The Atlanta Campaign.

The regiments of Williams's Division received marching orders on April 27, 1864, and the next day they left the various stations which they occupied along the railroad, and started to join the army then assembling at Chattanooga. As the railroad was taxed to its utmost capacity in the transportation of supplies to the front the troops were ordered to proceed on foot.

The route was by Decherd, thence over a spur of the Cumberland Mountains by the University, through Sweden's Cove to Bridgeport. The descent of the mountain was by a rough, stony road, so steep and broken that ropes were necessary in easing the wagons down the hill. The column reached Bridgeport May first. The next day it was joined by Geary's Division, which had been encamped there and at Stevenson. Passing through Shellmound the troops encamped at Whitesides on the evening of the second, Geary on the third. Here the soldiers had an opportunity to see the high railroad bridge or trestle work which had just been rebuilt by an engineer regiment, and which was reported to be the highest one of its kind.

At Lookout Valley the new Third Division joined the corps, the blue star making its appearance here for the first time. The march continued by the military road over the north end of Lookout — with its grand view of mountain, river and plain — through Chattanooga, Rossville Gap, and over the battle field of Chickamauga.

At Gordon's Mills, where the Twentieth Corps was resting, General Hooker and his staff rode by, accompanied by General Sickles. The latter, who was then on an inspection tour of the western armies by order of President Lincoln, was strapped to his saddle, his crutches being carried by an orderly. At the sight of their corps commander, with the Gettysburg veteran riding at his side, the soldiers cheered enthusiastically and hurrahed for the Army of the Potomac.

May 5, 1864, was the date set for the general advance of both Grant's and Sherman's armies. At this time the latter had under his command three distinct armies — the Army of the Cumberland, under Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas; the Army of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson; and the Army of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield. Their effective strength was:

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Aggregate.
Army of the Cumberland.				
Fourth Army Corps,	19,892		646	20,538
Fourteenth Army Corps,	21,876		820	22,696
Twentieth Army Corps,	19,793	63	865	20,721
Garrard's Cavalry Division,		4,662	136	4,798
McCook's Cavalry Division,		2,342	84	2,426
Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division,		1,759		1,759
Army of the Tennessee.				
Fifteenth Army Corps,	11,512	311	694	12,517
Sixteenth Army Corps,	10,796	367	700	11,863
Seventeenth Army Corps,*				
Army of the Ohio.				
Twenty-third Army Corps,	9,262		592	9,854
Stoneman's Cavalry,		2,951		2,951
Total,	93,131	12,455	4,537	110,123

Artillery — 254 guns.

In addition to this number Sherman was reinforced, June eighth, by two divisions of the Seventeenth Corps; and Long's Brigade of cavalry joined Garrard's Division about the same time. These accessions, Sherman says, compensated for his losses in battle up to that date, and for the detachments left behind at various points to guard the railroad.

The Confederate army, under command of Lieut. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, occupied a strong position in the mountainous region at Dalton, a station on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, thirty-eight miles south of Chattanooga. Its effective strength at the opening of the campaign was reported by Johnston at 44,900, including all arms of the service. It soon received large reinforcements, so that on June tenth its official returns showed the following strength, all of which had joined prior to May twentieth;

Effective total present,	60,564
Present for duty,	69,946
Aggregate present,	82,413
Pieces of artillery,	187

* Joined at Acworth, Ga., June 8, 1864. Effective strength (May 31), 9,786.

Although this statement is taken from the returns of June tenth, General Johnston's report indicates that this entire force, with the exception of Loring's Division (5,239 effectives), was present before any serious fighting occurred. The Confederate army consisted of three corps, commanded by Lieut. Gens. William J. Hardee, John B. Hood, and Leonidas Polk. There was a cavalry corps, also, numbering 10,903 effectives, under Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler. Both the Union and Confederate armies received accessions during the campaign, which to some extent offset their losses, and their relative strength remained about the same as at the start.

Sherman's plan of campaign was to attack in front wherever the enemy might be found, and at the same time, availing himself of his superior numbers, send a strong column to outflank his antagonist, menace his communications, and thus manœuvre him out of his position. As Atlanta was the objective point, the railroad leading from Chattanooga to that city was selected for the general direction of the route. It was the shortest line, and it afforded the best means of transportation as the forward movement of his army lengthened the distance from its base of supplies.

Johnston, by reason of inferiority in strength, was forced to adopt a defensive campaign. But he had a great advantage in the mountainous character of the region through which the railroad ran for the greater part of the way, affording a succession of strong defensive positions.

On May sixth, General Thomas, with the Army of the Cumberland, was on the railroad at Ringgold, occupying the centre; Schofield, with the Army of the Ohio, was on the left at Red Clay; and McPherson, with the Army of the Tennessee, held the right at Lee and Gordon's Mills.

The Confederate army lay at Dalton, with its advance strongly posted at Tunnel Hill and at Buzzard Roost, a mountain pass through which the railroad runs. Sherman was ready to begin offensive operations. He planned that while Thomas made a threatening demonstration at Tunnel Hill, Buzzard Roost, and Rocky Face Ridge, McPherson should move his army to the right, and by a detour through Snake Creek Gap seize Resaca, the next station on the railroad south of Dalton. This would compel Johnston to evacuate his well nigh impregnable position.

Rocky Face Ridge.

The Confederate position at Dalton was well protected on the north and west by the Chattoogata Mountain, a high, steep range, several miles in length. At its northern end the railroad passes over Tunnel Hill and thence through Buzzard Roost, a deep, narrow gorge, three miles northeast of Dalton. Three miles to the southeast of the town there is another pass in the range known as Mill Creek Gap, from the stream which here skirts its western base. It is called Dug Gap, also, the road to Dalton, which passes through it, having been constructed by digging away the side of the mountain in places. The western slope of the range at this place is called Rocky Face Ridge. It is steep, forest-covered, and for miles on either side of the pass is surmounted by a line of rocky palisades that present a perpendicular wall, unbroken except by a few narrow clefts or ravines, wide enough only to admit five or six men abreast.

Sherman's order to engage the attention of the enemy by a feint at Buzzard Roost and Rocky Face Ridge resulted in some hard fighting and serious losses. When a general receives an order to make a demonstration of this kind he is very apt, in the fulfillment of his instructions, to be on the lookout for some opportunity to convert the movement into a brilliant success. Furthermore, in such affairs some regiment always has to do hard fighting, and suffer as severe a loss as when facing the hot musketry of a general engagement.

On May eighth General Geary received the following order:

> March without delay to seize the gap in the Rocky Face Ridge called Babb's, and to establish yourself strongly at that point; take your two brigades and send word as soon as you are in position. Take no wagons and but few ambulances.

This explicit order calls for more work than would seem necessary for what "was only designed as a demonstration" by Sherman. But this was the way it read when it reached Geary. It specified two brigades because the Third Brigade (Ireland's) had been detached the day before to support Kilpatrick's cavalry in the movement to Villanow. The Confederates held the gap with Granbury's Brigade and a part of Reynolds's Brigade — both of Cleburne's Division — and Grigsby's Kentucky brigade of dismounted cavalry.

Geary moved his two brigades forward to the attack, crossing the creek at three p. m., — Buschbeck on the right, Candy on the left. McGill's (formerly Knap's) Battery of three-inch Rodmans went

into position in a field near Babb's house, from where they could reach the crest of the ridge with their shells. The infantry unslung and piled their knapsacks preparatory to the ascent. The enemy's skirmishers were encountered half way up the mountain, where they had formed a strong line on its steep face, sheltered by rocks, trees, and logs, and from behind which they delivered a galling and destructive fire. But Geary's men pressed steadily forward, inflicting considerable loss on their opponents and driving them back to the foot of the palisades. It was a warm day; the air in the woods was hot and stifling; the climbing of the rough hillside was extremely fatiguing, and the main line of troops behind the advancing skirmishers were subjected to a severe fire from the top of the ridge.

A halt of fifteen minutes was made at the foot of the palisades, and then both brigades charged gallantly forward in an effort to seize the crest. The officers, taking the lead, led their men in broken detachments up the narrow ravines which furnished the only feasible access to the summit. Some of the troops tried to clamber up the precipice; but the Confederates rolled large stones over the edge that went plunging down the declivity and were as effective as artillery.

Geary reports that many of the soldiers gained the crest, but were met by a fire from a second line of works which was invisible from below. Encouraged by partial success and the sight of small groups of his men who had reached the top at different points, he ordered repeated assaults, although each was a failure. At evening he received official information that the flank movement by McPherson through Snake Creek Gap was successful. The object of Geary's "attack having been fully accomplished by securing the attention of the enemy" he "deemed further continuance of the action unnecessary, and decided to withdraw to the foot of the mountain."

In this fight the two brigades of Geary's Division lost 49 killed, 257 wounded, and 51 missing; total, 357. The regiments in which the largest number of casualties occurred were:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
29th Ohio, - - - - -	26	71	2	99
154th New York, - - -	14	42	9	65
134th New York, - - - -	11	24	7	42

On the following day another attack was made on Rocky Face Ridge at Buzzard Roost, three miles north of Dug Gap, by Newton's Division of the Fourth Corps, but without success. Wood's Brigade of Butterfield's Division was actively engaged in skirmishing, on May eighth and ninth, near the same place.

Resaca.

The flank movement through Snake Creek Gap having been accomplished without opposition, Sherman moved all his forces over the same route except the Fourth Corps, which was left in front of Buzzard Roost. Johnston evacuated Dalton on the twelfth and fell back along the railroad to a fortified line, already constructed, covering Resaca and the bridge over the Oostenaula River.

The Twentieth Corps left its bivouac at Trickum Post Office at one a. m., May tenth, to take part in the turning movement. Snake Creek Gap, through which the troops marched, is a narrow defile, six miles long, lying between Rocky Face Ridge and Horn Mountain. Its high, precipitous sides, shutting out the sun except at midday, made it cold and damp. The tree trunks and rocks were green with moss. The turbulent creek, following the sinuous course which evidently suggested its name, had washed away the road until nothing but a mere semblance of a wheel track was left. This was the route which Sherman utilized in manœuvring Johnston out of the stronghold at Dalton.

The Twentieth Corps halted on the plain at the eastern end of the gap and bivouacked along the bank of the creek. At night a heavy rain storm, with thunder, lightning and wind occurred, a memorable one for the discomfort it caused. The shelter tents were blown down, and the creek soon overflowed the camp ground; many of the men, gathering up their clothes and other effects, betook themselves to higher ground until the rain ceased. On the thirteenth the corps moved forward to Camp Creek.

On May fourteenth Johnston held a semicircular line with his left flank resting on the Oostenaula and his right on the Conesauga River, a stream which joins the former at Resaca. The town is situated in the narrow angle formed by the junction of the two. Hood's Corps was on the right, Hardee's in the centre, and Polk's on the left. The railroad lay a short distance within the line, and nearly

parallel with it. A complete chain of intrenchments, previously constructed, covered the entire position.

Sherman's forces were formed with McPherson on the right, Thomas in the centre, and Schofield on the left. The Fourth Corps (Howard's), which had been left at Dalton, came up and was given a place on Schofield's left. During the day — May fourteenth — there was considerable fighting all along the line where the attacking forces sought to gain desirable positions.

In the afternoon the First Division of the Twentieth Corps was lying in a second line supporting Butterfield, whose skirmishers were actively engaged. At four-thirty p. m. Williams received orders to hasten as rapidly as possible to the extreme left, about three miles distant, where Stanley's Division of the Fourth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, was being strongly pressed by the enemy. The bugles blew "Attention," and the Red Star soldiers, who were resting quietly on the ground, sprang to their line of gun stacks. The column was put in motion immediately and moved off, left in front, at a rapid pace along a road that followed the summit of a ridge. The men as they pressed forward along this road could see, down in the valley to their right, the lines of the Twenty-third Corps, then hotly engaged in an assault on the enemy's lines.

In this march to the left Robinson's Brigade had the lead. Its arrival on the field was extremely opportune. Stanley's troops were falling back in confusion through the narrow open valley along the Dalton road. The enemy was in close pursuit, and the rebel yell could be heard above the roar of the musketry. Simonson's Fifth Indiana Battery was in position across the valley, and the Confederates made a rush to capture it. But its guns were well served, firing with a marvellous rapidity that partially checked the advance of the assailants. In the meantime Robinson deployed quickly along the ridge, descended its steep wooded slope into the open, and changing front forward on his right regiment delivered an effective volley in the face of the astonished enemy. The affair was soon over; the exultant Confederates retired as quickly as they came. Robinson says in his report that this evolution was executed with the same precision and regularity of movement that might have been expected on brigade drill.

During the fight the brigades of Ruger and Knipe formed on the slope in extension of Robinson's first position, but they did not move down into the valley, as their services were not needed. The men,

however, improved the opportunity as Stanley's fugitives came streaming up the hill and through the woods for a place of safety to ask them good naturedly what they thought of Hooker's men now. Even "Pap" Williams could not resist the temptation to even up matters when he had so good a chance. As the men of the broken line came swarming up the hill, and some of their officers appealed to him for assistance, he said, "Yes, yes, get your men out of the way. I have some soldiers here (slight emphasis on the word) from the Army of the Potomac who will take care of these rebels." *

The two other divisions of the corps followed Williams, and on the morning of the fifteenth Hooker's troops were massed on the left of the army, between the Dalton highway and the railroad. In the forenoon Hooker received orders to move forward with his entire corps and attack the enemy in his front. At one p. m. the three divisions advanced until they were within striking distance. Line was formed with Butterfield on the right, Geary next, then Williams. This part of the battlefield was broken up by hills and ridges, steep, rough, and thickly wooded. The portion of the front allotted to Hooker was so short that Butterfield formed his brigades in column by regiments; Geary had to mass his division in a single column by brigades, Ireland's in front.

These formations under the circumstances occupied much valuable time; and the hour of the actual assault was later. As Butterfield failed to make any report of his operations on the Atlanta campaign, it is difficult from the reports exclusively to reconcile some apparently conflicting statements found in the reports of his brigade commanders. All the reported incidents, however, are in harmony with the features of the battle as here stated.

To Butterfield's Division was assigned the duty of making the assault and carrying the enemy's works. To form a suitable column of attack required a knowledge of the ground to be passed over, and the positions of the enemy to be reached. While this was being ascertained Butterfield gave orders that Ward's Brigade, formed in battalion columns at intervals of forty paces between regiments, should lead in the attack. While charging it was to be supported on the right by the Second Brigade (under Coburn) and on the left by the Third Brigade (under Wood) each in echelon to the rear. It was discovered during these formations, made as far as possible under the concealment of the hills and woods, that the assaulting column

* Brown's History of the Twenty-seventh Indiana.

on emerging from the latter would be subjected in an open country to a cross fire as well as direct fire of the enemy. Colonel Wood commanding the Third Brigade, was therefore ordered to use his discretion in supporting Ward's Brigade, either by following up the latter or attacking independently on Ward's left. As events transpired, he used his command handsomely for both purposes.

Before the charge began the Second Brigade's (Coburn's) position was taken up near the foot of the last wooded hill preparatory to emerging on the plain when necessary to support the charge of Ward's Brigade. Before the signal was given to advance, an officer was sent to notify General Howard, commanding the Fourth Corps, whose intrenched lines were on Hooker's right and overlooked the open country and the enemy's lines, and General Howard replied that he would give the Twentieth Corps the hearty support of his whole command. General Geary was also notified to have his division well in hand to support the charging division; but the firing began before his formations had been completed.

Some of the troops in Ward's and Coburn's Brigades, although long in service, had never been in a general engagement. It happened, also, that the moment the leading brigade emerged upon the plain, the enemy's fire was too high and passed overhead until the ascent was reached. The fire, however, had plunged into the supporting Second Brigade, and so it became necessary that it should go forward. Meanwhile its front line, finding itself under fire, some of it shrapnel and canister, opened a rattling musketry fire to the dismay of the leading officers, and the unhappy fate of some of Ward's men who were almost upon the enemy's works.

Although this appalling occurrence was speedily abated it well nigh proved fatal; for at a critical period it arrested some of Ward's battalions and created confusion. Happily, however, the battle was not suspended. Coburn's Brigade was rushed forward to the support of the First Brigade, and Ward's regiments rallied and held to their work with remarkable fortitude; Ward himself, assisted by Capt. Paul A. Oliver, of Butterfield's staff, who accompanied this brigade to represent the division commander, rallying the troops with great gallantry.

Meanwhile Colonel Wood had wisely exercised the discretion reposed in him. His brigade attacked the enemy on Ward's immediate left, encountering troops of Stevenson's Division of Hood's Corps, and had pressed forward in good style; and although hampered at one time by some retreating regiments carried the crest of

the hilly range in its front. The vigor of this attack, and what its initial success threatened, had brought up heavy reinforcements for the enemy, and these when violently attacking the Twentieth Corps later in the afternoon were fortunately encountered by Williams's Division, resulting in a desperate renewal of the engagement with heavy losses to both sides, the troops of the Twentieth Corps, however, holding their own lines.

Meanwhile Ward's Brigade had reformed and again charged the earthworks in its front, one of which was occupied by Corput's (Ga.) Battery of four brass guns, light twelves supported by troops of Brown's Brigade. Ward in the first instance had directed, and now renewed, his assault against this position. At the same time a part of Ireland's Brigade, Geary's Division, made a rush for the same point. The two columns converging at the battery entered the redoubt, drove the artillerists back, and planted several colors inside the works. Some of the Confederates who refused to retreat or surrender were bayonetted at the guns.

There has been considerable dispute between Geary's and Butterfield's men as to which division or brigade was entitled to the honor of capturing this battery. Col. Benjamin Harrison,* Seventieth Indiana, who commanded the leading battalion in Ward's Brigade, says in his official report that his "regiment entered the enemy's works in advance of all others," and that his "colors, though not planted, were the first to enter the fort." The One Hundred and Second Illinois, the second regiment in Ward's column, placed its flag in the fort and captured several prisoners, including the captain of the battery. Colonel Coburn states that the Nineteenth Michigan and Twenty-second Wisconsin, of his brigade, also planted their colors inside the works. Sergeant Hess, color bearer of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois, Ward's Brigade, was killed in the fort; and Captain Woeltge, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania, Ireland's Brigade, fell dead inside the works just as he laid his hand on one of the guns. The charge of Ward's Brigade was led, as has been mentioned, by Capt. Paul A. Oliver of Butterfield's staff, and that of Coburn's Brigade by Maj. Henry E. Tremain of Sickles's staff, who had been serving in the campaign as a volunteer aide for Butterfield. Each of these aides-de-camp received a Medal of Honor for gallant and distinguished services in this engagement. General Sickles, then inspector-general of the army, was an inter-

* Afterwards President of the United States.

ested spectator of the fighting, and occupied himself in cheering on the Potomac veterans, in whose success he took an especial pride.

The captured lunette occupied a circular depression in the ridge, with a line of intrenchments extending from it on either side and one at a short distance in the rear. When Ward's troops entered it they encountered a deadly fire from the Confederate infantry posted in the second line of works and on both flanks. The men who had secured a foothold inside the battery, finding the position untenable, were obliged to relinquish their prize temporarily and seek safety in retreat. But some troops of Ireland's Brigade secured a lodgment immediately under the muzzles of the guns, with their colors planted in the earth thrown up to form the redoubt, while other regiments of this command occupied the crest of a hill near by. From this vantage ground they directed an effective fire at short range through the embrasures, preventing the enemy from reoccupying the fort. At the same time, Ireland's men were unable to enter the works, and so the guns stood silent and unmanned during the rest of the battle. In the night the troops in front of the fort, under the direction of Colonel Cobham, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania, dug away the earth below the embrasures, and attaching ropes to the muzzles of the cannons drew them out and sent them to Geary's headquarters.

While all this was going on Williams was maintaining a well-contested battle farther to the left, with Stewart's Division, of Hood's Corps. The repeated attacks of the enemy along this portion of the line were successfully repulsed by Knipe's and Ruger's Brigades. In one of these affairs the Twenty-seventh Indiana, under the personal lead of the veteran Colgrove, captured the colors of the Thirty-eighth Alabama,* together with the colonel and many prisoners. On this flag were inscribed the names Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Tunnel Hill. The Fifth Ohio, of Geary's Division, also captured a battleflag in this engagement.

The action was well sustained by the Twentieth Corps along the entire front. Col. S. E. Pittman, of the First Division staff, says that during the heat of the battle when, by General Williams's order, he asked General Hooker to send support to the right of the division, Hooker burst out with the exclamation, "Captain, I never before saw such fighting. It is splendid. It is grand." Surely, if

* General Slocum states in his official report that the colors taken by the Twenty-seventh Indiana at Resaca was the battleflag of the Thirty-second and Fifty-eighth Alabama (consolidated) regiment, and that it was captured by Capt. T. J. Box and Private E. White, of Company D.

any man ever had opportunities to judge of what good fighting was, General Joseph Hooker was that man.

The casualties in the Union Army at Resaca were about 3,500, as indicated by the returns of the various subordinate commands. Sherman made no statement of his losses in this battle. The casualties in the Twentieth Corps — May fourteenth and fifteenth — were:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
First Division, - - -	48	366	3	417
Second Division, - - -	23	215	28	266
Third Division, - - -	159	857	4	1,020
Total, - - - -	230	1,438	35	1,703

The regiments sustaining the heaviest losses numerically were:

REGIMENT.	Division.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
70th Indiana, -	Butterfield's,	26	130	- -	156
102nd Illinois, -	Butterfield's,	21	95	-	116
141st New York, -	Williams's, -	15	77	- -	92
55th Ohio, - -	Butterfield's,	18	72	1	91
136th New York, -	Butterfield's,	12	70	-	82
19th Michigan, -	Butterfield's,	14	66	- -	80
22nd Wisconsin, -	Butterfield's,	11	56	1	68
29th Pennsylvania,	Geary's, -	6	50	-	56

Among the killed were Col. Henry C. Gilbert, Nineteenth Michigan; Col. Charles B. Gambee, Fifty-fifth Ohio; Lieut. Col. E. F. Lloyd, One Hundred and Nineteenth New York; Major Robbins, Fifty-fifth Ohio; and Lieutenant Knipe of General Knipe's staff. Chaplain Springer of the Third Wisconsin was mortally wounded; and among the Confederate dead in front of this regiment lay the body of Chaplain McMullen, of Baker's Brigade. The Church Militant was well represented on both sides in the Civil War.*

That night Johnston withdrew his army across the Oostenaula, destroying the bridges behind him. He retreated along the line of the railroad through Calhoun, Adairsville, and Kingston to a strongly

* For list of chaplains killed in the Union armies during the war, see "Regimental Losses in the Civil War," pp. 43–45. By William F. Fox. Albany: Brandow Ptg. Co. 1888.

intrenched line at Cassville. Sherman's troops followed closely, skirmishing briskly with the enemy's rear guard at various points on the way.

The continued rehearsal here of tactical manœuvres is not only tiresome to the reader, but it fails to give a proper impression of the varied incidents that occur on every battlefield, and so some extracts from the regimental histories may give a better idea of the nature of the fighting and the character of the American soldier. The History of the Fifth Connecticut contains the following pathetic story of an incident at Resaca:* "At first the artillery firing at this line was extremely high and wild, and served only to amuse the men; but by degrees they depressed their guns more and more and their shells came nearer, till finally, just as the rebel line came out of the woods to make the second charge, a shell came and struck the line in Company I, taking off the top of the head of James E. Richards in the front rank, and passing along down his back passed under the rear rank man, John Bates, bursting when it was about under the center of his body. Bates and Richards were, of course, killed outright by it, and four others were wounded by the pieces of the shell and pieces of the skull from Richards. Corp. Wm. H. Kerr had several pieces of the skull driven into his face, also Private James Tuttle's face was filled, and Tommy Graham, from fragments of the shell or skull, had both eyes cut out of his head and then left hanging on his cheek. Lieutenant Stewart, commanding Company I, sprang up and helped to pull the dead men, Richards and Bates, to the rear from their places in the line in order to fill the gap with living fighting men, for the rebel column was coming on again charging and yelling. He saw that Tommy Graham could not see at all, and that while Corporal Kerr's face was badly cut up, he still had his eyesight remaining. He asked the corporal if he could see well enough to take himself to the rear and lead Tommy, totally blinded as he was. He said he thought he could, and thereupon the lieutenant told Graham to go to the rear with Kerr and started them off; but Tommy had not moved two steps to the rear before he stopped and cried out, 'Lieutenant, Lieutenant, what will I do with my gun?' and the brave man did not stir a step farther until his officer had come to him and taken his gun and relieved him from this final responsibility.

* History of the Fifth Connecticut, by Capt. Edwin E. Marvin. Hartford, Conn.: Wiley, Waterman & Eaton. 1889.

"If this picture could be imagined as it was, and as the comrades of poor Tommy saw it, then something of the true stuff of the man could be conceived; artillery roaring from all directions — shells screeching past, and now coming so low that every one of them ricocheted along the ground and raked the earth from front to rear; a yelling line of rebels fast coming towards him; his eyes just closed forever to all the beauties of this earth and the glories of the skies, never to behold wife or children again. And still, when ordered to the rear in care of another, he stood there with those sightless eyes dangling at his cheeks, calling upon his officer to relieve him of his trusty gun, the last obligation remaining upon him, as he understood his duty to his country as a soldier. Whoever can imagine this scene as it was, will understand something of the truth and faithfulness of the nature of such private soldiers as Thomas Graham."

Another, and a cheerful incident, is related by the historian of the Twenty-seventh Indiana: "It was here at Resaca also that Captain Balsley's Irishman, Dan, got the best of the provost guards. On the way, somewhere, when coming from the Eastern army, Captain Balsley had recruited a fresh arrival from over the briny deep. The older members of the company had tormented the raw recruit not a little by telling him, among other things, that it was a very dreadful thing to go into a battle, and that he would be sure to get panicky in the first fight and run away. This probably stimulated him to do his best and show them a thing or two. In the counter-assault upon the Alabamians Dan was, therefore, in the front rank. Spying a rebel behind a tree he rushed up and seized hold of him. With vigorous jerks and kicks and many loud demonstrations of triumph and satisfaction, he brought him to the captain. The captain, in turn, ordered Dan to take his prisoner to the rear, which he proceeded to do with much pride and pomp.

"Back some distance Dan encountered the provost guard, with a line duly established, both to take care of prisoners and to prevent able-bodied soldiers from running out of the fight. 'Halt, there!' they said to Dan. 'Halt the divil,' said Dan. 'Captain Balsley he tould me to tak this mon to the rear, so he did.' But they persisted. 'Halt! We'll take care of the prisoner; just leave him with us.' 'To hell wid yees,' roared Dan. But, as if willing to oblige them all he could, waving his hand back in the direction from which he had come and where the fighting was still in progress, he

ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF RESACA.

View from rear of Confederate line showing earthworks occupied by the guns of Corput's (Ga.) Battery, which were captured in an assault by troops of the Twentieth Corps. The trees standing on the mounds have grown up since the battle.

said in his blandest tones, 'There's plenty ov 'em right over there. If yees want wun, jist step over and get wun for yer'self.'"

On the day following the battle of Resaca the Twentieth Corps advanced and crossed the Conesauga above the town; on the seventeenth it crossed the Coosawattee, and, keeping to the east of the railroad, marched that day to a point near Calhoun; May eighteenth the corps moved to Spring Mills, a place southeast of Adairsville, and bivouacked that night on the so-called Gravelly Plateau. On the nineteenth the march continued over a rough country, covered with woods and dense thickets of underbrush. After some lively skirmishing, principally by Butterfield's men, the corps reached Cassville at night, where it formed line within 400 yards of the enemy's breastworks.

During the night Johnston retreated. He had intended to make a stand at Cassville and risk a general engagement there, as the position was naturally a strong one. But two of his corps commanders — Hood and Polk — expressed doubts as to their ability to hold the line of their respective fronts, and so the Confederate leader reluctantly withdrew and fell back beyond the Etowah River to the Allatoona hills. Sherman did not follow; he had a better plan. He gave his armies a rest here of three days, utilizing the time in accumulating a store of supplies for his next movement.

New Hope Church.

Sherman's armies had marched and fought their way eighty-five miles since leaving Chattanooga. Atlanta was still fifty-three miles distant. Johnston had just been reinforced by Loring's Division of Hood's Corps, and his forces numbered more than at the beginning of the campaign. He was also nearer his base of supplies. Sherman, who was personally familiar with the topography of the Allatoona range and the strong defensive advantages which it afforded his opponent, decided to make a wide detour to the west by way of Dallas and gain the railroad at Marietta or some other point south of this stronghold. As he would have to cut loose from the railroad in making this movement, he ordered twenty days' rations placed in his wagon trains, and on the twenty-third started on the march which was to manœuvre Johnston out of the position at Allatoona.

While at Cassville the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, Colonel Buschbeck, went home, its term of service having expired. Col. John T. Lockman, of the One Hundred and Nineteenth New York, succeeded to the command of Buschbeck's Brigade.

Hooker's Corps, leaving Cassville on May twenty-third, crossed the Etowah (Hightower, as the natives called it) on a pontoon bridge near Milam's and bivouacked that night along the Euharlie and Raccoon Creeks; on the twenty-fourth, after marching all day over mountain roads and by-paths, the corps encamped at Burnt Hickory in a heavy rain storm.

On May twenty-fifth the corps was under orders to march to Dallas. But Johnston, having received early information of Sherman's movement, hurried his army westward through the forests and established it on a ridge that lay across the route of the hostile columns. Hooker's three divisions were moving by different roads in the direction of Dallas and had crossed Pumpkin Vine Creek, when orders were received to march to New Hope Church, where Geary's skirmishers had developed the presence of the enemy in force. This place is situated at an intersection of the roads leading to Dallas, Marietta, and Acworth, four miles northeast of Dallas. It takes its name from a little Methodist meeting house, built of logs, that stood there then. As the junction of these roads formed an important point, it was already occupied and intrenched by Stewart's Division of Hood's Corps. The country about it was hilly and densely wooded.

Williams's Division had halted for dinner within ten miles of Dallas, when it received the order to countermarch and hasten to the support of Geary. As the column moved off again, faced to the rear, the veterans in the ranks were heard to remark, "Left in front! There will be a fight soon,"—one of the traditions in the old Twelfth Corps. Recrossing the creek, the troops marched rapidly for five miles until, at five p. m., they came up with Geary's and Butterfield's Divisions massed on a road leading to New Hope Church.

Geary's first intimation of the presence of the enemy was a burning bridge on Pumpkin Vine Creek at Owen's Mills, where he arrived about eleven a. m. His skirmishers drove back the enemy's vedettes a mile or more until they reached Hawkins's house, where serious opposition was encountered. Candy's Brigade, deployed in

line of battle and supported by the two other brigades of the division, pressed forward, driving the Confederates back half a mile further. Sherman, who was present, ordered Hooker to advance and seize the cross roads at New Hope Church. But Hooker, believing that the enemy was present in full force, asked permission to wait for the arrival of his two other divisions, which was granted. From the prisoners captured in the skirmishing it was soon learned that Hood's entire corps was in front at New Hope Church, and that Hardee's Corps was at Dallas, four miles to the west, all of which proved to be true.

At five p. m. Williams's Division arrived, and forming on Geary's left went into action immediately without halting for the men to recover breath. The three brigades under Williams deployed in three supporting lines, Robinson in front, then Ruger, with Knipe last. Advancing on the double-quick the strong skirmish line of the enemy, and then his reserves, were driven back a mile and a half by Williams. Part of the ground passed over was covered with woods in which the timber had been killed by girdling the trees, and as the solid shot and shells from the Confederate batteries went crashing through the dead tops the broken limbs and splinters fell thickly on the charging ranks. During this advance the order came for the Second Brigade to relieve the line in front and take the lead. In executing this manœuvre Robinson's regiments moved "By companies to the rear," Ruger's men advancing through the openings to the front. The evolution was performed under fire, but with steadiness and precision.

The column pressed forward again through the dense woods until a sudden discharge of artillery and musketry disclosed the main line of the Confederates, strongly posted behind formidable breastworks, their position having been previously concealed by the foliage and thick underbrush. The advancing regiments of Ruger's Brigade met this unexpected, deadly fire without flinching, although the men went down by scores; but they were forced to halt. Holding their ground manfully they returned the fire rapidly, keeping it up until their ammunition was exhausted, when they were relieved by a part of Knipe's Brigade and, later, by Robinson. Night was near, a heavy rain was falling and a thunder storm with its black cloud deepened the gloom of the forest, in which the hostile lines were now plainly marked by the red flash of rifles and blaze of cannon.

Geary's Division advanced to the assault about six p. m., and relieving some of Williams's troops fought its way through a storm of bullets and canister up to the enemy's breastworks where it also was compelled to halt. Geary says in his report — written September fourteenth — that, "The discharges of canister and shell from the enemy were heavier than in any other battle of this campaign in which my command was engaged." A portion of Butterfield's Division relieved Knipe's Brigade and continued the fighting well into the night despite the rain and darkness.

Though the attack was unsuccessful there was no confusion in Hooker's lines, no falling back of the charging columns. The troops along the farthest points of advance held their places during the night, and threw up intrenchments, in some places within eighty yards of the enemy's works.

Stewart's Confederate Division, which had been repulsed by the Red Stars at Resaca, had evened up the score; the assailants and assailed had changed places. Johnston, who had been censured for evacuating strong positions without giving battle, had silenced his unfriendly critics for awhile.

In this battle the heaviest losses fell to the lot of Ruger's Brigade, especially on the One Hundred and Seventh New York, Col. N. M. Crane, which gallantly held an exposed position in front of a battery on the road. General Ruger, who was conspicuous in this action by the gallant manner in which he handled his troops, reports that the dead of his brigade lay nearest the enemy's works.

The battle of New Hope Church was fought entirely by the Twentieth Corps. No other troops participated. Hooker's losses in this engagement were as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
Williams's Division - - -	86	638	146	870
Geary's Division - -	26	291	59	376
Butterfield's Division - -	34	285	99	418
Headquarters - - -	1	- -	-	1
Total - - - -	147	1,214	304	1,665

The loss in Ruger's Brigade was—killed, 46; wounded, 314; missing, 1; total, 361. The regiments sustaining the greatest loss numerically were:

REGIMENT.	Division.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
107th New York -	Williams's -	22	*147	- -	169
3rd Wisconsin -	Williams's -	14	97	-	111
101st Illinois -	Williams's -	12	63	- -	75
73rd Ohio - -	Butterfield's	11	58	3	72
82nd Illinois - -	Williams's -	11	59	-	70
82nd Ohio - -	Williams's -	11	53	- -	64
46th Pennsylvania	Williams's -	8	53	3	64
5th Ohio - -	Geary's - -	7	51	-	58

* Of this number, 24 died of their wounds.

The corps sustained a serious loss in this battle by the deaths of Col. John H. Patrick, Fifth Ohio, and Col. Archibald L. McDougall, One Hundred and Twenty-third New York. The former was mortally wounded by a canister shot; the latter, who was shot while gallantly leading his men, died soon after of his injuries in a hospital at Chattanooga.

During the next six days Hooker's troops pressed the enemy closely. Additional works were thrown up in which artillery was planted. A line of individual rifle pits, each protected by short logs placed in the shape of a V with its apex to the front, was constructed. Day and night the forest echoed with the crack of rifles as the opposing pickets plied their deadly work, the daily loss in killed and wounded being unusually severe. The soldiers called the place "Hell Hole," and always mentioned it afterwards by that name.

Two days after the battle the Fourth Corps (Howard) made an attempt to turn the Confederate right, in which it encountered Cleburne's Division near Pickett's Mill, a place about three miles east of New Hope Church. Howard met with a disastrous repulse. One of his divisions alone (Wood's) reported a loss in this affair of 1,457, the greatest loss in any division during the entire Atlanta campaign. Sherman makes no mention of this engagement in his official report; neither does he allude to it in his "Memoirs." In

the Confederate reports Johnston says that his troops fought at New Hope Church and Pickett's Mill without intrenchments. But this statement is true only in part, as shown in the official reports of Generals Cleburne and Stewart.

On June first the Twentieth Corps was relieved by the Army of the Tennessee, after which it moved to the left as far as Pickett's Mill Creek; on the fifth it went five miles farther to the left across Allatoona Creek. Sherman, while holding his ground firmly along the enemy's front, was now passing various corps by the rear to the left and east, thus extending his line until he reached the railroad again at Acworth. The Confederate position at Allatoona was thus successfully turned.

The Seventh Ohio Infantry was relieved June eleventh, and ordered home to be mustered out of service, its term of enlistment having expired. This regiment had made a brilliant record in the war, and was highly regarded throughout the entire corps.

Pine Hill.

On the thirteenth Hooker's command was in position at the northern base of Pine Hill, two miles from the railroad station at Big Shanty. When Johnston found that his opponent's lines had been extended to the railroad he evacuated his intrenchments at Dallas and New Hope Church, and concentrated his forces in front of Marietta. He constructed a chain of earthworks running from Kenesaw Mountain, on his right, westward to Lost Mountain on his left. His line ran in the rear of Pine Hill, a steep, conical peak, which was occupied by the Confederates as an outpost and point of observation. The summit was only 800 yards from the artillery of the Twentieth Corps, posted at its base.

On the fourteenth a group of Confederate generals, among them Johnston, Hardee and Polk, were standing near a battery on the summit examining through their field-glasses the lines of their opponents in the adjacent valley. The party was in plain view of the troops on Thomas's line, although not individually recognizable. When Sherman saw them he gave orders that the batteries near him should train the guns on the party and fire by volley. At the second discharge one of the shells struck General Polk in the breast, killing him instantly.

The Confederates abandoned their works on Pine Hill that night, and the place was immediately occupied by some of the besieging forces. On the fifteenth Hooker pushed forward with his corps, past and beyond this elevation, until the main line of the enemy's works was reached. Here he formed for an assault, Geary and Butterfield in front, with Williams in support. At two-fifteen p. m. the columns advanced, and, encountering the enemy, immediately drove him into his intrenchments. These works had been carefully constructed, and were unusually strong. They were protected in front by felled trees, tops to the front, forming an abatis, behind which a *chevaux de frise* had been placed at various points. The works were manned by Cleburne's Division. Geary's troops penetrated the abatis in places, but were unable to carry the position. The attack failed; but the assaulting lines maintained their advanced position close under the enemy's works and threw up intrenchments there.

This engagement near Pine Hill — June fifteenth — is known also as the battle of Lost Mountain. In it the Twentieth Corps lost 734, killed and wounded. The casualties in the Second Division were 82 killed, 432 wounded, and 5 missing; total, 519. The First Division reported 90 casualties, and the Third Division 125. Of the regimental commandants present, Colonel Rickards (Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania), Major Stegman (One Hundred and Second New York), Major Cresson (Seventy-third Pennsylvania), and Captain Gimber (One Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania) were wounded; and Maj. Eli A. Griffin (Nineteenth Michigan) was killed.

On the following day Hooker's forces pressed the enemy strongly all along his front with skirmishers and artillery fire. Butterfield's men did considerable hard fighting, and in one lively affair near Gilgal Church, or Golgotha, the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin captured the colors of a regiment in Cleburne's Division.

The long line of the Federal armies now overlapped that of the enemy on his left. On the seventeenth the Confederates evacuated their works at Lost Mountain and retired within the defenses at Kenesaw. Johnston's line was now a semicircular one, with its right covering the railroad; thence it curved to the west and south until it reached the railroad again, including within its intrenchments Kenesaw Mountain and Marietta. Sherman held an outer or parallel line, with McPherson on his left at the railroad, Thomas

in the centre, and Schofield on the right, but not extending to the railroad again on the south.

Throughout the entire campaign thus far the troops had suffered from the unusual, prolonged rains. The number of rainy days following the battle of New Hope Church was phenomenal; it not only added to bodily discomfort, but it made the marching toilsome, while at the same time the swollen streams and miry roads rendered the movement of artillery and wagon trains exceedingly difficult. There were several days in which, owing to the absence of commissary trains, the soldiers were on scant rations or could get nothing at all to eat.

From the seventeenth to the twenty-first, the Twentieth Corps was engaged in pushing its way southward, and extending the general line in that direction. There was considerable skirmishing and fighting, men being killed or wounded by the score each day. On the seventeenth Hooker's artillery, under Major Reynolds, achieved further and honorable distinction at Muddy Creek. Wheeler's (Thirteenth New York) Battery, commanded by Lieutenant Bundy, here opened at 400 yards on the enemy's works, silencing his guns, dismounting two pieces, and knocking two more end over end. Considerable loss was inflicted, also, on the Confederate infantry which were in support. At Noyes's Creek, June nineteenth, there was some more lively skirmishing, in which the sharpshooters of both sides did some effective work.

Kolb's Farm.

The Twentieth Corps established itself on the twenty-first along the Powder Springs and Marietta road, about three miles southeast of the latter place. An important hill near the Kolb house was seized, the enemy making fruitless efforts to regain it. Williams's Division was massed by brigades in the woods on Kolb's farm, Ruger on the right, Knipe in the centre, and Robinson on the left. The ground in front was for the most part open fields. Geary's Division joined Williams's left; Butterfield was in reserve. Schofield's (Twenty-third) Corps continued the line to the right. Winegar's three-inch rifles, in front of Robinson, and Woodbury's brass smooth bores in front of Knipe, commanded all the open ground in front of Williams. At four p. m. Stevenson's Division, of Hood's

Corps, made a sortie from their works, emerging from the woods at a rapid pace as they raised their charging yell. They advanced in three lines. Woodbury opened on their close ranks with rapid discharges of canister from his 12-pounder Napoleons, that threw them into a confused mass, while volleys of musketry from Knipe's Brigade and regiments on Ruger's left also told fearfully on the disordered ranks of the assailants.

Another column of Hood's troops that came out of the woods into the field on Williams's left was checked by the shrapnel from Winegar's guns and Geary's artillery, and a severe infantry fire was directed against them from every available point. With broken and disordered lines the defeated Confederates retreated to the cover of the woods. No further attempt was made by them against Williams's front. But a portion of the charging column which was sheltered by a ravine, together with some other troops that had advanced under cover of the woods, attacked Knipe's left and made a bold effort to turn his flank. This movement was frustrated by some of Robinson's regiments, assisted by the fire from Winegar's Battery. Hood's forces retired to the protection of their works, leaving the ground behind them thickly strewn with the bodies of their killed and wounded.

In this engagement Hooker sustained comparatively slight loss, while the casualties in Hood's command, as reported in the Atlanta newspapers, were over 1,000. Still, the Twentieth Corps had to mourn the loss of some good men. Among the dead lay Captain Wheeler of the artillery, a gallant and accomplished officer, and Maj. D. C. Beckett, Sixty-first Ohio, who was also among the killed.

General Williams states that his losses at Kolb's Farm did not exceed 130 men. Geary reported his casualties for the period from June seventeenth to twenty-eighth — which includes the fighting of the Second Division at Muddy Creek, Noyes's Creek, Kolb's House, and Kenesaw — as amounting to 28 killed, 240 wounded, and 2 missing; total, 270.

General Butterfield, having obtained a leave of absence on account of ill-health, left June twenty-ninth, and Gen. William T. Ward succeeded to the command of the Third Division by right of seniority.

On June twenty-seventh a grand assault was made on John-

ston's intrenchments at Kenesaw Mountain; but the Twentieth Corps did not participate actively in this battle. The troops engaged met with the most disastrous repulse of the entire campaign. The losses aggregated over 2,500 men. Generals McCook and Harker were killed while bravely leading the assaulting columns.

Thomas wrote Sherman at the close of this action: "We have already lost heavily to-day without gaining any material advantage; one or two more such assaults would use up this army." It would seem that Sherman's experience at Chickasaw Bluff and Missionary Ridge would have made him wary about sacrificing his men in an attack on a strongly fortified position like that of Kenesaw Mountain. He explains in his report that, "An army must not settle down to a single mode of offense," and that he "wanted, therefore, for the moral effect, to make a successful assault against the enemy behind his breastworks." Surely the troops that assaulted the Confederate positions at Rocky Face Ridge, New Hope Church, Pickett's Mill, and Lost Mountain did not need to make any more frontal attacks for "moral effect." But, a series of flank movements makes dull history; the story of a storming column furnishes better reading and confers greater renown.

"Satisfied of the bloody cost of attacking intrenched lines," as Sherman phrases it in his "Memoirs," he resumed his former tactics, and ordered a flank movement to the Chattahoochee River. Johnston, anticipating this, evacuated Kenesaw Mountain July second, abandoning Marietta and the railroad as far as that point. The Confederates, after making a brief stand at Smyrna and again near Vining's Station, fell back to the line of the Chattahoochee River. On the ninth they crossed the river, burning the railroad bridge, pontoons, and trestle bridge.

In the general forward movement of Sherman's armies after the evacuation of Kenesaw, the Twentieth Corps arrived, July fifth, in front of the Chattahoochee. Going into position on a high ridge overlooking the Confederate line, Hooker's men caught their first view of Atlanta, "The Gate City of the South." The goal was now in sight.

The next day the corps crossed Nickajack Creek, and on the ninth its pickets advanced to the bank of the Chattahoochee. The Twentieth Corps remained encamped here quietly for eight days, although other parts of the army were engaged on active movements.

As soon as the men occupied the bank of the river they established friendly relations with the pickets on the farther side. The veterans who had served in the Twelfth Corps, remembering the temporary truce they had arranged while on the Rappahannock, entered into an agreement with their opponents to suspend all unnecessary firing on each other. It is related that one day while the pickets were idly standing on each side of the river in their respective places, a Confederate officer rode up and ordered his men to fire on the Yanks across the stream. But the Johnnies refused to violate their agreement. It was further understood that when hostilities were resumed by either side, the first volley should be fired in the air. The peaceful time that ensued was a grateful relief from the incessant discharge of rifles on the picket line which had been kept up daily in one place or another since the opening of the campaign. Were it not for the occasional sound of distant cannon there was nothing to remind the soldiers that they were still on an active campaign.

In his interesting history of the Twenty-seventh Indiana, the author narrates the following incident: "During our truce with the rebel pickets along the Chattahoochee, members of the Twenty-seventh became in a measure intimate with a lieutenant and a number of his men, belonging to the Tenth Georgia (Confederate) regiment. The privilege of bathing in the river was freely accorded to both sides, and there was quite a little interchange of courtesies, as well as commodities, between our boys and these Southern youths. Warm hearted, full of fun, ready to give or take a joke, never harsh or ill-tempered in their language, in all, except their uniforms, they seemed one with ourselves. But while our association with them was in progress we received orders to march. The next day we crossed the Chattahoochee and, the third day after crossing, we took part in the battle of Peach Tree Creek. After it was over we found the names of the Georgia lieutenant and several of his men on the head boards marking the graves of those killed in front of our regiment. The thirty years and more that have gone over our heads since then have not entirely removed the pain which we have always felt when recalling this episode of war."

The cool, rainy spell in June was now succeeded by a period of intense heat. The air was filled with swarms of insects that interfered in no small degree with the comfort of the camp. Still the men had no difficulty in passing away the time. They "ate black-

berries and slept for a week." They further improved the opportunity by ridding themselves of the vermin — *pedicula* — that infested the clothes of nearly every one, both officers and men. No amount of attention to one's person, or the most scrupulous cleanliness of clothes and body, would ensure immunity from the pest. But the soldiers, fortunately, had one sure remedy. Stripping themselves naked, they put every article of clothing in camp kettles filled with hot water, and boiled the garments until every particle of life was extinct. Bryant,* in describing this phase of army life says: "To see fully 500 naked men scattered along the river bank attending to boiling clothes, while about 500 more naked soldiers were scattered in groups or playing cards in the shade of the trees, all vigorously applying a brush of bushes to ward off the attacks of the winged insects of a southern forest, while above their heads, flaunting and drying in the summer breeze, were garments of varied hue and shape — altogether it was a sight to provoke a smile from even the gods of war." Another regimental historian, telling of the same scene, remarks that, "A sudden call to march would have found whole battalions, if not brigades, in a stark condition of nativity."

Breaking camp on the seventeenth the Twentieth Corps crossed the Chattahoochee at Pace's Ferry on the pontoon bridge. On the eighteenth it crossed Nancy's Creek and occupied a position on the Buckhead Road. Geary's Division advanced on the nineteenth to Peach Tree Creek, a stream about twenty feet wide, with marshy shores and muddy bottom. There was no road, bridge, or ford on Geary's front, and the opposite bank was held by the enemy. Twelve pieces of artillery and a strong skirmish line opened fire on the Confederates, under cover of which the pioneers of the Second Division constructed a footbridge. Ireland's Brigade filed across it on the double-quick, formed line, and attacked so promptly that the surprised Confederates fled, leaving their intrenching tools behind and twenty-three of their number prisoners. In the night two more bridges were thrown across the creek, and roads to them were made for the artillery and wagon trains. The next morning the two other divisions passed over.

* History of the Third Wisconsin.

Peach Tree Creek.

General Johnston received a telegram July eighteenth from the Confederate Secretary of War, informing him that as he "had failed to arrest the advance of the enemy to the vicinity of Atlanta," and expressed no confidence that "he could defeat or repel him," he was relieved from his command, which he was instructed to turn over immediately to General Hood. This was an important incident in the campaign. The reasons assigned for relieving Johnston made it imperative on Hood to assume offensive operations or, at least, to force the fighting. His "effective strength" at this time, as stated in his report, amounted to 48,750 men — infantry, artillery, and cavalry. The change in the Confederate plan of campaign became apparent immediately.

Two days later — July twentieth — Hooker's Corps had advanced about one mile south of Peach Tree Creek, when Williams's Division was halted near a group of deserted houses on a road which joined, at a point one mile farther on, with the road from Pace's Ferry at the house of H. Embry. Geary, coming up soon after, formed on Williams's left, but some distance in advance; Ward's (formerly Butterfield's) Division went into position still farther to the left, in open ground beyond a small stream called Early's Creek. On the right of Hooker lay the Fourteenth Corps; and on his left, the Fourth Corps.

Williams's Division was formed with Knipe on the right, Robinson on the left, and Ruger in the rear. Geary occupied high ground, with Candy's and Jones's Brigades, in rear of which Ireland lay in support. Ward's line was held by Harrison, Coburn, and Wood, in the same order from right to left. Portions of the corps artillery were placed in advantageous positions along the front.

About three-thirty p. m. Hardee's and Stewart's Corps came swarming out of their intrenchments, and delivered a sudden and unexpected attack on the Twentieth Corps. The first onset was directed against Ward's left. The sound of the musketry gave Geary and Williams warning to prepare for the assault which soon followed on their own front. The ground occupied by Hooker's line was broken in places by ravines along which regiments were refused — as termed in military phraseology. As the Confederates pressed forward through these ravines they encountered a terrible enfilade from the regiments thus posted.

Geary's advanced position left his right exposed. A proper connection with Williams had not been made before the fight began. Some of Geary's right regiments, attacked suddenly on flank and rear, gave way, leaving a section of the Thirteenth New York Battery, Captain Bundy, in an isolated, unprotected situation. The gunners were killed or driven from their pieces. Two non-commissioned officers fell dead, one with nine and the other with seven bullet wounds. But Bundy wheeled his remaining guns to the right, and using canister checked the advance of the Confederates until some of Geary's troops could regain the ground. The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania and Fifth Ohio received special mention in the reports for the steadiness with which they maintained their position when a part of the line was broken, and for the gallantry displayed in saving the artillery from capture.

As the Confederates gained temporary advantages by the peculiar, broken formation of the ground, various regiments in Geary's Division changed front forward to right or left to meet these movements of the charging columns, repulsing them each time with a deadly fire that had a disheartening effect on the enemy.

One Confederate brigade made a bold dash up the ravine between Williams and the Fourteenth Corps. But this move was defeated by the right regiment of Knipe's Brigade (Forty-sixth Pennsylvania) and one (Twenty-seventh Indiana) sent by Ruger to Knipe's assistance. The One Hundred and Fifth Illinois, of Robinson's Brigade, captured the flag of the Twelfth Louisiana. The enemy exerted his strongest pressure against Knipe's front, but without avail; not a regiment yielded a foot of ground. The musketry along the Red Star line was furious and well sustained. Some of the men loaded and fired so fast that their rifles became overheated — so hot that the barrel could not be grasped in the soldier's hand. The historian of the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York says that "Corporal Smith's gun went off while he was in the act of ramming home a cartridge, and John had to hunt around and find another ramrod."

Ward's Division, on which the first attack was made, not only repulsed the enemy, but, advancing under fire, crossed the ravine on Ward's left, seized a hill in front, and established connection with Newton's Division of the Fourth Corps. Ward's troops took four stands of colors from the Confederates in this action. Private

Buckley, of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York, captured the battle-flag of the Thirty-first Mississippi by knocking down the color bearer with the butt of a musket and wrenching the flagstaff from his hands. For this act Buckley was awarded a medal of honor. The Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, of this same division, bore off in triumph the colors of the Thirty-third Mississippi.

After three hours of desperate fighting the enemy retired discomfited and beaten, leaving hundreds of their dead and wounded lying on the ground.

General Geary says in his report of this battle: "The field everywhere bore marks of the extreme severity of the conflict, and recalled to my mind, in appearance, the scene of conflict where the same division (Geary's) fought at Gettysburg. Not a tree or bush within our range but bore the scars of battle. The appearance of the enemy as they charged upon our front across the clear field was magnificent. Rarely has such a sight been presented in battle. Pouring out from the woods they advanced in immense brown and gray masses (not lines), with flags and banners, many of them new and beautiful, while their general and staff officers were in plain view, with drawn sabres flashing in the light, galloping here and there as they urged their troops on to the charge. The rebel troops also seemed to rush forward with more than customary nerve and heartiness in the attack. This grand charge was Hood's inaugural, and his army came upon us that day full of high hope, confident that the small force in their front could not withstand them; but their ardor and confidence were soon shaken."

The brunt of the fighting at Peach Tree Creek fell with slight exception entirely on the Twentieth Corps. Its losses in this battle were:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
Williams's Division - -	119	458	3	580
Geary's Division - -	82	229	*165	476
Ward's Division - - -	94	447	10	551
Total - - - -	295	1,134	178	1,607

* Captured while on picket line or as skirmishers.

The regiments sustaining the greatest percentage of loss cannot be determined, as most of the commandants neglected to state the number of men carried into action. Without this information the comparative losses cannot be ascertained. The regiments returning the largest number of casualties, irrespective of their number in action, and including losses on the twenty-first and twenty-second, were:

		Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
46th Pennsylvania	Williams's	25	101	2	128
33rd Indiana	Ward's	18	73	-	91
141st New York	Williams's	15	65	-	80
61st Ohio	Williams's	13	66	2	81
5th Connecticut	Williams's	23	52	1	76
29th Pennsylvania	Geary's	11	32	32	75
33rd New Jersey	Geary's	15	20	36	71
129th Illinois	Ward's	12	52	-	64
82nd Ohio	Williams's	12	45	5	62
79th Ohio	Ward's	10	48	-	58
123rd New York	Williams's	12	37	-	49

With such hard fighting there was, necessarily, a serious loss among the field officers, who everywhere led their men with a gallantry that conduced materially to the victory achieved on this occasion by the Star Corps. Among the killed or mortally wounded lay Col. W. K. Logie, One Hundred and Forty-first New York; Col. George A. Cobham, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania; Lieut. Col. W. H. H. Bown, Sixty-first Ohio; Lieut. Col. Charles B. Randall, One Hundred and Forty-ninth New York; Maj. Lathrop Baldwin, One Hundred and Seventh New York; and Capt. Thomas H. Elliott, Assistant Adjutant General, of General Geary's staff. A large number of field officers were wounded also. The One Hundred and Forty-first New York, in addition to the death of its young colonel, lost its lieutenant-colonel, major, and adjutant, each wounded so severely as to be incapacitated for further service.

The next day was spent in burying the dead and caring for the wounded. Geary reported that 409 of the enemy's dead were buried on the field by a fatigue party from his division.

On the morning of the twenty-second Hooker advanced his corps, moving through the woods across a rough, broken country in the direction of Atlanta. After marching a mile or so the troops crossed the strong fortifications evacuated by the enemy during the previous night. These works had been constructed for the outer defenses of the city. There was some brisk skirmishing, in which the Confederate pickets were driven into the main intrenchments around Atlanta. By night the Twentieth Corps succeeded in establishing itself in a position two miles from the centre of the city.

This same day — July twenty-second — General Hood, undeterred by his bloody repulse at Peach Tree Creek, made another sally in which he attacked the Army of the Tennessee. The battle that ensued was one of the most important in the series of engagements since the army left Chattanooga. The Western troops, although attacked while in a disadvantageous position, fought with a courageous spirit that sent Hood's forces, broken and defeated, back within the defenses of the town. General McPherson, while reconnoitring the enemy's front, unaccompanied except by a member of his staff, rode into a party of hostile pickets, and was killed at the beginning of the engagement.

Sherman says in his Memoirs that he "purposely allowed the Army of the Tennessee to fight this battle almost unaided . . . because" he "knew that if any assistance was rendered by either of the other armies, the Army of the Tennessee would be jealous." His losses in this battle amounted to 3,521, killed, wounded, and missing.

General Hooker now expected that he would be appointed to the command of the three corps constituting the Army of the Tennessee — the vacancy caused by McPherson's death. He felt that his previous service on so many of the historic fields of the war, together with the fact that he had commanded the Army of the Potomac at one time, would entitle him to the place. But Sherman says "his chances were not even considered." Generals Logan and Blair, commanding respectively the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps of the Army of the Tennessee, were each aspirants for the place. But Sherman says he "regarded both as 'volunteers,' that looked to personal fame and glory as auxiliary and secondary to their political ambitions, and not as professional soldiers." General Howard, of the Fourth Corps, was selected "as the best officer who was

present and available for the purpose." Hooker interpreted this appointment of a junior officer as meaning that there was nothing further in the future for him in the way of promotion or favorable consideration. He accordingly sent the following communication to general headquarters:

NEAR ATLANTA, GA., *July* 27, 1864.

SIR. — I have just learned that Major General Howard, my junior, has been assigned to the command of the Army of the Tennessee. If this is the case I request that I may be relieved from duty with this army. Justice and self-respect alike require my removal from an army in which rank and service are ignored. I should like to have my personal staff relieved with me.

JOSEPH HOOKER,

Major-General.

It would seem that Hooker's action was not premature, for on the same day Sherman sent a despatch which read as follows:

July 27, 1864.

GENERAL THOMAS. — Send me the papers about Hooker to-night, and make specific recommendations to fill the vacancies. Make Hooker resign his post as commander of the Twentieth Corps, that he cannot claim it and occasion delay in filling the vacancy.

W. T. SHERMAN,

Major-General.

Hooker's request to be relieved was granted. General Slocum was ordered to leave Vicksburg and come to Atlanta to take command of the Twentieth Corps. On July twenty-eighth Hooker turned the command over to General Williams, who was directed by General Sherman to exercise its duties until the arrival of Slocum. Hooker's soldiers heard the news of his departure with regret, for he had won the confidence and admiration of every man that had served under him in this campaign.

Siege of Atlanta.

The siege of Atlanta — if it may be called such — was now fairly under way. The city was too large to be completely invested, and so the approaches were made on the north and west only.

On July twenty-fifth the Army of the Tennessee still held the left, near the railroad to Decatur, where it fought the battle of the

twenty-second; the Army of the Ohio came next; and then the Army of the Cumberland — Fourth, Twentieth and Fourteenth Corps in the order named. The Twentieth Corps lay northwest of the city on either side of the Chattanooga Railroad (Western and Atlantic), a position which it occupied during the entire siege.

But on the twenty-fifth the Army of the Tennessee was transferred to the extreme right; and a week later the Army of the Ohio (Schofield) was moved to the right also, extending the lines still farther in that direction. The investing forces now lay on the north and west of the city, as before stated. A continuous line of strong earthworks was constructed by the troops while under fire, close to and parallel with the fortifications of the enemy. The besieging forces occupied a front of over five miles. The picket firing was incessant for awhile, and the 20-pounder Parrotts of the artillery, from the cover of well-constructed parapets, threw shells at short intervals into the city.

On July twenty-seventh, the Thirteenth New Jersey, Col. E. A. Carman (Williams's Division), distinguished itself in an attack on the enemy's line — something in the nature of a forlorn hope. On a knoll in front of this regiment stood three buildings, within the enemy's skirmish line and only a short distance in front of his fortifications. These houses were occupied by sharpshooters who kept up an annoying fire on the pickets. Twenty volunteers were called for, who, provided with combustibles, were to burn the houses while the regiment engaged the enemy. The call was promptly responded to. From the breastworks of the Twentieth Corps thousands of soldiers watched the Thirteenth as it formed line, with the little party of house burners in its rear, preparatory to its dangerous task. At the word of command the regiment moved forward in fine style, seized the rifle pits, captured officers and men, and, advancing under the fire from the Confederate works, took a position which it held until the houses were in flames. The Jerseymen then fell back to the cover of their intrenchments amid the cheers of the admiring spectators, having sustained a smaller loss than was expected.

Hood made another sortie July twenty-eighth, attacking the right flank of the Army of the Tennessee, which was then extending its line southward near Ezra Church. The Confederates were quickly repulsed, Howard's troops losing 572 in this engagement. August fifth and sixth, Schofield's troops, assisted by a portion of

the Fourteenth Corps, advanced their lines on the extreme right, bringing on another minor engagement known as the battle of Utoy Creek.

Along the front of the Twentieth Corps the men had constructed earthworks of great strength, within 350 yards of the enemy's guns. At some points the distance between the main lines was still less. These earthworks were sixteen feet or more in thickness at the base, four feet high on the outer front, and about seven feet wide on top. Logs, ten or more inches in diameter, were placed along the top of the parapet, resting on blocks of wood which formed openings that enabled the men to fire, while the logs protected their heads from the bullets of the enemy's sharpshooters.

Each side maintained a line of vedettes or pickets 200 feet or more in advance of its trenches or forts. While on this duty the soldier occupied a protected place, usually a separate pit in which he crouched all day behind the earth or logs thrown up in front. Any careless exposure of the head or body was almost sure to result in a wound or death. The opposing picket lines were so near together that the men conversed with ease, and owing to the short range could be changed only at night. When a man went on duty in this advanced line he took his rations with him, for he knew he would not be relieved for twenty-four hours.

In the main trenches the soldiers, when not engaged in firing, found shelter in the deep, broad, level excavation from which the earth had been thrown up to form the parapet. Still, several men were killed or wounded daily. If a man's head was seen above the edge of the works it became instantly a mark for the Confederate pickets, and many a soldier in the trenches lost life or limb through carelessness in this respect. As the Twentieth Corps occupied a front of two and a half miles, the losses during the siege were severe. At one time the pickets of both sides entered into an agreement to suspend firing, due notice to be given when, owing to orders, it became necessary to resume. But the line was occasionally advanced at some point to improve the position, when there would be a sudden outbreak and the bullets went humming everywhere again until quiet was restored.

General Sherman ordered a battery of four and one-half inch rifled cannon (30-pounders) from Chattanooga, which was placed on Geary's front. The Confederates replied to these pieces with

still heavier ordnance. At times the heavy guns on the Twentieth Corps front fired at short intervals day and night, and when darkness set in the burning fuses of the shells passing to and from the city afforded a fascinating display of pyrotechnics. Fires broke out repeatedly in the centre of the city, accompanied by the ringing of bells and cries of "fire" that were plainly heard in the lines of the besieging army.

The weather was intensely warm. But the men in the trenches erected coverings of pine boughs that furnished a grateful shade until orders came that these obstructions must be removed — a wise precaution, but one that occasioned considerable grumbling. The Twentieth Corps was composed of veteran troops whose long and varied experience in the field enabled them to adapt themselves readily to circumstances and conditions of most any kind, and so despite the heat and swarming insects and dangers of the siege the men passed a fairly comfortable time.

Though 290 miles from its base of supplies at Nashville, Sherman's troops were better supplied with rations and clothing than was Pope's army in front of Washington. There was another and equally important source of comfort to the men,— the mails arrived regularly, and each regimental chaplain had the pleasure daily of distributing a batch of letters and express parcels among the expectant soldiers gathered round his tent.

There were no drills or parades. When not on picket the men spent their time in writing letters, card playing, reading newspapers, cooking, eating, smoking, or sleeping. If there was nothing else to occupy their attention they watched the artillery practice of some favorite battery, noting eagerly the explosion of the shells in or about the particular building aimed at by the gunners. There was always some danger from random bullets and fragments of exploding shells; but the men became so accustomed to the sound of these missiles that they manifested an indifference akin to rashness. In one place a negro waiter who was in attendance on an officers' mess at dinner was shot through the heart; but "it did not delay the meal."

And then there were quiet, happy times as well. When evening came and the picket firing had ceased, the men retired to the slopes behind the trenches where they could listen to the music of the brigade bands. Here and there a chaplain gathered a group of the faithful for an hour of prayer and religious conference. Everywhere

at evening the men joined in singing hymns and ballads — reminders of home and peace. At intervals, from across the valley came the sound of music on the night air where the Confederate soldiers were also singing hymns or southern war songs — and "all sang Annie Laurie."

But the city was too large to be invested on all sides; its works were too strong to be carried by assault. The siege had continued over a month without any material progress. The railroads entering Atlanta on the south were still intact and in operation for transporting supplies and troops.

There were the usual cavalry raids on the enemy's communications, with the usual fruitless results and the usual heavy loss in prisoners. In August, General McCook, with his division of mounted troops, made a raid on the Macon Railroad at Lovejoy's Station, tore up a piece of track, and was surrounded at Newman where he was roughly handled by Gen. Joe Wheeler. In extricating himself McCook lost over 600 men, most of them captured. Stoneman, with his cavalry, attempted a raid on Macon, in which he was captured, together with one of his brigades, while his two other brigades made their way back to Atlanta in detachments, one of them "perfectly demoralized," as described in the official report. Then Kilpatrick tried it. Sherman says: "Kilpatrick got off during the night of the eighteenth, and returned to us on the twenty-second, having made the complete circuit of Atlanta. He reported that he had destroyed three miles of the railroad about Jonesboro, which he reckoned would take ten days to repair. On the twenty-third, however, we saw trains coming into Atlanta from the south, when I became more than ever convinced that cavalry could not or would not work hard enough to disable a railroad properly, and therefore resolved at once to proceed to the execution of my original plan." The original plan referred to was to "reach it with the main army."

There was only one way to capture Atlanta — there must be another flanking movement. The railroads south of the city must be destroyed so effectually that Hood would have to come out and fight. So on August twenty-sixth Sherman raised the siege. The Twentieth Corps was sent back to the Chattahoochee River to hold the bridges and railroads at that point. The main army, provisioned for twenty days, moved to the south of Atlanta and destroyed the West Point Railroad thoroughly for several miles, and

then, turning eastward, seized the Macon Railroad, August thirty-first, at the station called Rough and Ready.

To meet this movement Hood sent Hardee's and S. D. Lee's Corps to Jonesboro, on the Macon Railroad, twenty-two miles south of Atlanta. These troops attacked the Fifteenth Corps on the thirty-first and were repulsed, after which Lee's Corps returned to Atlanta. Hardee then took up a fortified position at Jonesboro, from which he was driven the next day by the Fourteenth Corps. Hardee retreated south along the railroad to Lovejoy's Station, where he was joined September second by the remainder of Hood's Army.

The Evacuation of Atlanta.

While the fighting was going on south of Atlanta the Twentieth Corps was still encamped on the banks of the Chattahoochee, seven miles northwest of the city. General Slocum arrived August twenty-seventh and assumed command, his appearance being greeted with enthusiastic cheers as he rode through the camps. While at the Chattahoochee occasional attacks were made by small bands of Confederate cavalry, which were easily repulsed without any serious fighting.

On the night of September first heavy explosions were heard in the direction of Atlanta that sounded like the discharge of artillery in a general engagement. The uproar continued two hours, during which the whole camp was aroused, the men listening intently and discussing the cause. Many of them argued that Sherman was making a night attack on the defenses of the city. As subsequently learned, the enemy in their preparations to evacuate the place, destroyed eighty-one cars loaded with ammunition.

General Slocum, suspecting the cause of these explosions, promptly ordered a reconnoissance in the direction of Atlanta, to be made by a detachment from each division. The detail from the First Division — three regiments under Col. N. M. Crane, One Hundred and Seventh New York — starting early the next morning found the enemy's works abandoned, whereupon word was immediately sent to Slocum informing him that the city was evacuated. In the meantime the detail from the Third Division, composed of 900 men under Col. John Coburn, entered the town at nine a. m. They were met in the suburbs by Mayor Calhoun, who surrendered the city to Colonel Coburn, saying "he only asked

protection for persons and property." The reconnoitring party from the Second Division, under Lieutenant Colonel Walker, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania, coming in on another street, were the first to reach the City Hall, on which the colors of the Sixtieth New York and One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania were immediately hoisted. During the day the rest of the corps moved into the city, and occupied the abandoned earthworks. Some of the regiments, in accordance with orders, marched through the streets to the public square, with flags flying, bands playing, and the men in cadenced step.

General Slocum, with his staff, occupied a house on the square, which was used also for corps headquarters. Colonel Cogswell, Second Massachusetts, was appointed post-commandant, and Lieutenant Colonel Morse, of the same regiment, provost-marshal. On the eighth, General Sherman returned with the main army, which encamped at various points not far from the city.

The Twentieth Corps, after leaving Chattanooga, had been marching and fighting for 121 days, with only one short interval of rest. Though not in front all this time there was scarcely a day that it was away from the sound of artillery or picket firing. It had fought in six general engagements while on this campaign, and for weeks had been in front of the enemy's breastworks or in the trenches, losing men daily in killed and wounded while on this duty.

General Sherman's losses on the Atlanta campaign, as stated by him, aggregated 4,990 killed, 22,822 wounded, and 3,875 missing; total, 31,687.* A careful study of the Confederate records indicates that their losses were about the same, not so many in killed and wounded, but a greater number of missing or prisoners.

The Twentieth Corps sustained the greatest loss in action of any corps engaged in these operations, both numerically and in percent-

* Sherman's Memoirs, Vol. II, p. 133. But his figures differ materially from the official casualty returns made by the three army commanders in September, 1864, which are as follows:

ARMY.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
Cumberland	3,305	16,756	2,746	22,807
Tennessee	1,448	6,993	1,873	10,314
Ohio	531	2,378	1,060	3,969
Total	5,284	26,127	5,679	37,090

age. The casualties by corps as stated by General Sherman in his Memoirs were:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
Army of the Cumberland.				
Fourth Corps	1,121	4,300	339	5,760
Fourteenth Corps	1,095	5,014	166	6,275
Twentieth Corps	1,044	5,912	461	7,417
Army of the Tennessee.				
Fifteenth Corps	401	2,538	633	3,572
Sixteenth Corps	376	1,525	99	2,000
Seventeenth Corps	422	1,674	1,088	3,184
Army of the Ohio.				
Twenty-third Corps	491	1,565	81	2,137
Cavalry	40	294	1,008	1,342
Total	4,990	22,822	3,875	31,687

The casualties in the Twentieth Corps were divided about equally among the three divisions. The regiments sustaining the greatest losses were:

REGIMENT.	Division.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
46th Pennsylvania	First	41	223	7	271
70th Indiana	Third	38	231	-	269
33rd Indiana	Third	29	209	-	238
19th Michigan	Third	34	191	5	230
107th New York	First	35	180	3	218
141st New York	First	36	175	5	216
33rd New Jersey	Second	42	155	15	212
111th Pennsylvania	Second	32	141	38	211
28th Pennsylvania	Second	17	181	1	199
3rd Wisconsin	First	23	164	5	192
22nd Wisconsin	Third	27	154	-	181
129th Illinois	Third	29	147	-	176
149th New York	Second	36	134	10	180
5th Connecticut	First	30	145	-	175
27th Indiana	First	20	154	-	174
79th Ohio	Third	21	147	4	172
102nd Illinois	Third	27	137	1	165
29th Pennsylvania	Second	35	126	-	161
123rd New York	First	20	107	17	144
61st Ohio	First	23	112	2	137
82nd Ohio	First	32	98	-	130

In the Twentieth Corps 342 officers were killed or wounded.

The campaign over, there was the usual distribution of rewards. At Sherman's request two brigadiers — Osterhaus and Hovey — were made major generals, and eight colonels were promoted to the rank of brigadier. None of these favors, however, fell to the lot of the Twentieth Corps. And yet, there was a brigadier in that organization whose commission was dated in May, 1861, who had served three years at the front as a division general, and who had commanded a corps with marked ability at Antietam and Gettysburg; and there were veteran colonels who had commanded brigades on the Atlanta campaign and before, rendering meritorious service on every occasion.

Slocum's Corps remained in Atlanta over two months, during which the soldiers were well housed, well fed, and had a pleasant time. As soon as they entered the city they confiscated the contents of the large tobacco warehouses. There was a profusion of plug and fine cut in the camps, and, discarding their briar wood pipes, everyone smoked cigars for awhile — all this to the detriment of the sutler, who regarded it with discomposure and lamented audibly the lack of discipline that permitted the looting of tobacco shops.

New clothing was drawn. Drills, guard-mounting, and dress parades were resumed; and the fine bands of Ruger's Brigade and the Thirty-third Massachusetts played each evening in the public square. General Slocum held division reviews, and as the troops marched past he noted with evident pleasure the veteran regiments that fought under him at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. There was work to be done also. As the Confederate defenses about the city were too extensive to be held successfully by a single army corps, an inner line of works, shortened so as to require less men, was constructed by parties detailed from each division.

The paymaster having arrived, the men drew eight months' pay and sent most of it home, the rest going to the sutler or to the more skillful poker players. Some of the soldiers would organize a mess, take their rations to some house, and get a woman to cook for them — not that she could cook any better, but because the boys wanted the privilege of sitting at a table, eating from clean white plates, and drinking from coffee cups. At the Opera House nightly entertainments were given by a "variety" troupe composed of talent selected from the soldiers of the garrison.

One evening when the band of the Thirty-third Massachusetts was serenading General Sherman he suggested that it give a concert in the theatre for the benefit of Mrs. Welch, the widow of the late Masonic Grand Master of the State, whose house he was occupying, and who had been left destitute by the war. The band, in compliance with the general's kindly suggestion, gave a vocal and instrumental entertainment that was an artistic and financial success. Some Atlanta ladies, friends of the beneficiary, assisted in the vocal numbers on the program. From the old printed program, still preserved, it appears that the band gave the Soldiers' Chorus as one of its selections, indicating that it was up to date with its music, for Gounod's Faust was brought out only a year or so before. "Then a play was put on the stage. The theatre had a great run till the very last night before the march, when the receipts were $667. The season lasted four weeks — seventeen nights — and the band took in $8,000 in all. It gave $2,000 to Mrs. Welch, and out of the balance kept enough to pay its members the amount due from the officers to the end of their three years' enlistment." * And this is one of the ways in which the soldiers of the Star Corps amused themselves when not engaged in fighting.

Some changes in the corps roster occurred about this time. While at the Chattahoochee, on the day Slocum's Corps entered Atlanta, the Twenty-seventh Indiana went home, its three-years term of enlistment having expired. This regiment was composed of fighting material that had no superior in all the Federal armies. It had made a most heroic record at Antietam, Gettysburg, and many other battles of the war, and when it left the front Ruger's men felt that their brigade had lost its strong right arm. General Ruger, one of the most competent officers of his rank in the service, also left the corps soon after, having been promoted to the command of a division in the Twenty-third Corps. The Seventy-eighth New York, Col. Herbert Hammerstein, was transferred to the One Hundred and Second New York, Hammerstein retaining his colonelcy. A large regiment — Thirty-first Wisconsin — joined Robinson's Brigade July twenty-first, exchanging places with the Forty-fifth New York, a German regiment, which was sent to Nashville. Col. David Ireland, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York, com-

* The Thirty-third Massachusetts. By Gen. Adin B. Underwood, A. M. Boston: Williams & Co. 1881.

manding Third Brigade, Second Division, died of disease September tenth, and was succeeded by Col. Henry A. Barnum. Colonel Ireland was an officer in the Regular Army, holding a commission as captain in the Fifteenth United States Infantry. After General Greene was wounded Ireland commanded the Third Brigade at Lookout Mountain and on the Atlanta campaign, achieving honorable distinction in each battle by his gallant conduct and skillful handling of his troops.

The battalion of the Third Maryland composed of men who did not re-enlist went home for muster-out. But enough men in this regiment re-enlisted to preserve its organization, and they had gone home previously on a veteran furlough. They did not rejoin the corps, but were ordered to the Army of the Potomac. Going to the front in Virginia, they arrived there while one of the battles at Spotsylvania was in progress. Joining Leasure's Brigade, Ninth Corps, they went into action immediately. At the sudden unexpected appearance of this regiment — the men still wearing the red star on their cap — a shout of welcome ran along the firing line, and the glad cry was raised, "The Twelfth Corps has returned." But the Star Corps that day was fighting on the Resaca Hills, a thousand miles away.

Soon after the occupation of the city, General Sherman, for military reasons, ordered all the families remaining in the place to leave. He provided railway transportation south as far as Rough and Ready. As the railroad beyond that station had been torn up for several miles, General Hood sent wagon trains to this point, in which the refugees and their personal effects were transported to Lovejoy's Station, where they could take cars again for such other places as they might choose. This work having been accomplished, Hood started northward with his troops to operate against Sherman's line of communication.

October third Sherman took his entire army, with the exception of Slocum's Corps, and started northward in pursuit of Hood. Sherman was absent from Atlanta on this expedition six weeks. He followed Hood as far north as Resaca and Lafayette. Then, turning back to conform to the movements of his wily adversary, he moved down the valley of the Chattooga River to its junction with the Coosa, establishing his headquarters at Gaylesville. Sherman was unable to force Hood into a general engagement, and, aside from

a few attacks on railroad garrisons, there was no fighting except at Allatoona Pass, where one of Hood's Divisions (French's) met with a bloody repulse. This post was heroically and successfully defended by an inferior force under command of Gen. John M. Corse. It was during this action that Sherman signaled the memorable despatch: "Hold the fort; I am coming."

During the absence of Sherman's Army Slocum's troops in Atlanta were on short rations for a few days, owing to raids on the Chattanooga Railroad. But foraging parties were immediately sent out, some fifteen miles or so to the eastward, which soon returned with 500 wagons loaded with forage, corn, and potatoes, together with an abundant supply of fresh pork, mutton, and poultry. Another train of 800 wagons went out October twenty-third which came back loaded, principally with corn. This latter supply was needed to put the "beef on the hoof" in proper condition for killing. But the railroad was soon repaired, after which there was no further scarcity of food or lack of variety.

Sherman finding it impossible to bring Hood to bay left two corps — Fourth and Twenty-third — under Thomas to take care of the Confederate Army, wherever it might go, and then returned with the remainder of his forces to Atlanta.

The sick and the feeble, together with all non-combatants, were sent to the rear, leaving none but able-bodied veterans at the front. On November twelfth the last railroad train for the North left Atlanta, and the track was torn up for many miles as soon as it passed. Sherman had burned his bridges behind him.

The March to the Sea.

General Sherman was now ready to put in execution the plan which he had conceived and been considering carefully a long time. He intended to abandon Atlanta entirely, march eastward through central Georgia, seize Savannah, and establish there a new base of supplies.

For this purpose he organized his forces in two subordinate armies. One, designated the Right Wing, under General Howard, was composed of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps;* the other, or Left Wing, under General Slocum, was composed of the Four-

* The two divisions of the Sixteenth Corps had been broken up and distributed to the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps.

teenth and Twentieth Corps. The Right Wing retained its name — Army of the Tennessee; the Left Wing was subsequently designated the Army of Georgia. In addition there was a division of cavalry under General Kilpatrick. These combined forces numbered 55,329 infantry, 5,063 cavalry, and 1,812 artillery; total, 62,204.

There were 65 pieces of artillery, each gun, caisson, and forge drawn by eight horses. In the trains there were 2,500 wagons and 600 ambulances, the wagon train of each corps being five miles long when on the road. A pontoon train of canvas boats accompanied each corps. As each bridge train had a capacity of 900 feet, either wing of the army could span a river 1,800 feet wide by combining its two trains.

The Twentieth Corps numbered 14,292 officers and men, present for duty. Its organization at this time was:

TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.

FIRST DIVISION.

BRIG. GEN. NATHANIEL J. JACKSON.

First Brigade.

COL. JAMES L. SELFRIDGE.

5th Connecticut,	Lieut. Col. Henry W. Daboll.
123rd New York,	Lieut. Col. James C. Rogers.
141st New York,	Capt. William Merrill.
46th Pennsylvania,	Maj. Patrick Griffith.

Second Brigade.

COL. EZRA A. CARMAN.

2nd Massachusetts,	Col. William Cogswell.
13th New Jersey,	Maj. Frederick H. Harris.
107th New York,	Maj. Charles J. Fox.
150th New York,	Maj. Alfred B. Smith.
3rd Wisconsin,	Col. William Hawley.

Third Brigade.

COL. JAMES S. ROBINSON.

82nd Illinois,	Maj. Ferdinand H. Rolshausen.
101st Illinois,	Lieut. Col. John B. Le Sage.
143rd New York,	Lieut. Col. Hezekiah Watkins.
61st Ohio,	Capt. John Garrett.
82nd Ohio,	Lieut. Col. David Thompson.
31st Wisconsin,	Col. Francis H. West.

The Twentieth Corps

Second Division.

Brig. Gen. John W. Geary.

First Brigade.

Col. Ario Pardee, Jr.

5th	Ohio,	Lieut. Col. Robert Kirkup.
29th	Ohio,	Maj. Myron T. Wright.
66th	Ohio,	Lieut. Col. Eugene Powell.
28th	Pennsylvania,	Col. John Flynn.
147th	Pennsylvania,	Lieut. Col. John Craig.

Second Brigade.

Col. Patrick H. Jones.

33rd	New Jersey,	Col. George W. Mindil.
119th	New York,	Col. John T. Lockman.
134th	New York,	Lieut. Col. Allan H. Jackson.
154th	New York,	Maj. Lewis D. Warner.
73rd	Pennsylvania,	Maj. Charles C. Cresson.
109th	Pennsylvania,	Capt. Walter G. Dunn.

Third Brigade.

Col. Henry A. Barnum.

60th	New York,	Maj. Thomas Elliott.
102nd	New York,	Lieut. Col. Harvey S. Chatfield.
137th	New York,	Lieut. Col. Koert S. Van Voorhis.
149th	New York,	Maj. Nicholas Grumbach.
29th	Pennsylvania,	Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Zulich.
111th	Pennsylvania,	Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Walker.

Third Division.

Brig. Gen. William T. Ward.

First Brigade.

Col. Franklin C. Smith.

102nd	Illinois,	Maj. Hiland H. Clay.
105th	Illinois,	Maj. Henry D. Brown.
129th	Illinois,	Col. Henry Case.
70th	Indiana,	Lieut. Col. Samuel Merrill.
79th	Ohio,	Lieut. Col. Azariah W. Doan.

Second Brigade.

COL. DANIEL DUSTIN.

33rd Indiana,	Lieut. Col. James E. Burton.
85th Indiana,	Lieut. Col. Alexander B. Crane.
19th Michigan,	Lieut. Col. John J. Baker.
22nd Wisconsin,	Lieut. Col. Edward Bloodgood.

Third Brigade.

COL. SAMUEL ROSS.

20th Connecticut,	Lieut. Col. Philo B. Buckingham.
33rd Massachusetts,	Lieut. Col. Elisha Doane.
136th New York,	Lieut. Col. Lester B. Faulkner.
55th Ohio,	Lieut. Col. Edwin H. Powers.
73rd Ohio,	Lieut. Col. Samuel H. Hurst.
26th Wisconsin,	Lieut. Col. Frederick C. Winkler.

Artillery.

MAJ. JOHN C. REYNOLDS.

1st New York, Battery I,	Capt. Charles E. Winegar.
1st New York, Battery M,	Lieut. Edward P. Newkirk.
1st Ohio, Battery C,	Capt. Marco B. Gary.
Pennsylvania, Battery E,	Capt. Thomas S. Sloan.

Before starting on the march two engineer regiments, assisted by the Second Massachusetts, blew up the buildings at the railway station, including the round-house and machine shops of the Georgia Railroad, and set fire to the wreck. Other shops and foundries that had been employed by the Confederate government in the manufacture of cannon, arms, shells, or other munitions of war were burned. The fire spread to adjoining buildings in the business quarter, and soon the greater part of the city was in flames. As the soldiers of the departing army reached the hills on the eastern side of Atlanta and turned to take a look at the doomed city, it was hidden beneath a dense cloud of smoke through which great tongues of flame shot upward, making an appalling sight that nothing but the exigencies of a stern warfare could justify.

The great march began November fifteenth, the troops moving off at route step with guns at right-shoulder-shift. But few outside of general headquarters knew the destination of the army; the rank and file gave the question little thought. As the movement to Savannah would require twenty-five days, twenty days' rations for

the men and five days' forage for the teams were carried in the wagons. With each division were droves of cattle that supplied additional rations of "beef on the hoof." For the rest, the orders were to "forage liberally on the country."

The distance to Savannah was 305 miles, but it varied considerably according to the route taken by each column. The corps commanders were instructed to march from ten to fifteen miles each day, varying the distance according to the condition of the roads or movement of the trains. As customary, the divisions took turns in the privilege of the advance, the leading division of one day becoming the rear guard on the next. The division having the lead was generally in camp by two in the afternoon, while the one that was last that day seldom reached its place of bivouac until after dark.

The route taken by the Twentieth Corps from Atlanta to Savannah was through Decatur, Stone Mountain, Rockbridge, Social Circle, Madison, Blue Spring, Eatonton, Milledgeville, Sandersville, Tennille, Davisborough, Louisville, Millen, Springfield, and Monteith, crossing on the way the Oconee and Ogeechee Rivers. In accordance with orders, when a division passed through a town the troops closed up, unfurled their flags, and fell into cadenced step, while the bands with their music generally called the attention of the people to the fact that John Brown's soul was marching on.

As the main Confederate army of the West, under General Hood, was absent on the Nashville campaign, the columns encountered but little opposition. Gen. Joe Wheeler remained with a small division of cavalry, and there were bodies of State militia under command of Generals McLaws, Cobb, and G. W. Smith. Frantic proclamations with calls "To Arms" were issued by Beauregard, Senator B. H. Hill, and others, but with little or no avail. Kilpatrick's mounted troops protected the flanks of the marching army, warding off Wheeler's attacks on every occasion, while the Georgia militia fell back everywhere before the advance of Sherman's infantry without firing a shot. But there were bands of mounted guerrillas or Home Guards, squads of partisan rangers, which, in the absence of Kilpatrick's cavalry, hung around the flanks of the Federal columns, picking up stragglers or foragers that wandered too far away from their commands. Aside from occasional skirmishes at some river crossing or outskirts of a town there

was no fighting. The soldiers in the main columns seldom heard a gun. They regarded the march as a grand picnic excursion, and the pleasantest episode of the war.

The story of the campaign as given here is taken mainly from official reports, the admirable sketches in regimental histories, and diaries of comrades.

With the exception of three rainy days in the first week and occasional showers, the weather was fine. The roads were poor most of the way, the rains making them worse; but in Eastern Georgia the sandy highways were improved by the showers and afforded a good footing. Starting at daylight the leading division that day was generally in camp early in the afternoon. Still there was plenty of work to do. Entire brigades were ordered out to destroy the railroad along which it marched, and in the low, swampy districts large details were often sent back to assist the passage of the wagon trains, to construct corduroy roads, or put a shoulder to the wheel whenever necessary.

The destruction of railroads was an important feature of the march. The track was torn up for miles at various places, the ties burned, and the rails, by heating and twisting, rendered unfit for use. Each bridge and culvert along the line of march was destroyed.

The soldiers soon became quite proficient in this peculiar engineering — the reverse of constructive work. The men detailed for it were usually divided into three large gangs, a thousand or so in each. To one party was assigned the work of tearing up the track. For this purpose a long line of soldiers, standing closely together, were placed at one side of the roadbed. With each grasping the end of a tie, at the signal, Hee-yo-hee, they lifted altogether, and turned the track over, bottom side up. Then they went on to the next section marked out for them. Party Number Two busied itself with the piece of overturned track, knocked the ties loose from the rails, and piled them, "cob-house" fashion, ready for burning. The loose rails were placed on top of these piles. Party Number Three, following next, set fire to the ties, heated the rails, and twisted them until they were unserviceable.

In bending a heated rail a clamp and lever were attached to each end. By forcing the lever bars in opposite directions the red hot rail was twisted until even a rolling mill could not fit it for further use. The clamps were made after a pattern specially devised for this

purpose by Col. O. M. Poe, the chief engineer on Sherman's staff. A favorite method of the soldiers consisted in bending a thoroughly heated rail around a tree or telegraph pole, and twisting the ends into an "iron doughnut," as they called it. With this systematic arrangement, as General Slocum states,* a thousand men would destroy five miles of railroad in a day.

On this march Sherman's armies destroyed 60 miles of the Georgia Railroad between Atlanta and Madison, and 140 miles of the Georgia Central from Gordon to Savannah. After reaching the coast they tore up also 50 miles of the Gulf Railroad and 15 miles of the Charleston line.

But the chief delight of the soldiers on this expedition was in the ample and varied supply of food brought in by the foragers. Besides the regular details for foraging the general orders permitted the men "during a halt or camp" to gather vegetables, "and to drive in stock in sight of their camp." As the route for the greater part lay through a good farming region, untraveled before by marching armies of friend or foe, the troops had no difficulty in subsisting upon the country and the best that it afforded. The men lived upon sweet potatoes, hams, fresh pork and mutton, with turkeys and chickens in abundance. At every plantation along the route they found plenty of honey in the hive and, also, quantities of sorghum, a kind of molasses the Northern soldiers had not tasted before. At evening and at daybreak the air about the camp fires was redolent with savory smells, and each soldier shouldered his rifle in the morning or lay down at night with a comfortable, satisfied feeling that he had seldom experienced on a march before.

Forage was so plentiful that the artillery trains and animals in the wagon trains were in better condition on reaching Savannah than at the start. This was due in part, however, to the many horses and mules gathered in along the way, which took the place of weak or disabled teams.

In the course of their foraging the soldiers picked up a variety of pet animals which they carried along in the march — a dog, cat, coon, goat, or diminutive donkey. But the most highly-prized acquisition in this line was a game cock that had good fighting qualities. At evening, when the cooking and eating was over, it was no uncommon thing to see some soldiers form a ring within

* Battles and Leaders. Vol. IV, p. 685. The Century Company: New York. 1888.

which a cocking main was held to determine the relative merits of the birds put forward by batteries or regiments to win the championship of the corps. The defeated rooster was consigned to the mess kettle, while the victorious bird, named after some popular general, rode next day perched on a cannon or on the shoulder of some infantryman.

The negroes, eager to enjoy their new-found freedom and exercise its rights, joined the column in throngs, old and young, men, women and children. From every cross road and plantation on the route they came until their number reached into the thousands. Efforts were made to turn them back and to dissuade them from following the trains; for their presence added to the number to be fed, and threatened to become a serious encumbrance in a fight. At some places on the road the rear guard destroyed bridges to cut off the large throng which was waiting to cross as soon as the troops went by. Despite orders to the contrary the soldiers encouraged the negroes to follow the column. Nearly every officer retained one as a servant, and each mess of the enlisted men took one along as a cook. Many of the able-bodied blacks were employed as teamsters, while large parties of them were utilized in laying corduroy roads, or on other fatigue duty. General Slocum, in his report, estimates that "at least 14,000 of these people joined" the Right Wing at different points on the march. But the old and infirm, and the women carrying children could not keep up, and not over 7,000 accompanied Slocum's army when it reached Savannah.

The Twentieth Corps entered Milledgeville November twenty-third, Carman's Brigade having the lead. The band played the good old Sunday school tune of "Marching Along,"—a popular melody at that time,—flags were unfurled, the ranks closed up, and the men moved through the streets with the easy swing so characteristic of veteran troops. In a few minutes the flag of the One Hundred and Seventh New York was flying from the dome of the State Capitol, greeted by the cheers of the soldiers and the strains of the National anthem by the bands. Slocum appointed Colonel Hawley, Third Wisconsin, post-commandant, and his regiment was detailed as provost-guard of the city. General Sherman occupied the executive mansion, just deserted by Governor Brown; General Slocum, with his staff, established headquarters at the Milledgeville Hotel.

The Georgia Legislature adjourned that day with unfinished business on its calendar. But its seats were soon occupied by a jolly crowd of officers from Slocum's army. They may have lacked the dignity and impressive demeanor of the Southern law makers, but they despatched business and passed important bills at a rapid rate during their short session. General Robinson (Third Brigade, First Division) was chosen Speaker, and Col. "Hi" Rogers, of Slocum's staff, Clerk of the Assembly. A sergeant-at-arms was appointed who did his best to maintain disorder. The Speaker announced a committee on Federal Relations — Colonels Cogswell, Carman, Zulich, Thompson, Watkins, and Ewing — which retired to a committee room. Bryant, the historian of the Third Wisconsin, says that "the sounds of song and laughter that came from that room testified to the zeal of the occupants;" and that "there were evidently refreshments" in that committee room.

During the course of the session some good speeches were made, brilliant and witty; and there was a display of mock gravity, intermingled with "points of order," "Will the gentleman allow me?" etc., to all of which there were bright repartees. General Kilpatrick made the speech of the occasion. When a point of order was raised that he should treat the Speaker before continuing his remarks the doughty general declared the point well taken, and drawing a flask from his pocket took a long drink amid the applause of the House.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported a bill declaring that the ordinance of secession was injudicious, indiscreet, and should be repealed, which was duly passed by a satisfactory vote. The fun becoming fast and furious some of the members rushed into the hall shouting, "The Yankees are coming," whereupon the Legislature adjourned in well-simulated fright and with frantic confusion. General Sherman says in his Memoirs that he "was not present at this frolic, but heard of it at the time and enjoyed the joke." And this was one of the ways Slocum's men enjoyed themselves as they went marching through Georgia.

In wandering through the deserted State House some of the soldiers discovered a large amount of unsigned paper money, or Georgia State scrip, an issue authorized by law and a legal tender. They confiscated it, and although it was absolutely worthless they managed to get some fun out of it. They did not need it to buy supplies; for they took everything they wanted without thought of

payment. So they used it in their poker games, as it was cheaper than the grains of coffee or corn which they had been using for chips. It enabled reckless players to waive the limit and do some of the heaviest betting on record.

The halt of the Twentieth Corps at Milledgeville was short; but it was long enough to enable the Georgia statesman who predicted that grass would grow in the streets of Boston if the South seceded to realize his error. The State Arsenal with its contents was burned, except the powder and ammunition, which was thrown into the river. About 1,500 pounds of tobacco was confiscated by order of Colonel Hawley and distributed among the troops.

The column resumed its march November twenty-fourth and crossing the Oconee River moved southeast in the direction of Sandersville. The roads were good as far as Buffalo Swamp, where the bridges — nine of them — had been destroyed by Wheeler's cavalry. The advance of the Twentieth Corps reached Sandersville on the twenty-sixth, with the First Division in the lead that day. Kilpatrick's mounted troops, supported by the skirmishers of the Second Brigade, drove the Confederate cavalry through the town and some distance beyond. There were losses on both sides; and a regimental historian mentions "a dead Confederate whose body lay on the steps of a church."

The First and Second Divisions reached the Georgia Central Railroad November twenty-seventh, at Tennille Station. A day was spent here in tearing up the track, burning the ties and sleepers, and twisting the heated rails until they were unserviceable. The line was destroyed to within six miles of Davisborough.

Crossing the Ogeechee River and its adjoining swamps, the corps passed through Louisville on December first. The next day the men marched by the empty prison pen at Millen, where 8,000 Union prisoners had been confined. Kilpatrick tried to reach this place in time to liberate them, but the Confederates succeeded in transferring the unfortunate men before they could be rescued. On a plantation near by lay the dead bodies of some bloodhounds, such as were used to track fugitive slaves and escaping prisoners. The soldiers had shot the dogs and then fired the buildings on the plantation where these beasts were found. The handsome railroad building at Millen Station was also burned.

Between Millen and Savannah the route lay for several days

through a grand forest of tall pines. As there was little or no underbrush in these woods, the men marched beneath the trees, over ground thickly strewn with the fallen needles, allowing the trains a free use of the road. The nightly bivouac in these primeval forests afforded interesting and picturesque scenes. Great campfires of resinous wood were blazing everywhere, throwing a ruddy glare on the faces of the soldiers gathered round them, and bringing out in bold relief the outlines of wagons, cannons, or teams, while the dark recesses of the forest seemed blacker than ever by the contrast. Above each fire a dense column of pitchy smoke rose to the tree tops, intermingled with whirling sparks that gave a fine display of fireworks, while to the usual appetizing odors at supper time was added the pleasant, aromatic smell of the burning pine knots. When the rear division, belated as usual, came along to take its place in front, it was escorted through the dark woods by men carrying flaming brands of pitch pine, a sight suggestive of a torch light procession in a political campaign.

Monteith Swamp, fifteen miles from Savannah, was reached December ninth by the Twentieth Corps. The enemy had obstructed the road across the swamp by felling trees across the way, and had constructed two redoubts on the opposite side in which cannon were mounted to command the highway. The First Division attacked promptly — Selfridge's Brigade in front, Carman's on the right, and Robinson's on the left. Advancing under a fire of artillery and musketry, the First and Second Brigades waded through the swamp and prepared for an assault. In the meantime the Third Brigade (Robinson's), having reached dry ground, charged forward and captured the redoubt. The flags of the Thirty-first Wisconsin and Sixty-first Ohio were the first ones planted on the enemy's works.

The next day, December tenth, the Twentieth Corps pushed forward until it reached the four-mile post on the Georgia Central Railroad, where its advance was forced to halt by the defenses of Savannah. The corps went into position immediately, with its left resting on the Savannah River and its right on the railroad, where it connected with the Fourteenth Corps, which was also a part of Slocum's army.

Siege of Savannah.

The march to the sea having ended, Slocum's two corps occupied a line in front of the defenses of Savannah — the Twentieth on the left, the Fourteenth on the right. Howard's troops — Army of the Tennessee — connected with Slocum's right, and extended the line of investment southward to the Ogeechee River. The Twentieth Corps held that portion of the front between the Savannah River and the Georgia Central Railroad, with Jackson's (First) Division in the centre, Geary's on the left, and Ward's on the right. The siege of Savannah commenced, December tenth, with the arrival of Sherman's forces at the coast. Slocum ordered intrenchments thrown up at available points along the front, artillery was placed in position, and preparations were made for carrying the enemy's works by assault.

The city of Savannah was held at this time by about 11,000 troops under command of Lieutenant-General Hardee. One of his divisions was commanded by General McLaws, of Gettysburg fame, who had won distinction under Lee in Virginia and Longstreet at Chickamauga. The defenses of the city consisted of a chain of earthworks and redoubts, fully supplied with guns of heavy calibre. This line of fortifications followed the shores of two swampy creeks, one of which emptied into the Savannah River, the other into the Little Ogeechee. These streams afforded a strong line of defence, as the adjoining country was marshy, or composed of rice fields, most of which were covered by water. The swamps and flooded lands were traversed by three narrow causeways and two railroad embankments, which were commanded by the artillery in the Confederate forts. As the preparations for the assault would require considerable time, Sherman instructed his two army commanders to invest the city closely on the north and west, while he proceeded to open communications with the Federal fleet in Ossabaw Sound.

Slocum placed some of his field artillery on the south bank of the Savannah River where its guns commanded the channel effectively, and prevented any boats from passing up or down. On the tenth a detachment from the One Hundred and Fiftieth New York, under Capt. Henry A. Gildersleeve, captured the Confederate despatch boat *Ida*, and with it Colonel Clinch of General Hardee's staff, a

bearer of despatches. On the approach of the enemy's gunboats the steamer was burned.

On the twelfth two Confederate gunboats, the *Macon* and *Sampson*, accompanied by the steamer *Resolute*, attempted to pass down the river to the city. Winegar's Battery (I, First New York) opened fire on them with its 3-inch rifles, and although the gunboats were armed with rifled cannon of greater calibre they were driven back. The *Resolute* was crippled during the engagement, after which it ran aground on Argyle Island, where it was seized by a company of the Third Wisconsin. The boat was soon repaired and transferred to the Quartermaster's Department.

December thirteenth Fort McAllister, a large earthwork at the mouth of the Ogeechee River, fourteen miles south of the city, was successfully assaulted from the land side by Hazen's Division of the Fifteenth Corps. As a result communication was opened with Admiral Dahlgren's fleet in Ossabaw Sound, supplies for the army were landed, and the investment of Savannah was completed, with the exception of an outlet across the river on the northeast which was protected by the Confederate gunboats in the Savannah River. Dahlgren's vessels could not ascend the river to this point, because the channel below the city had been completely obstructed by driven piles and sunken cribs filled with stone.

On December sixteenth Carman's Brigade (First Division), Twentieth Corps, crossed the Savannah River to Argyle Island, and thence on the nineteenth to the South Carolina shore, where it occupied a position on a rice plantation at Izard's Mill. The ground was traversed by canals, the bridges over which had been burned. The rice fields had been flooded, compelling the troops to advance by the flank along the dikes. A demonstration was made at Clydesdale Creek in the direction of the Savannah and Hardeeville Road, the only avenue of escape left to the beleagured garrison. In its occupancy of Argyle Island and points on the South Carolina shore Carman's Brigade encountered opposition from Wheeler's cavalry, and at times was under fire from a Confederate gunboat, which inflicted some loss with its shells. This cavalry made a determined attack on the nineteenth, which was handsomely repulsed by five companies of the One Hundred and Seventh New York. During the skirmishing which occurred in the withdrawal of the brigade to the Georgia side, Col. John H. Ketcham, One Hundred and Fiftieth New

York, who had rejoined his command the day before, was seriously wounded.

Two regiments from Geary's Division under command of Lieut. Col. Allan H. Jackson, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New York, occupied Hutchinson Island, a large area of land in the Savannah River below Argyle Island, and near the city. Every day, regularly at high tide, the Confederate gunboats steamed up Back River and shelled these regiments, but with little effect.

On the seventeenth Sherman sent a letter to Hardee demanding the surrender of the city, annnouncing that he had "for some days held and controlled every avenue by which the people and garrison of Savannah" could be supplied, and stating further:

> Should you entertain the proposition, I am prepared to grant liberal terms to the inhabitants and garrison; but should I be forced to resort to assault, or the slower and surer process of starvation, I shall then feel satisfied in resorting to the harshest measures, and shall make little effort to restrain my army.

Hardee declined to surrender, and in his reply said:

> Your statement that you have, for some days, held and controlled every avenue by which the people and garrison can be supplied, is incorrect. I am in free and constant communication with my department.
>
> With respect to the threats in the closing paragraph of your letter (of what may be expected in case your demand is not complied with), I have to say that I have hitherto conducted the military operations intrusted to my direction in strict accordance with the rules of civilized warfare, and I shall deeply regret the adoption of any course by you that may force me to deviate from them in future.

In his claim that the investment of the city was still incomplete, and that he was in free and constant communication with his department, Hardee referred to the Union Causeway or Charleston Road, on the northeast of the city which was still open and afforded, at least, an avenue of escape. General Slocum, who had already established some of his troops on Argyle and Hutchinson Islands above the city, wanted to transfer one of his corps to the South Carolina side of the river and, by placing it across the Charleston Road, prevent the escape of the garrison. But General Sherman preferred instead to secure the co-operation of a division from General Foster's army at Beaufort to effect this purpose. To this end, Sherman made a journey to Hilton Head, leaving orders with

Slocum and Howard to make all possible preparations for an assault, but not to attack during his absence. General Foster promptly agreed to render the desired assistance. But it was too late. When Sherman returned to Savannah on the twenty-second he found that Hardee with his entire command had escaped.

In the meantime General Slocum pressed his siege operations vigorously, although the enemy kept up a steady fire from its artillery and vedettes. Lieut. Charles A. Ahreets (One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New York), Assistant Inspector General of the corps, while reconnoitering the lines was killed by a shot from a party of sharpshooters who occupied the upper story of a house near their outer forts.

Until the capture of Fort McAllister enabled Admiral Dahlgren to send vessels up the Ogeechee there was a scarcity of bread rations, although there was plenty of fresh beef and coffee. But large quantities of rice were gathered from the plantations in the vicinity of the camps, the rice mills were kept at work, and the soldiers reconciled themselves as best they could to this change in their daily bill of fare.

By the seventeenth Geary's men had constructed forts and parallels within 250 yards of the enemy's works, and on the nineteenth General Williams held a conference with his division and brigade commanders in order to formulate plans for a storming column as soon as his heavy guns were ready to open fire. A large number of fascines made of straw, and some of cane, were in readiness for the contemplated assault, to be used in filling the ditches in front of the Confederate parapets and for bridging the canals.

But Hardee's engineers, under cover of their ironclads, laid a pontoon bridge from Savannah to the South Carolina side of the river, and during the night of December twentieth the movement of troops and wagons across this bridge was plainly heard by the troops in Geary's Division and on Argyle Island. While this was going on the artillery in the Confederate forts kept up a heavy fire until midnight, when it ceased. Suspecting an evacuation Geary ordered his pickets forward, and the skirmishers of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth New York soon entered the deserted works. Geary's Division, with Barnum's Brigade and the One Hundred and Second New York in the lead, moved along the Augusta road in the darkness of a moonless night and entered Savannah at four-thirty a. m.

On reaching the city limits the column was met by the mayor and a delegation of citizens bearing a flag of truce, from whom General Geary received in the name of his commanding general the formal surrender of the place.

With cheers and songs the White Star veterans marched down West Broad and Bay streets to the City Hall, and at sunrise the flags of the Third Brigade were flying from the balcony of the building. General Geary was appointed Military Governor of Savannah, and Colonel Barnum was designated by him as provost marshal of the western half of the city.

The Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania and Twenty-ninth Ohio of Pardee's (First) Brigade were ordered to take possession of Fort Jackson, which was done without encountering resistance. But when they raised the National colors on the fort the Confederate ironclad *Savannah* threw several shells in that direction. The other gunboats had been burned before the evacuation, and at night the *Savannah* was abandoned and destroyed also.

Generals Sherman and Slocum established their headquarters in the city, but aside from Geary's Division, the troops remained outside in their encampments. In its march from Atlanta to the coast the army had encountered no serious opposition until reaching Savannah; and as the Confederates evacuated the city before the contemplated assault was ordered the casualties during the siege were few.

The losses in Slocum's army during the entire campaign, including both the march from Atlanta and the siege of Savannah, were:

CORPS.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
Fourteenth - - - -	13	30	94	137
Twentieth - - - -	12	88	165	265
Total - - - -	25	118	259	402

Savannah was a rich prize. There were 31,000 bales of cotton in its warehouses, and over 250 cannon, mostly sea coast guns of large calibre, in its forts.

The stay of the soldiers at Savannah was a pleasant one. But little duty was required of them, as it was deemed advisable to give

them every opportunity to rest and prepare for the longer and more arduous campaign which was to follow. The Twentieth Corps was reviewed by Generals Sherman and Slocum, the regiments marching into the city for this purpose and passing the reviewing stand, which was located on one of the principal streets in front of the City Exchange. The brigade in Geary's Division, on duty in the city, held dress parades each evening, which attracted large crowds of people who were interested in listening to the music of the brigade bands and seeing these well-drilled veterans go through the manual of arms.

The soldiers in the other two divisions of the Twentieth Corps, which were encamped outside, were granted passes freely to go into the city, where they enjoyed themselves in strolling about the wide, beautiful streets, and talking with the citizens, who as a general rule were courteous and pleasant in their intercourse with the troops. The Pulaski monument was a great attraction, and the Northern soldiers, most of them just out of school, evinced an intelligent interest in the historic events of the Revolution with which the place was associated. On Sundays the sound of the church bells revived the religious feelings of the men, including thoughts of home and scenes of peaceful life. The churches were thronged with soldiers at each service, and the congregations at times were composed almost entirely of uniformed men.

The large amount of mail matter which had been held on the fleet while awaiting Sherman's arrival was delivered, and so considerable time was spent in letter writing. The paymasters having appeared the men indulged in frequent visits to the city, where they patronized the restaurants and hotels freely, and had a good time generally. But Richmond, not Savannah, was their destination, and after a month's rest, there were signs of preparation for another move, indications that the veteran soldier easily interpreted.

The Campaign of the Carolinas.

Historians have not accorded the space to Sherman's operations in the Carolinas which that campaign would warrant. The march to the sea has been celebrated in story and song until it has diverted attention from the greater strategic movements and successful fighting in this final epoch of the war. Sherman says that in relative

importance the campaign in the Carolinas was to the march through Georgia as ten to one.

Owing to the extraordinary high water in the Savannah River and the overflowing of the surrounding lowlands, the start northward was delayed several days beyond the date contemplated. In the general plan of the movement Slocum's army was to keep to the left and west, threatening Augusta, while the Right Wing moved by an easterly route in the direction of Charleston. But Sherman's intentions did not include either city in his line of march. He merely made a feint in the direction of each, compelling the Confederates to divide their forces in an effort to defend both places, to the possession of which they attached an undue importance in view of the circumstances. When the real object of the invading army became apparent the hostile armies had intervened, and it was too late to unite their slender forces in time to intercept them or take up a defensive position at any of the broad rivers that crossed the route.

General Sherman's forces on the Carolina campaign numbered at the start 60,079, effective strength, infantry, cavalry and artillery. The Twentieth Corps at this time reported 13,434, present for duty.

General Slocum turned over the command of the city of Savannah to General Foster, and Geary's Division was relieved, January 19, 1865, by Grover's Division of the Nineteenth Corps. The two other divisions of the Twentieth Corps had crossed into South Carolina and were encamped at Purysburg and Hardeeville. Geary remained in Savannah until the twenty-seventh, when he moved his command up the Georgia side of the river thirty-five miles to Sister's Ferry, the Fourteenth Corps having preceded him to this place. The swollen river and flooded lands prevented a crossing as ordered; but the water having subsided sufficiently Geary's Division crossed, February fourth, and marched to Robertsville, S. C. The First and Third Divisions of the Twentieth Corps had occupied this place on the twenty-ninth and encamped there four days.

The Right Wing left Savannah, January sixth, and proceeded by water transportation to Beaufort, S. C., and thence a few miles inland to Pocotaligo, on the Savannah and Charleston Railroad, where these forces awaited the movement of the Left Wing, a part

of which was delayed at Sister's Ferry. For this reason the march through the Carolinas did not actually commence until February first, by which time all of Sherman's columns were in motion.

Before starting on this campaign, or while it was in progress, some changes occurred in the roster of the Twentieth Corps. Cols. William Hawley (Third Wisconsin), William Cogswell (Second Massachusetts), James L. Selfridge (Forty-sixth Pennsylvania), Ario Pardee, Jr. (Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania), Henry A. Barnum (One Hundred and Forty-ninth New York), Daniel Dustin (One Hundred and Fifth Illinois), and Benjamin Harrison (Seventieth Indiana) were each brevetted brigadier-general in recognition of long service and conspicuous gallantry on many fields. Something of the kind became necessary, for in the previous distribution of commissions to newly-made brigadiers none came to the Twentieth Corps. As a result, eight of its nine brigades were commanded by colonels. The recipients naturally wondered, in view of their long and meritorious service, why their commissions did not confer full rank as brigadier like those issued at Atlanta and Savannah to colonels in other corps, but wisely refrained from any comment at the time. General Williams, commanding the corps, and the three division generals — Jackson, Geary and Ward — were brevetted major-generals, also, in order that their rank might better correspond to the command they held. And, yet, there were no two men in all the Union armies who were better entitled to the full rank of major-general than Williams and Geary.

General Hawley succeeded Colonel Carman* in command of the Second Brigade, First Division, and General Cogswell was transferred to the Third Brigade, Third Division, the others remaining in command of their respective brigades as before. Some of these appointments were received while in Savannah, the others while on the following campaign.

The route traveled by the Twentieth Corps in the campaign of the Carolinas — February 1 to April 13, 1865 — was from Robertsville by way of Lawtonville, Blackville, Allendale, Buford's Bridge, Big and Little Salkehatchie Rivers, Graham's Station, Duncan's Bridge, South and North Forks of Edisto River, Jones's Cross Roads, Columbia Cross Roads, Lexington, Saluda River, Oakville, Broad and Little Rivers, Winnsborough, Catawba River, Hanging

* Colonel Carman, who was on a leave of absence at this time, was brevetted subsequently.

Rock, Chesterfield Court House, Great Pedee River, and Cheraw, in South Carolina; and by way of Fayetteville, Cape Fear River, Averasborough, Black River, Bentonville, Neuse River, Goldsborough, Smithfield, Moccasin Creek, and Swift Creek, to Raleigh, in North Carolina, where the campaign ended, the war being over. During the march General Slocum was obliged to fight a pitched battle with General Hardee's forces at Averasborough, and another general engagement with Gen. Jos. E. Johnston's army at Bentonville, fuller mention of which is made farther on.

The distance traveled, from Savannah to Raleigh, was 527 miles. It was the rainy season in that part of the South, and there was much inclement weather. Including the day on which the First Division crossed the Savannah and moved towards Purysburg, the march from Savannah to Goldsborough lasted sixty-seven days, in twenty-one of which it rained.* The average distance covered each marching day was ten and one-third miles. Owing to the frequent rains the roads were in wretched condition, and were rendered still worse by the passage of the long wagon trains. The infantry, except when in the advance or rear guard, habitually marched alongside of the trains, giving them the road.

The floods in the rivers overflowed their banks, and the swamps were full of water which, in places, covered and concealed every vestige of the roadway. The pontoon trains were long enough to span any stream on the route; but after a bridge was laid it often happened that the men had to wade through water a long distance in order to reach it.

In places where the enemy disputed the crossing of a swamp or stream, the skirmishers in advancing to the attack were obliged to pass through water waist deep, with cartridge boxes hung around their necks to keep their powder dry. Bryant,† in describing the passage of the Salkehatchie, says that the Confederate cavalry had gathered on the north side to keep the Yankees in the swamp, "but by swimming, wading, wallowing, the drenched and muddy veterans emerged like hippopotami from the depths of ooze and brushed away the enemy." At Rivers's Bridge, farther down the stream, the Seventeenth Corps had a sharp fight in which it lost eighty-two killed or wounded.

From Savannah to Goldsborough the trains of the Twentieth

* General Williams's Report. † History of the Third Wisconsin.

Corps moved 456 miles, as recorded by the odometers, three-fifths of which had to be corduroyed. In addition to this arduous task and the labor of lifting wagons that were mired or overturned, the men in the Twentieth destroyed thirty-two miles of railroad along their route. At the beginning of the war such a campaign would have been deemed impossible. But every difficulty was faced with undaunted spirit and every obstacle was quickly overcome. Then, again, there were days when the weather was fine, roads good, and marching pleasant, the bivouac at night recalling the experiences of the march from Atlanta to the sea.

From the Savannah River to the North Edisto the route traversed parts of the Beaufort and Barnwell districts, which are among the wealthiest in the State. Foraging here was good. But between the North Edisto and Saluda Rivers lay a stretch of barren, sandy country, inhabited by "poor whites," and while passing through this region the foragers often returned to camp at night without even a pound of corn meal. From the Saluda on conditions improved in this respect, and full rations were the rule again.

In South Carolina the column passed through places where some of the minor conflicts of the Revolution occurred, and the soldiers discussed, so far as they could remember their school histories, the campaigns of Marion and Sumter, Gates and Greene, Cornwallis and Tarleton.

Charleston was not included in the route of the army. Blockaded at sea, its railroad communications were now cut, and the citizens found it difficult to obtain supplies. Aside from a matter of sentiment the place had ceased to be of importance to either army. General Hardee evacuated the city February eighteenth, and hastened northward with his slender forces to oppose, so far as he could, the onward march of Sherman's armies.

February sixteenth, the Twentieth Corps passed within three miles of Columbia. Slocum's army did not cross the Congaree River, but kept to the west and northward in its march. At night the sky was illuminated by the glare from the burning city, but as none of the Twentieth Corps entered the place the story of that sad event and the persons to blame does not come within the province of this narrative.

Cheraw, S. C., was reached on March sixth, the corps passing through the town with bands playing, men in step, and each regi-

ment marching in column by division. On the previous day a heavy explosion of captured ammunition occurred at Cheraw, which was heard for many miles around. Among the stores seized and ordered destroyed were 3,600 barrels of gunpowder, which were carted to a ravine outside the town and dumped there. Enough of it leaked out along the way to form a train which was ignited by a thoughtless soldier, when it flashed along the ground and exploded the entire mass. Another account says the accident was due to the careless handling of a percussion shell. Several lives were lost, and scarcely a whole pane of glass was left in Cheraw.

The corps arrived March eleventh at Fayetteville, N. C., on the Cape Fear River, an attractive place of about 5,000 inhabitants. The official diary kept at corps headquarters describes the weather at the time as "good and warm." After the cold storms and the marches through mud and water, the soft, mild air of the early southern spring was grateful and invigorating. On Sunday, the twelfth, the whistle of an approaching steamer — a tug boat flying the National Flag — aroused the camps, and its progress up the stream could be traced by the cheering of the men along the shore. The boat came from Wilmington, bringing news from the outside world, the first in six weeks, and enabled the soldiers to send letters home. It returned at evening carrying a large mail and some of the refugees who had followed the army from Columbia and other points. What was more important, it bore despatches from Sherman to General Grant informing the latter of the successful progress of the army thus far.

The large and handsome arsenal, the property of the United States, together with other buildings occupied by the Confederacy were fired and the walls battered down. On the thirteenth the Twentieth Corps entered Fayetteville, each regiment with companies equalized for a review. On reaching the main street the order was given — "By companies into line," flags were unfurled, the bands and drum corps beat off, the men fell into their old time swinging step, and passed under the scrutinizing eyes of Generals Sherman and Slocum, the fine marching of the crack regiments eliciting applause from the crowd of spectators gathered about the reviewing stand. Keeping on through the town, the troops crossed the Cape Fear River on a pontoon bridge and pushed on to their place of bivouac.

When the great pineries of North Carolina were reached, the attention of the soldiers was attracted by the trees that had been scraped and boxed for gathering turpentine. Some of these great pines, dripping with pitch, were set on fire for the fun of the thing. The surrounding forest was soon a roaring mass of flame. The troops had to march on roads bordered with blazing trees, which at night were a grand and, at times, an appalling sight. Traveling through the scorching heat and dense volumes of black, sooty smoke, the men emerged in safety, but with faces and hands so begrimed that they looked like the troops of African descent. On March seventh, the day the troops crossed the North Carolina line, some "bummers" burned the resin and turpentine works of a Mr. Green. The buildings contained, as then reported, over 2,000 barrels of this material, making a huge bonfire that delighted the marauders greatly.

On leaving Savannah the wagon trains carried rations for twenty, and forage for seven, days. As it was impossible to carry enough for so long a march, foraging was an imperative necessity for the success of the campaign. In accordance with the rules of war the army had to subsist on the country. In each regiment a detail of fifty picked men, under command of a commissioned officer, was made for this purpose. Later on brigade details were substituted. If a soldier was guilty of pillaging, or found with any article in his possession other than food or necessary supplies, he was sent back to his regiment and there placed under arrest; at least these were the orders issued in the Twentieth Corps. With the exception of a few days when the column was passing through a wooded region or poor agricultural country, the supplies brought in by these regular foraging parties were ample for the subsistence of the troops. Had the gathering of supplies in the various corps been confined to the operations of the regular details, the brilliant success of the campaign would not have been marred by the stories of pillaging, looting, and house burning, which were only too true.

On February 7, 1865, General Wheeler sent a letter to General Howard in which he made the following proposition:

> I have the honor to propose that if the troops of your command be required to discontinue burning the houses of our citizens I will discontinue burning cotton. I trust that you will not deem it improper for me to ask that you will require the troops under your command to discontinue the wanton destruction of property not necessary to their sustenance.

Sherman relieved Howard from the responsibility of a reply, and sent, over his own name, the following answer to Wheeler:

Yours addressed to General Howard is received by me. I hope you will burn all cotton and save us the trouble. We don't want it, and it has proven a curse to our country. All you don't burn I will. As to private houses occupied by peaceful families, my orders are not to molest or disturb them, and I think my orders are obeyed. Vacant houses being of no use to anybody, I care little about, as the owners have thought them of no use to themselves. I don't want them destroyed, but do not take much care to preserve them.*

In justice to the men of the Twentieth Corps it should be said that they gave but little cause for complaint. The veterans in the command from the Army of the Potomac remained true to the high standard of morale and discipline which characterized them in Virginia, and the new accessions to the corps observed the stringent orders regulating foraging, issued by General Williams. For obtaining subsistence and supplies regular details were made in each division,† in equal proportion from each regiment, "composed of the best soldiers in the command." The force thus formed in each brigade was placed under command of one of its best officers, with a proper number of lieutenants. The soldiers mounted themselves on horses captured from the country, which were subsequently turned in to the quartermaster. The strictest orders were given forbidding the men to pillage and requiring them to confine their foraging to supplies and articles necessary for the troops. The officers commanding them were held responsible for the enforcement of these orders and for keeping their men well in hand. Whenever one of the detail was detected in an unsoldierly act he was dismounted and sent back to the ranks under arrest.

At times it was difficult to restrain men in the corps column from wandering away to forage or pillage on their own account, when they saw it going on elsewhere, unrestrained and unpunished. Doubtless, there were cases in which, despite the orders and restrictions, some individuals were guilty of lawless acts. But, as a whole, the Twentieth Corps maintained an unsullied record on these campaigns.

Mention should be made of the fact that many of the gallant generals in other corps entered written protests, and endeavored faith-

* Official Records, Vol. XLVII, Part II, p. 342.

† See General Geary's report. Official Records, Vol. XLVII, Part I, p. 697.

fully to bring about a more honorable condition of affairs. But in the lack of concerted action their efforts were of little avail. General Geary expressed himself in his official report as "satisfied that if a uniform system of discipline and organization among foraging details throughout the army were rendered imperative, these abuses could be prevented." But the efforts of the generals received little support in quarters where they had a right to expect it.

There was more fighting during the movement through the Carolinas than on the March to the Sea. Aside from the general engagements at Averasborough and Bentonville there were several minor affairs — places where the enemy disputed the crossing of streams, or resisted the occupation of the larger towns — in which the aggregate of casualties was large.

In addition to Wheeler's cavalry, the Confederates had the services of two brigades of mounted troops under Gen. Wade Hampton, who had been detached from Lee's army. In fact, Kilpatrick was largely outnumbered in his arm of the service, and it was only by the greatest activity that he covered the left flank of Slocum's army and screened its movements from the observation of the enemy.

The infantry skirmishers of the Twentieth Corps encountered opposition at the very beginning of the march through South Carolina. At Robertsville, January twenty-ninth, the Third Wisconsin (First Division), being in the lead that day, had a sharp fight in which they worsted their opponents and drove them through the town. The losses in the Third Wisconsin in this affair were slight.

Eight miles beyond Robertsville, at Trowell's Farm, Geary's troops found the dead bodies of three Union soldiers, who, as represented, had been captured by a party of Wheeler's cavalry and shot in cold blood. As Trowell was implicated in this outrage — had pointed the unfortunate men out to the cavalrymen — his buildings were burned and he was taken prisoner to await trial as an accessory to the murder.

At Lawtonville, February second, Ward's Division met the enemy one mile from the town, barricaded behind a swamp and with artillery in position. Deploying two of his brigades Ward pushed forward two regiments — One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois — and four companies of the Seventieth Indiana, which dislodged the Confederates. Ward's regiments lost

fourteen killed or wounded in this affair. The retreating enemy left several of their dead and wounded behind.

Geary's Division reached the North Edisto River, February twelfth, at Jeffcoat's Bridge where another brisk fight occurred, in which Pardee's Brigade lost three killed and thirteen wounded. Col. John Flynn, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, was wounded here. On February fifteenth there was lively skirmishing at Congaree Creek, after which Barnum's Brigade, of Geary's Division, drove the Confederate cavalrymen past Lexington and occupied the town.

March second, Selfridge's Brigade, of Jackson's (First) Division, met a party of the enemy, about three p. m., one mile south of Chesterfield. The Fifth Connecticut and One Hundred and Forty-first New York deployed as skirmishers, drove them through the town on the double-quick, and pursued as far as Thompson's Creek, arriving in time to save the bridge which had been fired. Major Reynolds, chief of artillery, Twentieth Corps, placed a battery in position which soon silenced the fire of the enemy's artillery. A few casualties occurred in the Fifth Connecticut. From the statements of prisoners it appeared that Selfridge was confronted here by a brigade of infantry and a strong force of cavalry.

On March eighth a detail of foragers from the One Hundred and Seventh New York, First Division, met a large party of the enemy near Solemn Grove, N. C. As the Confederates were dressed in Federal uniform they were enabled to surround the foragers before the latter unslung their rifles. Lieut. Whitehorne, in command of the detail, refused to surrender, and was cut down by a blow from a cavalry sabre. Maj. Charles J. Fox and Adjutant Benedict of the One Hundred and Seventh, who were riding with the party at this time, drew their sabres, put spurs to their horses, dashed through the enemy's line, ran the gauntlet of their fire, and after a horse race of several miles with their pursuers, reached camp in safety. In this affair the regiment lost one officer and twenty-two men, killed, wounded and captured.

On March fourteenth four regiments of the Third Division, under General Cogswell, made a successful reconnaissance toward Black River, N. C., and three regiments under Lieutenant-Colonel Buckingham, Twentieth Connecticut, toward Silver Run, in which the enemy was encountered in strong force. In the fighting which occurred some losses were sustained, principally in the Fifty-fifth Ohio.

Averasborough.

The campaign had now progressed so far that some serious resistance from the concentrated forces of the enemy was expected daily. The Confederates, aware that either Raleigh or Goldsborough was the objective point of Sherman's armies, were gathering in strong force to intercept Slocum's movements in this direction.

On leaving Fayetteville Slocum was instructed to move a strong column on the road to Averasborough. From the known position of the enemy any serious attack would have to come from the west and against the Left Wing. Slocum accordingly marched four divisions — two from each corps — along this road, accompanied by no more ammunition wagons than were absolutely necessary, while the remaining division of each corps, with the wagon trains, took an interior and safer route farther east.

General Hardee, with a small army composed of the Confederate garrisons from Savannah and Charleston, occupied an intrenched position across the narrow peninsula formed by the Cape Fear and Black Rivers, where he covered the roads leading to Averasborough, Raleigh and Smithfield. Here he expected to check Slocum's advance, or delay him while other preparations were made for a general engagement. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston had been restored to command by the Confederate government, despite the protest of President Davis. He had collected the scattered remnants of Hood's army, and, with other forces placed at his disposal, was effecting a concentration at Smithfield.

On the night of March fifteenth the corps was in bivouac at Bluff Church near Silver Run. General Slocum directed Williams to advance a brigade to the support of Kilpatrick's cavalry which had discovered the enemy in force. Williams ordered Hawley's Brigade of his old division forward on this duty, a night march over the muddiest of roads. The next morning — March sixteenth, the day of the battle — Hawley pushed forward a strong skirmish line and, together with Kilpatrick's dismounted cavalrymen, pressed forward to the line of the enemy's intrenchments.

Williams ordered forward his two divisions and after a march of five miles over a bad road, part of which had to be corduroyed, Ward arrived on the field at nine-thirty a. m. Relieving Hawley, who had been fighting briskly all the morning, Ward formed his

three brigades in line of battle across and to the left of the road. Jackson, with the First Division, then came up and prolonged the line to the right as fast as his brigades arrived on the field, relieving the cavalry, which then massed on the extreme right. Selfridge's Brigade was attacked while going into position by a strong force of the enemy which attempted to turn Jackson's right. But Selfridge repulsed the attack handsomely, and drove the Confederates back into their line of works.

Slocum had now two divisions — six brigades — of the Twentieth Corps on the ground. Geary's Division was absent with the trains. The Fourteenth Corps of Slocum's army was several miles in the rear, its advance impeded by bad roads and various obstacles. As Hardee's force did not outnumber the two divisions of the Twentieth Corps greatly, Slocum decided to continue the attack without waiting for the rest of his command.

Major Reynolds, coming on the field with the corps artillery, placed three batteries in an excellent position on a slight elevation within 500 yards of the works, from which his guns did effective service, blowing up one of the enemy's caissons and inflicting a severe loss among the men and horses.

Case's Brigade, of Ward's Division, having turned the Confederate right flank, charged down the line at a double-quick, an opportunity which was quickly seized by General Williams, who immediately ordered his whole line forward. The Confederates, attacked in front and flank, retreated, leaving two pieces of artillery behind. These guns were abandoned because the battery horses had been killed or disabled during the action. Reynolds promptly turned one of the captured pieces on the flying enemy and expended on them all the ammunition found in the chests of both guns.

Hardee rallied his troops and attempted to make a stand on a second line, but without avail. 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 a swamp with his flanks protected by the Black River and a small marshy creek tributary to the Cape Fear River. His position covered the Bentonville Road. The Confederate skirmishers were quickly driven into their works, after which Williams pushed his lines up to within a few hundred yards.*

* Gen. Williams's Report.

Slocum ordered Williams to await the arrival of the Fourteenth Corps before assaulting the works, as the enemy evidently outnumbered the two divisions in the attacking force. But the condition of the road was such that General Davis did not arrive on the field with his corps — Fourteenth — until late in the afternoon. As soon as it came up the advance division, Morgan's, formed on Williams's left and joined in the desultory fighting which was still going on. In the meantime a heavy rain was falling, and the assault was deferred until the next day. But when morning came the enemy's works were deserted. Hardee had fallen back to Smithfield and effected a junction with General Johnston.

General Slocum's losses at the battle of Averasborough were:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
Twentieth Corps - - -	56	378	51	485
Fourteenth Corps - - -	20	96	- -	116
Cavalry - - - - -	19	59	3	81
Total - - - -	95	533	54	682

The heaviest losses occurred in Hawley's Brigade of Jackson's (First) Division, and in Cogswell's Brigade of Ward's (Third) Division, Twentieth Corps.

Hardee's force in this engagement consisted of the two infantry divisions of McLaws and Taliaferro, and Wheeler's cavalry, in all about 10,500, effective strength.* He made no casualty returns, but stated his loss as "between 400 and 500." General Williams reported the capture of 175 prisoners, 68 of them wounded, and that 128 of the Confederate dead, including 7 officers, were buried on the field.

Averasborough was a minor engagement, one that has no place among the great historic battles of the war; but it was an important and creditable event in the experience of the Twentieth Corps.

The march was resumed on the afternoon of the seventeenth, the

* On March eighteenth General Johnston places Hardee's effective strength at 7,500, infantry and artillery; and in a return dated March twenty-fifth he reports Wheeler's cavalry at 3,074 effectives. [Official Records, Vol. XLVII, Part I, p. 1054.]

Third Division of the Twentieth Corps passing through Averasborough, and the First Division moving as far as Black Creek, a few miles only. Slocum's army in making its feint on Raleigh had gone as far as necessary in that direction, and it was turning eastward toward Goldsborough, Sherman's real objective at this stage of the campaign. On the eighteenth the entire Left Wing crossed Black River and, moving on the Bentonville Road, headed for Goldsborough. The two divisions of the Twentieth Corps, advancing beyond Mingo Creek, encamped on Lee's plantation. Although only twelve miles it was a wearisome march; the troops had to corduroy the road almost the entire distance. Still, the weather was good, the spring air deliciously pleasant, and the soldiers noted with pleasure that the peach trees were in bloom again. The next day — March nineteenth — the Fourteenth Corps had the lead, and soon the sound of cannonading ahead announced that the enemy had been encountered.

Bentonville.

Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, having been reinstated in his command February twenty-second, assembled an army at Smithfield and Raleigh, N. C., composed of Stewart's, Cheatham's and S. D. Lee's Corps from his old Army of the Tennessee; Hardee's Corps, which had just retreated from Averasborough; Hoke's Division, which after fighting the battle of Kingston, N. C., had fallen back to Smithfield; and Wade Hampton's cavalry, composed of Wheeler's and Butler's Divisions. Hoke's Division was now under the command of Gen. Braxton Bragg.

It is doubtful if Johnston's combined forces numbered 20,000 effective men. The veteran divisions from the Army of the Tennessee, reduced by the hard fighting of the Atlanta campaign and the battles at Franklin and Nashville under Hood, were little more than skeletons of their former organizations. Many of the famous generals whose names had been associated with these commands had fallen, but their places had been filled by brave and competent officers; and the brigades, though sadly weak in numbers, were composed of men that had been tried in the fire of many battles. The Confederate chief, despite his disparity in numbers, hoped that by a sudden, vigorous attack upon the left wing of Sherman's army he could defeat and scatter it before any supporting column could be sent to its assistance.

On the morning of the nineteenth Slocum's army resumed its march with General Davis's Corps — Fourteenth — still in advance. Its progress was stubbornly resisted from the start. Slocum, trusting to statements made by escaped prisoners and deserters from the enemy, was under the impression that Johnston's main army was still at Raleigh, and that the only force in his front consisted of cavalry with a few pieces of artillery. He pressed forward rapidly, driving everything before him, until he reached the junction of the Smithfield and Goldsborough roads, where he found the enemy in an intrenched position. He then ordered Carlin's and Morgan's Divisions of the Fourteenth Corps to press the enemy closely and force him to develop his line and strength. The troops then deployed, Morgan on the right and Carlin on the left.

Slocum soon saw that he had something in his front more formidable than a division of cavalry. While still in doubt, however, a man was brought to him who stated that he was formerly a Union soldier, had been taken prisoner, and while sick had been induced to enlist in the Confederate service. He did so with the intention of escaping at the first opportunity. This man informed Slocum that General Johnston's entire army was close by; that the Confederate soldiers understood that it was 40,000 strong; and that they were told they were to crush one corps of Sherman's army. He stated further that General Johnston had ridden along his line that morning and had been loudly cheered by his old troops from the Army of the Tennessee. Just then Major Tracy of Slocum's staff approached and recognized in this soldier an old acquaintance who had entered the service with him in 1861 as a private in the same company.* The man's story stood the test of severe questioning, and was confirmed in part by the strong opposition which was beginning to develop along the front of the Fourteenth Corps.

Slocum assumed a defensive position and sent Captain Foraker† of his staff with a message to Sherman informing him of the situation. Foraker had a long, hard ride over roads encumbered by troops and trains, and it was night before he could place the despatch in Sherman's hands; but it was received in time.

As soon as it was evident that he had met the enemy in force Slocum ordered the Twentieth Corps forward at all possible speed

* General Slocum's official report.

† Hon. J. B. Foraker of Ohio, ex-Governor and United States Senator.

to the support of the Fourteenth Corps, which was already actively engaged. Williams was directed to send all his wagons to the right, on the road taken by the Right Wing, and to bring forward without delay every regiment in his command. The foragers were dismounted and placed in the ranks.

Hawley's Brigade of Jackson's Division, the first troops of the Twentieth Corps to arrive, came on the ground about two p. m., and formed line at a right angle with the main road in a piece of woods where it joined the left of the Fourteenth Corps. Robinson's Brigade, following immediately, was assigned a place between two brigades of Carlin's Division, where it filled a gap in the line, and proceeded to throw up breastworks. In the meantime a large body of Confederate infantry had moved past Slocum's left, and were within a mile of the field in which the trains of the Twentieth Corps were parking. Hawley was ordered to change front and move to the left, and two regiments of Robinson's Brigade were sent to reinforce him. While making this movement the enemy fell upon Carlin's left brigade — Buell's — and driving it back in confusion captured three guns of a battery in the Fourteenth Corps. Robinson, unable to check this overwhelming force with his three remaining regiments, withdrew immediately to a new line near the position first occupied by Hawley.

Selfridge's Brigade coming on the field at this time formed in the support of Robinson. Ward's Division arriving, also, prolonged Hawley's line to the left. The Twentieth Corps artillery now came up with horses galloping under the lash, and unlimbered in a position selected by Major Reynolds, where his guns commanded the interval between Hawley's and Robinson's brigades, and the open ground between the first and second lines. The repeated attacks of the enemy were repulsed by the artillery and by an effective cross-fire of infantry from Hawley's right and Robinson's left.

While this fighting was going on, Cogswell's Brigade of Ward's Division was sent to fill another gap in the line of the Fourteenth Corps. In moving to this position Cogswell encountered a column of the enemy on the march to turn the left of Morgan's Division, which he attacked promptly, driving it back, and separating parts of two regiments which were captured by Morgan's troops. Cogswell was hotly engaged until after dark, when Johnston's forces withdrew, leaving many of their dead and wounded on the field.

THE HARPER HOUSE.

General Slocum's headquarters at the battle of Bentonville.

Slocum says in his report that the fighting was most severe in Morgan's front, and that too much credit cannot be awarded General Morgan and his command for their conduct on this occasion.

The battle of Bentonville was over, and Johnston's nicely laid plan was foiled. There was considerable fighting, however, during the next two days. On the following morning — March twentieth — General Geary came up with two brigades of his division, and General Baird — Fourteenth Corps — brought up two brigades also. General Hazen — Fifteenth Corps — arrived with his entire division, having been sent to Slocum's support by General Sherman. Hazen, Morgan, and Baird were ordered to press the enemy closely, and Morgan gained possession of a part of Johnston's line. The next day — twenty-first — Howard arrived with the entire Right Wing, and the Confederates were forced back into their works along the entire line. During the night Johnston retreated across Mill Creek, burning the bridge behind him.

General Sherman having united the two wings of his army, outnumbered Johnston three to one, and if he had wished to do so could have inflicted a signal defeat on the twenty-first. But it would have involved a serious change in the plan of his campaign at this time; his army was not provisioned for the pursuit of a retreating enemy; and so he preferred to continue his march to Goldsborough where Schofield's two corps were awaiting his arrival, after which he could attend to Johnston better in his own time and way.

Bentonville was General Slocum's battle, and the credit of the victory on the nineteenth belongs to him. His total losses in this engagement were:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
Fourteenth Corps	130	640	116	886
Twentieth Corps	22	181	55	258
Fifteenth Corps	22	166	2	190
Seventeenth Corps	20	125	48	193
Total	194	1,112	221	1,527

The casualties in the Twentieth Corps occurred almost entirely in Cogswell's and Robinson's Brigades.

General Johnston reported his losses as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
Lee's Corps	55	443	263	761
Stewart's Corps	29	189	5	223
Cheatham's Corps	18	188	37	243
Hardee's Corps	59	319	148	526
Bragg's Division	63	475	202	740
Hampton's Cavalry	15	80	18	113
Total	239	1,694	673	2,606

General Johnston states in his official report that he "took about 15,000 men into action on the nineteenth." He claims that but for the thickets which impeded his movements he would "undoubtedly have beaten the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps before five o'clock;" and that he expected to use his cavalry on Slocum's left, but the character of the country was such that Hampton could not bring it into action.

Leaving the battlefield of Bentonville behind, three more days of marching brought the Twentieth Corps to Goldsborough. The Neuse River was crossed at Cox's Bridge on the twenty-third, and on the twenty-fourth the corps passed through the town, marching in column of review past Sherman, Slocum, Schofield and other distinguished generals who always were interested in seeing the men with the star badge go by. The corps moved on two miles beyond Goldsborough and encamped on the Weldon Railroad. The army remained here for seventeen days, in enjoyment of rest and quiet which was especially grateful to the men after this the longest and hardest campaign in the entire history of the war.

Though the troops were "fat, saucy, and ragged," on their arrival they gladly embraced the opportunity to get clean and draw new clothing. Communication having been opened again, recruits and convalescents joined their respective regiments in large numbers. The history of the Third Wisconsin says that on the ninth of April Lieut. A. S. Fitch, of the One Hundred and Seventh New York, came up in charge of a large number of men. They had marched from Wilmington, a distance of ninety miles, through a

country of dense, pine forests, with few houses or settlements; had suffered for rations; and had been annoyed by the enemy's cavalry. Starting out with three days' rations, they found none on the way, and subsisted for the last two days of their journey on dry, hard corn, which they parched or roasted in the ear. They were tired and hungry when they reached camp, and rejoiced to be with the command once more.

The news that Richmond had fallen reached the camp April sixth, and was received with tumultuous cheers. The men realized that the end of the war was near, and they began to talk of home and muster out.

At Goldsborough Sherman found General Schofield with the Army of the Ohio — Tenth and Twenty-third Corps — awaiting his arrival. Sherman now had three distinct armies, two corps in each, numbering in all 88,948, infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The veterans of the old Twelfth Corps were pleased to note the presence of General Greene who, having recovered from the wound received at Wauhatchie, was now in command of a brigade in the Fourteenth Corps. He received this assignment at Goldsborough, having previously been in command of a provisional division of mixed troops and convalescents in Schofield's army. The men in Hawley's Brigade were also pleased to see General Ruger, their former commander again, who was then in command of a division in the Twenty-third Corps.

General Slocum's army, hitherto known as the Left Wing, was now designated the Army of Georgia. Gen. Joseph A. Mower, a division commander in the Seventeenth Corps, was promoted to the command of the Twentieth Corps, and General Williams was ordered to assume command of his old division.

It is difficult to reconcile this treatment of General Williams with any sense of fairness, honesty, or justice. He was not a graduate of West Point, but he had served with honor in the Mexican war. He had commanded the Twentieth Corps during a portion of the Atlanta campaign, and subsequently from Atlanta to Goldsborough. He commanded the Twelfth Corps with signal ability at Antietam and Gettysburg. As a brigadier general he outranked every officer in that army, and his commission as brigadier bore even date with that of Sherman himself. He commanded the famous "Red Star" Division in the Shenandoah Valley, in the

spring of 1862, and had been at its head throughout the entire war, except when in command of the corps. He had never missed a battle or been absent from the army on any campaign; and on every battlefield where his troops were engaged he had displayed marked ability and had achieved a marked success. Through all his long and brilliant service not an error or mistake had ever been laid to his charge; and now when the war was drawing to its close he was deprived of his command, and his place given to a favorite. But he uttered no word of complaint, made no sign of dissatisfaction, and, loyal to his sense of duty, cheerfully resumed command of the old division with which his name had been so long and honorably associated. Sherman in explanation of this act says in his Memoirs: "I had specially asked for General Mower to command the Twentieth Corps, because I regarded him as one of the boldest and best fighting generals in the whole army. His predecessor, Gen. A. S. Williams, the senior division commander present, had commanded the corps well from Altanta to Goldsborough, and it may have seemed unjust to replace him at this precise moment; but I was resolved to be prepared for a most desperate and, as then expected, a final battle, should it fall on me." An explanation worse than none, but which is submitted to the reader for acceptance at whatever he considers it worth. Sherman might have added, however, that on August 7, 1864, eight months previous, he wrote to General Washburn, at Memphis, Tenn., saying: "Tell General Mower I am pledged to him for his promotion, and if Old Abe don't make good my promise then General Mower may have my place." Sherman discharged the obligation — but at the expense of General Williams.

The Last Shot.

Richmond had fallen, the event was duly celebrated at Goldsborough in army style, and on April tenth Sherman put his armies in motion for Raleigh. There was little prospect of any more serious fighting. With the feeling that the war was over and home in sight it took rare courage for a soldier to face the rifles of the enemy's skirmishers who were trying to delay the advancing columns. The Twentieth Corps, having the lead this day, encountered a cavalry force about six miles from Goldsborough belonging to the First South Carolina and Sixth North Carolina regiments, under Colonel

Black, who were driven across Moccasin Creek, a deep, rapid stream flowing in two channels through a wide morass. The enemy in his flight had removed the planking of the bridge, and had cut a mill-dam a short distance above, swelling the current of the stream and flooding the adjacent swamps. But the skirmishers of the One Hundred and Forty-first New York, Williams's Division, led by Captain Baxter, crossed on the stringers of the dismantled bridge in the face of the enemy's fire and drove the Confederate troopers from their position on the further side of the stream.*

At the same time the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York, under Col. James C. Rogers, crossed and deployed as skirmishers. Advancing rapidly Rogers again developed the line of the enemy, and by a vigorous charge sent the Confederates flying to the rear. In this affair at Moccasin Creek the hardest fighting and greatest losses fell to the lot of the One Hundred and Twenty-third New York. General Selfridge in his official report speaks highly of Colonel Rogers for his gallantry on this occasion, — of "the admirable manner in which he handled his regiment, and for the determination evinced in his driving the enemy from his strong position on the opposite bank of the swamp."† As for the Twentieth Corps, the war was over. The men with the star badge had fired their last shot.

Slocum's army reached Smithfield on the eleventh, and Raleigh on the thirteenth. The weather on the thirteenth was unusually warm, some of the men falling in the ranks overcome by heat or sunstroke. On the twelfth, while near Smithfield, the news of Lee's surrender was received, and the army went wild with frantic joy over the news. The feeling that the war was over, that its dangers and hardships were past, culminated in scenes of excitement and extravagant demonstrations of pleasure. But this was soon followed by the silence and sorrow caused by the news of the assassination of President Lincoln.

The Twentieth Corps remained in Raleigh until the twenty-fifth. In the meantime, on the fourteenth, General Johnston sent a flag of truce into Kilpatrick's lines at Durham Station with a

* For an interesting description of this brave act of Captain Baxter and his men, see Second Annual Report of Mr. Hugh Hastings, State Historian, Albany, N. Y., pp. 95–98.

† Gen. James C. Rogers and Col. Archie E. Baxter delivered the orations at the dedication of the Slocum Monument at Gettysburg, September 20, 1902, meeting on that occasion for the first time since the fight at Moccasin Creek.

message to General Sherman proposing a suspension of hostilities in order to arrange terms of surrender.

On April eighteenth Sherman and Johnston signed an article of agreement embracing the surrender of the latter's army and several other important matters of convention, all of which were forwarded to Washington for approval by the Government, the two armies in the meantime maintaining an attitude of neutrality. But Sherman had exceeded his powers and duties in the matter, by attempting to settle certain important questions of a civil and political nature. The papers were returned with the disapproval of the President, and Sherman was obliged to confine the terms of surrender to those granted by General Grant to General Lee.

On the twenty-sixth another basis of agreement was reached, signed, and approved by General Grant, who had hastened to Raleigh to advise Sherman in regard to the terms which should be made. On the twenty-ninth a general order was read at dress parade directing the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Corps to proceed to Washington where they would be mustered out of service.

Homeward.

The homeward march began April thirtieth, the troops marching through Raleigh with happy faces, an elastic step, and the bands playing "Home Again." It was ordered that from Raleigh to Richmond the troops should march fifteen miles daily; but with their longing for home and joyous prospects the men stepped off at a pace that placed twenty miles behind them each night, and would gladly have done still more had it been permitted. The distance, 170 miles, was covered in nine days.

May eleventh the Twentieth Corps crossed the James River and marched through Richmond, the route selected enabling the men to pass by Libby Prison, Castle Thunder, and places of historic interest. Without halting any length of time the troops kept on four miles beyond the city, and encamped near Brook Church in a violent thunder storm.

Here orders were issued to continue the march to Alexandria. On the fourteenth the corps encamped on the battlefield of Spotsylvania. The ground was thickly strewn with the skeletons of the unburied Union soldiers, and the men recalled doubtfully the des-

patches read to them while on the Atlanta campaign announcing a victory at this place. Chancellorsville was reached the next day, where a halt of three hours was ordered to give the veterans an opportunity to examine once more the ground where they had fought so well two years before. Marching thence over the same road by which they had retreated in 1863, the column crossed the Rappahannock at United States Ford. The remainder of the march northward lay through familiar places and past old camp grounds that revived memories of the Virginia campaign, nearly every mile recalling some reminiscence or incident of former service on these famous plains. Alexandria was reached May nineteenth. The long march of 1,200 miles from Chattanooga, with all its dangers and hardships, was ended.

Orders were now issued for the final grand review in Washington — the Army of the Potomac on May twenty-third, and Sherman's army on the following day. Each camp revealed a busy scene of preparation. Rifles were burnished, uniforms brushed, shoes cleaned, buttons and brasses polished. The brass guns of the corps artillery were scoured and brightened until they glittered in the sunlight. At an early hour on the morning of the twenty-fourth the Twentieth Corps crossed the Long Bridge and formed near the Capitol. With company fronts carefully equalized each regiment was formed in columns by divisions. At the firing of the signal gun at nine a. m. the vast column was put in motion, and Sherman with his 65,000 veterans moved through Pennsylvania Avenue and past the President and a host of dignitaries on the reviewing stand at the White House.

Slocum with his large and imposing staff, riding at the head of the Army of Georgia, received a continuous ovation throughout the entire route. The Army of Tennessee received generous applause, but the crowd along the avenue, composed largely of soldiers from the Army of the Potomac who had been reviewed the day before, were evidently awaiting eagerly the appearance of the corps that had swung around the grand circle of eleven States. At first sight of General Williams and the men with the old star badge the veterans of the Army of the Potomac sent up a roar of enthusiastic greeting that did not cease its tumultuous volume until the last regiment of the corps had passed. The citizen element along the route joined heartily in the demonstration and added their shouts of

applause as they read on the bullet-scarred flags the historic names of battles that told their story of campaigns both East and West.

The newspaper accounts of the two reviews gave unmeasured praise to the Twentieth Corps, to the fine appearance of the men, and the unsurpassed excellence of their marching. Whole columns were devoted to a history of its campaigns, and to the brilliant military records of Slocum, Williams, Geary, and Ward. It was a proud day for General Slocum and every soldier that wore the good old flannel star.

The history of the Twentieth Corps ends with the Grand Review. There its war-worn regiments formed line and marched together for the last time. As fast as practicable the regiments, having been mustered out, left Washington, and on June 1, 1865, the corps was declared discontinued by general order. As each battalion reached home it was paid off and disbanded. Its flags were furled and the men disappeared in the walks of civil life.

Appendix.

Gettysburg National Park.

Gettysburg National Park.

THE initial action by Congress for the preservation of the lines of battle at Gettysburg, and which foreshadowed the establishment of the Gettysburg National Park, is contained in an item of the Sundry Civil Bill, passed March 3, 1893.

By an act approved March 3, 1873, Congress authorized the Secretary of War to deliver to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association condemned cannon and cannon balls, "for the purpose of their work of indication of the battlefield of Gettysburg." A contract was made April 25, 1874, by the United States, with Mr. John B. Bachelder, for the preparation and delivery of 3,000 sets of maps, each set consisting of three sheets, showing the position of the Union and Confederate armies July 1, 2, 3, 1863.

By act of Congress, approved June 9, 1880, provision was made for the compilation of all available data used in locating troops on the Engineer's maps of the battle; also, for diagrams showing the movements and positions during the engagement, and for Mr. Bachelder's compensation for services and maps and the manuscript describing the same.

Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, appointed on May 25, 1893, Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson, John B. Bachelder and Brig. Gen. W. H. Forney, Battlefield Commissioners. General Forney having died, Maj. William M. Robbins, the latter of the Confederate army, was appointed in March, 1894, to succeed him, and Mr. Bachelder having subsequently died, Maj. Charles A. Richardson was appointed his successor in April, 1895. By section 3 of the act of Congress of February 11, 1895, the commissioners theretofore appointed, and their successors, were placed in charge of the Gettysburg National Park, subject to the supervision and direction of the Secretary of War.

Upon organization, the commission found important lines of battle occupied by an electric railway, the construction of which had been begun early in April, 1893. All efforts to induce the Electric

Railway Company to vacate the lines of battle, in what is known as the Loop, the Devil's Den, and through the Valley of Death, having failed, condemnation proceedings were commenced in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia, which decided in an opinion announced on May 29, 1894, that authority had not been distinctly given for the acquisition of such lands as may be necessary to enable the War Department to execute the purposes declared in the act of March, 1893.

In view of this decision and the imminent danger that portions of the battlefield might be irreparably defaced, General Sickles, a member of the Fifty-third Congress, prepared in consultation with Attorney General Olney a joint resolution which he presented in the House of Representatives May 31, 1894, and which was passed on that date and by the Senate on June 2, 1894, receiving the approval of the President June 6, 1894. Acting under the authority given by the statutes and the joint resolution above referred to, the United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, by direction of the Attorney General, renewed the condemnation proceedings. Exceptions to the jury's award were filed by the Gettysburg Electric Railway Company as being inadequate, and it appealed therefrom. The United States also appealed on the ground that the damages were excessive. The point was also made by the railway company that the United States had no right under the Constitution to acquire lands for the purposes of the act, and, therefore, could not invoke the right of eminent domain therefor, even by act of Congress.

An appeal was finally taken on this point to the United States Supreme Court, October Term, 1895. Several extracts from the unanimous opinion of the Court, dated January 27, 1896, and delivered by Mr. Justice Peckham, are given below: —

> The really important question to be determined in these proceedings is whether the use to which the petitioner desires to put the land described in the petitions is of that kind of public use for which the government of the United States is authorized to condemn land.
>
> Upon the question whether the proposed use of this land is a public one, we think there can be no well-founded doubt. And, also, in our judgment, the government has the constitutional power to condemn the land for the proposed use. . . . Any act of Congress which plainly and directly tends to enhance the respect and love of the citizen for the institutions of his country

and to quicken and strengthen his motives to defend them and which is germane to and intimately connected with and appropriate to the exercise of some one or all of the powers granted by Congress, must be valid. This proposed use comes within such description. . . .

The end to be attained by this proposed use as provided for by the act of Congress is legitimate and lies within the scope of the Constitution. The battle of Gettysburg was one of the greatest battles of the world. The numbers contained in the opposing armies were great; the sacrifice of life was dreadful; while the bravery, and, indeed, the heroism, displayed by both the contending forces rank with the highest exhibition of those qualities ever made by man. The importance of the issue involved in the contest, of which this great battle was a part, cannot be overestimated. The existence of the government itself and the perpetuity of our institutions depended upon the result. . . . Can it be that the government is without power to preserve the land and properly mark out the various sites upon which this struggle took place? Can it not erect the monuments provided for by these acts of Congress or even take possession of the field of battle in the name and for the benefit of all the citizens of the country for the present and for the future? Such a use seems necessarily not only a public use but one so closely connected with the welfare of the Republic itself as to be within the powers granted Congress by the Constitution for the purpose of protecting and preserving the whole country. It would be a great object lesson to all who looked upon the land thus cared for and it would show a proper recognition of the great things that were done there on those momentous days. . . . Such action on the part of Congress touches the heart and comes home to the imagination of every citizen and greatly tends to enhance his love and respect for those institutions for which those heroic sacrifices were made. The greater the love of the citizen for the institutions of his country, the greater is the dependence properly to be placed upon him for their defense in time of necessity, and it is to such men that the country must look for its safety.

Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A. Chairman of the Gettysburg Monuments Commission of the State of New York, introduced at the third session of the fifty-third Congress, in the House of Representatives, on December 7, 1894, a bill which he had prepared to establish a National Military Park at Gettysburg, Penn.

The boundaries of the various contiguous parcels and connecting avenues of the Park were selected and laid out on a map of the field by A. J. Zabriskie, civil engineer, under the direction of General Sickles, and embraced lines which were occupied by the infantry, artillery and cavalry on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of

July, 1863, and other adjacent lands that were considered necessary to preserve important topographical features. This map, with the acreage of the various parcels indicated thereon, was filed in the office of the Secretary of War.

Provision was made in the bill for the transfer of the land belonging to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, together with all rights of way for avenues and all improvements made by the Association, to the United States.

The eighth section of the bill provided for the erection of a suitable bronze tablet, containing the address delivered by President Lincoln on November 19, 1863, on the occasion of the dedication of the National Cemetery. Section 2 stipulated that the lands conveyed to the United States, and such other lands on the battlefield as the United States may acquire, should be known as the Gettysburg National Park. This bill, amended in minor particulars only, became a law by the approval of President Cleveland, February 11, 1895.

In accordance with the provisions of this act the Board of Directors of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association met at Gettysburg on May 22, 1895, and passed a resolution directing the Vice-President as Acting President of the Association and the Secretary to execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the lands of the Association to the United States upon the payment by the United States of the indebtedness of the Association to an amount not exceeding two thousand dollars ($2,000). Such deed was thereafter, on the 4th day of February, 1896, duly executed and delivered, and the indebtedness, amounting to $1,960.46, was duly paid. The total receipts of the Association, from its organization in 1864 to 1895, were $106,575.59.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, by an act approved June 26, 1895, ceded jurisdiction of that commonwealth over certain public roads within the limits of the Park to the United States, subject to certain reservations as to the execution of civil and criminal processes thereon and as to offenses committed thereon against the criminal laws of the commonwealth.

By an act approved June 10, 1896, Congress authorized the Secretary of War from time to time to accept and improve such of these roads as he may in his jurisdiction judge proper.

The positions of the various regiments and batteries of the Union

Army were mostly determined by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association in conference with commissions from the several States having commands on that field, assisted by survivors of the respective organizations, who visited the field in large numbers when the work of the Association and that of these commissioners was in active progress. The duty of locating and fixing on the ground the positions and evolutions of the Confederate Army devolved upon the National Commission, who have given much attention thereto and in which they have received the aid of many Confederate soldiers who have visited Gettysburg at the request of the Commission to point out positions, which are marked tentatively by iron tablets with suitable inscriptions. It is hoped that they will soon be replaced with tablets of granite and bronze.

The National Commission have likewise marked the positions of the United States regular troops in this battle, consisting of eleven regiments of infantry, four regiments of cavalry, twenty-six batteries of artillery, and one battalion of engineers. By act of Congress, approved February 18, 1903, provision has been made to erect monuments to these troops and the sum of sixty-one thousand five hundred ($61,500) dollars has been appropriated therefor.

Union and Confederate battery positions are marked by two or more guns to each battery of the same class and calibre as those which constituted the battery. The guns are mounted on substantial iron carriages set upon granite blocks.

There have also been erected on the roads leading from Gettysburg, twelve in all, tablets of iron giving the distance to neighboring towns and villages more or less connected with the story of the battle. Itinerary tablets for the Army of the Potomac have been erected on Cemetery Hill and at the towns and villages within a day's march of Gettysburg, through which the Union forces passed, with inscriptions setting forth the movements of the several corps, divisions and minor bodies of troops constituting the Union Army on the days immediately before and after the battle, and giving the day and hour of such movements respectively. Similar tablets have been erected on West Confederate Avenue, setting forth in like manner the movements during the same period of the several bodies of troops comprising the Confederate Army. Tablets bearing the same inscription will probably be placed at the appropriate points from which the army marched to Gettysburg.

Gettysburg National Park

There have been erected by the National Commission on the Gettysburg battlefield and the approaches thereto 450 tablets, as follows: 30 Union battery tablets; 4 Union artillery and 10 Union infantry tablets to the United States Regulars; 17 itinerary tablets indicating the direction and distances on the roads radiating from Gettysburg; 2 tablets indicating the movements of the Second and Third Confederate Corps; 11 Confederate artillery battalion tablets; 52 Confederate battery tablets; 32 Confederate brigade tablets; 10 Confederate itinerary tablets on West Confederate Avenue; and 279 tablets for other purposes; 319 guns have been mounted on substantial iron carriages; 305 stones mounted with 10 and 13-inch shells have been substantially set up for various purposes on the field, particularly to protect the curves on the avenues.

The restoration and preservation of the features of the battlefield, as they existed at the time of the battle, are matters that have received close attention, and much work has been and is being done in the repairing and rebuilding of stone fences and walls which served as important military defenses, the restoration and preservation of buildings, and the renewal of forests where they have been cut away since the battle.

Five regularly employed guards or watchmen are on the battlefield to prevent desecration and injury by thoughtless or mischievous visitors.

Five steel towers have been constructed for purposes of observation. There is one on the summit of Big Round Top, sixty feet high; another on Seminary Ridge near the junction of West Confederate Avenue with the Wheatfield Road, seventy-five feet high; also one the same height on Oak Ridge near the Mummasburg Road; the fourth, on the summit of Culp's Hill, is sixty feet high; and the last one erected is in Ziegler's Grove near the Bryan House, and is seventy-five feet high.

Pursuant to act of Congress of February 11, 1895, hereinbefore referred to, the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association transferred by deed of conveyance to the United States all the lands belonging to the Association — an aggregate of 522.25 acres — and there has since been acquired by the National Commission, in plots ranging in size from .002 of an acre to 161 acres, the largest single purchase, an aggregate of 827 acres. Summarizing the foregoing, it will be seen that the United States now owns and controls 1,349 acres.

Gettysburg National Park

The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, which was the immediate predecessor of the National Commission, laid out and constructed driveways along the principal lines of battle of the several corps of the Union Army; these driveways were earth roads, whose condition depended, in locations where the soil was of a clayey nature, upon the character of the weather. Upon the passage of the control to the National Government, steps were immediately taken for the improvement of these driveways and the placing of them in such condition as to make their designation as avenues an appropriate name at all times. The National Commission, after consideration and study of the subject, adopted the Telford system as promising the best results in solidity and durability. The stone used is Syenitic granite and ironstone.

The main avenues follow the battle formations of the several corps of both armies, and are designated along the Union lines by the names of the respective corps commanders; sections are in certain instances designated by the names of the commanders of divisions that occupied the respective portions of the line. The avenues along the Confederate lines have thus far been known only by their geographical location on the field, such as West Confederate Avenue on Seminary Ridge, East Confederate Avenue along the southerly base of Culp's Hill, etc. The Telford avenues thus far completed aggregate 20 miles in length.

The appropriations by Congress available for the preservation and establishment and maintenance of the Park have aggregated the sum of $655,922.50 to date.