THE GEORGIA CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

I. DALTON.

After a rest of several months I resume the account of the Georgia Campaign where I left off, and hope to be able to continue the story of the war to some reasonable halting place.

If it were not that the war has widened, concerning whom our home letters were filled with thoughts and messages, have grown up around us into manhood and womanhood, we, comrades of campaign and battle could hardly realize that it is three years ago since the Spring that General Grant from Washington, undertook "the initiative in the spring campaign" when he hoped to be able to work all parts of the army together.

But I am settled in a conviction of the truth when I catch up an old letter of mine dated "Cleveland, East Tennessee, May 9, 1864," with the printed caption, "Headquarters Fourth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland." That letter begins: "It is almost the anniversary of the battle of Chancellorsville and of the birth of our little boy (born May 3, 1864). This child was then but one year old; now he is in the full vigor of manhood, strong and hearty. Thus comrades, we open our eyes to behold another generation closing up behind us and fast taking our places in active busy life; but, thank God, not with a bloody spring campaign of a hundred battles like that of three years ago.

Now heartily Grant's lieutenant the impulsive the indefatigable, the sanguine, the prophetic Sherman, responded to the call of his able chief: He declared that his letters (which contained the plans of campaign) afforded him "infinite satisfaction." That this working together, this verging
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I. INTRODUCTION

After a year of the war I knew the account of the General
campaign where I lived at, and hoped to go and take part in the
campaign when I had the opportunity of doing so.

If it were not for the illness and the severe illness my home
letters were filled with sympathy and messengers have known

sorrow and mercy in this war and the severity of the campaign

and I write for sympathy and account of your...
to a common centre, appeared to Sherman to be, for the first time, "enlightened war". "Like yourself," to Grant, "you take the biggest lead, and from me you shall have thorough and hearty co-operation."

When Sherman had arrived in Nashville organizing three armies, the Tennessee, the Cumberland, and the Ohio, and was introducing a systematic plan for supplies which rigidly adhered to, did lay the proper foundations for a campaign, his resources hopelessly crippled, his means of transportation fatally interrupted and all communication between his remaining fragments in the extreme East and the far West absolutely cut off.

Grant counted upon Sherman's experience and ability, his quickness and his prompt co-operation, and he did not in the least mistake his man.

Of the respective commanders of the armies which were to operate in advance of Chattanooga, namely, of the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and the Ohio, Sherman was fortunate in his lieutenants. He writes: "In Generals Thomas, McPherson and Schofield I had three generals of education and experience admirably qualified for the work before us. Each has made a history of his own, and I need not here dwell on their respective merits as men, or as commanders of armies, except that each possessed special qualities of mind and of character which fitted him in the highest degree for the work then in contemplation."

Certain subordinate changes affected me personally. The 5th of April, 1864, I went from my camp in Lookout Valley to Chattanooga and visited General Thomas. He explained that the order was already prepared for consolidating the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps into one body, a new Twentieth Corps, of which
General Hooker was to have command. General Slocum was to be sent to Vicksburg, Mississippi, to control operations in that quarter, and I was to go to the Fourth Army Corps, ostensibly to enable General Gordon to take advantage of a leave of absence.

The formal instructions themselves replete with exciting changes and sudden partings, reached my camp that evening.

I had commanded the Eleventh Army Corps but a year and four days; yet that included three important campaigns and four battles. One division, sent to South Carolina, so that the Eleventh now had but two divisions and was comparatively small. I was to gain under these new orders a fine corps twenty thousand strong, composed mainly of Western men. It had three divisions. Two commanders, Generals Stanley and T. J. Wood, were of large experience.

A little later General John Newton, who will be recalled for his work at Gettysburg and in other engagements in the East and West, an officer well known to every soldier, came to me at Cleveland, East Tennessee, and was assigned to the remaining division, which General Wagner had been temporarily commanding at East Tennessee. The corps was much scattered, as I found on my arrival at headquarters in Loudon the 10th of April. The First Division (Stanley's) General Thomas had kept on outpost duty along his front east of Chattanooga; two brigades at Blue Springs and one at Ottowah; while the third Division (Wood's) had remained, after the fall Knoxville-campaign, in the Department of the Ohio near to Knoxville, and the Second, as I have intimated, at Loudon, not far from the mouth of the Little Tennessee held there to keep up communications between the two departments. General Schofield. It was here at Loudon the previous autumn that Colonel Boughton, of the One Hundred and Forty-third New York Regiment,
General, I hope we have company. General, please have a copy of this,

To Varyear, General, to convey the necessary orders to your

General, General, we have no information from a base of

General, General, we have no information from a base of

General, General, we have no information from a base of

General, General, we have no information from a base of

I had commandeered the Elements. That group has a year and a year

For that information, these important commands and your per

Operation sent to you earlier, as part of the Elements. You need

but two divisions and a few companies, until,,
had found the numerous Confederate wagons, partially destroyed, with which during a single night he bridged the deep ford of the river more than a thousand feet across.

After the briefest visit to Loudon and assumption of command, I speedily moved headquarters to Cleveland, fifty miles below.

My first duty immediately undertaken was to concentrate the corps in that vicinity, inspect the different brigades, and ascertain their needs as to transportation, clothing, and other supplies. Part of the command had been all winter marching and camping, skirmishing and fighting in the country of East Tennessee, so that the regiments coming from that quarter were short of everything essential to the field, and their animals weak and thin.

We must here remember, to the credit of General Sherman, who, with extraordinary promptness, increased the railway transportation from Nashville to our army, that supplies were soon forthcoming, and, to the credit of the officers, subordinate commanders, quartermasters, and commissaries, on the 3d of May, when orders arrived for the first time movement, the entire corps had sufficient transportation, clothing, rations, and ammunition to effect with safety and order a vaster flanking march, in the immediate presence of the enemy, to Catawba Springs.

This 3d of May, General Schofield came down from Knoxville to complete the grand army. General Schofield, with his head of column, had arrived at Cleveland. With us the preceding month had been a very busy one. For both officers and men the discouragements of the past seemed already over. Now, new life was infused through the whole body. Something was doing. Large forces were rapidly coming together; and it was evident to every soldier that something important was to be undertaken. On Sundays the churches were filled with soldiers. Christian men, members of the
Christian Commission, had been permitted to visit our camps, and * we were still with us, among them was Dr. L. D. Moody, now so well known to the country for sympathy and friendship for men. His words of hope and encouragement then spoken to the multitudes of soldiers will never be forgotten. I wrote from East Tennessee a few words, which serve as reminders: "I have a very pleasant place for headquarters, just in the outskirts of Cleveland.

The house belonged to the company which owned the copper-mill. Again: WE are drawing near another trial of arms, perhaps more terrific than ever. But, on the eve of an active campaign and battles I am not in any degree depressed. . . When it can be done, there is a quiet happiness in being able to say, think, and feel, 'not what I will, but what Thou wilt.' We are hoping that this campaign will end the war, and I am more sanguine in that belief or hope than ever before. God grant that no more disasters befall us!

With our left well covered by McCook's cavalry, our Fourth Corps emerging from Cleveland commenced to move in two columns, the left one passing through Red Clay and the other by Salem Church. The morning of the 4th of May found us at the field before named.

Catoosa Springs. These springs were on the left of General Meade's army lines. We opposed the afternoon. The advance of General Thomas's whole front toward Tunnel Hill.

Tunnel Hill was between the armies, the dividing ridge, it was the outpost of Confederate Johnston's army, which led toward Chattanooga. The bulk of his force was at Dalton, covered by artificial works northward and eastward, and by the mountain range of Rocky Face Ridge toward the west. The famous defile through this abrupt mountain was called Buzzard's Roost Gap. From Rocky Face to Tunnel Hill a parallel range of heights, the Chattanooga Railway crosses the narrow valley, passes beneath the hill by a tunnel, and on toward Chattanooga.
The Confederate official returns for April 30, 1864, give Johnston's total force, fifty-two thousand nine hundred and ninety-two, and when Polk's had joined a little later at Resaca, his total was seventy-one thousand two hundred and thirty-five.

General Sherman, in his memoirs, aggregates the Army of the Cumberland, sixty thousand seven hundred and seventy-three; the Army of the Tennessee in the field, twenty-four thousand four hundred and sixty-five; the Army of the Ohio, thirteen thousand five hundred and fifty-nine; making a grand total of ninety-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven officers and men, with two hundred and fifty-four cannon.

As Johnston's artillerists were about the same in number as Sherman's, probably Johnston's artillery numbered not less than Sherman's.

The Army of the Cumberland delayed in the vicinity of Catoosa Springs till the 7th, of May, to enable McPherson with the Army of the Tennessee to get into a position in Sugar Valley to the south of us and to bring down Schofield to the east of us.

Red Clay, that is, Johnston's direct northern front.

It will be seen that the Chattanooga (Western and Atlantic) Railroad, which passes through the Tunnel Hill, Buzzard's Roost, and then on to Dalton, where it meets another branch coming through Red Clay, constituted our line of supply and communication. General Thomas had advised McPherson and Schofield should make demonstration directly against the position at Dalton, while he himself, with the Army of the Cumberland, should pass through the Snake Creek Gap and fall upon Johnston's communications. General Thomas felt confident, if his plan were adopted, of a speedy and decisive victory. I believe that he, as events
proved, was quite right; but Sherman then thought that the risk to his own communications was too great to admit of his throwing his main body so quickly upon the enemy's rear, and feared to attempt this by a detour of upwards of twenty miles. Later in the campaign, Sherman's practical judgment induced him to risk even more than that when he sent whole armies upon the enemy's lines of supply. But at this time McPherson's small force was directed for that forward and flanking operation.

Everything in readiness on the 7th of May, the Army of the Cumberland began its characteristic work: that is, to go straight against the enemy's front lines, and then skirmish and fight, intrench batteries, work forward little by little, here and there, and hang away against every sort of obstacle, natural and artificial, that might lie in the way. This was done in order to keep Sherman's enemy busy while Schofield or McPherson was turning that enemy's position. The morning of the 7th, the Fourth Corps left camp at Catoosa Springs to perform its part in these operations. It led off due east along the Alabama road till it came into the neighborhood of Mr. Lee's house. Here a partial unfolding of its troops took place; quite a long front appeared, Stanley on the right, Newton on the left and Wood in reserve. First a few cracks of rifles, then an exciting skirmish set in, but there was no halting. Steadily our men pressed forward, driving back first the enemy's cavalry-pickets and outer lines till, awakening opposition more and more, about nine o'clock our foe crowned Tunnel Hill with considerable force, and fired briskly upon our advance. The same angry reception was given to the Fourteenth Corps, coming up simultaneously beyond our right. With little observation it was detected that the Confederate artillery had only cavalry supports, so that immediately an
order to charge ran the lines; our troops promptly sprang forward and carried the crowned hill.

From Tunnel Hill we had Rocky Face in plain view. It was a continuous, craggy ridge, at least five hundred feet high, very narrow on top but having in places spur-like eminences jutting out to the east. On the ascent, for the most part, it was so narrow that six men could not march abreast. The Western front presented in places a perpendicular face almost as abrupt as the Palisades of the Hudson; while, favorable to Johnston's ascent and defence, the eastern steeps were more gradual. Through Buzzard's Roost there were both a railway and a wagon road, also a small stream of water. This the Confederates had so dammed up as to present a formidable obstacle. They had so arranged their batteries and their infantry intrenchments as to completely sweep every hollow and pathway in that defile. General Thomas, however, pushed forward his troops with steadiness and vigor.

Fourteenth Corps in the centre, Fourth and Twentieth on the right and left, McPherson was wending his way through Snake Creek Gap towards Kennesaw, and Schofield constantly pressing his heavy skirmish-lines from Red Clay to unveil from that northern side the enemy intrenchments.

A couple of miles away to my right, southward, on the 9th, of May, the twentieth Corps, under Hooker, had hard fighting indeed. He afterwards wrote: "The rebel line was carried and held for a few minutes, but finding themselves exposed to a raking, plunging fire from a new position, they were compelled to fall back. Fifty men were killed and a large number wounded. My personal friend, Lieutenant Colonel McIlvain, Sixty-fourth Ohio, was here killed. Every regimental commander in this struggle was wounded."
The Fourteenth Corps also, under General Palmer, near to us had its own brisk work. Morgan's brigade, especially, was put into line and hotly engaged. From this command, the Sixty-sixth Illinois Regiment kept working forward by the side of the dangerous gap, drawing fire and driving in the enemy's outer lines. It is said that they finally obtained shelter without being able to get farther forward, within speaking distance of their foe.

One enterprising corporal, it is reported, made a bargain with some Confederates who were throwing down heavy boulders from above, that if they would refrain from their bothersome work he would read them the President's famous amnesty proclamation. He did so and comparative quiet was kept during this strange entertainment.

Now, to go back a little in our narrative, on the 8th of May, General Newton with my Second Division managed, after working up north of the gap, to push a small force up the slope, and then, taking the defenders by a rush, drove them along until he had succeeded in capturing from the Confederates at least one third of the ridge. He there established a signal station. He next tried, but in vain, to seize and capture a Confederate signal party, which he deemed too actively talking by use of their flags.

Stanley and Wood, on Newton's right, stretched out their own lines to some extent, and gave Newton all the support they could in that difficult ground. During the night his men dragged up the steeps two pieces of artillery, and by their help gained another hundreds of the hotly disputed crest.

On the 9th of May another experiment was tried. Before, I sent Stanley's Division for a reconnoissance into that horrid gap of Buzzard's Roost until it had drawn from the enemy a strong artillery fire, which redoubled the echo and roarings of the valleys and
The Company of barns, under General Patten, were led to the

The war work. Material's prudence. Especially to the effect on the gen-

If in any part the enemy, from the same, the effect - effect.

Hillmore's provisions, forward to the site of the steam.

To or near that area,.flatten on the west with the same.

We must now, from the缥綽, make a paternity

some Confederates are more impossible than their pacific work. We

must now, from the缥綽, take the same. summary proclamation.

He said to his contemporaries, since we could, in the exchange.

Restoration.

Next to be packed a little in the narrative, on the side of the

General Division with the Second Division managed these words. We

are in a position to buy a small force of the newspapers and speak of

taking the photographs of a bump, from clean milled and new.

the ridge. He spoke of a sluggish a slight action. He next asked

and in order to write and imagine a Confederates smart body. He

where to get into a certain fact, one of their lives.

we can't, and won't, know our right, exteriorize our right. We

get some experience, and have known all the support they could in our

government, blame, putting the right and new gathering on the powers.

two pieces of artillery, and by their part being shorter

the grievances of the coast, fighting counter order.

On the other at the western extremities we strike. Exercise I mean.

Secured a report that a reconnaissance into this fort by a

Business a report might be given from the army a whole with

the line, which describes the open and possession of the nation and
caused to be opened an incessant rattle of long lines of musketry.

It was while making preparations for this fearful reconnoissance that a group of officers were standing around me, among them General Stanley and Colonel (then Captain) J. C. Kniffin, of his staff. The enemy’s riflemen were we thought, beyond range; but one of them noticing our party, fired into the group. His eccentric bullet made two or three holes through the back of my coat, but without wounding me, and then passed through Captain Kniffin’s hat, and struck a tree close at hand. Ensure that group of observers speedily changed position. McPherson’s operations near Resaca were not so successful as General Sherman had hoped.

Though there were but two Confederate brigades at that town, the nature of the ground was for McPherson unpropitious in the extreme. The abrupt ravines, the tangled and thick wood, and the complete artificial works recently renewed, which covered the approaches to Resaca, made McPherson cautious and caused him to follow the letter rather than the spirit of his instructions; so that after an unsuccessful effort to strike the railroad, Johnston’s main army, he fell back to a defensive line near the mouth of the gap, and there thoroughly intrenched his front. Speaking of this Sherman says, “Such an opportunity does not occur twice in a single life.”

Still, he (McPherson) was perfectly justified by his orders, and he fell back, and assumed an unassailable defensive position in Sugar Valley, on the Resaca side of Snake Creek Gap.

Just as soon as Sherman had received this news he altered his plan and sent his main army, except the cavalry division and my corps, the Fourth, by the same route. Stoneman with his force had just arrived from Kentucky.

With this comparatively small force kept up on the old ground a
...we wish wonderment in and from between towards question's Killings.

...sent an extra...
lively aggressive work during Thomas and Schofield's southward march with perhaps even more persistency than (before; yet probably the withdrawal of Schofield by General Sherman, and the replacement of his skirmishers by cavalry, together with the report that McPherson was so near to his communications, made the always cautious Confederate General suspicious that something in the enemy's camp that, in my part of it, was going wrong for him. Therefore, on the 13th, he pushed out northward towards Stonesman, and made a strong reconnaissance, which I beheld at a distance, and which in the ravines and thickets and uncertain light was magnified to the lively vision of the soldiers beholding.

At first some of our generals feared that Johnston, letting his communications go, would attempt a battle so as to crush the Fourth Corps alone. But soon the tide turned, and the tentative force retired within the Confederate intrenchments. Under the cover of the night ensuing, Joe Johnston, as he did many times thereafter, made one of his handsome retreats, from the front of an active. No man could make retreats from the front of an active, watchful enemy with better success than he.

At daylight of the 13th, I pressed my moving forces after the foe, the cavalry and the Fourth Corps, as boldly as possible, but was delayed all day by the enemy's active rear-guard; the roughness of the country affording that guard successive shelters. It took time to dislodge the fearless hinderers, yet I did finally that very night succeed in forming substantial junction with General Sherman, who was at that time near McPherson on ground to the west of Resaca. Meanwhile, Johnston with his main body was preparing by his peculiar asperities the approaches to that town, getting ready for the next day's battle.
In the area of agricultural training and scholarship, Dr. Smith proposes to expand the existing programs by incorporating more real-life examples and case studies. The aim is to ensure that the students are well-prepared for the challenges they will face in their future careers.

Under the Ministry of Agriculture, the Department of General Services, and the Office of the Commissioner, efforts are being made to enhance the educational experience and foster a more practical approach to learning. Dr. Smith emphasizes the importance of collaboration with various stakeholders, including farmers, educators, and industry experts, to create a comprehensive and dynamic learning environment.

The proposed changes include the introduction of new courses focusing on sustainable agriculture and the development of a mentorship program to provide students with real-world experience. Dr. Smith also advocates for the integration of technology in the classroom to make the learning process more engaging and interactive.

Overall, the goal is to prepare students for the demands of the modern agricultural sector, ensuring that they are equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to thrive in their future careers.
To show the costliness of such operations, in my Corps alone there were already in the little combats about three hundred killed and wounded.

Our march had been rapid and full of excitement. Our minds had been bent upon the situation, watching against any sudden change, sending scouts to the right and left, getting reports from cavalry in front, or beating up the woods and thickets that might conceal an ambuscade. At first after our arrival came the arrangement of the men upon new ground, then the essential reports and orders for the next day, then followed the welcome dinner that our enterprising mess-purveyor and skilful cook had promptly prepared. Here around the mess-chest, for a table, my staff officers sat with me and spent a pleasant hour chatting and leisurely eating the meal and discussing the events of the day and the hopes of the morrow. There was cheerfulness then, even afterward it existed as we wrote messages to the far distant loved ones, but with all there was deep solemnity in our hearts, for we knew that the next dawn would usher in another dreadful battle, and that few mess-tables, there at the front, would have the same number of plates and the same number of friends at the next dinner. We looked into each other's faces, and secretly wondered who would be taken and who would be left.