborough, N. C., March 30, 1865.

Capt. ROBERT P. DECHERT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward the following report of prisoners captured from the enemy since the 16th instant:

Command.	Well.		Wounded.		Interred.		Total.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
First Division.....	2	65	.....	10	.....	78	155
Third Division.....	.....	28	.....	1	.....	4	33
Total.....	2	93	.....	11	.....	82	188

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Journal accompanying campaign maps exhibiting the line of march of the Twentieth Army Corps from Savannah, Ga., to Goldsborough, N. C., January 17 to March 24, 1865, submitted with report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. A. S. Williams, U. S. Army, dated March 31, 1865.*

January 17.—Third Division moved to Hardeeville with the Second Brigade at Puryburg. The First Division followed on the 18th and arrived at Puryburg on the 19th, Second Division remaining in Savau-

* See Plate LXXX of the Atlas.

nah. Weather fair and good. Road good, but will wear out. Character of country, low and swampy, covered with pine, gum, and cedar. Distance from Savannah, twenty-four miles. Supplies, none.

January 26.—Second Brigade, First Division, moved to Kirk's, repairing the road, moving on the 27th to Bradham's followed by the First Brigade, First Division, the Third Brigade of the division following on the 28th, the First Division arriving on the 29th at Robertsville, while the Third Division left their camps on the 29th, arriving at Robertsville on the 30th; the First Brigade, First Division, moving to the upper Sister's Ferry on the 30th, while the Third Brigade, Third Division, encamped halfway to the ferry. Weather cold and good. Road good; bad from Robertsville to Sister's Ferry. Character of country, same. Distance to Robertsville, twenty-two miles. Supplies scarce.

February 2.—Third Division and Second and Third Brigades, First Division, left Robertsville, leaving First Brigade, First Division, at the ferry. Had skirmish at Lawtonville. Weather good. Road good; character of country same; near Lawtonville it is more clay; mixture of oak and pine. Distance, thirteen miles. Supplies more plenty.

February 3.—First and Third Divisions moved to Duck Branch Post-Office (cross-roads). Weather rainy. Road fair. Character of country, more swampy; some good plantations. Distance, ten miles. Supplies more plenty.

February 4.—Third Division, followed by First Division, to Allendale Post-Office. Weather fair; rained in the night. Road bad; good after passing Smyrna. Character of country same. Distance, eight miles. Supplies plenty.

February 5.—First Division, followed by Third Division, moved to Buford's Bridge by way of Arnold's Church and Harris' Cross-Roads. Weather good. Road fair. Character of country, sandy; a few swamps; pine and oak woods. Distance, eleven miles. Supplies plenty.

February 6.—Third Division, followed by First Division, to Springtown Meeting-House by way of Ayers' and Nimmon's Cross-Roads. Weather, rainy in the forenoon, cloudy and chilly in the afternoon. Road good except crossing at Buford's Bridge. Character of country, sandy; pine. Distance, fourteen miles. Supplies plenty.

February 7.—First Division, followed by Third Division, moved to near Graham's; reached railroad at 3 p. m. Weather rainy; cleared off in the afternoon. Road fair. Character of country same. Distance, nine miles. Supplies not so plenty.

February 8.—Troops engaged in destroying road; encamped at night near Graham's. First Brigade, Third Division, about four miles from the village. Weather clear and cold. Road very good. Character of country, level; very well cultivated; timber more heavy. Distance, two miles. Supplies plenty.

February 9 and 10.—On the 9th the troops were engaged in destroying railroad. Second Division, First Brigade, First Division, and Michigan Engineers reported; First and Second Brigades, Second Division, and First Brigade, First Division, moved on the 10th to Edisto River, the Second Brigade, Second Division, and half Michigan Engineers remaining at Blackville; the Third Division and half Michigan Engineers encamped with one brigade at Williston; the other two brigades, two and four miles west of the village; one brigade, First Division, at the Ninety-six Mile Post, the other east of it. Weather good and cold. Road good. Character of country same. Distance to Edisto River, seventeen miles. Supplies abundant.

February 11.—First and Third Brigades, of the Second, and the First Division, and half Michigan Engineers encamped north, the Second Brigade, Second Division, south, of the South Edisto; Third Division and half Michigan Engineers at Guignard's Bridge. Weather good. Road good, except crossing over Fair's Island. Country, sandy; pine; swampy near river. Supplies sufficient.

February 12.—The Second Division, half Michigan Engineers, and First Division, moved to North Edisto; the Third Division and half Michigan Engineers arrived within four miles of the corps. Weather fine. Road excellent. Country, barren; thinly settled; gum trees. Distance, fourteen miles. Supplies sufficient.

February 13.—The corps moved in the following order: Third Division, Michigan Engineers, First Division, and Second Division; encamped at Jeffcoat's Cross-Roads. Weather good. Road good; bad crossing over the North Edisto. Country same. Distance, five miles. Supplies more plenty.

February 14.—The corps moved as follows: First Division, Michigan Engineers, Second Division, and Third Division; encamped near the Sand Hills. Weather rainy. Road good. Country barren; pine. Distance, seven miles. Supplies scarce.

February 15.—The corps moved as follows: Second Division, Michigan Engineers, Third Division, and First Division; encamped on the Columbia and Lexington Cross-Roads, except Third Brigade, Second Division, which occupied Lexington. Weather moderate. Road good, except crossing over Congaree Creek. Country, sandy; pine. Distance, eleven miles. Supplies more plenty.

February 16.—The corps moved toward Columbia, the Third Division leading, followed by Michigan Engineers, First Division, and Second Division. Weather good. Road good. Country, sandy. Distance, eight miles. Supplies plenty.

February 17.—Corps moved, First Division, Second Division, and Third Division; encamped at Zion Church. Michigan Engineers ordered to report at Columbia. Weather good, but windy. Road good. Country more rolling; pine and oak. Distance, five miles. Supplies plenty.

February 18.—Corps moved, Second Division, Third Division, and First Division, to near Oakville Post-Office. Weather fine. Road tolerable. Country, sandy, mixed with clay, rolling. Distance, nine miles. Supplies plenty.

February 19.—Corps moved, Third Division, First Division, and Second Division, to Freshly's Ferry. Weather good. Road good, but worn out by Fourteenth Corps. Country same; swampy near Broad River. Distance, seven miles. Supplies exhausted by Fourteenth Corps.

February 20.—Corps moved, First Division, Second Division, and Third Division, to Morris' Creek. Weather good. Road very bad until after crossing Little River. Country, swampy, oak and pine. Distance, nine miles. Supplies exhausted by Fourteenth Corps.

February 21.—Corps moved, Second Division, Third Division, and First Division, through Winnsborough, Second Division remaining in the town and joining corps on the 23d. Weather good. Road good. Country, sandy; oak openings. Distance, twelve miles. Supplies good and plenty.

February 22.—The Third and First Divisions moved to Rocky Mount Ferry on Catawba River; pontoons laid. The Third Division crossed

during the night. Weather good. Road hilly and rocky. Country, broken but open, clay. Distance, eighteen miles. Supplies good and plenty.

February 23.—Corps after passing the Catawba during the night moved, Third Division and First Division, to Colonel Ballard's plantation, the Second Division encamping on the east side of river. Weather, cloudy; commenced to rain at 4 p. m. Road very bad from the river to the Lancaster road. Country very broken; pine wood opening; a brown sandy soil. Distance, five miles. Supplies sufficient.

February 24.—Order of march: First Division, Third Division, and Second Division. Weather, rain. Road good and sandy. Country, broken and rolling; oak woods. Distance, three miles. Supplies more plenty.

February 25.—Third Brigade, Third Division, corduroyed road to Russell [Place] Post-Office. No other changes.

February 26.—The corps moved to Hanging Rock in the following order: Third Division, Second Division, and First Division. Weather cloudy; clear at 10 a. m. Road had to be corduroyed nearly the whole way on account of late rains; would be good in dry weather. Country, rolling; granite, intermixed with red clay; oak woods. Distance, eight miles. Supplies abundant.

February 27.—The First and Second Divisions crossed Hanging Rock Creek, the Third remaining in position.

February 28.—Order of march: Second Division, First Division, and Third Division; the corps moved to Clyburn's Old Store. Weather, rain. Road good, but badly cut up by trains. Country, light sandy soil; pine and oak intermixed. Distance, ten miles. Supplies plenty.

March 1.—Order of march: First Division, Third Division, and Second Division. Weather, rain. Road splendid. Country, surface undulating; light sandy soil; pine and oak. Distance, fourteen miles. Supplies plenty.

March 2 and 3.—The First Division moved unencumbered to Chesterfield; drove the enemy across Thompson's Creek and got possession of two bridges. The Third and Second Divisions, in charge of trains, encamped, respectively, on Little and Big Black Creeks. On the 3d of March the Third and Second Divisions moved up to Chesterfield, the First Division crossing Thompson's Creek, the Third Division encamping south, the Second Division east, of Chesterfield. Weather, rainy; cleared off at 11 a. m. on the 3d. Road good, but had to be corduroyed on account of late rains; Thompson's Creek about 125 feet wide. Country, clay. Distance, twenty miles. Supplies abundant.

March 4.—Order of march: Third Division, Second Division, and First Division. Weather, cloudy. Road good, swampy near creek. Country, gravel and clay; pine. Distance, eight miles. Supplies plenty.

March 5.—Remained in camp.

March 6.—Corps moved as follows: Second Division, First Division, and Third Division. Weather, clear and good. Road good; swampy after crossing Pedee for two miles; crossed on pontoons of the Right Wing. Country, sandy; pine, oak, and gum trees. Distance, thirteen miles. Supplies exhausted by the army.

March 7.—Order of march: First Division, Third Division, and Second Division. Weather, excellent. Road splendid. Country, sandy, very poor; scarce of water; pine. Distance, fourteen miles. Supplies scarce.

March 8.—Order of march: First, Third, and Second Divisions. Weather, rainy. Road good, but worn out. Country, sandy, poor; pine. Distance, thirteen miles. Supplies more plenty.

March 9.—The First Division bridged Lumber River and crossed the same; pontoon train reported. Weather, rainy. Road swampy, very bad. Country, sandy; very poor; pine. Distance, eight miles. Supplies scanty.

March 10.—Order of march: First Division, Third Division, and Second Division. Pontoon train bridged Rockfish Creek; Second Division encamped at McFarland's Bridge. Weather good. Road swampy, wearing out very quick. Country same. Distance, nine miles. Supplies scarce.

March 11.—Order of march: Third Division, First Division, and Second Division. Second Division encamped on the plank road near Little Rockfish Creek. Weather good. Road good; plank road worn out. Country, sandy, mixed with gravel; pine woods. Distance, eighteen miles. Supplies more plenty.

March 12.—The Second Division arrived; First and Third Divisions remained in camp. Weather, good and warm.

March 13.—Corps crossed on pontoons over Cape Fear River. Order of march: Third Division, Second Division, and First Division. Michigan Engineers reported during the night. Weather, warm and good. Road excellent. Country, swampy; oak and pine. Distance, five miles. Supplies exhausted.

March 14.—Remained in camp. Reconnaissances made, four regiments, under Brevet Brigadier-General Cogswell, toward Black River, and three regiments, under Lieutenant-Colonel Buckingham, toward Silver Run.

March 15.—Corps moved as follows: Third Division, half Michigan Engineers, and First Division, unencumbered, to Taylor's Hole Creek; the Second Brigade, First Division, supported cavalry, while the Second Division, half Michigan Engineers, and train moved on an interior road. Weather, cloudy; rain in the afternoon. Road good. Country poor, swampy; pine and oak. Distance, twelve miles. Supplies more plenty.

March 16.—The corps moved as follows: Third Division, half Michigan Engineers, and First Division. Encountered the enemy near Smith's farm, took his first line of works; Second Division and half Michigan Engineers in charge of train. Weather, rainy. Road good, but worn out. Country, sandy; pine. Distance, seven miles. Supplies scarce.

March 17.—The Third Division moved to Averagesborough; the First Division to Black Creek; half Michigan Engineers to Mingo Creek; Second Division and half Michigan Engineers in charge of train. Weather, good and warm. Road soft and swampy. Country, sand, mixed with gravel; pine and oak. Distance, two miles. Supplies scarce.

March 18.—Order of march: First Division, Third Division. Half Michigan Engineers reported again; Second Division and half Michigan Engineers with train. Weather, good and warm. Road bad until after we crossed the Mingo. Country, swampy, sandy east of Mingo. Distance, nine miles. Supplies scarce.

March 19.—Battle of Bentonville. Weather good. Roads better. Country better; sandy; pine. Distance, seven miles. Supplies plenty.

March 20.—First and Third Divisions and half Michigan Engineers remained in position. First and Third Brigades, Second Division, arrived in the night. Second Brigade, Second Division, and half Michigan Engineers remained with train. Weather, good and warm.

March 21.—Remained in position. Second Brigade, Second Division, and half Michigan Engineers and train ordered to near the "Dead Field." Weather, rain.

March 22.—Order of march: First and Third Brigades, Second Division, half Michigan Engineers, Third Division, First Division. Crossed Falling Creek all but the First Division. Second Brigade, Second Division, half Michigan Engineers, and train unchanged. Weather, windy, good. Road good, but worn out. Country sandy, swampy; pine and oak. Distance, seventeen miles. Supplies exhausted.

March 23.—Order of march: Michigan Engineers ordered to report to Fourteenth Corps; Second Division, Third Division, and First Division. Weather windy. Road good. Country sandy. Distance, ten miles. Supplies scarce.

March 24.—The corps arrived at Goldsborough.

No. 131.

Report of Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Mower, U. S. Army, commanding Twentieth Army Corps, of operations April 3–June 13.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Near Washington, D. C., June 13, 1865.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with orders, I assumed command of the Twentieth Army Corps on the 3d of April, and received orders to move on the 10th of the same month. My command moved out, with General Williams' division in advance. We met a small body of the enemy about five miles from Goldsborough, N. C., and skirmished with them during the day, driving them before us for about eight miles, and encamped; moved out next morning (the 11th) and again skirmished lightly with the enemy, and encamped near Smithfield; moved from Smithfield on the 12th and reached Raleigh on the evening of the 13th without again encountering the enemy; remained in Raleigh until the 25th, when we marched to Jones' Cross-Roads, where we remained until the 28th, when we returned to Raleigh. On the 30th began our march for Washington City; arrived at Manchester, opposite Richmond, on the 8th of May; after procuring supplies, the army again moved on toward Washington on the 11th; arrived in the vicinity of Alexandria on the 19th. On the 24th passed in review before the President and the Lieutenant-General of the U. S. Army and went into camp at this place.

On the 4th of June the following regiments were transferred by Special Orders, No. 84, headquarters Army of Georgia, to the Fourteenth Corps: Third Wisconsin Volunteers, Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, Fifth Ohio Volunteers, Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, Seventy-third Ohio Volunteers, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteers, Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers; and on the 5th of June the following regiments were transferred by General Orders, No. 16, current series, from headquarters Twentieth Corps to Major-General Augur's command: Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Fifth Connecticut Veteran Volunteers, Seventy-third Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, Second Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers, One hundred and forty-third New York Volunteers, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers,