A lice

norg

She Georgia Campaign of 1864

III Resaca

0 6(11)00 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, 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 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.

1

a d

-wot misted told fine the war it was difficult for dertain jouraniditus TI .vers od disk einebrogeerres when qued of elem drive of the series to report of the series requirement of bled farence unibnaseros edf mediafrette eint and eds mort bedained any od nesto .eldasmuesea bread sa saegaen nom trons, or so treated that he could not successfully report. nothing as anothing beniside atmosmographes as addition of doof tobnu really office to reint guising to enes to . sobia is .vius olduob mniob and; farmet sliden a of virelener sirv For example, Captain D. P. Conymgham, an Irish officer who published a book after the war, was in the Twenty-third Corps on ends data vitalune: beamoquerros cala ell . Tiasa a'dabut faremen Mew York Heralds I mention him particularly because he was pros-seldied fand al arotos imenimora ent le emos le ashoteka That demonstrate Energent, Who had often been misrepresented by the armogas meds of vibreith view smit aids to for asw atmehnogastroo in Conymgham's sketch of him. The evening of the 15th, of May, with one staff-officer, General Sherman joined McPHerson in Sugar Valley. Conymiden mays, "He was anxious and nervous, as was bus , tagie film aid is belief of termem seveil odd mort inchive twitched that strange rough face of his". In another place he rento lo amoinigo aid gniisosmos ni evreser effili and elle .ayaa Teen Isvirus aid refla fdgin IIs brad bedrow bad eH . "arcoillo Resears. Therran was then greatly disappointed. With his intense confidence in McPherson and his Army of the Tempessee, he had becini nevita ed won bluew estol a'nifamdol ejarebelmos indi beveil a broken and disastrous retreat; but by McPherson's pulling back elitad gid a well .bagmado saw emmargorq elodw ediyelisV tagut of

. nollinod benomerani na taninga linguol od tung

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 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". "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 lookedupon his 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.

I will give the scene just west, of Assacs as the dorrespondent presents it. "Hest day (the lath, of May, 180a), wearied and sleepy, he sat on a log, beside a shady tree, to rest himself, and seen fell asleep. He has but a single orderly with him; some men in passing made an insinusting comment, for example, 'Apretty way we are gommended'. Sherman awakened by the noise of passing men everheard the remark: 'Storman awakened by the noise of passing ing last might I was planing for you, sir: and now I am taking a map'".

A little later, when neveral generals had nathered around him, he was told that Johnston had ovacouted the Rocky Face Ridge and Polton, and that Kilpstrick had been wounded. I had the night before prought the first item of this news, so that Sherman already knew it. New reflecting upon the situation at Resson, he said, bled ney had monardfell .cor cits to the medt sen tanm ow .fleWe this position when you first occupied it, they the Confederates) would find thouselves in a nice trap*. *Gomeral** replies McPhorson, "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 abbacked, so I fell back to a stronger positions. pahawiwasid Sherman. "It can't be helped now, thought. nisique viewil and . married that merring. The lively captain lookedupon his sturdy face and wrote, Major-General Thomas is quite the reverse of Sheyman, both in mammer and appearance. He is . July 16 at been ail . arebinode bas come's yeard die , juoje . ils ly bent forward, as if drooping with care and thoughtw. (This was tion will (.toore new agent a second villaudided tol .vistoqued and beard, which he wears out pretty short, are rather dark, and slightly sprinkled with gray. He is about fifty years of age and avoisues bas miss at asmed . . . As a general, Themes is calm and caucious

.comeno of guidion acveci ;eler ve guidiv tovo acce

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, whether just 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 these 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 Resacancarly 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 Confederates writings this claim of disparity of numbers is noticeable.

As General Polk had 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 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

He makes his arrangements for a battle with caption and foresight, and is one to have ever column andddivision move with clock-work regularity, one stalks at the proper time and place. Nothing distarbs or amneryes him.

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

Thile these sketches were being effered and taken on the wort preminent point of observation between Messes and Taylor's Ridge, the troops were struggling through the ravines and thickets into a position enciraling Johnston's lines, which were already firmly established.

Joseph & Johnston speaking of Reseas mays, "The two simies (Chorman's and his own) were formed in Reseasmently at the same time; so that the Federal army dould give battle on equal terms, exdept as to numbers, by attaching promptly, the difference being about ten to form."

There is bythoughly a mistake in this statement. In all depresent of there is notingable.

As Goneral Post incomprised, and the Comfederate army at this place is admitted by Hood to have been then about seventy-five thousand, and as Comeral Sherman's force was at first ninety-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, then being diminished by a thousand casualties at Focky Face and vicinity, and increased by Steneman's cavalry, which did not exceed four thousand, giving a new aggregate of about one hundred and one thousand sevenimedred a new aggregate of about one hundred and one thousand sevenimedred

Jos duly, efficers and men, me master how.

and ninety-seven, it is difficult to understand how Johnstonman 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 enlisted articles, me actually with their quite; whereas our officers 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.

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 been 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, the materials at hand for obstructions, and the grand places for locating all his artillery- was to the Confederate commander as good 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 moven, it is difficult to understand how Johnstonscan make it anywhore near two to one against himself. It is well, however, to remember, what we have before frequently noticed, that however, to remember, what we have before frequently noticed, that one off opponents and the word "effectivent probably counting the actual number of men sarrying riffes and carbines, multitudinous and varied that the interiors, plain that the disparity between the armies was not very great at the battle of leasuns. We probably could not possibly put into line of battle, counting actual fighting elements, more than four mon to Johnston' three.

Tith regard to "attaction promptly" that is easily said; but to attack at ence on arrival at a new place is seldon practicable. To do so it should require an immediate and therough knowledge of the strengh and position of your opposing forcer. On the leth, of May, 1908, Felk with thescorps had already come up from below and formed to the right of the two Confederate brigades which had been at Mannes, and completely intremed. For the defensive, in two hours' time that had been attached to the Connange, making a bestief from broatle along the hind camp Greak. For defense, the position between these three street stream from the trump of the trump of the grand places for locating all his streams from the trumped nature of the grand, the materials at hand for obstructions, and the grand places for locating all his articles, was to the Confederate commender anglesd as the Fredward for beating to the Grand places for locating all his crising and the four descents to the Confederate commender anglesd as the Fredward fillers was to the Confederate commender anglesd as the Fredward Federate to the Confederate commender anglesd as the Fredward Federate to Locating the Fredward Fredward Federate to Locating the Locating the Locating the Locating the Locating the Locating the

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

Johnston's line was now three miles in extent, and eurved-something 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 promptly marched into position and thoroughly intrenched.

On the other hand, our forces approaching Reseach 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 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 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

is was easily reinfered from one part to another and from its promptly marched into position and their denient, this Confederate arm was on the eather hand, our ferees approaching fees as through the Cop on the enter, and from Pattern on the other, had to feel for the enough's picket lines and for each other, had to feel for the enough's picket lines and for each other in that his blind, rough broken, wild, templed, unknown region. It was near twelve a clock of the letth, of May, before we had fermed solid junction, and then the lines had to chear delical punction, and then some revines, wooded valleys, hills obstructed former through troubleword revines and undrebruent, sometimes long gaps between trigades troubled the division commended and comme

advanced

The lath, then, was mainly spent in placing McPhercon on our right near the Contemacia, Schorield next, and Thomas on the left. My corps, the Pourth, reached the railroad and formed the flamk, Sherronn's extreme left, and was faced against the strong position now it were end of the leader bonded off for to the cast, 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 win the air". Bot Stanley's excellent division stationed here, by refusing (draw ing back) its left brigadeane micely posting its artillery, form-.eldienog anv an book famings elesfado Laisilifus an book as be bet us now go to Sherrent's southernment troops, and for a time confine our operations to the Army of the Tennessee. It will be remembered that Generall 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

(General Dodge's Sixteenth Corps) pushed on, the cavalry in advance, and a half till within about eight milesof the town (Resaca), when Kilpatrick encountered considerable infantry force, in charging which he was wounded and obliged to leave the field. The date was an error. This wounding occured in the manner and at the place described, but near noon of the 12th, instead of the 9th of May.

Kilpatrick sustained his usual reputation for boldness and active ity 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 a y Reslea 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 remainder of the army joined him, to work towards his left and forward, 6

(General Dodge's Sinteemth Corps) pushed on the cavalry in advance till within about eight milesof the town Denacal, when Kilpatrick encountered considerable infantry force, in charging which he was wounded and obliged to leave the field. The date was an error. This wounding occured in the manner and at the place described, but mear mean of the lith, instead of the Sthe Disc described.

Kilpatrick spatialned his usual reputation for beldmens and aptive ity is scouting and for means in promptly electing swanthe onemy's outpost. This wound, though severe, did not long detain the from the field.

occepieted on the 18th, of Mary One Corps, Logan's Fifteenth, was deployed, and General Yearch's division, dailshe Sigteenth, brought up in support. The resistance of the enemy's eximisher become a gu greater and greater as Legen's lines neared damp Great. Coming to an open field, he discovered beyond the field a north and couth ridge of land not more than a thousand you'de distant. This ridge was occupied by Confederate artillery, and supported by Confederate infantry, moverately intrended. Quickly Logan had a battery well placed and put into action, and in a short time secceeding in milencing the oppo ingeoment them his brave men , in line, sprang forward to clear the ridge and possess it. At this point, orgesing the Resco wagon-road, GeneralLogan's entire dorps took parmament position; and one division of the Sixteensh, under brave General Fedge, formed line on its right, and the whole from was speedily covered by breast-works and ditches. Reseau was now in plain sight, so that the town and the relliers invegred a maned to beaugue over it meet about yawiiar firing.

General Sherman had instructed McPherson, just before the remain-

and make ah effort to seizethe 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 ever 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

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 7.10, 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

and make an effort to seinsthe railroad north of Resect. To this end, during the leth, of May, several demonstrations were made by McPherson's army of the Temmessee to carry out Marsan's inetructions, or at least to keep Confederate Polk's man so busy that they could not reinforce Hardee and Hood forther north, share, helping by the sound, hard righting was going on against Thomas and Schofields Logan says, "Consrel Osserhens (one of his division commanders) took advantage of the feints to attack the enemy's skirminhers in theheavily-wooded valley near the road. This was done in the meet gallant manner. The bridge over Camp Greek (the street which reparated na frun the enemy) was carried, and the Twelfth Misseuri intantry thrown forwardints thewoods pros vicesty occupied by the energ thus formists a living tete-de-pont, . which (operation), in the ensuing movements, proved of great values From this bridge head the Fifteenth Corps , supported by the distant, both belonging to HePherson's command, made a further move, driving in Polk's advance from the high ground east of Camp dreeks The brigades most hotly engaged wore those of General Charles I. Wood's and Giles A. Smith. The new position was taken by them. It was most tapertant, and Polk hotly contented the ground; yet McPherson's men hold it under a hot fire, while their pieneers brought up the intremehing tools, which they, assisted by many willing hands in the intentry line, need so effectively that in a short time every exposed place was under the cover of fair intremclaments. In the early evening, about 7.30, the Confederates made am organised and vigorous assault upon this new line, but they were quick assertand pristresses sids to neitelpations of absoluter vi bightborn's brigade had been sent to the right of Giles A. Smith's

bringde, and other troops to the suppor of the brigade of denoral

C. R. Woods.

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 Confederates
attempts to retake it (this on the 15th); there were no such occurrences. But on the 14th, about dusk, the left aur 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 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,

C. R. Woods.

These troops were in time to participate in the repulse siready described, and high the her his promptitude and energy, received high commendation. A hundred prisoners were taken and some that this tended on that the hundred Confederates wereakilled and wounded on that from in the Wilreleys and in this contest.

The importance of Merhorson's capture of the heights referred to.s situated between Camp Greek and the Gostennula, sammes be doubted. for the high ground spoiled both the railway and the wagen-road bridges, and enumed the Confederates to lay a new bridge of beats forther up the river.

On this point, demeral Jehnsten says, "deneral Sherman was misinformed as to the taking of an important ridge by the advance
of McPherson 's whele line, and bloody repulses of Confederates
of McPherson 's whele line, and bloody repulses of Confederates
attempts to retake it (this on the limit; there were no such ocentrences. But on the lath, about dusk, the left out of our line
of shirmishers dusty or fifty men- was driven from a might elevation in front of our left, but no attempt was made to retake it.

Concret Jehnston was cartainly mistaten, 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 speci-

Pesides the official reports, I have the words of a reliable correspondent of the New York Herals, who was present, He writes respecting Hernerson's movement of the lath: "He(Merherson) had thrown Logan's Corps across the greek and becepted the heights on the east bank of the stream everlooking the town. This movement had not been accomplished without hard fighting. The rebel batteries along the heights powed a dreadful sterm of shot and shell tories along the heights powed a dreadful sterm of shot and shell upon Logan's sevence. Merherson, in order to mentralise this,

had placed batteries on the heights on the west bank of the stream, annoying the rebel batteries 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 Resaca ...

Surely General Johnston must have been misinformed.

True, these heights were not within his continuous intrenched line, but they were important outworks, eminently so, when we notice that they so thoroughly endangered his railway communication with Resaca.

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 Resace, the two Corps, the Twentieth(Hooker) and Fourteenth (Palmer), his of Thomas's army, were to keep abreast of him on the left of 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 Confederate 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'g 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 line. 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 Malghies on the we t bank of the stream indepthy the rebel batteries and thus giving a chance to logan to charge across the stream and take peaceasion of the ridge of hills commending the robel position around because **.

Surely denoted Johnston must have been mininformed.

Tyre, these heights were not within his continuous intrenched
line, but they were important outworks, eminently so, when we notice that they so theroughly endangered his relivey communication

with Homeon.

Perfore undertaking to detail the important part borns by General shomes in the battle of Hemnes, we will ment follow the movements of General Schoffel's compand. It was consily called the A roy of the Onioweber when, as now, separated from its covalry it had but one army corps, the Twenty-third.

When Norher son, wider his orders, was pushing straight for Reson, the two Corps, the Twentleth(Hooker) and Sourteenth (Palmer), of Thomas's army, were to keep abreast of him on the loft of him of the the though of the though as there two corps were in line the whole north and south front of Johnston was covered. Het Camp Greek the dividing lin between us and our foe, at Palmer's left, made an abrupt up-atroom band towards the west and the Confederates lines bent off in the opposition direction towards the Gonfederates lines bent off in the sort of right wheel on a pivot at the bend, and the energetic Cox' while continuely changing front to the right wheel, swept off leftward while continuelly changing front to the right wheel, swept off leftward

Judah's men came up boldly, but were exposed to a double fire Judah's men came up boldly, but were exposed to a double fire of every step forward brought them under the fire from Confederate batteries in elevated salients, which swept their line. Captain Conyngham gives a graphic account of Judah's advance. He says that before Judah reached an open space which divided him from

staff". The two held

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 by a round shell stricking him in the leg, and I was leading him to the rear when I met Major (now Colonel) Wherry of Schofield's

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; dismount 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 relief 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 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

the enemy " his first line was broken and fell back on his second. This relited 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 actin, aide on General Judah's staff, hy horse was lamed by a piece of reak, splintered by a remud shell stricking him in the les, and I was leading him to the les, and I was leading him to the rear when & met Major (new Colonel) Wherry of Schofield's to the rear when & met Major (new Colonel) Wherry of Schofield's

here quite a parley. Wherry wanted to know where were Judah's other sidem. The captain pointed them out near a sheltering rock.

"He ("herry) rode over tomthem; they refused to no in (that is, on to Judah's front), and he turned to me exclaiming, 'What will I do'? 'Well, major, my here is lame; dismount an orderly and I will no 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 that an abot an abot an abot an electron between the contending batteries, though

mowing down the columns and trees around us.

The gallant captain was hurt and stummed 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 enomy boldly on his own front, seized his intronctionate, as he says in his book, "driving the enomy from them at a charge after a fierce charge struggle".

By the help of other troops General Cox's division was enabled to, toold its ground. His soldiers did as MaPherson's men did later at Atlanta, alinged themselves on the octated outside of the ename. Troops trenches and sheltered their front by the small embankment till help came.

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

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,

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

At the first Quel Run my brigade was delained for several hours womin hearing of the backer fill On an order coming oudding my Command was hurred from whind a screen of thick hees and mis the opening. The sound of the cannor The Texcely of the Theles, Hourship here and there in the air and the quent hear of the day affacted me as never before -I experienced the Rame effect again at this paint while beholding from a high ground Ful Coxes & Gul Woods divisions going into Valle -

0.0 0 . 1 6 Land Will

The noise was deapung the missiles carried The idea of Expense danger to all with Their ranges and the Car oppeand for the Time twice healed. The effect was like that of a slotling panorama of which one formes a port of a seuse of danger, deep aced shory, believed by a magnificunt Speclacle & the Excelement of the concert. The oppression of parified air quality healed relived by a quickened brain and nervis Evrought up to a steady leuriou, Who can describe it? Uxany hale moureuch like those are Extraordina glimpses of hu au Extraording

world which leave infressions

of where and menon not tosig

Explained.

90.09 STANDARY NOR WORKER TO AND THE 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 having and other missiles of death.

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

11. Reacon. Resilies of desting.

good place for observation. It was the first time that my attention had been especially called to this handsome, gallant efficer
and ableman. He was following his troops, and appeared full of
spirit and energy as he rade 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 burstime shells

Articee

HO 17 See Mext no for Continuen

The Georgia Compaign of 1864

3,500 wors Extended 4(m) ×

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 nearpersulvely est at hand accountable. Often he was banished from the front, or so treated that he could not successfully report. The difficulties much lessing. 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 present at the battle of Resaca, and given some characteristic pensketches of some of the prominent actors in that battle. That General Sherman, who had often been misrepresented by corand become impalrent own it newsperfin men respondents, was not at this time very friendly to them appears in Conymgham'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 Confederate Johnston's force would now be driven into a broken and disasterous retreat; but by McPherson 's

At simes during the war it was difficult for deriving journals to keep their derrespondents with the army. If anything improper or calculated to give under imformation drept into print and into directation, the domnanding general held the newspaper man near eart at hand accountable. Often he was banished from the front.

or so treated that he could not assessfully report.

Latterly in the wer, correspondents obtained positions as acditional aides, or some enterprising junior staff-officer undertook to write regularly to a public journal, thus doing souble
duty. For example Captain D. P. Conymgham, an Irish officer who
published a book after the war, was in the Twenty-third Corps on
demoral Judah's staff. He also corresponded regularly with the
New York Herale. I mention him particularly because he was prosnot at the battle of Ressea, and gives some characteristic pen

excitate of some of the prominent actors in that battle.

That denoral Sherman, who had often been misrepresented by correspondents, was not at this time very friendly to them appears in Conymphon's sketch of him. The evening of the little one skaff-officer, denoral "herran joined McPher on in the but one staff-officer, denoral "herran joined McPher on in Sugar Valley. Conymphon says," He was anxious and nervous, as was evident from the fiere manner he pulled at his unlit eight, and twitched that strange rough hade of his ". In another place and twitched that strange rough hade of his ". In another place he cays, "He has little reserve in concessing his opinions of

other officers. He had worked hard all night after his airival near Messes. Sherman was then groatly disappointed. With his intense confidence in McPherson and his Army of the Tennesses, he had believed that Confederate Johnston's force would now be criven into a broken and disasterous retreat; but by McPherson's criven into a broken and disasterous retreat; but by McPherson's

4 3

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 intranched position.

I will give the seems just west of Hesses as the correspondent presents it. "Mext day (the leth, of May, 1666), 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 hims concusant in passing made an instructing someont, 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 as taking a map."

Alithia later whom several generals had sathered around him, he was told that Johnston had evacuated the Booky Face hidso and falton, and that Hilpatrick had been weamded. I had the night before brought the Hirst item of this news, so that Sherman alteracy knew it that Dalton had fallon. Now reflecting upon the situation at Bessen, he said, "Well, we must get them out of this too. McPherson, had you held this position when you first ecoupied it, they(the Confederal) would find themselves in a nice trap*. Test General, replied McPherson, "I found my Flank exposed and spen to them by good reads, whilst I had not a single read by which reinforcements could come up, if attached so I fell hack to metaling stonger position. "Oh, pahawis said Sherman, "It can't be helped now, though."

denoral Thomas was with Sherman that morning. The lively Captern looked upon Thomas a stordy face and wrote, ellajor Coneral Thomas is quite the reverse of Sherman, both in manner and appearance. He is tall, stort, with brawny frame and shoulders. His head is alightly bont forward, as if drooping with care and thoughts.

"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. He makes his arrangements for a battle with caution and foresight, and is sure to have every column and division move with clockwork 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 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 Confederate writings this claim of disparity of numbers is noticeable.

General Polk had arrived, and the Confederate army at this

whis hair and beard, which he wears out pretty short, are rather dark, and slightly apringled with gray. He is about fifty years of age and looks his age fully. . As a general, Thomas is calm and dautious; does everything by rule; leaves nothing to chance. He makes his arrangements for a battle with caution and foresignt, and is sure to have every column and division move with clockwork regularity, and strike at the proper time and place.

I regard thin as a fair pieture of General Thomas as I saw him that morning when we were bringing our corps in to position before besses, except the idea conveyed that he was a more machineman. His intellect was active enough while devising or planning, but firm and steady when a decision had been arrived at. He was thereoughly subordinate. He excepted the undertaking, whether just in accordance with his judgment all his undertaking, whether just in accordance with his judgment or not.

While these sketches were being offered and taken on a prominent point of charaction between hosaes and Taylor's hiege, the troops were struggling through the ravines and thickets into a position emaineling Johnston's lines which were already firmly one tablished.

Joseph R. Johnston speaking of Pesson says, wine two minios (Sherman's and his own) were formed in front of Herson mearly at the same time; so that the Pederal sing could give battle on equal terms, except as to numbers, by attacking promptly, the difference being about ten to numbers, by attacking promptly, the difference

There is evidently a mistake in this statement. In all Confederate writings this claim of disparity of numbers is noticeable. As demoral Polk had arrived, and the Confederate army at the

place is 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 thouswe 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 me coucilo our solumble, 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 not or inches to office an familiar 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 well as 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,

place is admisted by Hood to have been then about seventy-five thousand, and as demonal Therman's force was at first minetywhich thousand seven hundred and mines percent then boing dimine ishes by a thousand casualties at Focky Face and vicinity, and ingressed by Stonoman's cavalry, which did not exceed four thouseand * giving a new aggregate of about one hundred and one thousand seven hundred and names, acres difficult to understand mys to mot at not now Johnston can make it anywhere near two to one against him. It is well, however, to remember, what we have before it equently noticed, that our opponents used the wegastlectives, probably counting the actual number of men carrying rifles and carbines, ase term terms with dire vilantes news tellibra betaile out aniq our officers counted in all, propert for duty, officers and men, no masser how multisudianous and varied the covered might bear it is , thereafore, plain that the disparity between the arrive was out very great at the battle of Resease. We sould not to thempy year ten mand orom , admente a significant of the state of the sta form men to Johnston's three With regard to wattacking prospely", that is cently enich but to *eidsoiton'q mobies si coniq wen a ta invitta ne como ta desta To oghefword deported and established the chord of the of the order of the off the strongth and position of your opposing forces. On the lath, of May, 1804, Folk with the new corps had already come up from

of May, 1000, Polk with the new corps had already come up from below and formed to the right of the two desirates brigades. This had been for some time at Messas, and completely intronched. For the defensive, in two hours' time that new line could have not the defensive, in two hours' time that new line could have been extended to the Connassuga, making a beautiful front from the George Oreek. For defense, the position the George Oreek. For defense, the position between these three streets at the ground

making positions a the materials at hand for obstructions, and the grand pla locating all his artillery - was to the Confederate commander as a full good as the Fredericksburg Heights to Lee. Next to Polk's 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 possello 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 without delan promptly marched into position and thoroughly intrenched. On the other hand, our forces approaching Resaca through the Cap to work slowly years fulls o 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 sachothur of the 14th, of May, before we had formed solid junction, and 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 and formed the flank, Sherman's extreme left, and was faced begins Hoo 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 locating all his critilery - was to the Confederate Semanator as good as the Fragerickeburg Seights to hee. Mext to Polk's corps came Hardon's and on Hardon's right the corps of Hood, which was faced west and north, mear Huny's house, in a strong double lines. Hood govered the railway and offectually closed every other approach from that querters Johnston line was now three miles in excent, and ourved-gonething like ours at Gottysburg - in the shape of a horseshoe, so that t was easily reinforced from one part to another and from the reserves. As always in this compaign, this Confederate army was promptly marched into position and thoroughly intronched. On the other hame, our forces approaching Rendes through the Cap 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, unimown region. It was near twolve o'clock of the leth, of May, before we had formed solid jumotion, and then the lines had to be changed as we werried forward through troublesome ravines, wooded valleys, hills obstructed by orang, stoop rooks, old logs, and waterbrushs Semetimes long gaps between late "dalmojes no comitoco bas arebnormos netalvib od: beidnorf aches tenneves over tody as admentary beselvants as they were advanced The lath, then, was mainly spent in placing McPhoreon on our right mear the Costanenia, Schoffeld mert, and Thomas on the left. My corps, the Fourth, belonging to Thomas, reached the railroad and formed the flamb, Sherman's estrome left, and was inded against the strong position of Bood. As the Commanning bonded off far to the east, yes quite impossible for my left regiments Stol only even of beeron misgs asw I tent on . Tovir sant deser of

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 Tennes-

see.) The commander

It will be remembered that General McPherson, itscommander, fell as of was near Atlanta, before the end of this campaign, so that, baing his naturally 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 (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, Severely 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 of man at the place described, but near noon of the 12th, instead of the some time before 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 severa did not long detain him from the field. He was too and twen to stay in the rear. The forward movement from the Snake Creek Gap was taken up and dianna 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 worky.

up in support. The resistance of the enemy's skirmishers became greater and greater as Logan's lines neared Camp Creek and Resaca.

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

of my line in the sire. But Stanley's escollent division stationed there, by referingfer aving book) its left brigade and nicely posting its ortillery, formed as good an artificial obetaele against Hood on was possible.

sorrino our accention to the operations of the Army of the Temper-

Its will be remembered the description of this compatent to the compatent to the compatent to the compatent to the chartest the chartest to the chartest the chartest the chartest the chartest the chartest to the condition of the country in the chartest the chartest to the conditional chartest to the chartest to the chartest to the chartest the charte

Rilpatrick ammining him named reputation for boldmann and entity ity in scorting, and for second in promptly electing away the entering in a content of the first wound, though severe, did not long detain him from the field.

The foregard movement from the Sante Greek dap was taken up and completed an the little of May. One Corps, Kogan's Fifteenth, was deployed, and demoral Ventch's division, of the Sixteenth, brought up in support. The resistance of the enemy's skirmishers became greater and greater as Logan's lines meared "and Greek and Besace. Greater and greater as Logan's lines meared beyond the field a north demonstrate on the discovered beyond the field a north and south ridge of land not more than a thousand yards distant.

by Confederate infantry, moderately intrenched. Quickly Logan taking in the studion had a battery well placed and put into action, and in a stubb 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 neighborhood 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, and the whole front was speedily covered by breast-works and dictown, Resaca was now in plain sight; so that the tors and the ditches. railway bridge mear it were exposed to Logan's pe artillery afterin arrival & firing. Sherman had instructed McPherson, just before the remainder of the army joined him, to work towards his left and forward, Holenslowin and make an 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 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 These Should nee judge
where Indians by the sound, hard fighting was going on against Logene, withing of this off carr nofield. Leggs 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 intremened. Quickly Logan had a battory well placed and pur into setion, and in a short time succeeded in milenging the opposing camnon; them his brave. men, in line, aprend forward to clear the ridge and possess it. At this point, erossing the Besses wagen-road, denors begen's entire corps took parement position; and one division of the Sistemath, under brave denoral Bodge, formed line on the right, and the whole from was aposeily covered by bronst-works and ditches, Resear was now in plain sight; so that the torm and the railway bridge near it were expend to Legan's perpetual artillery firings . Conoral Cherman has instructed McPherson, just before the remainder of the erey joined him, to work towards his left and forward. and make an effort to soige the railroad morth of Remona. To this and, during the leth, of May, several demonstrations were nade by Markerson's Army of the Tennessee to carry out Sherran's instructions, or fourt to keep Confederate Felk's men so beay that they could not reinforce Hardoe and Hood farther north, the where, inching by the sound, hard fighting was going on against Thomas and Schoflolds hogen mayer, "General Osterhaus one of his division communiors) took advantage of the feints to attack the onemy's chirmishers in the heavily-wooded velley near the roads This was done in the most gallant manner. The bridge over Camp Greek(the streem which separated as from the enamy) was carried, and the Twelfth Missery's Infantry thrown forward into the woods proviously occupied by the energy thus forming a living tecorder to bovers, which (operation), in the ensuing movement, proved of great values. From this bridge-heed the Fifteenth Corps, supported by the Sinteenth, both belonging to McPherson's corresnd,

made a further move, driving in Polk's advance from the high

1

ground east of Camp Creek. The brigades most hotly engaged were those of Generals Charles R. Wood & and Giles A. Smith. + the enemy so behe Veyou Reborde The new position was taken by them. It was most important Polk hotly contested the ground; yet McPherson's men fearfully were bring up hot fire, while their pioneers brought the intrenching tools. which they, assisted by many willing hands on the infantry line, those implements were used so effectively that in a short time every exposed place was under the transfer 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 quick-Evening enterlanment ly repulsed. In anticipation of this assembling business, Lightburn's brigads had been sent to the right of Giles A. Smith's brit of the trees. nau help gade, and other troops to the st Charles R. Woods. achon These troops were in time to participate in the repulse already you his series Musell described, and Lightburn, for his promtitude and energy, odd prisoners were taken and some thir-e killed and wounded on that front high commendation. A hundred teen hundred Confederates were combat in the skirmishes and in The importance of McPheras they west son's capture of the heights referred to situated between Camp manned withour Creek and the Oostanaula, cannot be doubted, for the high ground for confederate transet 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 at-

tempts to retake it (this on the 15th); there was no such occur-

rence. But on the 14th, about dusk, the left of our line of

skirmishers - forty or fifty men - was driven from a slight

proved ones of demp drook, The brigades meet howly engaged were those of demoval district R. Wood's and dilos A. Smith.

The new position was taken by them, it was more important, and folk howly served a second read to the mod of the folk howly served also promets yet Helberson's men hold it under a hot fire, while their pieneers brought up the intrementing tools.

In het fire, while their pieneers brought up the intrements yins, when they was enter they desired by many willing hemds in the infentry line, was enter the dever of fair intremental avery exposes place was enter the dever of fair intremental.

In the early evening, shout 7.50, the deniceonates made an organization and vices one intent, but they were quickly repeated and vices one assault upon this new line, but they were quickly repeated. In maticipation of this mentalisting butthern but he being a bright of the drighted of denoral family and the troops to the street of the drighted of denoral dearlies R. Soots.

described, and high-burn, for his promitteds and energy, received described, and high-burn, for his promitteds and energy, received high secondarion. A hundred prisoners were taken and some thitten the high-second Confederates were illied and wounded on that from the the shirmishes and in this quadrate the importance of Maffert some a saying of the heights referred to, situated between them of the heights referred to, situated between them theory and the confederated both the railway and the wagen-read bridges, and caused on this point, denoted to her bridge of boots farther up the river on this point, denoted Johnston saye, weeneraltherman was mixingered as to the taking of an important ridge by the advance of formed as to the taking of an important ridge by the advance of tempts to retake it (this on the bloody repulses of Confederate astempts to retake it (this on the 18th); there was no much occurtempts to retake it (this on the 18th); there was no much occurtempts. Fut on the 18th, about dock, the 18th of our line of
tempts. Fut on the 18th, about dock, the 18th of our line of

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. Cultury of a Besides the official reports, I have the 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 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 Resacre? Surely Com Johnston must have been misinformed. obustous True, these heights were not within continuous intrenched line, 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. god the Before undertaking to detail the important part borne by General Thomas in the battle of Resaca, we will next follow the movements he being next in location. His of General Schofield command. To 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. P Jo go back abille after his first baceword mourancest was Vpushing straight for Resaca, again

the two Corps, the Twentieth (Hooker) and Fourteenth (Palmer),

of Thomas's army, were to keep abreast of him on his left.

8 1 1

elevation in front of our left, but no attempt was made to retake it's denoral Johnston was cortainly mistaken, for there is no ounties in the reporter the number of the princers taken by MePherson, and the member of killed and weimded on his front, are too specific to make an error probable. Resides the official reports, I have the reliable entrespondent of the Mew York Herald, who was presents He writes respecting MePherson's movement of the least will (MePherson) had thrown Logan's Corps seroes the ereck and occupied the heights on the east bank of the street overlooking the tewns This movement had not been accomplished without hard fighting. To errors furtheer's a bequee sengred one profe selvered foder ent shot and shell upon hogan's advance. MaPherson, in order to neutraline this, had placed botteries on the heights on the west bank of the stream, sureging the robel batterries and thus giving notaceason to sharp across the extens and take possession "Tabased beneat noiling today and anthermore affin to ombit and to a change in a special demarks delinated mean have been misinforced. True, those heights were not within his continuous intronched line, but they were important outworks, eminently so, when we notice that they so thereughly endangered his railedy communication with Resaces. Perore undertaking to detail the important part borne by demoral, Thomas in the battle of Ressan, we will next fellow the movements of denoral Schefield commands It was assaily onited the "Army

of denoral Schotical commands. 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. I dead to the two of the Trentiers, was pushing straight for Messea, the two Corps, the Trentieth (Hooker) and Pourteenth (Palmer), of Thomas's army, were to keep abreast of him on his left.

mc Pherson &

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 between us and our foe, Ralmer's left, made an abrupt up-stream bend towards the west, and the Confederate lines bent off in the troops, as Isaw Them in motion opposite direction towards the Oostanaula. Schofield's columns la asterias 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 from Confederate Schales In was morse & worsexor todale batteries in elevated salients, which swept their line was . 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'. . 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 corps were in line the whole north and south frome of Johnston was covered: But Camp Greek, the dividing line between us and our for, as Palmer's left, made an abrupt up-stream bend towards the west, and the Confederate lines bont off in the promptes a'hfel'icies .simanasaob eds shumes meldsevih eslaeqqo a vd gnings noisivia a'daas' facan's fining by a mi tqows sort of right whool on a pivot at the bend, and the energetic Cox's division, trying to keep up the right whool, swept off teroward while continually charging fromt to the rights Indah's men came up boidly, but were exposed to a double fire; every stop forent brought them mass the fire from Confederate conil wieds squwa doude asmeilan becavele al colvested Captain Conymgham gives a graphic account of Judah's advance. He says that before Judah resched an open space which divided him from the enemy whim first line was broken and fell back on his fieds one rollied ander the fieres storm of shot and shell and gavanced, but was also broken", Judeh then retired to the woods in his reary denymenter forther says, "I was then acting aide on General Jodah's staff. Hy horse was laned by a piece of rook, aplintered by a round shet, stricking him in the low, and I was leading him to the rear when I met Major (new Colonel) wherry of Schofield's staff." The two held here quite a parley. Therry wented to know where were Judah's other aides. The capcain pointed them out mear a sheltering rock. "He(Wherry)rode e'dabut of no them; they refused to go in (that is, on to Judah's from: T'ob I lilw sand: , uniminione om of benrud of bus . (Smort) major, my horse is lame; diamount 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 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 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 attention 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 moneyeart 30 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 of the day effected me as never before. I experienced the same here at Resac effect again & this point while beholding from a high ground

3 , , 3

between the contending batteries, though shet and shell were all the time plowing the ranks and mowing down the columns and trees around new. The gallant captain was him; and stumed for a time in captain to have and stumed for a time in captain to be anacceded at lest in leading up flower's division - that is, Scholicia's reserve - to Judah's relief and support. Headwhile Cos's division, somehow separated in the modes from Judah's, set the enemy boldly on his front, seigod his intronomiasmis, as he says in his book, "driving the enemy his front and comey the firm of the says in his book, "driving the enemy from them at a charge after a firm a strong the enemy from them at a charge after a firm a strong the enemy from them at a charge after a firm a strong the enemy.

By the help of other troops General Cos's sivision was embled to be been to said later to be been at the entire of the entry's at Atlanta, aligned thousand on the entries of the energy troops their front by the small embandment till help same.

I remember that swinging movement of General Cox, for I had a good place for observation. It was the first time that my attentation had been especially ealled to this handsome, gallant officer and able man. He was following his troops, and appeared full of spirit and energy as he rede past the group of officers who were with mer. 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 excepting for the air was already full of burst of our work was excepting missing missing of death, at the first had a horized for several hours within hearing of the battle field. On an order coming spadenly my command was hurried from behind a series of the serecting of the sound into the series and there in the samen, the serecting of the field. One cannon, the serecting of the final hear in the samen, the serecting of the series in the since the great heat in the since the great heat hear and there in the air and the great the same of the series of the same of the series the same of the series the same of the same the same the same the same of the same of the same the same the same the same of the same of the same the same the same the same of the same of the same of the same the same the same of the same of the same the same the same of the same of the same the same of the same of the same of the same of the same the same the same of the same of the same of the same the same of the same of

browny dain a worl ambleded eline frien anis da misha toolle

2000

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 doubts

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 solices by a high quickened brain and nerves wrought up to a steady tension.

Who can describe it? At any rate moments like those accordance ordinary glimpses of an extraordinary world which leave impressions of interest and memory not easily explained.

denoral den's and denoral Wood's divisions going into battle.

The naise was desting, the missiles carried the idea of extreme danger to all within range and the air appeared for the time twice heated.

The effect was like that of a startling panerams of which one forms a part. Of a sense of danger, deep and strong, relieved by a magnifictent spectacle and the excitements of the contest. The oppression of rarefied air greatly heated relieved by a quickened brain and nerves wrought up to a steady tension, who can describe it? At any rate moments like those are extraordinary glimpses of an extraordinary world which leave impression of interest and memory not easily explained.