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11.-RESACA.

Sometimes times during the war it was difficult for certain journals to keep their correspondents with the army. If anything improper or calculated to give undue information crept into print and into circulation, the commanding general held the newspaper man nearest at hand accountable. Often he was banished from the front, or so treated that he could not successfully report. Latterly in the war, correspondents obtained positions as addition al aides, or some enterprising junior staff-officer undertook to write regularly to a public journal, thus doing double duty. For example, Captain D. P. Conyngham, an Irish officer who published a book after the war, was in the Twenty-third Corps on General Judah's staff. He also corresponded regularly with the New York Herald. I mention him particularly because he was present at the battle of Resaca, and gives some characteristic pen sketches of some of the prominent actors in that battle. That General Sherman, Who had often been misrepresented by correspondents, was not at this time very friendly to them appears in Conyngham's sketch of him. The evening of the 13th, of May, but with one staff-officer, General Sherman joined McPHerson in Sugar Valley. Conyngham says, "He was anxious and nervous, as was evident from the fierce manner he pulled at his unlit cigar, and twitched that strange rough face of his". In another place he says, "He has little reserve in concealing his opinions of other He had worked hard all night after his arrival near officers". Resaca. Sherman was then greatly disappointed. With his intense confidence in McPherson and his Army of the Tennessee, he had believed that Confederate Johnston's force would now be driven into a broken and disastrous retreat; but by McPherson's pulling back to Sugar Valleythe whole programme was changed. Now a big battle must be fought against an intrenched position.

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I will give the scene just west of Resaca as the correspondent presents it. "Next day (the 14th, of May, 1864), wearied and sleepy, he sat on a log, beside a shady tree, to rest himself, and soon fell asleep. He had but a single orderly with him; some man in passing made an insinuating comment, for example, 'Apretty way we are commanded'. Sherman awakened by the noise of passing men overheard the remark: 'Stop, my man, . . . while you were sleeping last night I was planing for you, sir: and now I am taking a nap'".

A little later, when several generals had gathered around him, he was told that Johnston had evacuated the Rocky Face Ridge and Dalton, and that Kilpatrick had been wounded. I had the night before brought the first item of this news, so that Sherman already *Kot Salton had tallow*. knew it. Now reflecting upon the situation at Resaca, he said, "Well, we must get them out of this too. McPherson, had you held this position when you first occupied it, they(the Confederates) would find themselves in a nice trap". "General", replied McPherson, "I found my flank exposed and open to them by goods roads, whilst I had not a single road by which reinforcements could come up, if attacked; so I fell back to a stronger position". "Oh, pshaw!"said Sherman. "It can't be helped now, though".

General Thomas was with Sherman that morning. The lively captain thomas lookedupon has sturdy face and wrote, Major-General Thomas is quite the reverse of Sherman, both in manner and appearance. He is tall, stout, with brawny frame and shoulders. His head is slightly bent forward, as if drooping with care and thought". (This was temporary, for habitually Thomas's haed was erect.) "His hair and beard, which he wears cut pretty short, are rather dark, and slightly sprinkled with gray. He is about fifty years of age and looks his age fully. . . As a general, Thomas is calm and cautious; does everything by rule; leaves nothing to chance.

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He makes his arrangements for a battle with caution and foresight, and is fore to have every column and division move with clock-work regularity, and strike at the proper time and place.Nothing disturbs or unnerves him".

I regard this as a fair picture of General Thomas as I saw him that morning when we were bringing our corps into position before Resaca, except the idea conveyed that he was a mere machine-man. His intellect was active enough while devising or planing, but firm and steady when a decision had been arrived at. He was thoroughly suborinate. He earnestly seconded General Sherman in all his undertakings, whetherjust in accordance with his judgment or not.

While these sketches were being offered and taken on the most a prominent point of observation between Resaca and Taylor's Ridge, the troops were struggling through the ravines and thickets info (Lines) a position encircling Johnston's lines, which were already firmly established.

Joseph E. Johnston speaking of Resaca says, "The two armies(Sherman's and his own) were formed in Resacanearly at the same time; so that the Federal army could give battle on equal terms, except as to numbers, by attacking promptly, the difference being about ten to four ".

There is evadently a mistake in this statement. In all Confederate writings this claim of disparity of numbers is noticeable. As General Polk has arrived, and the Confederate army at this place is admitted by Hood to have been then about seventy-five thousand, and as General Sherman's force was at first ninety-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, then being diminished by a thousand casualties at Rocky Face and vicinity, and increased by Stoneman's cavalry, which did not exceed four thousand, giving a new aggregate of about one hundred and one thousand sevenhundred No makes his arrangements for a battle with caution and forenight, and is one to have ever column andddivision move with clock-work regularity, and strike at the proper time and place.Nothing dis-

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and ninety-seven, it is difficult to understand how Johnston can make it anywhere near two to one against himself. It is well, however, to remember, what we have before frequently noticed, that our opponents used the word "effectives", probably counting the plus the culited autillumina actually with their guns; whereas our officers of actual number of men carrying rifles and carbines, multitudinous and varied the duties might be. It is, therefore, plain that the disparity between the armies was not very great at the battle of Resaca. We probably could not possibly put into line of battle, counting actual fighting elements, more than four men to Johnston's three.

Lor duly, efficere down, no matter how .

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With regard to "attacking promptly"? that is easily said; but to attack at once on arrival at a new place is seldom practicable. To do so it should require an immediate and thorough knowledge of the strengh and position of your opposing forces. On the 14th, of May, 1864, Polk with the corps had already come up from below and formed to the right of the two Confederate brigades which had torsound the completely intrenched. For the defensive, in two hours' time that new line could have been extended to the Connasauga, making a beautiful front from the Oostanaula along behind camp Creek. For defense, the position between these three streams-from the rugged nature of the ground, the materials at hand for obstructions, and the grand places for locating all his artillery- was to the Confederate commander asgood as the Fredericksburg Heights to Lee.

Next to Polk's corps came Hardee's, and on Hardee's right the corps of Hood, which was faced west and north, near Huey's house, in a strong double line. Hood covered the railway and effectually closed every other approach from that quarter.

Johnston's line was now three miles in extent, and curved-something like ours at Gettysburg-in the shape of a horseshoe, so that and ninety-neven, it is difficult to understand how Johnstonean make it anywhere near two to one against himself. It is well, however, to remember, what we have before frequently noticed, that our opponents meed the word "effectives" probably consting the actual number of men carrying rifles and carbines, multitedinous and varied the detice might be. It is, therefore, plain that the disperity between the armise was not very great at the battle of disperity between the armise was not very great at the battle of sounting actual fighting elements, more than four mon to Johnstie three.

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it was easily reinforced from one part to another and from its reserves. As always in this campaign, this Confederate army was promptly marched into position and thoroughly intrenched. On the other hand, our forces approaching Resaca through the Gap on the one side, and from Dalton on the other, had to feel for the enemy's picket lines and for each other in that blind, rough, broken, wild, tangled, unknown region. It was near twelve o'clock of the 14th, of May, before we had formed solid junction, and then the lines had to be changed as we worried forward through troublesome ravines, wooded valleys, hills obstructed by crags, steep rocks, old logs, and undrebrush. Sometimes long gaps between brigades troubled the division commandres, and sometimes an astonishing overlapping of forces displaced regiments as they were a

advanced.

The 14th, then, was mainly spent in placing McPherson on our right near the Oostanaula, Schofield next, and Thomas on the left. My corps, the Fourth, reached the railroad and formed the flank, Sherman's extreme left, and was faced against the strong position of Hood. As the Connasauga bended off far to the east, it was quite impossible for my left regiments to reach that river, so that I was again forced to have the left of my line "in the air". But Stanley's excellent division stationed here, by refusing (drawing back) its left brigadeand nicely posting its artillery, formed as good an artificial obstacle against Hood as was possible. Let us now go to Sherman's southernmost troops, and for a time confine our operations to the Army of the Tennessee. It will be remembered that General McPherson, its commander, fell

near Atlanta, before the end of this campaign, so that being his successor, his dispatches and records fell to me. In making up my report, I said for the 9th, of May, "The command on the lead the war easily reinforced from one part to another and from the remerves. An always in this campaign, this Confederate and an promptly marched into position and theroughly intremened. On the other hand, our forces approaching her as through the de on the one side, and from falten on the other, had to feal for the anong's picket lines and for each other in the blim, rough the inter one side, and from falten on the other, had to feal for the anong's picket lines and for each other in the blim, rough the lines had to be shanged as we martial formar through through the some ravines, wooded valleys, hills obstracted by erage, steep to all logs, and marebrach, panotimes long dogs between the lines had to be shanged as we martial formar through troubleto an all logs, and marebrach, panotimes long dogs between the steep of the division commenders, and sometimes an action fainds troubled the division commenders, and sometimes an action is the division commenders, and sometimes as they ware to making overlapping of forces displaced reguments as they ware advanced.

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Kilpatrick sustained his usual reputation for boldness and activeity in scouting, and for success in promptly clearing awaythe enemy's outpost. This wound, though severe, did not long detain him from the field.

The forward movement from the Snake Creek Gap was taken up and completed on the 13th, of May. One Corps, Logan's Fifteenth, was deployed, and General Veatch's division, detthe Sixteenth, brough up in support. The resistance of the enemy's skirmishers became g * Resea greater and greater as Logan's lines neared Camp Creek. Coming to an open field, he discovered beyond the field a north and south ridge of land not more than a thousand yards distant. This ridge was occupied by Confederate artillery, and supported by Confederate infantry, moderately intrenched. Quickly Logan had a battery well placed and put into action, and in a short time succeeding in silencing the opposing cannon; then his brave men , in line, sprang forward to clear the ridge and possess it. At this point, crossing the Resaca wagon-road, GeneralLogan's entire corps took permanent position; and one division of the Sixteenth, under brave General Dodge, formed line on its right, and the whole front was speedily covered by breast-works and ditches. Resaca was now in plain sight, so that the town and the railway bridge near it were exposed to Logan's perpetual artillery firing.

General Sherman had instructed McPherson, just before the remainderof the army joined him, to work towards his left and forward,

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firing.

General Sherman had instructed McPherson, just before the remainderof the army joined him, to work towards his left and forward, and make ah effort to seize the railroad north of Resaca. To this end, during the 14th, of May, several demonstrations were made by McPherson's army of the Tennessee to carry out Sherman's instructions, or at least to keep Confederate Polk's men so busy that they could not reinforce Hardee and Hood farther north, where, judging by the sound, hard fighting was going on against Thomas and Schofield. Logan says, "General Osterhaus (one of his division commanders) took advantage of the feints to attack the enemy's skirmishers in theheavily-wooded valley near the road. This was done in the most gallant manner. The bridge over Camp Creek (the stream which separated us from the enemy) was carried, and the Twelfth Missouri Infantry thrown forwardinto thewoods pret viously occupied by the enemy thus forming a living tete-de-pont, which (operation), in the ensuing movements, proved of great value From this bridge-head the Fifteenth Corps , supported by the Sixteenth, both belonging to McPherson's command, made a further move, driving in Polk's advance from the high ground east of Camp Creek. The brigades most hotly engaged were those of General Charles R. Wood's and Giles A. Smith.

The new position was taken by them. It was most important, and Polk hotly contested the ground; yet McPherson's men held it under a hot fire, while their pioneers brought up the intrenching tools, which they, assisted by many willing hands in the infantry line, used so effectively that in a short time every exposed place was under the cover of fair intrenchments.

In the early evening, about 7.40, the Confederates made an organized and vigorous assault upon this new line, but they were quickly repulsed. In anticipation of this assaulting business, Lightburn's brigade had been sent to the right of Giles A. Smith's brigade, and other troops to the support of the brigade of General

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C. R. Woods.

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These troops were in time to participate in the repulse already described, and Lightburn, for his promptitude and energy, received high commendation. A hundred prisoners were taken and some thirteen hundred Confederates werenkilled and wounded on that front in the skirmishers and in this combat.

The importance of McPherson's capture of the heights referred to, situated between Camp Creek and the Oostanaula, cannot be doubted, for the high ground spoiled both the railway and the wagon-road bridges, and caused the Confederates to lay a new bridge of boats farther up the river.

On this point, General Johnston says, "General Sherman was misinformed as to the taking of an important ridge by the advance of McPherson 's whole line, and bloody repulses of Confederate attempts to retake it (this on the 15th); there were no such occurrences. But on the 14th, about dusk, the left our of our line of skirmishers-forty or fifty men- was driven from a slight elevation in front of our left, but no attempt was made to retake it". General Johnston was certainly mistaken, for there is no conflict in the reports. The number of the prisoners taken by McPherson, and the number of killed and wounded on his front, are too specific to make an error probable.

Besides the official reports, I have the words of a reliable correspondent of the New York Herald, who was present. He writes respecting McPherson's movement of the 14th: "He(McPherson) had thrown Logan's Corps across the creek and occupied the heights on the east bank of the stream overlooking the town. This movement is had not been accomplished without hard fighting. The rebel batteries along the heights poured a dreadful storm of shot and shell upon Logan's advance. McPherson, in order to neutralize this,

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Before undertaking to detail the important part borne by General Thomas in the battle of Resaca, we will next follow the movements of General Schofield's command. It was usually called the "Army of the Ohio" but when, as now, separated from its cavalry it had but one army corps, the Twenty-third.

When McPherson, under his orders, was pushing straight for Resaca, the two Corps, the Twentieth (Hooker) and Fourteenth (Palmer), of Thomas's army, were to keep abreast of him on the left ef him As soon as these two corps were in line the whole north and south front of Johnston was covered. But Camp Creek the dividing line between us and our foe, at Palmer's left, made an abrupt up-stream bend towards the west, and the Confederates lines bent off in the opposition direction towards the Oostanaula. Schofield's columns swept in at this point, General Judah's division turning by a sort of right wheel on a pivot at the bend, and the energetic Cox'S division, trying to keep up the right wheel, swept off leftward while continually changing front to the right . Judah's men came up boldly, but were exposed to a double fire; every step forward brought them under the fire from Confederate batteries in elevated salients, which swept their ling. Captain Conyngham gives a graphic account of Judah's advance. He says that before Judah reached an open space which divided him from

had placed batteries on the height on the wet hank of the stream bankying the rebel batteries and thus giving a chance to logan to charge across the stream and take personation of <u>the ridge of hills</u> commanding the rebel position around becase ". furstly denoral Johnston must have been stainformed. True, these beights were not within his continuous intrenched ine, has they were-impertant entworks, eminently so, when we notion the they as thereaching entertain entertains on the relation to the base they are included anter a summaly so, when we no-

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the enemy " his first line was broken and fell back on his second. This rallied under the fierce storm of shot and shell and advanced, but was also broken". Judah then retired to the woods in his rear. Conyngham futher says, "I was then acting aide on General Judah's staff. My horse was lamed by a piece of rock, splintered b by a round shot! stricking him in the leg, and I was leading him to the rear when I met Major (now Colonel) Wherry of Schofield's staff". The two hell

here quite a parley. Wherry wanted to know where were Judah's other aides. The captain pointed them out near a sheltering rock. "He (Wherry) rode over tomthem; they refused to go in (that is, on to Judah's front), and he turned to me exclaiming, 'What will I do'? 'Well, major, my horse is lame; dismonint an orderly, and I will go in'. . I went in (under fire to Judah's lines), accompanied by the brave, dashing Major Wherry. We succeeded in reaching Judah's position between the contending batteries, though shot and shell were all the time plowing through the ranks and mowing down the columns and trees around us".

The gallant captain was hurt and stunned for a time in carrying Judah's orders, but succeeded in last in leading up Hovey's division - that is, Schofield reserve-to Judah's reldef and support. Meanwhile Cox's division, somehow separated in the woods from Judah's, met the enemy boldly on his own front, seized his intrenchments, as he says in his book, "driving the enemy from them at a charge after a fierce charge struggle". By the help of other troops General Cox's division was enabled to, hold its ground. His soldiers did as McPherson's men did later at Atlanta, alinged themselves on the octated outside of the

enemy's trenches and sheltered their front by the small embankment till help came.

I remember that swinging movement of General Cox, for I had a

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HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,

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Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 11, 1887.

At his first Quel Run my brigade was detained for several have within hearing of the back field On an order coming sudding my Command was huried from whind a screen of thick here and into the opening. The cound of the cannor The Teresching of the Theles, Howerling here and there in the air and the quest hear of the day affacted me as never before -I experienced the Rame effect again at this paint while tholding from a high ground Ful Coxer & Gul Wood' divisions going into balle -



The noise two deapening the missiles carried the idea of Experie daugur to all with This ranges. End the air oppound for the time twice healed. The affect was like that of a slostling pauorama of which one formes a part. Of a seure of danger, deep and share, helieved by a magnificut Apeclacke & the Excilements of the concert. The oppression of parefied air gualy healed relived by a quickened brain and nervis wrought up to a sleady leurion, Who care describe it? any hale momento like those are Exhanding glimpses of the au Exhanding World which leave infressions Subrest and menory not tosig Explained.



good place for observation. It was the first time that my attention had been especially called to this handsome, gallant officer and ableman. He was following his troops, and appeared full of spirit and energy as he rode past the group of officers who were with me. I was then watching to find where his lines would finally rest, so as to deploy and support his left. This part of our work was exciting, for the air was already full of bursting shells human and other missiles of death.

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good place for observation. It was the first time that my exten-The enery are on our soil. had been especially called to this handserve, gallant officer and a

Rood place for observation. It was the first time that my attention had been especially called to this handsems, gallant officer and ablemen. He was following his troops, and appeared full of spirit and energy as he rode past the group of efficers who wave with me. I was then watching to find where his lines would finelly rest, so as to deploy and support his left. This part of our work was exciting, for the sir was already full of bursting shells is other missiles of desth.

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11. - RESACA.

At times during the war it was difficult for certain journals to keep their correspondents with the army. If anything improper or calculated to give undue imformation crept into print and into circulation, the commanding general held the newspaper man nearpersulvily est at hand accountable. Often he was banished from the front, or so treated that he could not successfully report. The difficulties were feesing. Latterly in the war. Correspondents obtained positions as additional aides, or some enterprising junior staff-officer undertook to write regularly to a public journal,___thus doing double duty. For example Captain D. P. Conyngham, an Irish officer who published a book after the war, was in the Twenty-third Corps on General Judah's staff. He also corresponded regularly with the New York Herald. I mention him particularly because he was preshas ent at the battle of Resaca, and given some characteristic pensketches of some on the prominent actors in that battle.

That General Sherman, who had often been misrepresented by corand become infurnet own if newspapers respondents, was not at this time very friendly to the appears in Conyngham's sketch of him. The evening of the 13th, of May, with but one staff-officer, General Sherman joined McPherson in Sugar Valley. Conyngham says," He was anxious and nervous, as was evident from the fierce manner he pulled at his unlit cigar, and twitched that strange rough face of his ". In another place he says,"He has little reserve in concealing his opinions of other officers!. He had worked hard all night after his arrival near Resaca. Sherman was then greatly disappointed. With his intense confidence in McPherson and his Army of the Tennessee, he had believed that Confecerate Johnston's force would now be driven into a broken and disasterous retreat; but by McPherson 's 11. - RESAGA.

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pulling back to Sugar Valley the whole programme was changed. Now a big battle must be fought against an intrenched position. I will give the scene just west of Resaca as the correspondent presents it. "Next day (the 14th, of May,1864), wearied and sleepy, he sat on a log, beside a shady tree, to rest himself, and soon fell asleep. He had but a single orderly with him; some man in passing made an insinuating comment, for example, 'A pretty way we are commanded'. Sherman awakened by the noise of passing men overheard the remark: 'Stop, my man,. . . while you were sleep ing last night I was planning for you, sir: and now I am taking a nap'".

Alittle later when several generals had gathered around him, he was told that Johnston had evacuated the Rocky Face Ridge and Dalton, and that Kilpatrick had been wounded. I had the night before brought the first item of this news, so that Sherman already knew it that Dalton had fallen. Now reflecting upon the situation at Resaca, he said, "Well, we must get them out of this too. McPherson, had you held this position when you first occupied it, they(the Confederates) would find themselves in a nice trap". "Yes, General, replied McPherson, "I found my flank exposed and open to them by good roads, whilst I had not a single road by which reinforcements could come up, if attacked; so I fell back to a stronger position". "Oh, pshaw!" said Sherman. "It can't be helped now, though

General Thomas was with Sherman that morning. The lively Captain looked upon Thomas's sturdy face and wrote, "Major-General Thomas is quite the reverse of Sherman, both in manner and appearance. He is tall, stout, with brawny frame and shoulders. His head is slightly bent forward, as if drooping with care and thought". (This was temporary, for habitually Thomas's head was erect.) pulling back to Sugar Valley the whole programme was changed. Now a big battle must be fought against an intranshes position. I will give the seame just was of Besses as the correspondent presents it. "Next day (the leth, of May,1306), wanries and sleepy, he sat on a log, beside a shady tree, to rest himself, and soon fell asleep. He had but a single orderly with him; some way we are communical. He had but a single orderly with him; some man in passing madegn insimucting comment, for example, 'A pretty way we are communical'. Stop, my man,... while you were sleep ing last night I was plauming for you, sir: and now I em taking a map's.

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I regard this as a fair picture of General Thomas as I saw him that morning when we were bringing our corps in to position before Resaca, except the idea conveyed that he was a mere machineman. His intellect was active enough while devising or planning, but firm and steady when a decision had been arrived at. He was always thoroughly subordinate. He earnestly seconded General Sherman in all his undertakings, whether just in accordance with his judgment or not.

While these sketches were being offered and taken on a prominent point of observation between Resaca and Taylor's Ridge, the troops were struggling through the ravines and thickets into a position encircling Johnston's lines, lines which were already firmly established.

Joseph E. Johnston speaking of Resaca says, "The two armies (Sherman's and his own) were formed in front of Resaca nearly at the same time; so that the Federal army could give battle on equal terms, except as to numbers, by attacking promptly,-the difference being about ten to four".

There is evidently a mistake in this statement. In all Confederand difficult to be accounted for. and difficult to be accounted for. A General Polk had arrived, and the Confederate army at this

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There is evidently a mistake in this statement. In all Confederate writings this claim of disparity of numbers is moticeable. As General Polk had arrived, and the Confederate army at th S
place admitted by Hood to have been then about seventy-five as me have seen thousand, and as General Sherman's force was at first ninetyeight thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, then being diminished by a thousand casualties at Rocky Face and vicinity, and increased by Stoneman's cavalry, which did not exceed four thousme had and , giving a new aggregate of about one hundred and one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven. It is difficult to understand ten to four or even how Johnston can make it anywhere near two to one against him. It is well, however, to remember, what we have before frequently noticed, that our opponents used the word"effectives", probably counting the actual number of men carrying rifles and carbines, plus the enlisted artillerymen actually with their guns; whereas our officers counted in all present for duty, officers and men, no matter how multitudinous and varied the duties might be. however we could our solunds, A actual It is therefore plain that the disparity between the armies was not very great at the battle of Resaca. We could not possibly put into line of battle, counting actual fighting elements, more than four men to Johnston's three.

With regard to "attacking promptly", that is easily said; but to *with orticele us officients an familier* attack at once on arrival at a new place is seldom practicable. To do so it should require an immediate and thorough knowledge of *as outless of the approaches* the strength and position of your opposing forces. On the 14th, of May, 1864, Polk with the new corps had already come up from below and formed to the right of the two Confederate brigades which had been for some time at Resaca, and completely intrenched. For the defensive, in two hours' time that new line could have been extended to the Connasauga, making a beautiful front from the Oostanaula along behind Camp Creek. For defense, the position between these three streams - from the rugged nature of the ground,

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place is admisted by Hood to have been then about neversy-five thousand, and as General Sherman's force was at first minetyeight thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, then being diminished by a thousand casualties at Booky Face and visinity, and ingrosped by Stoneman's cavalry, which did not exceed four thousand , giving a now aggregate of about one hundred and one thousand seven hundred and minesy-neven. It is difficult to understand ten to for or even now Johnston can make 15 anywhere near two to one against him. It is woll, however, to remember, what we have before frequently moticed, that our opponents used the word affectives", probably counting the actual member of non carrying rifles and carbines, pies the enligted artillerymon addually with their during whereas our officers counted in all present for duty, officers and man, no matter how multitudinove and varied the dolted might be. it is , therefore, plain that the disparity between the armies was not very great at the hattle of Resson. We dould not possibly put into line of battle, counting actual fighting clements, more than fors non to Johnston's throes

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neating resetures a the materials at hand for obstructions, and the grand pla for locating all his artillery - was to the Confederate commander as afrel) good as the Fredericksburg Heights to Lee. como Next to Polk's corps came Hardee's and on Hardee's right the corps drawn up of Hood, which was faced west and north, near Huey's house, in a strong double line. Hood covered the railway and effectually passeble closed every other approach from that quarter. Johnston line was now three miles in extent, and curved-something than a floh-hook more like ours at Gettysburg - in the shape of a horseshoe, so that it was easily reinforced from one part to another and from its reserves. As always in this campaign, this Confederate army was vithout delan promptly marched into position and thoroughly intrenched. On the other hand, our forces approaching Resaca through the Gap to work slowly Yearefully 9 on the one side, and from Dalton on the other, had to feel for the enemy's picket lines and for each other in that blind, rough, broken, wild, tangled, unknown region. It was near twelve o'clock with sachothing abler hist. of the 14th, of May, before we had formed solid junction, and while the lines had to be changed as we worried forward through troublesome ravines, wooded valleys, hills obstructed by crags, steep rocks, old logs, and underbrush. Sometimes long gaps between brigades troubled the division commanders; and sometimes an astonishingoverlapping of forces displaced regiments as they were advanced. The 14th, then, was mainly spent in placing McPherson on our right near the Oostanaula, Schofield next, and Thomas on the left. My corps, the Fourth, belonging to Thomas, reached the railroad outer and formed the flank, Sherman's extreme left, and was faced begind 1400 against the strong position of Hood. As the Connasauga bended off far to the east, was quite impossible for my left regiments to reach that river, so that I was again forced to have the left

the materials at hand for obstructions, and the grand places for locoting all his artillery - was to the Confederate Commander as good as the Fredericksburg Heights to here. Wart to Polk's corps came Hardes's and on Hardes's right the corps of Hood, which was faced weet and north, mear Huny's house, in a strong double lines. Hood covered the railway and offectually closed every other apprendit from that gearters. Johnston line was now three miles in extent, and ourvod-posseching like ours at Gottyshurg - in the shape of a horseshoe, so that it was easily reinforced from one part to another and from its reserves. As slways in this compaign, this Confederate army was promptly murched into position and thoroughly intromenes. On the other hand, our forces appreaching Resard through the Gap on the one side, and from Dalton on the other, had to feel for the enemy's picket lines and for each other in that blind, rough, broken, wild, tangled, unknown region. It was near twelve o'clock of the leth, of May, before we had formed solid junction, and then the lines had to be shanged as we warried forward through troublesome ravines, wooded valleys, hills obstructed by stags, stoop rooks, old logs, and underbrush. Sometimes long gaps between brigades troubled the division communiors; and nonetimes an astonishingoverlapping of forces displaced regiments as they ware advanced The 14th, then, was mainly spent in placing Mecharson on our right mear the Gestamonia, Schofield negt, and Thomas on the left. My corps, the Fourth, belonging to Thomas, reached the railroad and formed the flamh. Sherman's estrone left, and was faced against the strong position of Hood. As the Commanues bereed off far to the east, yes quite impossible for my left regiments to reach that river, so that I was again forced to have the loft

of my line"in the air". But Stanley's excellent division stationed there, by refusing(drawing back) its left brigade and nicely posting its artillery, formed as good an artificial obstacle against Hood as was possible. Let us now go to Sherman's southernmost troops, and for a time confine our attention to the operations of the Army of the Tennessee.) The courseander It will be remembered that General McPherson, itscommander, fell as I was near Atlanta, before the end of this campaign, so that, bains his naturally successor, his dispatches and records fell to me. In making up Solement my report, I said for the 9th, of May, "The command on the lead (General Dodge's Sixteenth Corps) pushed on, the cavalry in advance, till within about eight and a-half miles of the town (Resaca), when Kilpatrick encountered considerable infantry force, the Scutters in charging w which he was wounded and obliged to leave the field !. Tha date was an error. This wounding occured in the manner and ofman at the place described, but near noon of the 12th, instead of the on 9th of May. some time befor transferred to the West Kilpatrick sustained his usual reputation for boldness and activity in scouting, and for success in promptly clearing away the enemy's outposts. This wound, though severas did not long detain him from the field. He was too and them to stay in the The forward movement from the Snake Creek Gap was taken up and diaring completed on the 13th, of May. One Corps, Logan's Fifteenth, was deployed, and General Veatch's division, of the Sixteenth, brought to its firm on the front was roing. up a support. The resistance of the enemy's skirmishers became greater and greater as Logan's lines neared Camp Creek and Resaca. marin a her-less open spetch Coming to an open field, he discovered beyond the field a north and south ridge of land not more than a thousand yards distant. high land already held dge was foccupied by Confederate artillery, and supported This 1

of my linewin the air#. But Stanley's excellent division stationed there, by refering(drawing book) its left brigade and midely posting its artillary, formed as good an artificial obstaele against flood an was possible. bet us now go to Sherman's conthermost troops, and for a time confine our attention to the operations of the Army of the Tennersoor y It will be remembered that General Melherson, Etsecomment, fall near Atlants, before the end of this compaten, so they, beind his euccessor, his dispatches and records fell to me. In making op my report, I said for the 9th, of May, whe constand on the lead (Concret Fodge's Sixteench Corps) pushed on, the covalry in advonce, till within about aight and achair miles of the town (Rosada), when Milpatrick encountered conditionable infantry force, in charging which he was wounded and obliged to leave the field. The date wha an errory This wounding casured in the memory and at the place described, bet near near near of the 19th, instead of the oth of Mays. Wilpatrick anatained his nevel reputation for boldness and estivity in acouting, and for aucoess in promptly clearing away the minich guoi ton hib .oreves dound. . bound ein? . ata not long detain him from the fields he grand a subscription for days and the The forward movement from the fashe Greek Onp was taken up and . completed on the 15th, of Mays One Corps, Kogen's Fifteenth, was deployed, and General Vesteh's division, of the Sixteenth, brough: up in support. The resistance of the energy's skirminhers became greater and greater as Logan's lines meared "amp Greek and Resses. doming to an open field, he discovered beyond the field a north and south ridge of land not more than a thomsand yards distant. This ridge was occupied by Confederate artillery, and supported

by Confederate infantry, moderately intrenched. Quickly Logan taking in the studiou brie had a battery well placed and put into action, and in a middle time succeeded in silencing the opposing cannon; then his brave determined to clear the ridge and possess it. men, in line, sprang forward In that keyborhood point, crossing the Resaca wagon-road, General Logan's entire corps took permanent position; and one division of the G.m. Sixteenth, under brave General Dodge, formed line on its right, sorth and the whole front was speedily covered by breast-works and Histown, buildings Resaca was now in plain sight; so that the torn and the ditches. railway bridge mar it were exposed to Logan's pr artillery ٨ after in arrival V firing. General Sherman had instructed McPherson, just before the remainder of the army joined him, to work towards his left and forward, Golenslowin and make an effort to seize the railroad north of Resaca. lists To this end, during the 14th, of May, several demonstrations were made by McPherson's Army of the Tennessee to carry out Sherman's so much of them as would instructions, or at least the keep Confederate Polk's men so busy that they could not reinforce Hardee and Hood farther north. There Should use judge Logane, writing of this off carr nofield. Logan says: "General Osterhaus (one of his Thomas and Schofield. division commanders) took advantage of the feints to attack the enemy's skirmishers in the heavily-wooded valley near the road. This was done in the most gallant manner. The bridge over Camp Creek (the stream which separated us from the enemy) was carried, and the Twelfth Missouri Infantry thrown forward into the woods previously occupied by the enemy, thus forming a living tete-depont, which (operation), in the ensuing movements, proved of great value . From this bridge-head the Fifteenth Corps, supported by the Sixteenth, both belonging to McPherson's command, made a further move, driving in Polk's advance from the high

by Confederate infantry, moderately intremands. Quickly Logan had a battory woll placed and put into action, and in a short time succeeded in silenoing the opposing cannon; then his brave. mon, in line, aprang forward to gloar the ridge and persons it. At this point, grossing the Besack wagen-road, General began's entire corps took permanent position; and one division of the Minkoomin, under brave General Rodge, formed line on 10s right, and the whole from: was speedily sovered by breastworks and ditenses Reson was now in plain sight; so that the town and the railway bridge noat it were exposed to Legan's perpetual artillary firinge -General Sherven had instructed Herhorson, just before the remainder of the army joined him, to, work towards his left and forward. and make an effort to soige the relived month of Remotes. To this and, during the lath, of May, several demonstrations were made by Molhorson's Army of the Connesses to carry out Sherran's instructions, or it least to heep Confederate Falk's men so busy that they could not reinforce Hardes and Hood farther marth. . .

where, inquing by the sound, hard fighting was going on against Thomas and fahafield, fourn says "General Osterhans(one of his division communicus) tool advantage of the feints to estant the energy's shirmishers in the heavily-wooded valley mear the readmute was done in the most gallant manner. The bridge over Cam drook(the stream which separated as from the energy) was sairied, and the Wealfth Hismory infantry thream forware into the woode trovictaly eccepted by the energy, the forwing a living <u>to evolu-</u> provieted by the Stidge-head the From the Pifteenth Borge, supgrant value, Prom this bridge-head the Pifteenth Borge, supprovide a further move, driving to Hefherson's Borge, augprovide a further move, driving the Polk's edvance from the high hade a further move, driving in Polk's edvance from the high

ground east of Camp Creek. The brigades most hotly engaged were those of Generals Charles R. Wood & and Giles A. Smith. + the aneny so behe Veyan Mi bordge The new position was taken by them. It was most important Keh Polk hotly contested the ground; yet McPherson's men Jeorbully welloring up hot fire, while their pioneers brought the intrenching tools. which they, assisted by many willing hands on the infantry line, those implements mene used so effectively that in a short time every exposed place was under the shelter of fair intrenchments. In the early evening, about 7.30, the Confederates made an organized and vigorous assault upon this new line, but they were quicksuching entertainent ly repulsed. In anticipation of this assenting business, Lightburn's brigade had been sent to the right of Giles A.Smith's brit of the treofs nau help gade, and other troops to the st e of General Charles R.Woods. achon These troops were in time to participate in the repulse already you his Seniors Musel described, and Lightburn, for his promtitude and energy, received odd e killed and wounded on that front high commendation. A hundred teen hundred Confederates were the combat " in the skirmishes and in The importance of McPheras they were son's capture of the heights referred to, situated between Camp manned with an Creek and the Oostanaula, cannot be doubted, for the high ground for confederate pareset spoiled both the railway and the wagon-road bridges, and caused the Confederates to lay a new bridge of boats farther up the river. On this point, General Johnston str., "General Sherman was misinformed as to the taking of an important ridge by the advance of McPherson's whole line, and bloody repulses of Confederate attempts to retake it (this on the 15th); there was no such occurrence. But on the 14th, about dusk, the left of our line of skirmishers - forty or fifty men - was driven from a slight

20 ground onet of themp Grook. The brighten monthingly angaged ware those of denoral Charles E: Wood's and Giles A. Saith. The new position was taken by them. It was more important, and ; Polk hotly contested the ground; yet MePherson's men hold it under a hat fire, while their pioneers brought of the intremening tools. which they, assisted by many willing hands in the infontry line. coalg second y that in a short time every exposed place was under the cover of fair intremolation. In the carly evening, showt 7,30, the Sonfectrates made an organized and vidorous assault upon this now line, but they were quickly repulsed, in anticipation of this second ting buildous, Lightburn's brigade had been some to the right of dilos A.Smith's brigade, and other troops to the apport of the bright of General Charles 2.Woodre These troops were in time to participate in the repulse already described, and highthurn, for his prestineds and energy, received high assessmention. A hundred prisoners were taken and some thirteen hundred Confederates ware killed and wounded on that front in the skirmishes and in this dombate the importance of MePhone con's appinte of the heights referred to, situated hetween Omp Greek and the Continuatio, common be doubted, for the high ground speiled both the railway and the wagon-road bridger, and caused the Somfederates to lay a new bridge of boats farther up the river On this pairs, denoral JoinSton says, "General Sherman was misinformed as to the taking of an impertant ridge by the advance of MePharson's whole line, and bloody repulses of Confecerate atw tempts to retake it (this on the 15th); there was no such occurrence . But on the 14th, about duck, the left of our line of skirmishers - forty or fifty mon - was driven from a slight

elevation in front of our left, but no attempt was made to retake it". General Johnston was certainly mistaken, for there is no conflict in the reports. The number of the prisoners taken by McPherson, and the number of killed and wounded on his front, are too specific to make an error probable. alunong of a Besides the official reports, I have the reliable correspondent . more of the New York Herald, who was present. He writes respecting, McPherson's movement of the 14th: "He (McPherson) had thrown Logan's Corps across the creek and occupied the heights on the east bank of the stream overlooking the town. This movement had not been accomplished without hard fighting. The rebel batteries along the heights poured a dreadful storm of shot and shell upon Logan's advance. McPherson, in order to neutralize this, had placed batteries on the heights on the west bank of the stream, annoying the rebel batterries and thus giving a chance to Logan to charge across the stream and take possession of the ridge of hills commanding the rebel position around Resacaty Surely Concert Johnston must have been misinformed. 6 ohustaris True, these heights were not within the continuous intrenched ling, but they were important outworks, eminently so, when we Come manded in our possession notice that they so thoroughly endangered his railway communication with Resaca. ged. the Before undertaking to detail the important part borne by General Thomas in the battle of Resaca, we will next follow the movements be being next in location. His of General Schofield command. The was usually called the "Army

of the Ohio", but when, as now, separated from its cavalry it had but one army corps, the Twenty-third. If JU go back alille of the McPherson of the first backword measure of the two Corps, the Twentieth (Hooker) and Fourteenth (Palmer), of Thomas's army, were to keep abreast of him on his left.

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Hefore undertaking to detail the important part borne by denoral Thomas in the battle of Bessea, we will next follow the movements of denoral Scherield command. It was usually called the "Army had but one army corps , the Twenty-third. If do (dick o then MePherson under his orders, was pashing straight for lesses, the two Corps, the Twentieth(Hooker) and Pourteenth (Palmer), the two Corps, the Twentieth(Hooker) and Pourteenth (Palmer), of Thomas's army, were to keep abreast of him on his left.

mc Pherson V

As soon as these two corps were in line the whole north and south pretty well Shearn front of Johnston was covered. But Camp Creek, the dividing Fine year between us and our foe, 🕽 Palmer's left, made an abrupt up-stream bend towards the west, and the Confederate lines bent off in the troops, as drew men in motion opposite direction towards the Oostanaula. Schofield's columns, la asteries swept in at this point, General Judah's division turning by a sort of right wheel on a pivot at the bend, and the energetic Cox's division, trying to keep up the right wheel, swept off leftward while continually changing front to the right. Judah's men came up boldly, but were exposed to a double fire; every step forward brought them under the stree from Confederate Schaled In was morse & worsefor fedale batteries in elevated salients, which swept their line ward. Captain Conyngham gives a graphic account of Judah's advance. He says that before Judah reached an open space which divided him from the enemy "his first line was broken and fell back on his second. This rallied under the fierce storm of shot and shell and advanced, but was also broken". Judah then retired to the woods in his rear. Conyngham further says, "I was then acting aide on General Judah's staff. My horse was lamed by a piece of rock, splintered by a round shot, stricking him in the leg, and I was leading him to the rear when I met Major(now Colonel)Wherry of Schofield's staff." The two held here quite a parley. Wherry wanted to know where were Judah's other aides. The captain pointed them out near a sheltering rock. "He(Wherry)rode over to them; they refused to go in (that is, on to Judah's front), and he turned to me exclaiming, 'What will I do'? 'Well, major, my horse is lame; dismount an orderly, and I will go in' . . that is I went in (under fire to Judah's lines), accompanied by the brave, dashing Major Wherry. We succeeded in reaching Judah's position

As soon as these two sorps were in line the whole north and south frome of Johnston was covered. But Camp Greek, the dividing line between us and our foe, as Palmer's left, made an abrupt up-stream bond towards the west, and the Confederate lines bont off in the oppesite direction towards the Gostanaula. Schoftold's columna, awapt in at this point, Comerci Judah's division turning by a sort of right wheel on a pivet at the bend, and the energetic Cox's division, trying to keep up the right whoel, swopt off loftward while continually changing fromt to the right. Judah's men came up boldly, but were exposed to a double fire; overy stop forward brought them make the first from Confederate batterios in olevated malients, which swaps their line. Captain Conyndian gives a graphic account of Judah's advance. He says that before Jucah reached an open space which divided him from the enemy whis first line was broken and fell back on his second. Whis rallied under the fieres storm of shot and sholl and advanced, but was also broken". Judah then retired to the woods in his ronr. Conjughts further says, *1 was then acting aide on General Judah's staff. Hy horse was laned by a piece of rock, splintered by a round shet, stricking him in the log, and I was loading his to the rear when I met Major (new Colonel) wherry of Schofield's staff." The two held here quite a parley. "herry wanted to know where were Judah's other aldes. The saptain pointed them out near a sheltering rock. "Ho(Wherry)rode over to them; they refused to go in (that is, on to Judah's (ront), and he turned to me exclaiming, "What will I do'? 'Well, major, my horse is lame; dismount an orderly, and I will go in'. . I want in (under fire to Judah's lines), accompanied by the brave, dashing Major Whorry. We succeeded in reaching Judah's position

between the contending batteries, though shot and shell were all the time plowing the ranks and mowing down the columns and trees around us". The gallant captain was hurt and stunned for a time in carrying Judah's orders, but succeeded at last in leading up Hovey's division - that is, Schofield's reserve - to Judah's relief and support. Meanwhile Cox's division, somehow separated in the woods from Judah's, met the enemy boldly on his front, seized his intrenchments, as he says in his book, "driving the enemy from them at a charge after a fierce struggle".

By the help of other troops General Cox's division was enabled to, hold its ground. His soldiers and as McPherson's did later at Atlanta, aligned themselves on the outside of the enemy's trenches and sheltered their front by the small embankment till help came.

I remember that swinging movement of General Cox, for I had a good place for observation. It was the first time that my attenyoung tion had been especially called to this handsome, gallant officer and able man. He was following his troops, and appeared full of spirit and energy as he rode past the group of officers who were the monement \$8 as with me. I was then watching to find where his lines would and in order finally rest, so as to deploy and support his left. This part of our work was exciting, for the air was already full of bursting shells and other hissing missiles of death. At the first Bull Run my brigade was detained for several hours within hearing of the battle field. On an order coming suddenly my command was hurried from behind a screen of thick trees out into the opening. The sound of the cannon, the screeching of the shells, bursting here and there in the air and the great heat Then of the day effected me as never before. I experienced the same here al Risac effect again at this point while beholding from a high ground

between the contending betteries, there and and and and trees the time plowing the reaks and mowing down the columns and trees around us". The golians captain was hurt and stunned for a time in courting findah's orders, but encouded at last in leading up Hover's division - that is, Scholield's respires - to findah's retief and support. Houghtie Cor's division, somehow separated in the intromoteness, as he says in his book, "driving the energy his intromoteness, as he says in his book, "driving the energy from them at a charge after a fieres struggle", the help of other treeps demond for a structure and had 's to, hold the ground. His soldiers and an Hoffberson's did later at the structure of the soldiers of the order's division was emploid to, hold the ground. His soldiers all the order's division was enabled at the structure of the soldiers of the order's division was enabled

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General Cox's and General Wood's divisions going into battle. en The noise was deafing, the missiles carried the idea of extreme danger to all within range; and the air appeared for the time as if doubly three heated.

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The effect was like that of a startling panorama of which one forms a part.; Of a sense of danger, deep and strong, relieved by a magnificient spectacle and the excitements of the contest. The oppression of rarefied air greatly heated there by a quickened brain and nerves wrought up to a steady tension. Who can describe it? At any rate moments like those the contest ordinary glimpses of an extraordinary world which leave impressions of interest and memory not easily explained. domeral Cox's and General Wood's divisions going into battle. on The maise was dealing, the missiles carried the idea of extreme danger to all within range and the air appeared for the time twice heated.

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