KELLY’S INDUSTRIAL ARMY

KELLY’S INDUSTRIAL ARMY was one of a number of “industrial armies,” born of the panic of 1893, that pressed the federal government to help the unemployed. During the 1890s, Californian Charles T. Kelly rallied fifteen hundred men, many out of work, to this cause. In the spring of 1894, Kelly’s followers boarded railroad boxcars bound for Washington, D.C. They planned to join Jacob S. Coxey’s army, which had recently captured national headlines by marching from Ohio to the nation’s capital. At Council Bluffs, Iowa, the railroad ejected Kelly’s army. Many of Kelly’s supporters, however, continued their journey on foot and eventually joined Coxey’s army in Washington.

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See also Coxey’s Army; Financial Panics.

KENNESAW MOUNTAIN, BATTLE OF

KENNESAW MOUNTAIN, BATTLE OF (27 June 1864). As Union general William Tecumseh Sherman advanced southward from Chattanooga, Tennessee, in his campaign to Atlanta, he used flanking movements to avoid a protracted confrontation with his opponent, General J. E. Johnston. As he neared Atlanta, Sherman came upon the Confederate army, drawn up with its center occupying the crest of Kenesaw Mountain. His frontal attack was repulsed with heavy losses. Several days later, he resumed his flanking movements, forcing Johnston southward to the line of the Chattahoochee River. The unnecessary assault on Kenesaw Mountain was one of Sherman’s few serious errors in the campaign.

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Thomas Robson Hay / a. r.

See also Atlanta Campaign; Sherman’s March to the Sea.

KENNEBEC RIVER SETTLEMENTS

KENNEBEC RIVER SETTLEMENTS of Maine were the focus of colonial competition among English investors, the Crown, Puritans, and French Acadians during the seventeenth century. Sir John Popham, the lord chief justice of England, was one of the first British sponsors to attempt settlement in North America, establishing a colony called Sagadahoc in 1607. Sagadahoc was abandoned in 1608 upon the death of its president, George Popham. In 1622 King James I granted land for the “Province of Maine” to Sir Fernando Gorges. By 1639 the province had pressed claims against Acadia, the French colony to the north, as far as the St. Croix River, the modern U.S.-Canadian boundary. In 1643 the proprietary governor of Maine, Thomas Gorges, returned to England to fight in the Civil War. Soon the Puritans of Massachusetts annexed Maine and its Kennebec River settlements, transforming them from the domain of an ineffectual proprietor into the frontier of Puritan society for the next century.

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Timothy M. Roberts

KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

KENNEDY ASSASSINATION. See Assassinations, Presidential.

KENNESAW MOUNTAIN, BATTLE OF

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