Artice 201 The Georgia Campaign of 1864 Themans Campaign of 1864 The Adainsville



SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

1V.-ADAIRSVILLE.

9. It is a little wonderful how time condences history It diminishes in its proportions like ranges of mountains as you recode Our great conflict is called The War, and to some extent, them. especially among those concerned in it who are still living, its sule actors are known and recognized by name; yet a little observation will show that the doings of the leaders have already faded from the public mind. Certainly, new conflicts among the nations will little by little drive ours more and more into obsurity. Eventually something like this will probably be the root Jeffe history: From 1861 to 1865 an effort was made by associated with hum one Juir. Davis and others to divide the States and form a Southern Confederacy. War resulted, and the national government, under the leadership of President Lincoln, aided by his general-in chief, U.S.Grant, after a severe struggle, was victorious. Thus the national Union was maintained. have ariser These thoughts arose on my observing the very little compass which our next battle, Adairsville, has secured, even in the report but of our beloved chieftain, General Sherman. It is less paragraph, namely: "Near Adairsville we again found signs of the rebel army, and of a purpose to fight, and about sunset of that day(the 17th of May, 1864) General Newton's division, in the advance, had a pretty sharp encounter with his rear-guard, but the next morning he was gone". mas Therman gaul General in his "Memoirs" a not quite so brief. He Hives the date as the 17th of May, and represented that our head of column encountered the rear-guard of the Confederate army near Adairsville and "towards evening".

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IV. .ADAINSVILLS.

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Gventhis seems a little meagre to us who were there and more immediate grattenthe-nota ly engaged. Of course it was not a very general engagement. It began with Newton's division on our side, and doubtless with Johnston's rear-guard on his side, but considerably more than those two divisions were drawn under fire before the drift r fire before the darkness shut further proceedings. down upon us and stopped the By observing the notes of General Johnston, the Confederate commander, we see that" the Southern army crossed the Oostanaula about midnight (15th - 16th of May) ". It then went on to Gut Calhoun, seven miles distant. " The 17th it marched eight miles. to Adairsville by 8 o'clockA.M.: remained there till next morn-WAS ing?" the 18th. This 😝 the order of events as I believed at the time, and then reported, that Johnston had taken a strong posi the place tion at Adairsville, had partially intrenched Et, and that his our suching sulertainment whole army was present while the action was going on. Adairsville was only a small village situated amid quite extensive habitually cultivated fields, where wheat, corn, and cotton were raised in considerable quantity. The village had at one time numbered perhaps two hundred souls. It had a manufactory of arms, machinemaderate shops, a few stores, and at least one fair hotel. The ground Johnston had selected from which to hold us in check, and it might to cohonbe invite a general action, was a large farm, where the gins and the presses showed that cotton was the main product. One writer, whow we not at Ressea thought, thinks, but I do not deem the opinion well Captain Conyngham, Gattle founded, that the stubborn fight made by Johnston at Adairsville

He himself was with the savance, and from the highest ground was endoavoring to catch glimpses of his enemy. The General believes that the party grouped about himself drev the fire of an enemy's battery: "a shell passed through the group of staff-officers and burst just heyond, which seattered us promptly".

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was to guard his artillery and trains that he was obliged to load has He further gues but two corps upon the cars at the depot. (Hood's and Hardee's) which were deployed and intrenched against He probably our advance. the obtained this information from the prisoners which fell into our hands, information not constanting _ nor always relicible. Now that we have located the field of Adairsville with the entire Confederate force in position, in rear of that town, facing northallust ward, having the infantry and artillery of Hood and Hardee in place, and, I may add, covered by a strong skirmish line, and also Tune back the dialy cutire the complete corps of Polk inreserve, let us return to General Sherman's army as it constant the Oostanaula and see what it did dougs and what resulted from its Instantly when my report at Resaca that Newton occupied the enemy's abandoned trenches at dawn of the 16th of May reached denoted Sherman, he ordered pursuit. One division of our cavalry, under Garrard, had scouted off towards Rome, so now the infantry Oostanala division of General Jeff. C. Davis was hurried down the valley, keeping on the right bank of the river, to support the cavalry, and, if possible, seize Rome and hold it. Two bridges were already laid and in good order at Lay's Ferry. Sweeny's division have prevents Seen as we saw was across the river, so that at once McPherson began our his movement,-i.e., to cross the remainder of his command, the Sixteenth Corps, under Dodge, having the advance, and Logan with puste the Fifteenth comps following closely, and then to move on southward endeavoring to overtake the retreating foe. A few miles out, not far from Calhoun, McPherson's skirmishers encountered the Confederates. A sharp skirmish followed, in which the Second Brigade, Second Division, of Dodge's Corps, came The suddenly developed under fire. In a few minutes that command had lost fifty-two men,

upon the cars at the depot. He further given but two corps (Hood's and Hardos's) which were deployed and intremented against our advance. from the prisoners which fell into our hands, information not You that we have located the field of Adairsville with the entire Confederate force in position, in year of that town, facing northward having the infantry and artillery of Hood and Hardee in place, and, I may add, covered by a strong mitraish line, and also the complete corps of Polk incomproy, let us return to General, 1. 5 m 1 m 1 m Shormen's army as it oresaes the Gostanaula and soo what it did .anstina add mori belivaet tadw here Instantly when my report at Resace that "ewton occupied the eneny's abandoned trenches at damn of the 16th of May reached densiti Sherman, he ordered presult. One division of our savalry under Garrard, had scouted off towards Nome, so now the infantry .vollay of General Joff. C. Davis was hurried down the valley. heeping on the right bank of the river, to support the davalry, and, if possible, seize Rome and hold it. I'wo bridges wore already laid and in good order at hay's Ferry. Sweeny's division as we naw was scross the river, so that at once McPhorson began his movement, -1.e., to cross the remainder of his cornand, the Azteenth Corps, under Podge, having the advance, and Logan with the Fifteenth Corps following closely, and then to move on south-.eoi gnitesvoring to overtake the retresting foe. A few miles out, not far from Oalhoun, MeFherson's skirnishers encountered the Confederates. A sharp skirmish followed, in

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and among the mortally wounded was Colonel Burke, of the Sixtyaugoritice when fie died The colonel died the next day; thus, the record sixth Illinois. our record Asays; "giving the sacrifice of a valuable life to his country". Confederate Johnston did not delay long in front of McPherson, he was there and yet, for sufficient time to the lines, go into position, and get, ready for actions in demandship authented officient for solution has there pouch in demandship authented officient for solution has there are gone from his front the next morning, the continued his movement down the river road to a point, McGuire's Cross Roads, which is about due west of distant Adairsville and perhaps ten or eleven miles General Thomas about the same time as McPherson, a little east Me phenon T of him, with the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps, took up the direct The railroad bridge over the Oostanaula had been partly pursuit. burned, but a rough floating bridge was quickly made from the timbers and planking at hand. My Corps, the Fourth, led in thes pursuit, We also, as soon as McPherson Sala, began to adelenge shots r therefor sh with Johnston's rear-guard, making, during the 16th but slow progress. A Confederate newspaper correspondent speaking of the Southern army, represented that "the Yankees fol-Massame lowed our army closely and pressed us all day (this was the loth), but Stewart's division has kept them at bay so far. This evening there was sharp fighting on our right, but I have not learned what it was caused from. Our present position is around Calhoun, but the chances are that we will continue our retreat to Adairsville to-morrow". helps to show This stores that Confederate Stewart's division constituted Johnston's rear-guard which we were so closely following. The severe skirmish of the evening was a brief one between Stanley's division and Johnston's line at Calhoun. Early the next day (the 17th) our column, passing the enemy's

empty works at Calhoun, continued the march.

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and arong the mortally wounced was Colonel Burke, of the Siztysixth Illinois. The colonel died the next day; thus, the record says "giving the satrifice of a valuable life to his country". . contraderate Johnston did not delay long in front of Melhorson, and yet for sufficient time to cause MePherson to develop his lines, go into position, and get ready for action. the combat did not come off. Finding the enemy gone from his front the next morning, he continued his movement down the river road to a point, Medmire's Gross Poads, which is about due west of Addireville and perhaps ten or eleven miles from that bint denoral Thomas at about the same time as MePhoreon, a little east of him, with the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps, took up the direct pursuit. The railroad bridge over the Costanaula had been partly burned, but a rough fleating bridge was quickly made from the timbors and planking at hand. My Corps, the Fourth, led in they pursuit, We also, about as soon as MoPherson did, began to skirwish with Johnston's rear-quard, making, during the loth but vory alow progress. A Confederate newspaper dorrespondent speaking of the Southern army, represented that "the Tankees fol-. (divid any slosely and pressed us all day (this was the loth), bot Stewart's division has kept them at bay so far. This evening there was sharp fighting on our right, but I have not learned what it was canned from. Our present position is around Calhoun, but the shances are that we will continue our retreat to Acairs-. Wworrowwa silly

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Newton's division on the lead started at half-past five, followed adamode by Stanley's. Newton followed the wagon-road, while Wood a little farther to the right came up abreast along the railroad. Invasion New You tur progress was continually interrupted. Confederate' - división bothered us moth Stewart's rear-guard in its checks and stops omployed all arms of the service. t 170 At intervals this rear-guard at chosen places would 2 three barricaded lines, barricading with railroad-ties, fencerails, logs, or poles at hand. These temporary covers were usualy upnear ly put in the edge of timber, so as to force us to cross an open mere force to These traps field in their front, and we would encounter them about every half or three- quarters of a mile. Of course this manoeuving halt forced us every time to deploy at least a brigade, and also to to take care of itself. send out a flanking force strong enough acrass the railway As we neared Adairsville the resistance increased. General Wood kept extending his skirmish line and strengthening it till it abutted against the enemy's main line west of Adairsville. General Newton did the same, deploying farther and farther to the left and doubling this advance line. It was four o'clock in the broughtout afternoon when Newton's men, rushing into a grove of trees, a open from the Confederates 🔂 a heavy fire. It was a little me up with his staff and later than this when General Sherman came up There he Dott escort and to the highest ground, was observing the field When he drew the fire of a battery. I also recall another also monther a front of the brisk and rapid firing just as I The skirmishing had grown into the brisk and rapid firing just as I Our groups berge afracted Menture. was approaching General Newton and his staff. A hostile battery of Game Inc several guns was turned upon this ground. The shells began to rather for confort burst over our heads at our right and left at the close proximity. One of them disabled the horse of Colonel T.J.Morgan and put Col-, Who mas mounted, whom his geet onel Fullerton, my adjutant-general, also on foot;

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"eston's division on the load started at half-past five, followed by Stanley's. Newton followed the wagen-road, while Wood a little farther to the right care up abread along the railroad. .bodguriesni viisuniimos asw americora uno ch tesart's rear-manue in its checks and stops esployed all arms of the service. At intervals this rear-guard at chasen places would for the or three barricaded lines, barricading with railroad-ties, fencerails, logs, or poles at hand. These temporary covers were neualy ly put in the edge of timber, so as to force us to cross an open rield in their front, and we would encounter them about Gvery mair or threes coarters of a mile. Of course this manoevving forced we every time to deploy at least a brigade, and also to send out a Planking force strong enough to take care of itself. how meaned Adaireville the resistance increased. General Wood abouted against the energy's main line wert of Adaireville. General Newton did the same, deploying farther and farther to the loft and doubling up his sevence line. It was four o'clock in the afternoon when Newton's man, suchtage into a grove of trees, develored from the Confederates to a heavy fire. It was a little scort and rode to the highest ground, and was observing the field when he drew the fire of a battery. I also remember a little opissie which acompa about this time. The skirwishing had grown into a brisk and rapid firing just as I ound up to denoral Hevten and his staff. A hostile battory of of mayed allois only .bowory side ground . The shells began to burst over our heads at our right and left at very close proximity One of them disabled the horse of Golemel ".J. Horgan and put Colonel Fullerton, my adjutant-poneral, aleo on foot;

still two orderlies' horses, besides, were disabled, and another horse aludquester. belonging to the cavalry company which was attached to headquar-Quepierof war ters was crippled. shell slightly wounded Captain Bliss, of General Newton's staff, carrying away the badge of rank from It being now evident, as there was fighting along his shoulder. the front of two divisions, - that is, along their skirmish lines, which had been increased and reinforced, - evident that the Confederates had made a stang and were prepared for battle; so I here adecided made haste to bring up my reserves for assault. It always how on a guilphost sufficient requires and time to get an attacking column in readiness for action. Guilphoughts how on the columns on the were reading in motion; but as course time in reading of d in motion; but an source on time my were r was incurgentaled Wenty hasside its vigorous movement, General Thomas said to me that it was too near night to take the offensive. He instructed me further to do what was needed (that is if the comparates would age simply hold my position, and postpone, if possible, any general engagement till daylight the next morning. war-My notes here say, "Yet a real engagement was going on since both parties continued to reinforce the skirmish lines until they (the lines) were tantamount to a line of battle". One battery of our after another artillery drew another into action. Our batteries were quickly brought up, and fired with their usual spirit and vigor. The sun went down upon this noisy, unusual, and bloody conflict, where-, could they have has their way, probably both parties were really disposed to wait till the morning. It was however, nine o'clock at night and very dark before we could disengage, then the rattling musketry, with an accasional Continue with the night but boom of a battery, gradually diminished to a fitful and irregular fire of nervous men on the picket-line. The losses, I am sorry to record, in my corps resulting from this affair at Adairsville were at least two hundred killed and wounded. During the night the Fourteenth Corps came into close support, and McPherson moved from McGuire's so much towards Adairsville as

tow stderlies' horses, besides, were disabled, and another horse bolonging to the savily company which was attached to headquarters was dripplod. The see abell alightly wounded Captain Bliss, of General Newton's staff, carrying away the badge of rank from his shoulder. It being now evident, as there was fighting along the front of two divisions, - that is, along their shirmish lines, which had been increased and reinforced, - evident that the Confoderates had made a stand and were prepared for battle; so I made haste to bring up my reserves for an assault. It always .anonibaer ni motico gnižesta na žeg ož emiž umos serioper Some we were ready and in motion; but shows the time to earn 1612 / a began its vigorous movement, deneral Thomas said to se that it was toonear might to take the offensive. He instructed no further to sleply hold my position, and postpone, if possible, any general . gainzes dzen edd ichiftab filt imenegenne. My notes here say, "Yet a real engagement was going on since both parties continued to reinforce the skirmish lines musil they (the lines) were tantamount to a line of battle". One battery of artillary drow another into action. Our batteries were quickly brought up, and fired with their neuel spirit and vigor. The sum wont down upon this noisy, unusual, and bloody conflict, where probably both parties were really disposed to whit this the mornings It was hovever, nine o'clock at might and very dark before Lanoisono na džiw . Tielana gelišžar odž nado . ogoganalb bluco ov boom of a battery, gradually disistened to a fittel and irregular firs of nervous men on the picket-line. The losnes, I am sorry to record, in my corps resulting from this affair at Adairsville .achmow has bellis bothmad ows snael is orev .Friegens onels ofthe Fourteenth Corps same into elene support. to connect with Thomas's right flank. But no general action here! For the next morning at dawn the 18th of May we found that Johnston had made another clean retreat. The reason for it we will find by taking the map and following the movement of Sherman's left column.

This column was Schofield's troops reinforced by Hooker's Twentieth Corps. General Sherman sent this corps to follow Schofield over the ferries across the branches of the Oostanaula above us, because our new bridge at Resaca had not sufficient caforall further here left-most pacity, and probably to give model strength to his flanking force of the field.

The left column setting out at the same hour with us was obliged to make a wide detour eastward and to cross two rivers instead of Gowd: one, - the Connasauga and the Coosawattee. Schofield laid his bridges at Fite's and Field's Crossings. I believe that Stoneman's cavalry including that of Edwin McCook and Kilpatrick and ther parts of his command, were able to ford

Consisting of the formed two columns,

on the outer flank, and HookerScoming up between my corps and the Johnston them, them, during the night, by reports from his active Schofield were cavalry scouts, that Hooker and beyond his right and aiming for the Allabour bridge Cassville, thus threatening his main crossing of the next river,

the Etowah at Allatona are that McPherson as we noticed had already turned his position on the other flank, and was resting for the night between McGuire's Cross-roads and Adairsville; and

he also had tidings for the a division of cavalry, supported by infantry, was much farther west in the immediate vicinity of Rome, a town still farther south, and that this column was likely to carry the weak forts there by assault, and so swoop up his foundries and important mills. es to connect with Thomse's right finds. But no general setton here! For the next morning at cown the 18th of May we forme that Johnston had made another slean retreat. The reason for it we will find by taking the map and following the movement of Eburman's left column.

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"chofield laid his bridges at Fite's and Field's Grossings. I believe that Stememon's cavalry, including that of Edwin MeCook and Kilpatrick and other perts of his commany, were able to ford As noon as practicable the left formed two ociumns, the rivers. don's Corps, with Stonesm's cavalry, maintaining the loit one on the outer flank, and Hooken coming up between my sorpe and his. Johnston found, then, during the night, by reports from his notive cevely sconts, that Mooser and beyond his right and siming for danaville, thus threatening his main erossing of the next river, the Rowsh at Allatoons. - and that MeMerson as we notless had already turned his position on the other flank, and was resting for the might between McGeire's Gross-roads and Adaireville; and ruches, that a division of cavalry, supported by infantry, was much farther most in the immediate visinity of Home, a town still farther wouth, and that this column was likely to carry the weak forts there by assault, and so svoop up his foundries and imporSurely things were not favorable for a long delay at Adairsville. Certainly, unless the Confederate commander was prepared to take the immediate offensive against Thomas at dawn in the morning, his Confederate army would be before many hours in a bad predicament. No wonder that he drew off before the prospectively fatal day had dawned.

Judging by Confederate accounts, I am inclined to think that there was had been thus for no report of losses on the part of the enemy. Cheral Johnston intimates that, as they fought mainly behind breastworks at Resaca, the loss of the Confederates compared with . We know. ours was not large.

One who was present remarks thus: " A rebel regiment was captured by Howard, and a few vagabond pickets were picked up in various places".

Another declares that, besides the wounded, "prisoners (Confederate) at the hour I write, 9 A.M. (16th May), are being brought in by hundreds", and further, the number of prisoners and deserters, confideration including many officers of the line and staff, were in the neighborhood of four thousand at the close of the battle of Adairs-

ville. Show of Success

All this gave us increased courage and hope.

It should be noticed thatour railroad man, Colonel Wright, repairing the railways, putting down new bridges with incredible rapidity. I had hardly left Dalton before his trains with bread, provender, and ammunition, were already in that little town. By the 16th of May, early in the morning, while Skirmishing was still going on with the rear-guard of the morning while Skirmishing was still going on of our locomotive's whistle was heard behind us at Resaca. The telegraph was never much delayed. Captain or Major VanDusen repaired the old broken line, and kept us constantly in communica tion with our depots and with Washington. So that when, on the Surely things were not favorable for a long datay at Adalravillo. Cortainly, unless the Confederate compander was propared to take the investigate offernative against Thomas at down in the morning, his Confederate simp would be before many hours in a bad predicament. No wonder that he drew off before the prospectively fatal day had

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It should be noticed thatom railroad man, Golonel Wright, repaired the railways, putting down new bridges with incredible repidits. I had hardly left Falton before his trains with bread, provender, and ammition, were siready in that little town. By the 10th of May, early in the morning, while Skirmlehing was still going on with the rest-guard of the encayerous the Costanaula, the serem of on locomotive's whistle was heard behind as at Benace. The telegraph was never much celeged. Captain or Mayor Vanbaan is repaired the old broken line, and kept as constantly in communic tion with our depote and with Washington. So that when, on the morning of the 18th, we were destroying the Georgia State Arsenal at Adairsville, and visiting the wounded that the Confederates had the night before, left behind, and picking up a few stragglers in gray coats, we received word from our commissaries at Resaca that there was now at that sub-depot, at our call, abundance of coffee, hard bread, and bacon. 9

This was the third battle field between the 10th and the 19th of May which I had passed over. It was indeed inspiriting to our men to gain so much ground and make such rapid progress. Though we confess the cost was very great. For our hospitals were fast filling up with poor fellows who could accompany us no farther, and we were leaving our dead at every railroad station. It is they that have been gathered into that large army which have since filled up the National Cemetery at Chattanooga. Thus we notice from Tunnel Hill to Adairsville, Sherman, in less than ten days, had experienced pretty hard fighting, but he had also overcome extraordinary natural obstacles which, according to writers in the Southern press, had been relied upon as impregnable against any enemy's approach, supported and defended as they were by the brave hosts of Joe Johnston behind them, - obstacles such as Tunnel Hill, Taylor's Ridge, Snake Creek Gap, and the Oostanaula with its tributaries. True, the Confederate army was not yet much reduced in numbers, yet the spirit of the men, though not broken, was sensibly affected by Johnston's constant retreat.

On our side the officers and men at that period were happy, full of energy and confidence. The "door of Georgia", so much talked of as an impregnable barrier, referred to Dalton and its natural defenses. This "door" was now forced, and was ever after to remain wide open. General Johnston was becoming every day more and more conservative and cautious. He continued to stand ever on morning of the 13th, we were destroying the Georgie State Areanal at Adairsville, and visiting the wormded that the Confederates had the night before, left behind, and picking up a few stranglers in gray coats, we received word from our commissaries at Resace that there was now at that sub-depot, at our call, abundance of coffee, hard broad, and bacons

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of energy and confiders and man at that period were happy, fall of energy and confidence. The door of Georgia*, so much talked of an impregnable barrier, referred to Falton and its natural defenses. This "door" was now forced, and was ever after to remain wide open. General Johnston was becoming every day more an core conservative and capitions. He continued to stand ever on

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the defensive, while, under Sherman, Thomas, Schofield, McPherson, and their corps commanders, our more numerous men were pressing against his front and to the right and left of his army with Napoleonic boldness. They had thus far experienced hardly a check, as, like heavy waves, these forces were rolling on towards the sea. Now near Adairsville in a little nook to the right of the road, as we were marching toward Kingston, we caught sight of a group of young ladies standing on the green, they appeared somewhat nervous and excited on our approach. 10

I accosted the one who was most self-posses and who had stepped out in front of her companions.

Young lady can you tell me who residence this is?

She answered curtly, "it belongs to Captain Howard".

Ah, Captain Howard! that is my name; my name is Howard, perhaps we are connections?

She instantly replied, " we have no relations whatever North, sir! I then asked, is Captain Howard at home?

She replied, "no".

Where might he be?"Captain Howard is with the Confederate Army where he ought to be".

Ah, indeed, I am sorry that one of our name is in the Rebel Army. Where is that Army?

"I don't know anything about the Confederate movements. I told you sir, that I had no relations North".

Well then the blood of all the Howards does not run in your veins? At this time turning to a staff-officer and within the hearing of the group of young ladies, I remarked as the sound of skirmishing reached our ears "that house will make an excellent fieldhospital". The speaker and her companions were frightened at this and ran to the house and appeared shortly after on the upper porch. the defensive, while, under Sherman, Thomas, Sabefield, MoPherson, and their sorps cormanders, our more numerons nen were pressing equinet his fromt and to the right and left of his sumy with "spoleonic boldness. They had thus far experienced hardly a sheak as, like heavy waves, these forces were rolling on towards the son "ow near Addreville in a little nook to the right of the road, as we vere marching toward Ringeton, we candit sight of a group of young ladies standing on the green, they appeared nonewhat nervone and excited on our approach.

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Soon a middle-aged lady came hastily toward me before we had left the premises and besought me not to take her house for a hospital, I replied that I had been treated very cavalierly by the young people, and that my courtesy met only with rebuff?? Oh sir, she said "you must not mind those girls, they talk flippantly".

Fortunately for the family there was nothing but a slight skirmish in their neighborhood, and the lovely house and other buildings days near at hand so prettily enconced, beyond the green, in the grove of trees, were not used for the dreaded army purposes. I have since heard that this Georgia family has remembered my visit, has spoken highly of me, probably more highly than I deserved. Possibly, the prejudice has given way to time and change so that these namesakes of Georgia might not now be willing to sever themselves from all connection with the multitudious Howard family.

After leaving this place we proceeded to Kingston, where General Sherman had already established his headquarters and where they were to remain during the few days rest after Johnston's Confederate forces had crossed the Etowah. Soon a middle-aged lady same hastily toward me before we had left the premises and besonght me not to take her house for a hospital. I replied that I had been treated very cavalierly by the young people, and that my sourtesy met only with rebuff. Oh sir, she said "you must not mind these girls, they talk flippantly".

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SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

1V.-ADAIRSVILLE.

It is a littlewonderful how time condenes history. It diminishes in its proportions like ranges of mountains as you recede from them. Our great conflict is still called The War, and to some extent, especially among those concerned in it who are still living, its actors are known and recognized by name; yet a very little observation will show that the doings of the leaders have already faded from the public mind. Certainly, new conflicts among the nations will little by little drive ours more and more into obscurity. Eventually something like this will probably be the record of history: From 1861 to 1865 an effort was made by one Jeff Davis and others to divide the States and form a Southern Confederacy. War resulted, and the national government, under the leadership of President Lincoln, aided by his general-in-chief, U. S. Grant, after a severe struggle, was victorious. Thus the national Union was maintained.

These thoughts arose on my observing the very little compass which our next battle, Adairsville, has secured, even in the report of our beloved chieftain, General Sherman. It is less than a paragraph, namely: "Near Adairsville we again found signs of the rebel army, and of a purpose to fight, and about sunset of that day (the 17th of May, 1864) General Newton's division, in the advance, had a pretty sharp encounter with his rear-guard, but the next morning he was gone".

The General in his "Memoirs" is not quite so brief. He gives the date as the 17th of May, and represents that our head of column encountered the rear-guard of the Confederate army near Adairsville and "towards evening".

SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

IV. - ADAINSTIDER.

15 is a littlewonderful how time condence history. It diminishes as a littlewonderful how time conductions are samples of mountains as you reaceded from them. Our great conflict is still called The War, and to some extent, especially among those concerned in it who are still tring, its actors are known and recognized by name; yet a very little observation will show that the doings of the leaders have already faded from the public mind. Cortainly new conflicts and more and more and more and more and more ours more and more that the ready faded from the public mind. Cortainly new conflicts and more and more and more the very fate ours more and more the very contained is the nations will little drive ours more and more the very into observity. Evontually something like this will probably be one jeff havis and others to divide the States and form a South-the readors to she bastes and form a four the shear to be national government, under the leadership of President bineoln, aided by his general-in-chiel to the leadership of President bineoln, aided by his general-in-chiel to the leadership of the struggle, was viotoriens. Thus the mational Union was maintained.

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He himself was with the advance, and from the highest ground was endeavoring to catch glimpses of his enemy. The General believes self that the party grouped about him drew the fire of an enemy's battery: "a shell passed through the group of staff-officers and burst just beyond, which scattered us promptly". This seems a little meagre to us who were there and more immediate. ly engaged. Of course it was not a very general engagement. It began with Newton's division on our side, and doubtless with Johnston's rear-guard on his side, but considerably more than those two divisions were drawn under fire before the darkness shut down upon us and stopped the conflict. By observing the notes of General Johnston, the Confederate commander, we see that "the Southern army crossed the Oostanaula Then about midnight (15th-16th of May)". It went to Calhoun, seven miles distant. "The 17th it marched eight miles to Adairsville by 8 o' clock A. M .: remained there till next morning?" the 18th. The order of sucuts This is, as I believed at the time, and then reported, that Johnston had taken a strong position at Adairsville, had partially intrenched it, and that his whole army was present while the action was going on. Situated Adairsville was only a small village amid quite extensive cultivated fields, where wheat, corn, and cotton were raised in conat one time siderable quantity. The village had numbered perhaps two hundred souls. It had a manufactory of arms, machine-shops, a few stores, and at least one fair hotel. The ground Johnston had is nightle selected from which to hold us in check, and performs invite a general action, was a large farm, where the gins and presses showed that cotton was the main product. One writer, Captain

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Conyngham, thinks, but I do not deem the opinion well founded, was that the stubborn fight-made by Johnston at Adairsville to guard his artillery and trains that he was obliged to load upon the cars

He himself was withthe advance, and from the highest ground was endeavoring to catch glimpses of his energy. The General believes that the party grouped about him drew the fire of an energ's buttery: "a shell passed through the group of staff-officers and burnt junt beyond, which seattored us promphly". This seems a little mongre to us who were there and more immediate. ly ongaged. Of course it was not a very general engagement. It began with Newbon's division on our side, and doubtless with nads your a rear guard on his side, but considerably more than those two divisions were drawn uncer fire before the eariness afoifines edd bequess has an mogu much dude By observing the notes of General Johnston, the Confederate commander, we see that the Southern army crossed the Ostamaula shout midminit(15th-16th of May)". It want to Calhoun, seven miles distant. "The 17th it marched eight miles to Adsiravillo by 8 o' clock A. M.: remained there this more morning?" the 18th. This is, as I believed at the time, and then reported, that Johnston had taken a strong position at Admireville, had partially intremeled it, and that his whole army was present while the ac-.no hnich new mois -itlus evianetze ofiup bins galliv fiams a vine any offiverish vated fields where wheat, corn, and cotton were raised in considerable quantity. The village had numbered perhaps two hunwel a manufactory of arms, machine-shops, a few stores, and at least one fair hotel. The ground Johnston had solected from which to hold us in check, and perimps invite a general action, was a large farm, where the gins and presses showed that cotton was the main product. One writer, Captain Converginan, thinks, but I do not doem the opinion well founded, that the stimborn analysemmes by Johnston at Adaireville to guard

fut at the depot. He further gives two corps (Hood's and Hardee's) which were deployed and intrenched against our advance. Doubtless he obtained this information from the prisoners which fell into our hands, information not meen with complete. Now that we have located the field of Adairsville with the Confederate any in position, in rear of that town, facing nonthward, having the infantry and artillery of Hood and Hardee in place, and, I may add, covered by a strong skirmish line, and also the complete corps of Polk in reserve, let us return to General Sherman's army as it crosses the Oostanaula and see what it did and and what resulted from its action. Instantly when my report at Resaca that Newton occupied the enemy's abandoned trenches at dawn of the 16th of May reached General Sherman, he ordered pursuit. One division of our cavalry, under Garrard, had scouted off towards Rome, so now the infantry division of General Jeff. C. Davis was hurried down the valley, keeping on the right bank of the river, to support the cavaly, and, Cail V if possible, seize Rome and hold it. Two bridges were already in , as we saw good Aorder at Lay's Ferry. Sweeny's division was across the river, so that at once McPherson began his movement, -i.e., to cross the remainder of his command, the Sixteenth Corps, under Dodge, having the advance, and Logan with the Fifteenth Corps following closely, and them to more on southward indeavoring to our take the retreating for. Afew miles out, not far from Calhoun, McPherson's skirmishers encountered the Confederates. A sharp skirmish followed, in which the Second Brigade, Second Division, of Dodge's corps, came under fire. In a few minutes that command had lost fifty-two men, and among the mortally wounded was Colonel Burke, of the Sixtysixth Illinois. The colonel died the nexy day; thus, the record says, "giving the sacrifice of a valuable life to his country".

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Confederate Johnston did not delay long in front of McPherson, to cause and yet for sufficient time for McPherson to develop his lines. so into position, and get ready for action. The weabout dud not Finding the enemy gone from his front the next morninghe continued his movement down the river road to a point, McGuire's whichis Cross Roads, about due west of Adairsville and perhaps ten or eleven miles from that town. atabout misame time as me Pherson, alette caster him General Thomas, with the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps, took up the our the costanaula direct pursuit. The railroad bridge had been partly burned, but a rough floating bridge was quickly made from the timbers and planking at hand. My Corps, the Fourth, led in the pursuit. We also, about as soon as McPherson did, began to skirmish with but Johnston's rear-guard, making, during the 16th, very slow progress, A Confederate newspaper correspondent speaking of the Southern army, represented that "the Yankees followed our army closely and pressed us all day(this was the 16th), but Stewart's division has kept them at bay so far. This evening there was sharp fighting on our right, but I have not learned what it was caused from. Our present position is around Calhoun, but the chances are that we will continue our retreat to Adairsville to-morrow". This shows that Confederate Stewart's division constituted Johnston's rear-guard which we were dolaly fellowing. The severe skirmish of the evening was a brief one between Stanley's division and Johnston's line at Calhoun. Early the next cat Calhoung day (the 17th) our column, passing the enemy's empty works, continued the march. Newton's division on the lead started at half-past five, followed by Stanley's. Newton followed the wagonroad, while Wood came up abreast along the railroad (a little 80 Our progress was continually interrupted. farther to the right mitocheeks TStops, 15 Confederate Stewart's rear-guard employed all arms of the service.

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Confederate Johnston did not delay long in fromt of McPherson, and yet for sufficient time for McPherson to develop his lines and go into position. Fincing the energy gone from his front , the next morninghe continued his movement down the river road to a point, McGuire's Cross Boads, about due west of Adairsville and perhaps ten or

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At intervals this rear-guard would form two or three barricaded lines, barricading with railroad-ties, fence-rails, logs, or poles at hand. These temporary covers were usually put in the edge of timber, so as to force us to cross an open field in their front, and we would encounter them about every half or three guarters of a mile. Of course this manoeuving forced us to deploy at least a brigade, and also to send out a flanking force strong enough to take care of itself.

As we neared Adairsville the resistance increased. General Wood kept extending his skirmish line and strengthening it till it abutted against the enemy's main line west of Adairsville. General Newton did the same, developing farther and farther to the left and doubling up his advance line. It was about four o'clock in the afternoon when Newton's men, rushing into a grove of trees, developed from the Confederates a heavy fire. It was a little later than this when General Sherman came up with his staff and aux was clustering full when escort and rode to the highest ground, there he drew the fire of a battrey.

I also remember a little episode which occured about this time. The skirmishing had grown into a brisk and rapid firing just as I came up to General Newton and his staff. A hostile battery of several guns was turned upon this ground. The shells began to burst over our heads or at our right and left at very close proximity. One of them disabled the horse of Colonel T. J. Morgan and put Colonel Fullerton, my adjutant-general, also on foot; two orderlies' horses besides were disabled, and another horse belonging to the cavalry company which was attached to headquarters was crippled. The same shell slightly wounded Captain Bliss, of General Newton's staff, carrying away the badge of rank from At intervals this rear-gund would form two or three barriended lines, barriending with reilroad-ties, fonce-rails, loss, or poles at hand. These temporary covers were neually put in the edge of tumber, so as to force us to cross an open field in their front, and we would encounter them about every half or three quarters of a mile. Of course this manoemving forced us to doploy at least a brigade, and also to send out a flambing force strong enough to take care of itself.

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his shoulder. It being now evident, as there was fighting along the front of two divisions, - that is, along their skirmish lines, Evident which had been increased and reinforced, - that the Confederates FU had made a stand and were prepared for battle; I made haste to Some bring up my reserves for an assault, = 9t always required time Scourse were ready the motion ; buy to get an attacking column in readiness. About the time my command began its vigorous movement, General Thomas said to me that it was too near night to take the offensive. He instructed me further to simply hold my position, and postpone, if possible, any general engagement till daylight the next morning. My notes here say, "Yet a real engagement was going on, since both parties continued to reinforce the skirmish lines until they (the lines) were tantamount to a line of battle". One battery of artillery drew another into action. Our batteries were quickly brought up, and fired with their usual spirit and vigor. The sun musual went down upon this noisy, strange, and bloody conflict, where probably both parties were really disposed to wait till the morn-, however, ing. It was nine o'clock at night and very dark before we could disengage, then the rattling musketry, with an occasional boom of a battery, gradually diminished to a fitful and irregular , Jan sorry torecord, fire of nervous men on the picket-line. The losses in my corps resulting from this affair at Adairsville were at least two hundred killed and wounded .

In

During the night the Fourteenth Corps came into close support, and McPherson moved from McGuire's so much towards Adairsville as to connect with Thomas's right flank. The next morning at dawn for 15 We down we found that Johnston had made another clean retreat. The reason for it we will find by taking the map and following the movement of Sherman's left column. Juis column

It was Schofield's troops reinforced by Hooker's Twentieth Corps.

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It was Schofleld's troops reinforced by Hooker's Twentieth Corps.
General Sherman sent this corps to follow Schofield over the ferries across the branches of the Oostanaula above us, because our not new bridge at Resaca had, sufficient capacity, and probably to give

more strength to his flanking force under Schofield. Setting out at the some how with un left The column was obliged to make a wide detour eastward and to

cross two rivers instead of one, - the Connassauga and the Coosawattee.

Schofield laid his bridges at Fite's and Field's Crossings. I believe that Stoneman's cavary, including that of Edwin McCook were able To and Kilpatrick and other parts of his command, forder the rivers. As soon as practicable the left formed two columns, Cox's corps , one on the outer with Stoneman's cavalry, maintaining the left flank, and Hooker coming up between my corps and his .

Johnston found then, during the night, by reports from his active cavalry scouts, that Hooker and Schofield were beyond his right flank and aiming for Cassville, thus threatening his main crossing

of the next river,-the Etowah at Allatoona, - and that McPherson as we noticed on

had already turned his position no the other flank, and was resting for the night between McGuire's Cross-Roads and Adairsville;

and further, that a division of cavalry, supported by infantry,

much father west

was in the immediate vicinity of Rome, a town still farther south,

and likely to carry the weak forts by assault, and so swoop up his foundries and important mills. Entering Thing were not favorable x or a long delay ar adaisville.

Certainly, unless the Confederate commander was prepared to take the immediate offensive against Thomas at dawn in the morning, his Confederate army would be before many hours in a bad predicament. No wonder that he drew off before the prospectively fatal day had dawned.

Judging by Confederate accounts, I am inclined to think that there had been thus far no report of losses on the part of the enemy.

General Sherman sent this corps to follow Schofield over the ferries across the branches of the Costanania above us, because our new bridge at Besace had sufficient capacity, and probably to give more strength to his flanking force under Schofield. The column was obliged to make a wide detour santward and to cross two rivers instead of one, the Commences and the Coosewattee.

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General Johnston intimates that, as they fought mainly behind breastworks at Resaca, the loss of the Confederates compared with ours was not large. 8.

One who was present remarks thus: "A rebel regiment was captured by Howard, and a few vagabond pickets were picked up in various places".

Another declares that, besides the wounded, "prisoners (Confederat) at the hour I write, 9A. M. (16th May), are being brought in by hundreds", and further, the number of prisoners and deserters, including many officers of the line and staff, were in the neighborhood of four thousand at the close of the battle of Adairsville.

It should be noticed that our railroad man, Colonel Wright, repaired the railways, putting down new bridges with incredible rapidity. I had hardly left Dalton before his trains with bread, provender, and ammunition, were already in that little town. By the 16th of May, early in the morning, while skirmishing was still going on with the rear-guard of the enemy across the Oostanaula, the scream of our locomotive's whistle was heard behind us at Resaca.

The telegraph was never much delayed. Captain or Major VanDusen Hoden repaired the old line, and kept us constantly in communication with our depots and with Washington. So that when, on the morning of the 18th, we were destroying the Georgia State Arsenal at Adairsville, and visiting the wounded that the Confederates had leftbehind the night before, and picking up a few stragglers in gray coats, we received word from our commissaries at Resaca that there was now at that sub-depot, at our call, abundance of coffee, hard bread, and bacon.

This was the third battle field between the 10th and the 19th of May which I had passed over. It was indeed inspiriting to our General Johnston intimates that, as they fought mainly behind breastworks at Resson, the less of the Confederates compared with ours was not large.

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Another declares that, besides the wommed, "prisoners (Confederat) as the howr I write, OA. II. (20th May), are being brought in by hundrods", and further, the number of prisoners and describers, including many officers of the line and staff, were in the noighborhood of four thomsand at the close of the bettle of Adairsville is should be noticed that our railroad man, Colongi Wright, repaired the railways, putting down new bridges with incredible respidity. I had hardly left falton before his train, with incredible by the 10th of May, early in the morning, while shirminhing was atil going on with the rear-guard of the energy across the Costanation, the scream of our locomative's whistle was heard bohind was atils, the scream of our locomative's whistle was heard bohind was at Fasces.

The talegraph was never much delayed. Septain or Major VanDuson repaired the old line, and kept us constantly us communication: with our depote and with Washington. So that when, on the morning of the 16th, we were destroying the Georgia State Arsenal at Adairsville, and visiting the wounded that the Confederater had leftbehind the hight before, and picking up a few straggiers in there was now at that sub-depot, at our call, abundance of coffee hard bread, and hactan.

"his was the third battle field between the 10th and the 19th of May which I had passed over. It was indeed inspiriting to our

men to gain so much ground and make such rapid progress. Though we confess the cost was very great. For our hospitals were fast filling up with poor fellows who could accompany us no farther, and we were leaving our dead at every railway station. It is they that have been gathered into that large army which have since filled up the National Cemetery at Chattanooga. Thus we notice from Tunnel Hill to Adairsville, Sherman, in less that ten days, had experienced pretty hard fighting, but he had also overcome extraordinary natural obstacles which, according to writers in the Southern press, had been relied upon as impregnable against any enemy's approach, supported and defended as they were by the brave hosts of Joe Johnston behind them, - obstacles such as Tunnel Hill, Taylor's Ridge, Snake Creek Gap, and the Oostanaula with its tributaries. True, the Confederate army was not yet much reduced in numbers, yet the spirit of the men, though not broken, was sensibly affected by Johnston's constant retreat. at that period On our side, the officers and men were happy, full of energy and confidence. The "door of Georgia", so much talked of as an impregnable barrier, referred to Dalton and its natural defenses. This "door" was now forced, and was ever after to remain wide open. General Johnston was becoming every day more and more He continued To conservative and cautious, and standing ever on the defensive, while, under Sherman, Thomas, Schofield, McPherson, and their corps commanders, our more numerous men were pressing against his front and to the right and left of his army with Napoleonic They had this far boldness, and experience hardly a check, as like heavy waves, these forces were rolling on towards the sea.

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General Johnston was becoming every day more and more conservative and cautious. He continued to stand ever on the defensive, while, under Sherman, Thomas, Schofield, McPherson, and their corps commanders, our more numerous men were pressing against his front and to the right and left of his army with Napoleonic boldness. They had thus far experienced hardly a check, as, like heavy waves, these forces were rolling on towards the sea.

Now near Adairsville in a little nook to the right of the road, as we were marching toward Kingston, we caught sight of a group of young ladies standing on the green, they appeared somewhat nervous and excited on our approach. I accosted the one who was most self-possed and who had stepped out in front of her companions. Young lady can you tell me whose residence this is? She answered curtly, it belongs to Captain Howard. Ah, Captain Howard! that is my name; my mane is Howard, perhaps we are connections? she instantly replied, "we have no relations whatever North, sir. I then asked, is Captain Howard at home? she replied, "no". Where might he be? Captain Howard is with the Confederate Army where he ought to be. Ah, indeed, I am sorry that one of our name is in the Rebel Army. Where is that Army? "I don't know anything about the Confederate movements. I told you sit, that we had no relations North." Well then the blood of all the Howards does not run in your veins.

At this time turning to a staff-officer and within the hearing of the group of young ladies I remarked as the sound of skirmishing reached our ears "that house will make an excellent fieldhospital". The speaker and her companions were frightened at this and ran to the house and appeared shortly after on the upper porch. Soon an middleaged lady came hastily toward me before we had left the premises and besought me not to take her house for a hospital, I replied that I had been treated very cavaluely

General Johnston was becoming every day more and more constructive and cantions. He continued to stand ever on the ceremsive, while, under Sharran, Thousa, Schofield, MoFherson, and their corps commanders, our more manerous man were pressing against his front and to the right and left of his army with Mapoleonic boldnoss. They had thus far experienced hardly a check, as, like heavy waves, these foress were rolling on towards the sea. tow near Adairsville in a little mook to the right of the road, as we were marching toward Kingston, we caught sight of a group of young ladies standing on the green, they appaared somewhat nervous and excited on our approach. . I accested the one who was most self possed and who had stopped out in front of her companions. Young lady oun you tell me whose residence this is? She answered overtiy, it bolonge to Captain Howard. Ab, Captain Howard! that is my mano; my mano is Howard, perhaps we are connections? she instantly replied, we have no relations whatever Morth, sir. I then asked, is Captain Howard at homey she replied, "no". Mere might he be? Captain Howard is with the Confederate Army where he ought to be. An, indeed, I am morry that one of our mone in the Febel Army. Where is that Army? "I don't know anything about the Confederate movements." I told you sat. that we had no relations North." Wall then the blood of all the Howardh does not run in your veins.

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by the young people, and that my courtesy met only with rebuff. Oh sir, she said you must not mind those girls they talk flipppantly. Fortunately for the family there was nothing but a slight skirmish in their neighborhood, and the lovely house and other buildings near at hand so prettily exconced. beyond the green, in the grove of trees, were not used for the dreaded army purposes. I have since heard that this Georgia family has remembered my visit, has spoken highly of me, probably more highly than I deserved. Possibly, the prejudice has given way to time and change so that these namesakes of Georgia might not now be willing to sever themselves from all connection with the multitudious Howard family.

After leaving this place we proceeded to Kingston, where General Sherman had already established his headquarters and where they were to remain during the few days rest after Johnston's Confederate forces had crossed the Etowah. by the young people, and that my constent met only with rebuil. On sir, she said you must not mind those girls they talk flippantly. Fortunately for the family there was mething but a slight theildings mean at hand so prettily eacon beyond the groon, in the grove of trees, were het used for the dreaded army purpesses. I have singe heard that this deorgia family has remembered ary visit, has spoken highly of me, probably more highly than I deserved. Fossibly, the prejudice has given way to time and thing to sever themesives from all connection with the multituatous ing to sever themesives from all connection with the multituatous formed family.

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evented form ton we becoming every day more and hore conserve, wile, and certifies he continues to stand ever on the defensive, wile, under Sharman, Thomas, Schoffeld, Refherson, and their gorgs common ers, our more memores men were prossing against bis from and to the roads and left of his army with Mapoleonic belances. They had thus for experienced hardly a check, as, like heavy waves, these forces were rolling on towards the sea. Nor near Adainsville to the right of the road, as we were marching to complete and the start of the road, as we were the porch and among the mortally wounded was Colonel Burke, of the Sixtysixth Illinois. The Colonel died the next day; thus, the record says, " giving the sacrifice of a valuable life to his country". Confederate Johnston did not delay long in front of McPherson, and yet for sufficient time to cause McPherson to develop his lines, go into position, and get ready for act on. The combat did not come off. Finfing the enemy gone from his front the next morning, he continued his movement down the river road to a point, McGuire's Cross Roads, which is about due west of Adairsville and perhaps ten or eleven miles from that town. General Thomas and among the mortally wounded was Golonel Burke, of the Sixtysixth Illinois. "he Golonel died the next day; thus, the record eave, " giving the sacrifice of a valueble life to his country". Confederate Johnston did not delay long in front of KePherson, and yet for sufficient time to cause McPherson to develop his lines, go into position, and get ready for act on. The combanid not some off. Finfing the emery gone from his front the next borning, he continued his movement down the river road to a point contage ten or eleven miles from the tows of Adairaville and porhaps ten or eleven miles from that town.

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