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FORWARD, MARCH!

Opening Battles of the Campaign of Atlanta.

SHERMAN'S STAR RISES.

From Chattanooga to New Hope Church and Beyond.

Tunnel Hill and Buzzard Roost or Mill Creek Gap, May 5 to 9, 1864—Resaca, May 13 to 16—Casville, May 19 to 22. New Hope Church, Allatoona Hills, Etc., May 25 to June 4—Marching Over Mountains and Rivers.

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Twenty-five years ago—May 5, 1864—Gen. Sherman rode out from Chattanooga to begin his campaign against Atlanta. He had succeeded Grant as commander of the western army.

Sherman commanded three armies, that of the Cumberland, under Thomas; the Ohio, under Schofield, and the Tennessee, under McPherson. Combined they were a noble army, tried and true, in all 98,797 men. They had 254 guns. The cavalry force was 6,149, under Gens. Kenner Garrard, E. McCook, Kilpatrick and Stoneman.

MAP OF SHERMAN'S ADVANCE.

Grant appointed May 5 as the day for Sherman to march southward. On May 5, 1864, therefore, began the great movement.

ON TO ATLANTA.

The question of supplies for this army of nearly 100,000 men was a serious one. The only route was by the single railway track from Nashville to Chattanooga. This distance was 150 miles and had to be guarded throughout its whole length. As the army advanced into Georgia it would be necessary to lengthen out the railway track guard still more and take away from the army yet more men.

As it was, the one railroad was taxed to its utmost capacity to feed the three armies. No surplus could therefore be brought by it. How was the advancing army to be provided with supplies?

Sherman met the want, met it by a military measure so heroic that it "raised a howl" all along the line. He issued an order forbidding the use of the railway by civilians at all. It was to be used strictly for transporting necessary army supplies. Further, all commanders of posts within thirty miles of Nashville were to haul out their own supplies by wagon, and finally all soldiers and all cattle on their way to the front were to come "upon their own legs."

Great was the wrath that arose with this order. President Lincoln was appealed to to modify it. He asked Sherman if it could not be done. Sherman answered that either the army or the people must quit using the railroad, and that the army could not quit if Joe Johnston was to be conquered. After that he had his own way, and the supplies were soon nearly doubled. But still they were not large enough. Thereupon Sherman ordered his master of transportation to seize all trains that came into Louisville and Nashville. It was done, and another howl was raised. The president of the Louisville and Nashville road remonstrated. How could he bring supplies into Nashville if his trains were taken? For reply Sherman wrote back: "Seize all trains coming into Jeffersonville, Ind."

This was done, and the supplies forwarded. In a little while cars and engines from almost every road in the north were running over Sherman's road, accumulating supplies for the army. Some of them indeed found their way down to Georgia. "How the railroad companies ever recovered their property or settled their transportation accounts I have never heard," says Sherman.

The first objective point of the Union army was Dalton, Ga. This town is thirty-nine miles south of Chattanooga and ninety-nine miles north of Atlanta. Between Sherman and Dalton lay forty miles of mountain ranges. Between Dalton and Atlanta lay, first, a broad valley with two rivers, the Etowah and the Oostanaula, flowing through it. Then came more rugged mountain ranges, and after them the Chattahoochee river. That passed, Atlanta lay in a plain before the eye. The region was beautiful and picturesque.

MAP OF DALTON.

At Dalton the Confederate army had lain for six months. Their effective force numbered, according to Union report, 42,000, with nearly 5,000 cavalry. They had passed the winter recruiting and preparing for the spring campaign. Gen. Johnston himself says that he had only 42,500 men of all arms.

Neither was he strongly fortified there, he writes. The strongest Confederate works were at Atlanta, and to that city the Confederate army was prepared to retire at short notice.

On the Union march southward a portion of Thomas' command was already at Ringgold, eighteen miles from Chattanooga. In February he had made a demonstration against Tunnel Hill and Buzzard Roost Pass, through which the railway led into Dalton. After that demonstration the troops retired to Ringgold and remained there.

May 5 Gen. Sherman rode out to Ringgold; the march southward was begun. May 7 Gen. Thomas moved once more against Tunnel Hill and Rocky Face Ridge.

GEN. JOE JOHNSTON.

Of Sherman's three armies McPherson held the right, Thomas the center, and Schofield the left. To Gen. McPherson was allotted the most important task of the work immediately before Sherman's army. It had been no part of the plan to make the real attack against Dalton on the front, fortified as it was. The road leading to it was also flooded by a dam that had been thrown across Mill Creek. The main plan was for McPherson to march southward to Resaca and thus flank Johnston on the west.

Resaca was eighteen miles south of Dalton. It had been well fortified. In order to reach it, McPherson moved through Snake Creek Gap in the mountain range. Resaca is on the direct road to Atlanta.

If the plan had been successful, Dalton would have been completely "turned," in military parlance. But Johnston had prepared for this very contingency. He was well informed of all the movements of the Union armies. He had repaired the roads leading from Dalton to Resaca, and two days days before McPherson reached the place, he had sent Canty's brigade thither to defend it. This brigade was at Camp Creek.

ROCKY FACE AND BUZZARD ROOST.

While McPherson was moving around west of Dalton, Thomas and Schofield continued to move forward against Johnston's front. May 7, there was a severe engagement at Buzzard Roost Pass, otherwise called Mill Creek Gap, between the Confederates and Thomas' advance. Part of Howard's and Hooker's corps really reached the mouth of the pass and climbed its sides, but were forced to retire. Precisely as they had done in February, the Confederates hurled showers of stones and great rocks from the heights down upon their assailants.

GEN. KILPATRICK.

Thomas moved down from Ringgold to Tunnel Hill and occupied it May 7. At the same time Gen. Schofield was marching directly down upon Dalton from the north.

Grant and Sherman had planned to move simultaneously, and they did so. May 4 the Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan with Grant at its head and began the move "on to Richmond," and May 5 the western army under Sherman started the march and the cry, "On to Atlanta."

McPherson started south towards Resaca May 7. His instructions had been to move rapidly through Snake Creek Gap to the railroad leading south from Dalton, destroy as much of the railroad as he could in a short time and return to Snake Creek Gap and fortify himself.

McPherson followed instructions. May 8 he reached Snake Creek Gap. As a document in the nature of a prophecy Sherman's instructions to McPherson at this time have a curious interest. The chief wrote to the commander of his own old army:

"I hope the enemy will fight at Dalton, in which case he can have no force there (at Resaca) that can interfere with you; but should his policy be to fall back along the railroad you will hit him in flank. Do not fail in that event to make the most of the opportunity by the most vigorous attack possible, as it may save us what we have most reason to apprehend, a slow pursuit, in which he gains strength as we lose it."

GEN. JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

What Sherman apprehended was, in fact, what came to pass.

Johnston, at Dalton, had begged the authorities at Richmond over and again to send him re-enforcements. They refused to do so unless he promised to make the campaign an offensive one. On this and other pretexts Johnston was left all winter and till the spring was nearly gone confronting a force double his own. At length, seeing signs that the Union armies were certainly going to move against him, he sent, May 4, an urgent request that part of Polk's command should be given to him. Polk's army was then in Alabama and Mississippi. This request of Johnston's was at last complied with, but it was not till Sherman was actually upon him that the troops arrived.

SNAKE CREEK GAP.

By reference to the map the reader will see the windings of Snake creek, and the famous gap in the mountains which notes the next step in the progress of Sherman's army.

McPherson passed southward to the west of Dalton, as ordered, and appeared before Snake Creek Gap May 9. Kilpatrick's cavalry was in the advance. According to Union accounts his movement was a surprise to the Confederates. Gen. Johnston says, however, that it was not a surprise. He had made his fortifications strong at Resaca and prepared to move his army there at a moment's notice, because Resaca was the more tenable place. Snake Creek Gap was left unguarded, because it was regarded as of less importance, and would require a larger body of troops to hold it than Resaca.

Finding Snake Creek Gap unoccupied by Confederates, McPherson moved on through it. He had with him 23,000 men of the flower of the western army, Sherman's own old Army of the Tennessee. Sherman gave him this army and the advance because he considered McPherson's task so important. The chief says, moreover, that he found Thomas' army had had so much work and glory that he found the other commands a little jealous on this account, and so endeavored to equalize honors.

SHERMAN'S PLAN.

Sherman earnestly desired that McPherson should enter Resaca and attack the Confederate post there. Then Johnston would be between two armies, and would be forced to retreat to the east of Resaca, McPherson attacking from the west. Schofield and Thomas would then follow up with the "instant pursuit of what I (Sherman) expected to be a broken and disordered army."

At 2 p. m., May 9, Sherman received a note from McPherson saying that he was within a mile and a half of the railroad leading to Resaca. The only Confederates he had met were a small cavalry brigade—Canty's—at the inner entrance of Snake Creek Gap, and these were easily driven before him. At this news "we all felt jubilant," says Gen. Sherman.

McPherson had not received positive orders to attack, but it was expected he would do so. He continued to advance towards Resaca. Sherman had told McPherson that in any case the armies north of him would prevent Johnston from turning on him alone.

But when he neared Resaca he found it heavily defended by a Confederate force. Johnston had sent Gen. Hood hastily down with three infantry divisions.

The Union armies to the north believed thoroughly that McPherson had entered Resaca. Sherman was surprised, therefore, on the same evening of May 9 to receive a message from him that he had found the Confederate force too heavy at Resaca, and that he had fallen back to a strong position on the Resaca side of Snake Creek Gap.

Sherman was disappointed. He believed that McPherson could have "walked into Resaca," or else have taken a position across the railroad north of that point, and held himself there till the other armies came up.

If McPherson had either entered Resaca or taken position on the railroad north of it, Sherman and the Union historians are of opinion that a great disaster would then and there have fallen upon Johnston at the very beginning of this famous campaign. But Johnston himself is of the opposite opinion. It is well to know both sides. Johnston, on his part, declares that if McPherson had taken either of the courses suggested his whole army would have been destroyed. Johnston says he would have attacked McPherson with such advantages of numbers and position as would have insured his destruction.

The Union plan of campaign was changed, therefore, to meet the new situation. Sherman decided that he would now pour his whole army through Snake Creek Gap upon Resaca.

May 10, he saw that Johnston was still at Dalton. All of Sherman's cavalry had not yet come up, and he was waiting for Garrard and Stoneman to join the infantry. May 10, however, Hooker's corps, the Twentieth, was ordered down to McPherson at Snake Creek Gap. May 11, the general gave orders for the full movement forward. He left Howard and the Fourth corps at Buzzard Roost Gap with Stoneman's cavalry.

In the rugged country the movements of the great army were necessarily slow, and it was not till May 13 that the Union force went through Snake Creek Gap with their faces toward Resaca.

But during the night of May 12 Johnston, marching easily and swiftly by the good roads he himself had made and fortified, evacuated Dalton with his whole army and moved down to Resaca and took up position there. The army in front of him outnumbered him two to one. But Resaca was well fortified, and if the battle came Johnston had the great advantage of fighting behind intrenchments.

By May 13 Polk in person had reached Johnston with re-enforcements. Polk, Hardee and Hood were now commanders of the three parts of Johnston's force, called corps in the southern army.

As soon as Howard found that Dalton was empty he occupied it with his corps. Then he pushed on in pursuit of Johnston.

Resaca is situated on the right bank of the crooked Oostanaula river. At Resaca this winding stream flows from east to west. Snake creek is a little stream that flows into the Oostanaula south of Resaca.

May 11 Johnston suspected that Sherman's army was about to move toward Snake Creek Gap. He had ordered Wheeler's cavalry to make a reconnoissance to ascertain if such was the fact. Gen. T. C. Hindman's infantry supported him. Wheeler moved out at daybreak, to the northward, around Rocky Face ridge, in the direction of Tunnel Hill. There he met Stoneman's cavalry, coming on to join Sherman, with a train of 400 loaded wagons. A sharp engagement took place between Wheeler and Stoneman, in which the Union force was driven back and 150 men were captured. Then Wheeler returned and reported to his chief that the Union army was moving southward. Thereupon Johnston at once started southward too, and met them at Resaca.

RESACA, MAY 14-15.

Polk held Johnston's left, and rested his flank against the Oostanaula. Opposed to him was McPherson, whose right rested also against the Oostanaula river, two miles below the town.

All of May 13 there was brisk fighting between Polk and McPherson. May 14 the engagement was general. Hood held Johnston's right, Hardee the center, Hood's troops lay around Resaca.

MAP OF RESACA.

Johnston had been enabled to make the complete disposition of his forces May 13, by the tactics of the Confederate Gen. Loring. All of May 13, while Sherman's troops were arriving, he had, with his division, kept McPherson busily engaged at the front, and held him in check about a mile from Resaca. During this time Polk's and Hardee's troops were arriving, the first from the west, the second from Dalton. By May 14, when the battle took place, Johnston had been re-enforced by more than 15,000 men, so that he now had nearly 60,000 men with which to oppose Sherman. They were also to have the advantage of fighting behind intrenchments, which would much more than counterbalance the remaining difference in numbers.

Hood was a desperate fighter and had come from the east to the western army with a record that few generals on either side had made. He was scarred and crippled from battle wounds. At Gettysburg his arm was shot through and through, so that it forever after remained shriveled and useless. At Chickamauga, Sunday, Sept. 20, 1863, he again received a terrible wound, one of his legs being so shattered that amputation was necessary.

Still, with one leg gone and one arm useless, Hood did not leave the Confederate army, but pressed on at the head of his command to the very last. In army circles he was called "that one armed, one legged fighting devil, Hood." It was not true, however, that he had only one arm, though one was useless. After Chickamauga he was made a lieutenant general.

The battle of Resaca, May 15, was largely fought with artillery. The boom of hundreds of cannon startled the rocks and crags and made the quiet mountains echo with the mighty thunders of war.

GEN. HARDEE.

At sunrise May 14 the battle opened. By 9 o'clock the fighting was general. The battle began with McPherson on the Union right. The tide rolled onward towards the center, and soon Hooker, Howard and Palmer were all engaged. McPherson, on the right, was protected by Kilpatrick's cavalry.

While the fighting at Resaca went on, May 14, Sherman sent Gen. Kenner Garrard south along the railroad with his cavalry. Garrard had orders to cross the Oostanaula, if possible, going along the Rome road. He was told to attack or threaten the railroad at some point between Calhoun and Kingston. In front of Resaca was Camp Creek, where Canty's brigade had waited for McPherson, May 9. It was about this station, May 14, that the hottest of the fighting was. The Union center here drove the Confederates through Camp Creek Valley and Hooker crossed the creek.

But the Camp Creek ground was lost again. At nightfall, Hood, the crippled fighter, pressed forward from the intrenchments on the Confederate right, drove back the Union center, and repossessed Camp Creek Valley. On the Union right McPherson had been able to drive Polk from his position and take

(Continued to fourth page.)

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