

GRADUATES OF 1813.

90....(Born S. C.)....**GEORGE TRESBOT**.....(Ap'd S. C.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, Mar. 11, 1813, to Oct. 16, 1813, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OCT. 16, 1813.

Served : in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, in the Campaign of 1813-14, on the St. Lawrence River, and in 1814, on Lake Champlain, being engaged in the Battle of Chrystler's Field, U. C., Nov. 11, 1813, — Battle of Plattsburg, N. Y., Sep. 11, 1814, — and as Asst. Engineer in
(BVT. FIRST LIEUT., SEP. 11, 1814, FOR GALLANT CONDUCT IN THE
BATTLE OF PLATTSBURG, N. Y.)

fortifying the camps, for the winter quarters of the Northern Army, 1813-14 ; as Superintending Engineer of the repairs of the South Carolina and Georgia Coast Defenses, 1816-18 ; and as Asst. Engineer in the construction of the fortifications on the Gulf of Mexico, 1818-19.

RESIGNED, MAR. 31, 1819.

Civil History.— Civil Engineer and Rice Planter on Cooper River, near Charleston, S. C., 1819-27.

DIED, MAY 12, 1827, AT PINE RIDGE, ST. JOHN'S PARISH, S. C.

GRADUATES OF 1814.

91... (Born D. C.) .**GEORGE W. GARDINER**.....(Ap'd D. C.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, Sep. 2, 1812, to Mar. 11, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
THIRD LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, MAR. 11, 1814.

Served : in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, in garrison at Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1814-15 ; at Portsmouth, N. H., 1815-16 ; at the Military Academy, 1816-20, as Adjutant, Oct. 12, 1816, to Sep. 15, 1817, and from Feb. 10, 1819, to Mar. 9, 1820, — as Commandant of Cadets and Instructor of Infantry Tactics, Sep. 15, 1817, to Apr. 2, 1818, — and
(SECOND LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, MAY 1, 1814)

(TRANSFERRED TO CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 12, 1814)

as Instructor of Artillery, Sep. 15, 1817, to Feb. 1, 1820 ; in garrison at New York harbor, 1820 ; on Commissary duty, 1820-21 ; in garrison at
(FIRST LIEUT., 2D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

Ft. Mifflin, Pa., 1821-24, — Ft. Delaware, Del., 1824-27, — and Augusta Arsenal, Ga., 1827-30 ; in Cherokee Nation, 1830-31 ; in garrison at Ft.
(BVT. CAPTAIN, APR. 20, 1828, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

Marion, Fla., 1831-32, — and Augusta Arsenal, Ga., 1832-33 ; in Cherokee Nation, 1833 ; in garrison at Ft. Mitchell, Ala., 1833-34, — Ft. Jackson, La., 1834, — Covington, La., 1834, — Ft. Jackson, La., 1834-35, — and Ft. Pickens, Fla., 1835 ; and in the Florida War, 1835, being engaged

in Dade's desperate Battle with the Seminole Indians, where "the whole command, save three, fell without an attempt to retreat."

KILLED, AT DADE'S MASSACRE, FLA., DEC. 28, 1835.*

* General Hitchcock, who passed over the battle-ground, Feb. 22, 1836, reports: "Along the north and west faces of the triangular breastwork, formed by felled trees, were about thirty bodies, mere skeletons, although much of the clothing was left upon them. They were lying, almost every one of them, in precisely the position they must have occupied during the fight, — their heads next to the logs over which they had delivered their fire, and their bodies stretched with striking regularity parallel to each other. They had evidently been shot dead at their posts, and the Indians had not disturbed them, except by taking the scalps of most of them. . . . The advanced guard, doubtless, fell during the first attack. It was during a cessation of fire that the little band still remaining, about thirty in number, threw up the triangular breastwork, which, from the haste with which it was constructed, was necessarily defective, and could not protect the men in the second attack."

The action lasted from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. The U. S. troops amounted to 108, and the savage foe to 800 Seminole Indians, and 100 negroes. While a man could load a musket, the firing was continued. Captain GARDINER, next to the last surviving officer, fell, pierced by five or six shots, his mortal wound being in the breast.

A beautiful monument, of white Italian marble, was erected at West Point, to "DADE AND HIS COMMAND."

92. . (Born N. Y.) **CHARLES S. MERCHANT** (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Sep. 7, 1812, to Mar. 11, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, MAR. 11, 1814.

Served: in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, in garrison in New York harbor, 1814, — on Recruiting service, 1814, — and in garrison at Ft. Trumbull, Ct., 1814-15; in garrison at Ft. Trumbull, Ct., 1815-16, — Pittsfield, Mas., 1816, — Castine, Me., 1816-17, — and Portsmouth, N. H.,

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, APR. 20, 1818)

1817-18, — Eastport, Me., 1818, — Portsmouth, N. H., 1818-21, — Plattsburg, N. Y., 1821-24, — and Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., 1824; on Ordnance

(FIRST LIEUT., 2D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)

duty, July 6 to Sep. 18, 1824; in garrison at Pittsburg Arsenal, Pa., 1824-26, — Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1826-28, — Savannah, Ga., 1828-29, 1829-30, — Augusta Arsenal, Ga., 1830, — Sa-

(BVT. CAPT., APR. 20, 1828, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

vannah, Ga., 1830-31, — Augusta Arsenal, Ga., 1831, — Savannah, Ga., 1831-33, — Ft. Moultrie, S. C., 1833, — and Savannah, Ga., 1833-35; in

(CAPTAIN, 2D ARTILLERY, NOV. 17, 1834)

the Florida War, 1836, and 1837-38; on the Northern Frontier, during Canada Border disturbances, at Ft. Gratiot, Mich., 1838-39, — Buffalo, N. Y., 1839, — and Ft. Niagara, N. Y., 1839-41; in garrison at Ft. Lafayette, N. Y., 1841-42, — Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., 1842, — Ft. Trumbull, Ct., 1842-46, — Ft. Adams, R. I., 1846, — and Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1846-47; in the Mexican War, in command of Ft. Brown, Tex., 1847-48; on Recruiting service, 1848; in garrison at Ft. Johnston, N. C., 1848-49; on sick leave of absence, 1849-50; on frontier duty at San Diego, Cal.,

(MAJOR, 3D ARTILLERY, FEB. 14, 1849)

1850-51, — and San Francisco, Cal., 1851-52; in garrison at Ft. Preble, Me., 1853; on board steamer San Francisco, 1853-54, when the wreck of the vessel compelled his return to New York; awaiting orders, 1854-57;

(LIEUT.-COLONEL, 3D ARTILLERY, JUNE 10, 1857)

on frontier duty at Benicia, and San Francisco, Cal., 1857-61.

Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-66 : in command of Ft. Washington, Md., 1861-63, — and of Ft. Wood, Bedloe's (RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE AUG. 1, 1863, UNDER THE LAW OF JULY 17, 1862, "HAVING BEEN BORNE ON THE ARMY REGISTER MORE THAN 45 YEARS ")
 Island, N. Y., 1863-66 ; and on Court Martial duty, 1866.
 BVT. BRIG.-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, MAR. 13, 1865, FOR LONG AND FAITHFUL SERVICES IN THE ARMY.
 DIED, DEC. 6, 1879, AT CARLISLE, PA. : AGED 84.

93... (Born Mas.)... **NATHANIEL G. DANA**..... (Ap'd Mas.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Sep. 12, 1812, to Mar. 11, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
 THIRD LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, MAR. 11, 1814.

Served : in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, in garrison at Ft. Adams, R. I., 1814-15 ; in garrison at Portland, Me., 1815-18 ; on Artillery (SECOND LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, MAY 1, 1814)

(TRANSFERRED TO CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 12, 1814)

Staff at Portsmouth, N. H., as Battalion Adjutant of Artillery, Apr. 1, 1818, to June 1, 1819, and Quartermaster, June 1, 1819, to (FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, APR. 20, 1818)

June 1, 1820 ; and in garrison at Ft. Sullivan, Me., 1821-22, — Ft. Preble, (FIRST LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)

Me., 1822-25, — Ft. Wolcott, R. I., 1825-26, — Ft. Independence, Mas., (CAPTAIN, 1ST ARTILLERY, SEP. 15, 1825)

1826, — Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1826-28, — Ft. Moultrie, S. C., 1828, — Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1828-32, — and Ft. McHenry, Md., 1832-33.

DIED, FEB. 4, 1833, AT FORT MCHENRY, MD.

94.... (Born Scotland)... **JOHN MUNROE**..... (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Oct. 12, 1812, to Mar. 11, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
 THIRD LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, MAR. 11, 1814.

Served : in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on duty at Ft. Independence, Mas., 1814-15 ; in garrison at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 1815-19, — Mobile, Ala., 1819-21, — Ft. Wood, N. Y., 1821, — Fernan-

(TRANSFERRED TO CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 12, 1814)

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, APR. 20, 1818)

(FIRST LIEUT., 4TH ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)

dina, Fla., 1821-22, — Tybee Island, Ga., 1822-24, — Savannah, Ga., 1824-25, — St. Augustine, Fla., 1825-26, — Savannah, Ga., 1826-27, — (CAPTAIN, 4TH ARTILLERY, MAR. 2, 1825)

Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1827-28, — Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1828-30, — Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1830-31, — and Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1831-32 ; on the "Black Hawk Ex-

pedition," 1832, but not at the seat of war; in garrison at Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1832, — Charleston harbor, S. C., 1832-33, during South Carolina's threatened nullification, — and at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., 1833-34; on Recruiting service, 1834; in garrison at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., 1834-35, — Ft. Lafayette, N. Y., 1835-36; in operations in Creek Nation, 1836; in the Florida War, 1836-38; in the Cherokee Nation, 1838, while transferring the Indians to the West; in the (BVT. MAJOR, FEB. 15, 1838, FOR CONDUCT UNIFORMLY MERITORIOUS AND EFFICIENT DURING THREE CAMPAIGNS AGAINST THE FLORIDA INDIANS)

Florida War, 1838-39; in garrison at Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1839; at the Camp of Instruction, near Trenton, N. J., 1839; on the Northern Frontier, during the Canada Border disturbances, at Cleveland, O., 1839-41, and Oswego, N. Y., 1841-42; in garrison at Ft. Monroe, Va., 1842-43; on Artillery Tactics Board, June 17 to Nov. 30, 1843; in garrison at Ft. Monroe, Va., 1843-45; in Military Occupation of Texas, 1845-46; in

(MAJOR, 2D ARTILLERY, AUG. 18, 1846)

the Mexican War, 1846-48, being engaged in the Battle of Monterey, (BVT. LIEUT.-COLONEL, SEP. 23, 1846, FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN THE SEVERAL CONFLICTS AT MONTEREY, MEX.)

(LIEUT.-COLONEL, 4TH ARTILLERY, NOV. 11, 1846)

Sep. 21-23, 1846, — Battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 22-23, 1847, — and as (BVT. COLONEL, FEB. 23, 1847, FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA, MEX.)

Chief of Artillery of the Army commanded by Bvt. Maj.-General Taylor, July 8, 1846, to Nov. 25, 1847; in garrison at Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1848, — and Ft. Marion, Fla., 1848-49; as Military and Civil Governor of New Mexico, Oct. 23, 1849, to July 19, 1851, headquarters at Santa Fé, N. M.; in garrison at Ft. Monroe, Va., 1851, — Ft. Moultrie, S. C., 1852, — and Ft. McHenry, Md., 1852-53; in command of the Department of Florida, Sep. 26, 1853, to Nov. 21, 1856; on leave of absence, 1856-58; in command of the Department of the Platte, headquarters at Ft. Randall, Dak., July 18, 1858, to Jan. 10, 1861; and on leave of absence, 1861.

DIED, APR. 26, 1861, AT NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

95....(Born N. Y.)..**JOHN S. ALLANSON**.....(Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Oct. 24, 1812, to Mar. 11, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to THIRD LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, MAR. 11, 1814.

Served: in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on Recruiting service (SECOND LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, MAY 1, 1814)

(TRANSFERRED TO CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 12, 1814)

vice, 1814-15; as Aide-de-Camp to Brig.-General Miller, Aug. 18, 1816, to Apr. 17, 1818; in garrison at Portsmouth, N. H., as Battalion Adjutant (FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, APR. 20, 1818)

tant of Artillery, June 1, 1818, to Apr. 20, 1820.

RESIGNED, APR. 20, 1820.

DIED, 1830, AT SEA, ON VOYAGE TO RUSSIA.

96....(Born N. Y.)..**LEWIS G. DE RUSSY**.....(Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Apr. 14, 1813, to Mar. 11, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to THIRD LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, MAR. 11, 1814.

Served: in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, as Acting Asst. Engineer in erecting temporary defenses for New York city and en-

(SECOND LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, MAY 1, 1814)

(TRANSFERRED TO CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 12, 1814)

virois; in garrison in New York harbor, 1815-16; as Battalion Adjutant of Artillery, Nov. 1, 1816, to May 20, 1819; as Surveyor and Topog-

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 20, 1818)

rapher of Commission to establish the Northern Boundary of the United States, under the Treaty of Ghent, 1819-21; in garrison at Ft. Moultrie,

(FIRST LIEUT., 3D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

S. C., 1821; on Topographical duty, Jan. 14, 1822, to May, 1824; in garrison at Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1824; on Topographical duty, June 4, 1824, to Dec. 11, 1825; in garrison at Ft. Monroe,

(CAPTAIN, 3D ARTILLERY, DEC. 11, 1825, TO OCT. 1, 1826)

Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1825-26; and as Paymaster for the
(MAJOR, STAFF — PAYMASTER, SEP. 21, 1826)

Red River Posts, 1826-42.

DROPPED, JULY 28, 1842, UNDER 3D SEC. OF LAW OF JAN. 31, 1823.*

Civil History. — Planter, Natchitoches, La., 1842-46.

Military History. — Served in the War with Mexico at Tampico,
(COLONEL, 1ST LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS, DEC. 26, 1846)

Mex., 1846-48, when he completed the defenses of the place, opened a new channel to the Tamesi River, held various civil offices, and was engaged in the Combat of Calabaza River, July 12, 1847, and Skirmish of Tantoyuca, July, 1847.

DISBANDED, JULY 10, 1848.

Civil History. — Planter, Natchitoches, La., 1848-61. Civil Engineer, 1848-61, employed in the improvement of the Navigation of the Red River, — Survey of Catahoula Shoals, Washita River, etc. Member of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, 1851-53, — and of the Senate, 1853-55. Major-General, Louisiana Militia, 1848-61.

Joined in the Rebellion of 1861-66 against the United States, and

DIED, DEC. 17, 1864, AT GRANDE ECORE, LA.: AGED 68.

* The President, "upon full consideration of his case, thinking he had been too rigidly dealt by," directed, Nov. 28, 1844, that "he be restored to his original rank and position upon the happening of the first vacancy," of which none occurred before the expiration of his administration.

97....(Born Mas.)....**THOMAS CHILDS**.....(Ap'd Mas.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Apr. 6, 1813, to Mar. 11, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, MAR. 11, 1814.

Served: in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, in the Campaign of 1814, on the Niagara Frontier, being engaged in the Capture of Ft. Erie,

(SECOND LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, MAY 1, 1814)

(TRANSFERRED TO CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 12, 1814)

U. C., July 3, 1814, — Battle of Niagara, July 25, 1814, — and Defense of Ft. Erie, U. C., from its Bombardment and Assault by the enemy, Aug. 13-15, 1814, until the Siege was raised by the successful Sortie from it, Sep. 17, 1814; in garrison at Ft. Niagara, N. Y., 1815-16, — New

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, APR. 20, 1818)

York harbor, 1816-18, — Ft. Washington, Md., 1818-19, — and New York harbor, 1819-20 ; on Commissary duty, 1820-21 ; in garrison at Ft.

(FIRST LIEUT., 3D ARTILLERY, JUNE 1, 1821)

(CAPTAIN, 3D ARTILLERY, OCT. 1, 1826)

Washington, Md., 1821-25, 1825-27, — and at Ft. Sullivan, Me., 1827-31, 1832-36 ; in the Florida War, 1836-37, being engaged against the Seminole Indians in the Attack on Ft. Drane, Fla., Aug. 21, 1836 ; on Recruit-

(BVT. MAJOR, AUG. 21, 1836, FOR PLANNING THE ATTACK ON THE INDIANS AT FT. DRANE, FLA., AND GOOD CONDUCT IN THAT AFFAIR)

ing service, 1837, 1838 ; in the Florida War, 1838-40, 1840-42 ; in gar-

(BVT. LIEUT.-COLONEL, FEB. 1, 1841, FOR GALLANT CONDUCT AND REPEATED SUCCESSSES IN THE WAR AGAINST THE FLORIDA INDIANS, BETWEEN NOV., 1840, AND MAR., 1842)

rison at Ft. Johnston, N. C., 1842-44, — Ft. Moultrie, S. C., 1844, — and Ft. Johnston, N. C., 1844-45 ; in Military Occupation of Texas, 1845-46 ; as Colonel of Artillery Battalion of "Army of Occupation," Oct. 3, 1845, to Feb. 16, 1847 ; in the War with Mexico, 1846-48, being engaged in the Battle of Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, — Battle of Resaca-de-la-Palma, May 9, 1846, — Battle of Monterey, Sep. 21-23, 1846, — Siege of Vera

(BVT. COLONEL, MAY 9, 1846, FOR GALLANT CONDUCT IN THE BATTLES OF PALO ALTO AND RESACA-DE-LA-PALMA)

Cruz, Mar. 9-29, 1847, — Battle of Cerro Gordo, Apr. 17-18, 1847, —

(MAJOR, 1ST ARTILLERY, FEB. 16, 1847)

Skirmish of La Hoya, June 20, 1847, — Defense of Puebla, Sep. 13-Oct. 12,

(BVT. BRIG.-GENERAL, OCT. 12, 1847, FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN THE DEFENSE OF PUEBLA, MEX.)

1847, where he commanded, — Military Governor of Jalapa, Apr.-June, 1847, and of Puebla, Sep.-Oct., 1847 ; in garrison, at Ft. McHenry, Md., 1848-51 ; and in command of Military Operations in East Florida, Feb. 11, 1852, to Oct. 8, 1853.

DIED, OCT. 8, 1853, AT FT. BROOKE, FLA.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BVT. BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS CHILDS was born, Mar. 16, 1796, at Pittsfield, Mas., of a military family, his father and grandfather having done good service in the War of the Revolution. Upon graduating from the Military Academy he was promoted to the Artillery, May 11, 1814, in which he rose to the rank of Major.

Immediately upon leaving his Alma Mater, though yet a boy, he was ordered to the Niagara frontier and took part in the Campaign of 1814, being engaged in the Capture of Ft. Erie, July 3, the Battle of Niagara, July 25, and Defense of Ft. Erie from its bombardment and assault by the enemy, Aug. 13-14, until the siege was raised by the successful Sortie of Sep. 17, 1814. For his participation in the latter he received a captured quadrant, upon which was engraved : "Presented to Lieut. Thomas Childs, by order of the President of the United States, for gallant conduct in the Sortie from Ft. Erie and for spiking the guns of the enemy's batteries, at the age of seventeen years, Sep. 17, 1814."

After twelve years of routine duty, Childs, in 1836, was ordered to Florida where, except for a short interval, he was engaged in campaigning against the Seminole Indians till the end of the war in 1842, having participated in the Attack on Ft. Drane, which he planned, and various difficult expeditions through the Everglades, for which "good conduct

and repeated successes" he received the brevets of Major, Aug. 21, 1836, and of Lieut.-Colonel, Feb. 1, 1841.

Childs, in 1845, took command of the Artillery Battalion, with which he fought in the Battles of Palo Alto and Resaca-de-la-Palma, receiving, for his "gallant conduct," the brevet of Colonel, May 9, 1846. The Artillery Battalion was then attached to Worth's brigade and marched to Monterey, where Childs was ordered to storm the fortified heights above the Bishop's palace. The perilous task, with the assistance of regular infantry and Texas rangers, was successfully accomplished before the dawn of Sep. 22, when the Artillery Battalion flag was seen planted upon the key-point of Monterey. The next day the brave Colonel led his column in the attack upon the streets of the city until it reached the main plaza. Of his conduct at Monterey, General Worth says: "The gallant Colonel Childs is safe, and covered all over with glory." When the regulars of Taylor's army were ordered to join Scott, Childs became Chief of Staff of Worth's division at Vera Cruz, in the siege of which he took an active part. At this time, being the Major of his regiment, he was placed in command of it in Twiggs's division, which performed brilliant service at Cerro Gordo, Apr. 17-18, 1847. Immediately after, he was made Military Governor of Jalapa, and, when General Scott moved with the army to the Valley of Mexico, was appointed Military Governor of Puebla, a city of 60,000 inhabitants. Here Childs was obliged, with only 400 effectives, to protect the hospitals, with 1,800 sick, and defend himself against assault from without and insurrection from within. His little band sustained a close and continued siege of twenty-eight days by a vastly superior force, amounting, at one time, to 8,000, under the immediate command of General Santa Anna. The siege was successfully repelled at all times and at every point amid showers of bullets from streets, balconies, house-tops, and churches. In communicating Childs's official despatch of Oct. 13, 1874, to the War Department, General Scott says: "I inclose the interesting report made to me from Colonel Childs, governor and commander at Puebla, detailing the defense of that place, which, though highly arduous, gallant, and triumphant, has not exceeded what was expected at the hands of that excellent commander, his officers and men." For the Defense of Puebla, Colonel Childs was brevetted Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

After the Mexican War, Childs commanded at Ft. McHenry, Md., for three years, and then took charge of the Military Operations in East Florida, where he died of yellow fever, Oct. 8, 1853, at his headquarters, Ft. Brooke.

In publishing the obituary order from the General-in-Chief of the U. S. Army, a Pittsfield, Mas., newspaper says: "But while all bear testimony to his gallantry as a soldier, his crowning distinction was the moral heroism and singular purity of his character, his faithful and consistent religious life, which, after all the honors of earth have passed away, remain in the hearts of his friends to consecrate his memory, and furnish the brightest and sweetest hope of that better life and more enduring fame which await all the faithful soldiers and servants of God."

98. . . (Born N. Y.) . . . **STEPHEN BIRDSALL** (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, June 4, 1813, to Mar. 11, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, Mar. 11, 1814.

Served in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on the Niagara Frontier, 1814.

SECOND LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, MAY 1, 1814.

TRANSFERRED TO CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 12, 1814.
DISBANDED, JUNE 15, 1815.

Civil History.—Merchant at New York city, 1812–17, — at Fayetteville, N. C., 1820–22, — and at Raleigh, N. C., 1822–35. Teller in the State Bank of North Carolina, 1817–20. Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, to Governor Burton, of North Carolina, 1826–28, and to Governors Iredell and Owen, 1828. Chief Clerk of the Treasury of North Carolina, 1835–43, and 1844, and Clerk, 1853–58; Treasurer of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, N. C., 1843–44.

DIED, FEB. 10, 1858, AT RALEIGH, N. C.: AGED 62.

99....(Born Vt.).....**JOHN WRIGHT**.....(Ap'd Vt.)

Military History.—Cadet of the Military Academy, May 22, 1812, to Mar. 30, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, MAR. 30, 1814.

Served: at the Military Academy as Principal Asst. Professor of Mathematics, from Apr. 1, 1814, to Dec. 1, 1816; and at West Point, on duty with the Company of Bombardiers, Sappers and Miners, 1816–18.

RESIGNED, JULY 23, 1818.

Civil History.—Counselor at Law, Norwich, Vt., 1818–60. Postmaster, Norwich, Vt., 1835–38, and 1853–56. Member of the Conventions to amend the Constitution of the State of Vermont, 1836, 1843, and 1857.

DIED, SEP. 10, 1860, AT NORWICH, VT.: AGED 63.

100....(Born Md.)....**EDMUND BROOKE**.....(Ap'd Va.)

Military History.—Cadet of the Military Academy, May 11, 1812, to Apr. 13, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., MARINES, APR. 15, 1814.

Served: in the War of 1812–15 with Great Britain, in garrison at Washington, D. C., May–Aug., 1814, — was engaged in the Battle of Bladensburg, Md., and Defense of Washington, D. C., Aug. 24, 1814, —
(FIRST LIEUT., MARINES, JUNE 18, 1815)

and on a Cruise in the Frigate Congress, 1815.

RESIGNED, FEB. 13, 1817.

Civil History.—Unknown.

DIED, 1855.

101....(Born N. Y.)...**JOHN ARMSTRONG**.....(Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History.—Cadet of the Military Academy, Dec. 8, 1813, to Apr. 19, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
THIRD LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, APR. 19, 1814.

Served: in the War of 1812–15 with Great Britain, as Aide-de-Camp
(TRANSFERRED TO CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 12, 1814)
(SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 19, 1814)
(FIRST LIEUT., 4TH RIFLES, JULY 26, 1814)

to Major-General Brown, Sep. 2, 1814, to June 15, 1815, being engaged in the Campaign of 1814 on the Niagara Frontier, participating in the Defense of Ft. Erie, U. C., from its Bombardment and Assault by the

enemy, Aug. 13-15, till the Sortie from it, Sep. 17, 1814, which compelled the raising of the siege.

RESIGNED, JUNE 15, 1815.

Civil History.—Counselor at Law, Rhinebeck, N. Y., 1818-52. Member of the House of Representatives of the State of New York, 1824 and 1825.

DIED, JUNE 16, 1852, AT RHINEBECK, N. Y. : AGED 62.

102 . . . (Born Ct.) . . . **JAMES W. RIPLEY** (Ap'd Ct.)

Military History.—Cadet of the Military Academy, May 8, 1813, to June 1, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JUNE 1, 1814.

Served : in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, in Defense of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 1814-15 ; in garrison at Portland, Me., 1815-16, — and New Orleans, La., 1816-17 ; as Battalion Quartermaster of Artillery, Dec. 28, 1816, to June 1, 1821, in Major-General Jackson's Campaign

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, APR. 20, 1818)

against the Seminole Indians, and his Invasion of Florida, being engaged in the Seizure of Pensacola, Fla., May 24, 1818, — and Bombardment and Capture of Ft. San Carlos de Barrancas, Fla., May 26-27, 1818 ; on Recruiting service, 1819 and 1820-22 ; in garrison at St.

(FIRST LIEUT., 4TH ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)

Augustine, Fla., 1823 ; as Commissioner for running Boundary of Florida Indians' reservations, 1823-24 ; in garrison at Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1824-25, — Ft. St. Philip, La., 1825, — Savannah,

(CAPTAIN, 4TH ARTILLERY, AUG. 1, 1825)

Ga., 1826, — Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1826-28, — and Ft. McHenry, Md., 1828-30 ; on Recruiting service, 1830-31 ; in garrison at Ft. McHenry, Md., 1831-32, — and Charleston harbor, S. C.,

(CAPTAIN, ORDNANCE, MAY 30, 1832)

1832-33, during South Carolina's threatened nullification ; in command of Kennebec Arsenal, Me., 1833-42 ; as Inspector of Cannon, 1835-42 ;

(MAJOR, ORDNANCE, JULY 7, 1838)

as Superintendent of Springfield Armory, Mas., 1841-54, and of Contract Arms, 1843-54 ; as Member of Ordnance Board, Feb. 10 to Mar. 6, 1847 ;

(BVT. LIEUT.-COLONEL, MAY 30, 1848, FOR MERITORIOUS CONDUCT, PARTICULARLY IN THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS DUTY IN THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR WITH MEXICO)

in command of Watertown Arsenal, Mas., 1854-55 ; as Chief of Ordnance of Pacific Department, Mar. 29, 1855, to Sep. 20, 1857 ; as In-

(COLONEL AND CHIEF OF ORDNANCE OF THE U. S. ARMY, APR. 23, 1861)

(BVT. BRIG.-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, JULY 2, 1861)

(BRIG.-GENERAL AND CHIEF OF ORDNANCE OF THE U. S. ARMY, AUG. 3, 1861)

Inspector of Arsenals, 1857-60, — and on special duty to Japan, Asia, 1860-61.

Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-66 : as Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, Apr. 3, 1861, to Sep. 14, 1863, and in charge of the Ordnance Bureau at Washington, D. C., Apr. 23, 1861, to Sep. 14,

1863, — and as Inspector of the Armament of Fortifications on the New
(RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE, SEP. 15, 1863, UNDER THE LAW OF
JULY 17, 1842, "HAVING BEEN BORNE ON THE ARMY
REGISTER MORE THAN 45 YEARS")

England Coast, Sep. 14, 1863, to Jan. 22, 1869.

BVT. MAJ.-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, MAR. 13, 1865, FOR LONG
AND FAITHFUL SERVICES IN THE ARMY.

DIED, MAR. 15, 1870, AT HARTFORD, CT.: AGED 76.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BVT. MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES WOLFE RIPLEY was born, Dec. 10, 1794, in Windham County, Conn.; was a lineal descendant, through his great-grandmother, of William Bradford, the historian, and second governor of the first Plymouth Colony; received a good elementary education in the principal school of his native town; and was appointed a Cadet of the Military Academy, May 8, 1813. War then existing with Great Britain, and officers being much wanted, he was graduated after a year's attendance at that institution; promoted, June 1, 1814, to be a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Artillery; and was ordered to the Canada frontier, remaining on duty at Sackett's Harbor till the end of the war. Upon the termination of hostilities, after a short tour of duty at Portland, Me., he, as the Quartermaster of his battalion, was ordered to New Orleans, and soon after was sent with provisions to the relief of Major-General Andrew Jackson on the Escambia River, where he was operating against the Florida Indians. In this campaign, Ripley, who had become a First Lieutenant, April 20, 1818, was engaged, under the "old hero," in the Seizure of Pensacola and Capture of Fort San Carlos de Barrancas in May of the same year. In 1819, Lieut. Ripley was sent to Lancaster, Pa., on Recruiting service, and while there, on the re-organization of the Army, June 1, 1821, was assigned to the Fourth Artillery. In 1823, while on duty at St. Augustine, he was detailed as Assistant Commissioner, under Colonel James Gadsden, to run the boundaries of the Florida Indians' reservations, which he performed so satisfactorily that he was highly commended by both his chief and Duval, then Governor of the Territory.

In 1832, after eight years' service in various garrisons and on recruiting duty, Captain Ripley was ordered to Fort Moultrie, to keep the peace in Charleston harbor, during South Carolina's threatened nullification. His services here are best attested by Joel R. Poinsett, in his letter to President Jackson, of April 5, 1833, when Ripley, in consequence of his transfer, May 30, 1832, to the Ordnance Corps, was ordered to the command of Kennebec arsenal. That distinguished statesman, firm Unionist, and subsequent Secretary of War, says: "We part with Captain Ripley, who will have the advantage to deliver you this letter, with great regret. His indefatigable exertions to prepare his post to resist the lawless attacks which threatened it, and his gentlemanly deportment, have won the esteem and respect of the friends of the Government in this city. His appointment, although it removes him from among us, has been highly gratifying to his well-wishers here, and we sincerely hope that he may be placed in a situation where he may have an opportunity to exhibit his talents and activity in the service of his country, and which may reward him for the zeal he has displayed in defense of the Union." General Winfield Scott, then in command of Charleston harbor, adds his tribute of praise in a letter, of April 15, 1833, to the Secretary of War, in which he says: "Captain Ripley has no superior in the middle ranks of the Army, either in general intelligence, zeal, or good conduct," and, after de-

tailoring his admirable arrangements for the security of his post, continues : " In conclusion, I have pleasure in stating that no one left a higher reputation, either with our officers or the citizens of Charleston, than Captain Ripley." He continued for eight years in command of Kennebec Arsenal, and for the latter six was Inspector of Cannon ; in the mean time, July 7, 1838, having been promoted to a Major of Ordnance.

Major Ripley, April 16, 1841, was selected for Superintendent of the United States Armory at Springfield, Mass. It had long been under inefficient civil administration, and when it was to be placed under military control, the choice of commandant fortunately fell upon one who, for the performance of his difficult and responsible duties, united stern integrity, untiring industry, unflinching courage, and an almost prophetic insight into the nation's necessity to perfect her arms for her coming struggle for existence. At once he vigorously began the herculean labor of cleansing this Augean stable of the mass of corrupting influences, taxing the people and periling their safety. He banished idleness ; ejected charlatans and demagogues ; adjusted pay to production ; rewarded merit with promotion ; purchased new land ; closed useless lanes ; graded, planted, and fenced the grounds ; changed a desolate sandy plain into a beautiful landscape park ; transformed a village of dilapidated shanties into one of the best built armories of the world ; doubled the value of the Government property, while correspondingly diminishing the cost of arms ; introduced improved machinery making like parts of all weapons interchangeable ; saved millions to the country by properly directing labor, adopting new inventions, and increasing the capacity of the works ; courteously, with the assent of the Government, though perhaps not wisely, gave England the benefit of tools and apparatus to produce our Springfield (called their Enfield) rifle ; and in fine, after a prolonged battle against armorers, the local public, and Congressional influences to thwart his authority and salutary reforms, he ended the best and stormiest years of his life, through the strength and energy of his character, with high honor to himself, the goodwill of the community, the cordial respect of those who had most opposed his policy, and fulfilled his mission of producing the means of our more perfect defense in the preservation of the Union. Springfield Armory is truly Ripley's monument.

In the thirteen years of his command, so notable had become his reputation at Springfield that nearly two hundred of her most eminent citizens, headed by the Hon. George Ashmun, tendered Ripley a public dinner (which he modestly declined) in the most complimentary letter, from which we make the following extract : " Knowing, as most of us do personally, the condition of the U. S. Armory when it passed under your charge in 1841, and having before us the palpable evidence of the very great improvements you have introduced into its management, both in the internal economy and its external appearance, and recognizing as we do the great value and importance of these improvements to this city, and knowing also full well the uncompromising and unjust hostility you have encountered at almost every step, from interested and prejudiced parties, in establishing these improvements, we earnestly desire to tender to you some expression of appreciation of the value and success of your administration of the Armory, as a public officer, and of our confidence in your unflinching integrity and energy, and fidelity to the best interests of the Government during your residence here." The Armorers soon after, not to be outdone " in obeying an impulse of their own hearts," and appreciating " that manly independence and freedom of action" which had so eminently characterized his administration of the Armory, presented him, Jan. 1, 1855, with a New Year's gift of a beautiful service of plate.

During Ripley's superintendence of the Springfield Armory, it in great

part had supplied the excellent arms for carrying on the Mexican War of 1846-48 ; in consequence of which the Major was brevetted, May 30, 1848, to be a Lieut.-Colonel "for meritorious conduct, particularly in the performance of his duty in the prosecution of the War with Mexico." This was followed, Dec. 31, 1854, by his full promotion to a Lieut.-Colonelcy of Ordnance.

After a short period of command at Watertown Arsenal, Mas., he was ordered to California as Chief of Ordnance on the Pacific Coast, with instructions to select sites for arsenals and armories ; and, upon the completion of his tour of duty there, Sept. 20, 1857, was detailed as Inspector of Arsenals.

The notorious and profligate Floyd, then Secretary of War, sent, June 23, 1860, Colonel Ripley to Japan, in charge of certain arms and military stores which had been prepared for presentation to the Tycoon. He was instructed to return by way of the British overland mail route, and "visit and examine professionally the most important arsenals and military manufactories in Europe." Doubtless Floyd had in view putting at a distance the second ranking officer of the Ordnance Corps ; one who could not be silenced in any emergency ; and one who, in his short service with General Jackson, had imbibed much of his resolute character. Hearing in the far-off Red Sea the mutterings of the coming storm of Civil War, and taking the responsibility of not carrying out his further orders, he hurried home, without a moment's delay, and promptly reported for duty, though at an age when he might have asked to be retired from active service. "Your country needs you," said an old friend, as he landed from the Persia. "It can have me and every drop of blood in me," the old veteran replied.

On the relief of Colonel Craig, Ripley was appointed, Apr. 23, 1861, to succeed him as Chief of Ordnance, with the rank of Colonel ; was brevetted, July 2, 1861, a Brigadier-General ; and, by the Act of Congress for the better organization of the military establishment, was, Aug. 3, 1861, made a full Brigadier-General. At this time the Civil War had begun ; hence he immediately made the most systematic and vigorous efforts to secure arms for the great conflict. Four days after Ripley became Chief of Ordnance, when we were without a single heavy rifled gun, he ordered the conversion of smooth-bores into rifled cannon, and the manufacture of new Parrott ordnance, soon after, July 21, 1861, introduced into actual service at the Battle of Bull Run ; from which time, till the close of the war, these guns, of calibres from 10 to 300 pounds, were extensively and successfully adopted in both the Army and Navy. During 1861, the War Department authorized purchases and contracts for arms to the enormous amount of \$46,144,665. This led, at Ripley's request, to a Congressional investigation, and a full report, Feb. 20, 1862, from the Ordnance Bureau, giving the entire correspondence upon the subject, on every page of which the unshaken integrity of General Ripley is exhibited. He was truth and duty incarnate. His reports and recommendations were always honest. They were almost daily overruled ; but, day after day and month after month, the sterling soldier and stainless gentleman reappeared, the same enemy of jobbing and fraud. He was bitterly hated by the whole crew of corruptionists, and their hatred was only surpassed by his own scorn and contempt for them. The matter was much discussed in Congress, where Ripley found appreciative friends. The Hon. Mr. Olin, of New York, closed a speech as follows : "I undertake to say that, amid this widespread corruption, and the hordes of sharpers and brokers, and ex-members of Congress and bankers, and stock-jobbers and blood-suckers, who gathered instinctively around the Secretary of War for the purpose of plundering this Government and robbing the people, this old man, General Ripley, stood up like an old

Roman, a pillar of virtue amid a widespread desert of corruption. He was a rock and a breakwater against a torrent of fraud. I wish to God the Government was full of such men."

After nearly half a century of faithful, efficient, and meritorious military service, and when his term of life was fast verging upon the three-score and ten of the Psalmist, he was, Sep. 15, 1863, placed upon the retired list of the Army by Secretary Stanton, who, in his inordinate desire for absolute military control, was not, with all his merits and patriotism, always considerate, generous, and just to his subordinates, particularly gray-haired veterans who had grown cautious after the experience of a long life in which they had fairly won a claim to have "done the state some service."

Upon Ripley's retirement, he was placed upon the nominal duty of a quarterly inspection of the armament of the forts and seacoast defenses of New England, with headquarters at his home in Hartford, Ct., and, at the close of the Civil War, Mar. 13, 1865, was brevetted a Major-General in the Army, "for long and faithful services."

With the frosts of seventy-six winters on his head, "in years he seemed, but not impaired by years," when, Mar. 15, 1870, at Hartford, Ct., after more than half a century in his country's service, he answered his last roll-call and was borne to his final resting-place in Springfield Cemetery, with every demonstration of respect from the entire community, which fully appreciated his genuine worth.

General Ripley was a typical gentleman of the old school, and an officer worthy of the best days of the republic. His career is his character, — spirited, chivalric, honorable, honest, faithful, and true. He had the clear ring of the noble soldier; he knew the duty of obedience equally with the rights of command; his profession's reputation was his guidance in life; his inborn courage was as stubborn to resist wrong as to oppose a foe; his integrity knew no compromise with corruption; he scorned all conciliation with the nation's enemies; he loved the whole flag of 34 Union stars with its 13 Federal stripes; and his faith in his country's destiny was unbounded. In private life, he was as refined and courtly as a knight-errant; but, officially, he was a front of rigid steel to the whole crew of lobby leeches, treasury thieves, sham inventors, and charlatan contractors. He joined to a resolute will a heart of melting tenderness; his friendships were warm, for they were sincere; his attachments lasting, for they were unselfish; and his devotion to family was only equaled by its returned idolatry. When age had silvered his locks and dimmed his fiery eye, his courage was unabated, and his affections pulsed as warmly as in his glowing youth. Calm and contented to the last,

"The remnant of his days he safely past,
Nor found they lagg'd too slow, nor flew too fast;
He made his wish with his estate comply,
Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die."

103... (Born N. C.)... **DANIEL TURNER**... (Ap'd N. C.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, July 19, 1813, to July 21, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 21, 1814.

Served in the War of 1812-15, with Great Britain, as Acting Asst. Engineer in erecting temporary defenses for New York city and environs, 1814-15.

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, ON REDUCTION OF ARMY,
MAY 17, 1815; DECLINED.

Civil History. — Member of the House of Commons of the State of North Carolina, 1819-24, — and of the U. S. House of Representatives,

from North Carolina, 1827-29. Captain N. C. Militia, 1819-27. Principal of Warrenton, N. C., Female Seminary, 1847-54. Employed in the service of the United States, as Superintending Engineer of the construction of the public works at Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco harbor, Cal., 1854-60.

DIED, JULY 21, 1860, AT MARE ISLAND, CAL. : AGED 64.

104. . . . (Born Pa.) **ISAAC E. CRAIG** (Ap'd Pa.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, July 19, 1813, to July 21, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 21, 1814.

Served: in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, as Acting Asst. Engineer in erecting temporary defenses for New York city and environs, 1814-15; and in garrison at the Bay of St. Louis, La., 1816-19.

DIED, JUNE 26, 1819, AT THE BAY OF ST. LOUIS, LA.

105. . (Born Ky.) . . **CHARLES M. THRUSTON** (Ap'd D. C.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, June 8, 1813, to July 21, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 21, 1814.

Served: in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, as Acting Asst. Engineer in erecting temporary defenses at Governor's Island, New York harbor, 1814-15; in garrison at Ft. McHenry, Md., 1815-18; as Battalion
(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, APR. 20, 1818)

Adjutant of Artillery, May 14, 1818, to June 1, 1821; as Adjutant 3d
(FIRST LIEUT., 3D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

Artillery, at Reg. headquarters, June 1, 1821, to Feb. 17, 1827; in gar-
(CAPTAIN, 3D ARTILLERY, FEB. 17, 1827)

rison at Ft. Severn, Md., 1827, — Ft. Trumbull, Ct., 1827-33, — and Ft. Monroe, Va., 1833-35; in the Florida War, 1835, 1836, being Acting Adjutant-General of the Florida Army, Feb. to May, 1836, and was engaged against the Seminole Indians in the Combat of Oloklikaha, Mar. 31, 1836.

RESIGNED, AUG. 31, 1836.

Civil History. — Farmer, Cumberland, Md., 1837-61. President of Mineral Bank of Cumberland, Md., 1838-41. Mayor of Cumberland, Md., 1861-62.

Military History. — Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding
(BRIG.-GENERAL, U. S. VOLUNTEERS, SEP. 7, 1861)
States, 1861-62, in guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 1861-62.

RESIGNED, APR. 17, 1862.

Civil History. — Farmer, Cumberland, Md., 1862-72.

DIED, FEB. 18, 1873, AT CUMBERLAND, MD. : AGED 75.

106. . (Born Va.) . . **HENRY W. FITZHUGH** (Ap'd D. C.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, July 30, 1812, to July 21, 1814, when he was graduated, and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 21, 1814.

Served: in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on duty at Ft. Wolcott, R. I., 1814-15; in garrison at Ft. McHenry, Md., 1815-18; as
 (FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, APR. 20, 1818)
 Battalion Quartermaster of Artillery, July 1, 1818, to June 1, 1821; on
 (FIRST LIEUT., 2D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF
 ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)
 Commissary and Quartermaster duty at Baltimore, Md., 1821-26; and
 (ASST. QUARTERMASTER, FROM MAY 19, 1826, TO JUNE 28, 1836)
 (BVT. CAPTAIN, APR. 20, 1828, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
 TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)
 as Asst. Quartermaster at Ft. Monroe, Va., 1826-29, — and Boston,
 Mas., 1831-32, 1832-36.

RESIGNED, JUNE 28, 1836.

Civil History. — General Superintendent of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, July 4, 1836, to May 31, 1838. Merchant, Baltimore, Md., 1838-57, and engaged in milling on the Rappahannock River, Va., 1857-76.

DIED, JUNE 10, 1876, AT WOODVILLE, VA.: AGED 79.

107. (Born N. H.)... **JACKMAN J. DAVIS** (Ap'd N. H.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Apr. 14, 1813, to July 21, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
 SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 21, 1814.

Served: in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on duty at Portsmouth harbor, N. H., 1814-15; in garrison at New York harbor, 1815-17; on Recruiting service, 1817-18; in garrison at New York harbor, 1818-19,
 (FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, APR. 20, 1818.)

— Detroit, Mich., 1819-21, — Ft. Trumbull, Ct. 1821, — and Ft. Constitution, N. H., 1821-24; on Commissary duty, 1824-26; and on Quarter-
 (ASST. QUARTERMASTER, FROM MAY 19, 1826, TO FEB. 20, 1828)
 master duty, 1826-28.

DIED, FEB. 20, 1828, AT ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

108. (Born D. C.)... **THOMAS T. STEPHENSON** (Ap'd D. C.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, July 9, 1813, to July 21, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
 SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 21, 1814.

Served: in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on duty at Atlantic Posts, 1814-15; in garrison at North Atlantic Posts, 1815-18; and on
 (TRANSFERRED TO ORDNANCE, JAN. 1, 1816)
 (FIRST LIEUT., ORDNANCE, JUNE 30, 1818)

Ordnance duty, Jan. 1, 1816, to Aug. 4, 1819.

DIED, AUG. 4, 1819.

109. (Born N. Y.)... **EVANS HUMPHREY** (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, May 19, 1813, to July 21, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
 SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 21, 1814.

Served: in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on duty at Ft. Preble, Me., 1814-15; in garrison at New York harbor, 1815-17; on Recruiting service, 1817-18; in garrison at New York harbor, 1818; on
(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, APR. 20, 1818)

Recruiting service, 1818-20; and in garrison at Amelia Island, Fla., 1820, — and Charleston harbor, S. C., 1820-21.

DISBANDED, JUNE 1, 1821.

DIED, AUG. 1, 1829.

110. . . (Born Mas.) . . . **SAMUEL W. WETMORE** (Ap'd Mas.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Apr. 14, 1813, to July 21, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 21, 1814.

Served in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1814-15.

RESIGNED, JULY 16, 1816.

After his resignation, he served as a Captain in the South American wars for Independence.

DIED, 1818, IN SOUTH AMERICA.

111. . . . (Born Mas.) **WILLIAM WELLS** (Ap'd Mas.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, May 17, 1813, to July 21, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JULY 21, 1814.

Served: in the War of 1812-15, with Great Britain, in garrison at New England Posts, 1814-15, and after the peace, 1815-18; on Recruiting ser-

(SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, OCT. 10, 1814)

vice, 1818; in garrison at New England Posts, 1818-1820; on Recruit-

(FIRST LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, AUG. 28, 1819)

ing service, 1820; as Quartermaster of Reg. of Light Artillery, May 15, 1820, to June 1, 1821; on Commissary duty at Pittsburg Arsenal, Pa.,

(FIRST LIEUT., 2D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

1821-25; in garrison at New York harbor, 1825-26, — Ft. McHenry, Md., 1826, — Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1826-28, — Ft. Moultrie, S. C., 1828-30, — Ft. Wood, La., 1830-31, — and Ft.

(BVT. CAPTAIN, AUG. 28, 1829, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

Jackson, La., 1831-32; on Recruiting service, 1832; in garrison at Ft. Wood, La., 1833; and on leave of absence, 1833-34.

RESIGNED, DEC. 1, 1834.

Civil History. — Superintendent of New Orleans Navigation Company, 1834-36, — and of Pontchartrain, La., Railroad, 1836-38. Deputy Sheriff of New Orleans, La., 1843-46. U. S. Custom House Store Keeper, at New Orleans, La., 1846-50.

DIED, DEC., 1851, AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

112. . . . (Born Va.) . . . **WILLIAM L. BOOTH** (Ap'd D. C.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, June 11, 1813, to July 21, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JULY 21, 1814.

Served : in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on duty at Ft. In-
 (THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, ON REDUCTION OF
 ARMY, MAY 17, 1815)
 dependence, Mas., 1814-15 ; in garrison at the defenses of New Orleans,
 (SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 16, 1816)
 La., 1815-18, — and at Mobile, Ala., 1818 ; on Recruiting service,
 (FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, APR. 25, 1818)
 (FIRST LIEUT., 3D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF
 ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)
 1818-19 ; and on Commissary duty, 1819-22.
 RESIGNED, JULY 21, 1822.
Civil History. — Farmer, Big Bend, Meade County, Ky., 1822-68.
 DIED, OCT. 20, 1868, AT BIG BEND, MEADE CO., KY.

113. (Born Ireland). **THOMAS J. BAIRD** (Ap'd Pa.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, June 22, 1813,
 to July 21, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JULY 21, 1814.

Served : in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on Northern Fron-
 tier, 1814-15 ; in garrison at Detroit, Mich., 1815-18 ; as Aide-de-Camp
 (THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, ON REDUCTION OF ARMY,
 MAY 17, 1815)

(SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, AUG. 1, 1816)

to Major-General Macomb, Feb. 9 to June 4, 1818 ; on Recruiting service,
 1818 ; in garrison at Charleston harbor, S. C., 1818-19, — Amelia Island,

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JUNE 2, 1818)

Fla., 1819-20, — Savannah, Ga., 1820, — and Amelia Island, Fla., 1820-21 ;
 (FIRST LIEUT., 3D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
 JUNE 1, 1821)

as Battalion Quartermaster of Artillery, Oct. 1, 1820, to June 1, 1821 ;

(CAPTAIN, 3D ARTILLERY, FEB. 28, 1827)

and on Ordnance duty, June 4, 1821, to Nov. 5, 1827.

RESIGNED, MAY 1, 1828.

Civil History. — Farmer, Philadelphia County, Pa., 1828-35. Agent
 for lands in Schuylkill County, Pa., 1835-42. Captain, Pa. Militia,
 1838-40, — and Lieut.-Colonel, 1840.

DIED, APR. 5, 1842, AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

114. (Born Vt.) **JABEZ PARKHURST** (Ap'd Vt.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, July 21, 1813,
 to July 21, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JULY 21, 1814.

Served : in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on the Northern

(THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, ON REDUCTION OF ARMY

MAY 17, 1815)

Frontier, 1814-15 ; in garrison at New London, Ct., 1815-16, — and Pitts-

(SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, AUG. 30, 1816)

field, Mas., 1816 ; on the Florida Frontier, 1816-18, participating in Ma-
 jor-General Jackson's Campaign of 1817-18 against the Seminole Indians,

and his seizure of Pensacola, Fla., May 24, 1818, being engaged in the Bombardment and Capture of Ft. San Carlos de Barrancas, Fla., May 26-27, 1818; and as Battalion Adjutant of Artillery, at Huntsville, Ala.,

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 1, 1818)

(FIRST LIEUT., 4TH ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

July 1, 1818, to June 1, 1821.

DIED, JULY 6, 1821, AT ROYALTON, VT.

115...(Born N. Y.)..**ROBERT L. ARMSTRONG**.....(Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Apr. 14, 1813, to July 21, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JULY 21, 1814.

Served: in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on duty at Newport harbor, R. I., 1814, and on the Niagara Frontier, 1814-15; in garrison

(THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, ON REDUCTION OF ARMY,
MAY 17, 1815)

son at New York harbor, 1816, — West Point, N. Y., 1816-18, — and Ft.

(SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, AUG. 30, 1816)

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 2, 1818)

Mifflin, Pa., 1819; at the Military Academy, as Asst. Instructor of Infantry Tactics, Apr. 30 to Nov. 4, 1819; in garrison at Ft. Severn, Md., 1820-21; as Adjutant, 2d Artillery, June 1, 1821, to Apr. 30, 1826, at

(FIRST LIEUT., 2D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

Reg. headquarters, Frankfort, Pa., 1821-23, — and at Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1823-26; on Staff duty at Washington, D. C., 1826; as Aide-de-Camp to Bvt. Maj.-General Scott, July 10, 1826, to May 5, 1829; and as

(BVT. CAPTAIN, JULY 2, 1828, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

Judge Advocate of the Eastern Department, May 5, 1829, to Sep. 26, 1831.

DIED, OCT. 10, 1834, AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

116...(Born Pa.)...**JAMES P. BADOLLET**.....(Ap'd Ind.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Apr. 26, 1813, to July 21, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JULY 21, 1814.

Served: in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on Lake Cham-

(THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, ON REDUCTION OF ARMY,
MAY 7, 1815)

plain, 1814, and on the Niagara Frontier, 1814-15; and in garrison at

(SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, OCT. 1, 1816.

New York harbor, 1815-18.

RESIGNED, AUG. 1, 1818.

Civil History. — Farmer, near Vincennes, Ind., 1818-78. County Commissioner for Knox Co., Ind., 18—. Major, Indiana Militia, 18—.

DIED, MAY 8, 1878, AT VINCENNES, IND. : AGED 81.

117.. (Born Mas)... **GEORGE W. GARDNER**..... (Ap'd Mas.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Apr. 14, 1813, to July 21, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
THIRD LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JULY 21, 1814.

Served : in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on the Northern Frontier, 1814-15; in garrison at Atlantic Posts, 1815-18; and on Re-
(THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, ON REDUCTION OF ARMY,
MAY 17, 1815)

(SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, OCT. 1, 1816)

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, AUG. 30, 1818)

recruiting service, 1818-19.

RESIGNED, JULY 31, 1819.

DIED, 18—.

118.. (Born Md.)... **BRADLEY S. A. LOWE**..... (Ap'd D. C.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, May 7, 1813, to July 21, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
THIRD LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JULY 21, 1814.

Served : in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on the Northern
(THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, ON REDUCTION OF ARMY,
MAY 17, 1815)

Frontier, 1814-15; in garrison at Charleston harbor, S. C., 1815-17; and
(SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, OCT. 31, 1816)

on the Florida Frontier, in Major-General Jackson's Campaign of 1817-18
(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, SEP. 17, 1818)

against the Seminole Indians.

RESIGNED, SEP. 30, 1819.

Civil History. — Unknown.

DIED, AUG., 1857, AT MOUNT HOPE HOSPITAL, BALTIMORE, MD.

119.. (Born N. Y.)... **THOMAS R. BROOM**..... (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Apr. 9, 1813, to July 21, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
THIRD LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JULY 21, 1814.

Served : in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on the Niagara
(THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, ON REDUCTION OF
ARMY, MAY 17, 1815)

Frontier, 1814-15; as Battalion Adjutant of Artillery, May to Nov. 1,
1816.

RESIGNED, NOV. 1, 1816.

Re-appointed in the United States Army with the rank of

PAYMASTER, 4TH INFANTRY, FEB. 13, 1818.

TRANSFERRED TO 7TH INFANTRY, JUNE 10, 1818.

Served in the Pay Department, 1818-21.

DISBANDED, JUNE 1, 1821.

DIED, FEB. 4, 1829, AT PASCAGOULA, MIS.

120. (Born Pa.) **HILARY BRUNOT** (Ap'd Pa.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, May 20, 1813, to July 21, 1814, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., 2D INFANTRY, JULY 21, 1814.

SECOND LIEUT., 3D INFANTRY, JULY 22, 1814.

Served : in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, on the Niagara Frontier, 1814, being engaged in the Defense of Ft. Erie, U. C., from Aug. 20, 1817, until the Siege was raised by the successful Sortie from it, Sep. 17, 1814, in which he was wounded ; in garrison on the Canada Frontier, at Michigan Posts, 1815-18 ; on Recruiting service, 1818-20 ;

(FIRST LIEUT., 3D INFANTRY, DEC. 31, 1818)

and in garrison at Ft. Howard, Wis., 1820-21.

DISBANDED, JUNE 1, 1821.

Civil History.— White Lead Manufacturer at Pittsburg, Pa., 1824-49. Member of the City Council of Pittsburg, 1839-44.

DIED, MAR. 24, 1872, AT PITTSBURG, PA. : AGED 77.

GRADUATES OF 1815.

121. (Born France) . . **HENRY MIDDLETON** (Ap'd S. C.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, Dec. 24, 1813, to Mar. 2, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, MAR. 2, 1815.

Served as Asst. Engineer in the construction of the Defenses of Savannah River, Ga., 1815-16.

RESIGNED, JULY 15, 1816.

Civil History.— Author of "The Government and the Currency," 1844-45, and 1850 ; and of various political, financial, and philanthropic papers, 1824-60.

DIED, MAR. 15, 1876, AT WASHINGTON, D. C. : AGED 79.

122. (Born N. Y.) . . . **WILLIAM F. RIGAL** (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, May 29, 1813, to Mar. 2, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., ORDNANCE, MAR. 2, 1815.

Served on Ordnance duty, Mar. 2, 1815, to Jan. 1, 1818.

SECOND LIEUT., ORDNANCE, MAY 17, 1816.

DROPPED, JAN. 1, 1818.

Civil History.— Major of Engineers in the service of one of the South American States, 18—, to 18—.

DIED, 18—.

123. (Born N. Y.) . . . **JAMES SIMONSON** (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, Aug. 7, 1813, to Mar. 2, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., ORDNANCE, MAR. 2, 1815.

Served : on Ordnance duty, Mar. 2, 1815, to Apr. 20, 1826 ; and in

(SECOND LIEUT., ORDNANCE, MAY 21, 1817)

(FIRST LIEUT., ORDNANCE, OCT. 10, 1819)

(FIRST LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

garrison at Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1826-28, —
Ft. Johnston, N. C., 1828-29, — Bellona Arsenal, Va., 1830, — and Ft.
Johnston, N. C., 1830-31.

DROPPED, NOV. 30, 1833, FOR DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS, AND HAVING
FAILED TO PERFORM ANY DUTY FOR OVER TWO YEARS.

Civil History. — Civil Engineer, 1833-39.

DIED, AUG. 7, 1839, IN CUBA, W. I.

124....(Born Mas.).....**JOHN HILLS**.....(Ap'd Mas.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, July 31, 1813,
to Mar. 2, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., ORDNANCE, MAR. 2, 1815.

Served on Ordnance duty, at various Arsenals and Depots, Mar. 2, 1815,

(SECOND LIEUT., ORDNANCE, JAN. 1, 1818)

(FIRST LIEUT., ORDNANCE, DEC. 31, 1819)

(FIRST LIEUT., 3D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

to Aug. 6, 1822.

RESIGNED, AUG. 6, 1822.

Re-appointed in the United States Army with the rank of

SECOND LIEUT., 6TH INFANTRY, JUNE 25, 1827.

Served on Ordnance duty, Aug. 15, 1827, to Sep. 26, 1831.

RESIGNED, DEC. 17, 1831.

Re-appointed in the United States Army with the rank of

BVT. SECOND LIEUT., 4TH ARTILLERY, DEC. 17, 1831.

Served : on Ordnance duty, Jan. 14 to July 13, 1832 ; and in selecting

(CAPTAIN, ORDNANCE, JULY 13, 1832)

site for, and building, the Arsenal at Appalachicola, Fla., July 13, 1832, to
Feb. 25, 1835.

DIED, FEB. 25, 1835, AT APPALACHICOLA ARSENAL, FLA.

125....(Born Mas.)....**SIMON WILLARD**.....(Ap'd Mas.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, July 29, 1813,
to Mar. 2, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., ORDNANCE, MAR. 2, 1815.

Served on Ordnance duty, Mar. 2, 1815, to May 1, 1816.

RESIGNED, MAY 1, 1816.

Civil History. — Importer and Dealer in Chronometers and Watches,
Boston, Mas., 1825-70.

DIED, AUG. 24, 1874, AT BOSTON, MAS.: AGED 80.

126....(Born Del.)....**JOHN SYMINGTON**.....(Ap'd Md.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Sep. 10, 1813,
to Mar. 2, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., ORDNANCE, MAR. 2, 1815.

Served : on Ordnance duty at various Arsenal, Mar. 2, 1815, to
 (SECOND LIEUT., ORDNANCE, APR. 8, 1818)
 (FIRST LIEUT., ORDNANCE, MAY 17, 1820)
 (FIRST LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
 JUNE 1, 1821)
 (BVT. CAPTAIN, MAY 17, 1830, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
 TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)
 May 30, 1832 ; as Assistant Inspector of Foundries, 1832-33 ; in com-
 (CAPTAIN, ORDNANCE, MAY 30, 1832)
 mand of St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., 1833-40 ; on duty in Ordnance Bureau,
 Washington, D. C., 1840-41 ; in command of Washington Arsenal, D. C.,
 1840-44 ; as Member of the Ordnance Board, Dec. 26, 1840, to Jan. 5,
 (MAJOR, ORDNANCE, Mar. 27, 1842)
 1858 ; in command of Harper's Ferry Armory, Va., 1844-51, — of
 Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., 1851-56, — and of Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.,
 (COLONEL, ORDNANCE, AUG. 3, 1861)
 1857-62 ; on sick leave of absence, 1862-63 ; and unemployed, 1863-64.
 RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE, JUNE 1, 1863, UNDER THE LAW
 OF JULY 17, 1862, "HAVING BEEN BORNE ON THE ARMY
 REGISTER MORE THAN 45 YEARS"
 DIED, APR. 4, 1864, IN HARFORD COUNTY, MD.

127. . . (Born Ga.) . . . **WILLIAM W. GORDON** (Ap'd Ga.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, May 2, 1814, to
 Mar. 2, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
 THIRD LIEUT., ORDNANCE, MAR. 2, 1815.

Served as Aide-de-Camp to Bvt. Maj.-General Gaines, 1815.

RESIGNED, OCT. 15, 1815.

Civil History. — Counselor at Law, Savannah, Ga., 1818-36. Cap-
 tain of Hussars, Georgia Militia, 1832-34. Mayor of the city of Savan-
 nah, Ga., 1833-35. Member of the House of Representatives of the
 State of Georgia, 1835-36. President of the Central Railroad and Bank-
 ing Company of Georgia, 1836-42.

DIED, MAR. 20, 1842, AT SAVANNAH, GA. : AGED 46.*

* Gordon County, in Georgia, was named after him, in testimony of his able and successful
 services in initiating and developing the railroad system of the State ; and, in 1859, the Cen-
 tral Railroad Company appropriated \$5,000 for the erection of a monument, at Savannah, Ga.,
 to him, its first President, who devoted his life to this great pioneer enterprise, the success
 of which has covered the State with a network of railways.

128. . . (Born Va.) . . . **HENRY R. DULANY** (Ap'd Md.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, July 13, 1813,
 to Mar. 2, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, MAR. 2, 1815.

Served : as Battalion Adjutant of Artillery, at Charleston harbor,
 (THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, ON REDUCTION OF ARMY,
 MAY 17, 1815)

S. C., 1815, to Mar. 5, 1817 ; on Recruiting service, 1817-18 ; in garrison
 (SECOND LIEUT., 4TH INFANTRY, MAR. 5, 1817)

at Amelia Island, Fla., 1818-19 ; as Adjutant of 4th Infantry, Apr. 1 to
 (FIRST LIEUT., 4TH INFANTRY, FEB. 10, 1818)

Nov. 1, 1819 ; as Aide-de-Camp to Bvt. Maj.-General Gaines, Nov. 1,
(CAPTAIN, 4TH INFANTRY, FEB. 3, 1822)
1819, to Feb. 3, 1822 ; and on sick leave of absence, 1822-25.
RESIGNED, MAY 31, 1825.

Civil History. — Farmer, near Alexandria, Va., 1825-38.
DIED, NOV. 27, 1838, AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

129....(Born Ky.).....**JOHN R. SLOO**.....(Ap'd O.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, June 25, 1813,
to Mar. 2, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAR. 2, 1815.

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, APR. 20, 1817.

Served in garrison at Ft. Mifflin, Pa., 1815-18.

RESIGNED, APR. 30, 1818.

Civil History. — Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Street, Illinois
Militia, 1822. Treasurer of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Company,
18— to 18—. Register of the U. S. Land Office, at Shawneetown, Ill.,
18— to 1837.

DIED, 1837, AT SHAWNEETOWN, ILL.

130....(Born O.)....**HENRY W. GRISWOLD**.....(Ap'd O.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, July 28, 1813,
to Mar. 2, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAR. 2, 1815.

Served : in garrison at Ft. Niagara, N. Y., 1815-17, — Sackett's Har-
(SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 1, 1817)

bor, N. Y., 1817-18, — Ft. Washington, Md., 1818-19, — and New York
(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, DEC. 12, 1818)

harbor, 1819-20 ; on Commissary duty, 1820-21 ; at the Military Acad-
emy, as Asst. Instructor of Infantry Tactics, Jan. 27, 1821, to Feb. 14,

(FIRST LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF
ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)

1822 ; in garrison at Ft. Independence, Mas., 1822 ; as Adjutant, 1st
(BVT. CAPTAIN, DEC. 12, 1828, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

Artillery, Sept. 25, 1822, to Oct. 11, 1831, and in garrison at Ft. Monroe,
Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1831, — Newberne, N. C., 1831-32, —

(CAPTAIN, 3D ARTILLERY, APR. 26, 1832)

Beaufort, N. C., 1832-33, — Ft. Monroe, Va., 1833, — Ft. Mitchell, Ala.,
1833-34, — and Castle Pinckney, S. C., 1834.

DIED, OCT. 23, 1834, AT CASTLE PINCKNEY, S. C.

131....(Born Va.)....**JAMES MONROE**.....(Ap'd Va.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Sep. 3, 1813, to
Mar. 2, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAR. 2, 1815.

Served : in the War with Algiers, 1815, and was wounded, June 17,
1815, while directing (as a subaltern of Bvt. Major S. B. Archer's com-
pany of the Corps of Artillery) a part of the quarter-deck guns of the
U. S. Frigate Guerrière, in an Action with an Algerine frigate off Cape

de Gata, Spain; as Battalion Adjutant of Artillery at New Orleans, Dec. 28, 1816, to Dec. 18, 1817; as Aide-de-Camp to Bvt. Maj.-General (SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 2, 1817)

Scott, Dec. 18, 1817, to Apr. 4, 1822; on Ordnance duty, Feb. 13, 1823, (FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, DEC. 31, 1818)
(FIRST LIEUT., 4TH ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)

to May, 1826; in garrison at Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1827-28,—and Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1828-30, 1830-31; on Comm. (BVT. CAPTAIN, DEC. 31, 1828, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

missary duty at New York, 1831-32; and as Aide-de-Camp to Bvt. Maj.-General Scott, June 22 to July 13, 1832, on the "Black Hawk Expedition," but not at the seat of war.

RESIGNED, SEP. 30, 1832.

Civil History.—Asst. Alderman, 1832-33, and Alderman of the city of New York, 1833-35; and President of the Board of Aldermen, 1834. Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, to Governor Marcy, of the State of New York, June 27, 1836: declined. Member of the U. S. House of Representatives from New York city, 1839-41; and of the Legislature of the State of New York, 1850 and 1852.

DIED, SEP. 7, 1870, AT ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J.: AGED 71.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

COLONEL JAMES MONROE, who was born Sep. 10, 1799, in Albemarle County, Virginia, died Sep. 7, 1870, at the residence, on Orange Mountain, N. J., of his only surviving child, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, having nearly completed seventy-one years of an eventful life. He was the nephew of President Monroe, who was a younger brother of his father, Andrew Monroe. They were descended from Captain Monroe, an officer in the army of Charles the First, who emigrated with the Cavaliers to Virginia in 1652.

Colonel Monroe, after receiving a good preliminary education, entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., when scarce fourteen years old, and was graduated at that institution, Mar. 2, 1815. Upon his graduation he became Third Lieutenant in the Corps of Artillery; was promoted Second Lieutenant, May 2, 1817, and First Lieutenant, Dec. 31, 1818, retaining the same rank in the Fourth Artillery in the re-organization of the Army, June 1, 1821; was brevetted a Captain, Dec. 31, 1828, "for faithful service ten years in one grade;" and resigned his commission in the Army, Sep. 30, 1832.

On the very day, March 2, 1815, of Colonel Monroe's graduation, our war with Great Britain having just terminated, Congress passed an act authorizing hostilities against Algiers, that piratical power having for some time before been engaged in depredations upon the little American commerce that remained in or near the Mediterranean.

On May 20 a squadron, consisting of three frigates, one sloop-of-war, and six brigs and schooners, sailed from New York for the Mediterranean, under Commodore Decatur's command, the *Guerrière*, 44, being his flagship. On board of this latter vessel was embarked Brevet Major S. B. Archer's company of U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Monroe being one of its subaltern officers. On June 17, 1815, when off Cape de Gata, on the southern coast of Spain, Decatur's squadron fell in with and captured the Algerine frigate *Mashouda*, 46, after a short running fight, in which the Algerine admiral and nearly one hundred of his officers and men

were killed and wounded, and four hundred and six made prisoners. In this spirited engagement Lieutenant Monroe directed a part of the quarter-deck guns of the *Guerrière*, and was wounded in the right hand while himself firing one of the pieces, which disabled several of his fingers for life. His physical bravery, here tested, was no less a marked characteristic of his after career than his ever conspicuous moral courage, first exhibited on this cruise. Having challenged a young naval officer, the meeting took place the next morning on the coast of Spain; but, instead of proceeding to blow out each other's brains, an apology was made to Monroe, who instantly, with the true chivalry of his nature, said to his antagonist that he had but anticipated his own intention in making the *amende honorable*. Quick to resent an affront, and ever ready to meet the responsibility of his own words and acts, this was the only occasion on which he appeared as a principal on the field, though, as second or friend, he settled no less than eighteen contemplated duels, some quite noted in our annals.

After his return to the United States, he served as Battalion Adjutant of Artillery at New Orleans, Dec. 28, 1816, to Dec. 18, 1817; as Aide-de-Camp to Bvt. Maj.-General Winfield Scott, Dec. 18, 1817, to April 4, 1822; on ordnance, garrison, and commissary duty at various posts for the next ten years; and again became Aide-de-Camp to General Scott, June 22 to July 13, 1832, on the Black Hawk expedition, but did not reach the seat of war, he being taken sick at Chicago, where a large proportion of the troops were prostrated with Asiatic cholera.

After leaving the Army, he entered political life at the solicitation of numerous friends who appreciated his clear intellect and high character. His first service was as Assistant Alderman in 1832-33, and Alderman, in 1833-35, of the Third Ward of New York city, being elected in 1834 to be President of the Board, when it was a distinction and proof of integrity to be in the City Council. In 1836, William L. Marcy, then Governor of the State, tendered to him the position of his Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel, but it was not accepted. From 1839 to 1841 he was an able and useful member of the U. S. House of Representatives, his colleagues from New York being such men as Ogden Hoffman, Moses H. Grinnell, and Edward Curtis. He was again elected to Congress, Nov. 3, 1846; but his election being contested by his opponent, David S. Jackson, the case was sent back, March 25, 1848, to the people, neither contestant being admitted. Colonel Monroe was re-nominated for the remainder of the term, but declined to run. Subsequently, in 1850 and 1852, he became a distinguished and leading member of the Legislature of New York, his adopted State. In 1852 he was a very active and influential partisan of General Scott, who was the Whig nominee for President of the United States. On this, as on all other occasions, he proved the sincere and ardent friend of his old chief, whom he had faithfully served during his military career, his devotion never ceasing during the declining years of that venerable hero and patriot.

His exemplary wife, to whom, as Miss Elizabeth Mary Douglas, he was married in 1821, having died in 1852, Colonel Monroe abandoned political life, and never after took an active part in city, state, or national affairs, except during part of the session of the Virginia Convention, which met Feb. 13, 1861, and after a fierce struggle of months, finally, April 17, 1861, resolved to throw off her allegiance to the United States. On this momentous occasion, Colonel Monroe, true to the memory of a great name so intimately connected with our existence as a nation, and to himself, educated under the flag of that nation, promptly proceeded to Richmond, where his bold heart and eloquent tongue, both in public and private, denounced the treasonable and suicidal act which was about to drench his beloved Virginia in blood. But though his native State took

the fatal leap, he, during the long and desolating years of the terrible contest which ensued, never for a moment, in thought or deed, faltered in true loyalty to the Union. Though remaining in civil life, he never after ceased to feel a deep interest in all that affected the welfare of his country, and the progress of civil liberty throughout the world.

After losing his wife, much of his time was spent in the Union Club in New York, of which he was one of the earliest members. In the success of the club he took the deepest interest, and ever tried to maintain for it a high social position. It is unnecessary to say how universal was the attachment of all the members, who looked up to the Colonel as the father of the club. His presence ever shed a genial warmth amid the groups of fond friends which clustered around him to listen to his exhaustless store of anecdotes and incidents of the times in which he had lived. In his retentive memory were garnered many of the most precious scraps of the history of the events of our country and countrymen, particularly of the "Monroe family," General Scott, and, in fact, of all the public men — Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Marcy, Crittenden, Hoffman, etc. — with whom he had been intimate in and out of Congress. For hours he would dwell upon the services of his distinguished uncle, detailing the part taken by him in our Revolutionary struggle at White Plains, crossing the Delaware, storming the battery at Trenton, fighting at Brandywine by the side of Lafayette when wounded, as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Stirling at the battles of Germantown and Monmouth, and his presence at Annapolis when Washington surrendered his commission as Commander-in-Chief; of his services in the Virginia Legislature and Convention, and halls of Congress, with such men as Patrick Henry, George Mason, Madison, Pendleton, Marshall, Grayson, and others; of his enthusiastic reception as Minister to France, when publicly embraced by the President of the National Convention, the stars and stripes being intertwined with the tri-color of the new republic, and his later important agency in the acquisition of Louisiana; of his varied services as Governor of Virginia, Minister to England and Spain, and Secretary of State and temporarily of War during Madison's administration; and as President of the United States, making his northern tour with his Revolutionary blue coat, buff breeches, and cocked hat; or enthusiastically receiving, in 1824, Lafayette, who, from his youthful Revolutionary companion, had grown old with the cares of state and the sufferings of a dungeon, shared by his devoted wife, whose life, perhaps, had been rescued from the tigers of the Reign of Terror by the womanly courage of Mrs. Monroe while residing in Paris during her husband's embassy to France. With pride the Colonel would recount the memorable events of his uncle's administration; the admission into the Union of the States of Mississippi, Illinois, and Maine; the acquisition of Florida from Spain; the Missouri Compromise; the recognition of the independence of Mexico and the South American republics; the declaration of the "Monroe doctrine;" the judicious reorganization of the Army; the increase of the Navy; the strengthening of the national defenses; the protection of commerce; the aid to internal improvements; and the vigor and efficiency infused into every department of the public service.

It would require a volume to record Colonel Monroe's numerous anecdotes of General Scott and other distinguished soldiers and statesmen. Suffice it to say in this connection, it was due to Colonel Monroe's energy and devotion that the nation was saved from the disgrace of seeing the conqueror of Mexico superseded by the appointment of Thomas H. Benton as Lieutenant-General, and consequently to command the Army, then triumphantly marching to the Halls of the Montezumas.

Colonel Monroe, in general appearance and character, much resembled his distinguished namesake. Although not a man of brilliant endowments,

he possessed a robust intellect, sharpened more by contact with men than the study of books; clear perception, which penetrated through the outer husk of pretension direct to the inner motives of action; a sagacious judgment, quickly discriminating between true and counterfeit character; and a tenacious memory that profited by everything coming within his keen observation. His manly courage, scrupulous integrity, and earnestness of purpose gave him great strength with his associates; while his genuine truthfulness, scorn of all hypocrisy, and sincere appreciation of real worth secured their universal confidence. He never became a petrified humanity wrapped in self, but was a living soul, genially and lovingly in sympathy with his fellows. In the social circle, which was his favorite arena, his courteous manner, modest simplicity, sportive smile, and personal magnetism won all hearts. With his intimate friends he had no reserve, but would tell his stories with the mirthful humor of a boy. This sunshine of temperament, springing from warmth of feeling, never deserted him, even in his declining years or hours of pain. His pleasantry, however, which was the jubilee of a joyous heart, never wounded even the most sensitive by ridicule, satire, or a sneer. He never forgot a kindness or a friend; his benevolence and generosity were only surpassed by his chivalric honor and keen sense of justice; and it might be truly said of him, as was remarked by Jefferson of his uncle, that "if his soul was turned inside out, not a spot would be found upon it."

The writer knew him most intimately during his ebbing years, when life's last sands were low; but —

"Though old, he still retain'd
His manly sense and energy of mind:
Virtuous and wise he was, but not severe;
He still remembered that he once was young:
His easy presence check'd no decent joy,
Him even the dissolute admired; for he
A graceful looseness, when he pleased, put on,
And, laughing, could instruct."

132. . . . (Born Va.) **ROBERT C. BRENT** (Ap'd Md.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Apr. 14, 1813, to Mar. 2, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAR. 2, 1815.

Served: in garrison at Ft. McHenry, Md., 1815-18, — Ft. Preble, Me., (SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 13, 1817)

1818, — Ft. Sullivan, Me., 1818-20, — Ft. Constitution, N. H., 1820, — (FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAR. 5, 1819)

(FIRST LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

(TRANSFERRED TO 1ST INFANTRY, NOV. 16, 1821, AND RE-TRANSFERRED TO 1ST ARTILLERY, DEC. 21, 1822)

Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1820-21, — Ft. Sullivan, Me., 1821, — and Baton Rouge, La., 1821-23.

RESIGNED, NOV. 1, 1823.

Civil History. — Farmer, Stafford County, Va., 1823-37.

DIED, MAY 15, 1837, IN STAFFORD CO., VA.

133. . . . (Born N. Y.) **ABRAHAM WENDELL** (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Sep. 2, 1813, to Mar. 2, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAR. 2, 1815.

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 13, 1817.

Served in garrison at Ft. Wolcott, R. I., 1815-16, — and at Castine, Me., 1816.

DIED, OCT. 17, 1817, AT ALBANY, N. Y.

134. . (Born Va.) . . . **GEORGE A. WASHINGTON** (Ap'd D. C.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, July 18, 1813, to Mar. 2, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAR. 2, 1815.

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 13, 1817.

Served in garrison at Norfolk harbor, Va., 1815-17.

DIED, DEC. 9, 1817, AT ALEXANDRIA, VA.

135. . . . (Born Va.) **ROBERT J. SCOTT** (Ap'd Md.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, May 8, 1813, to Mar. 2, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAR. 2, 1815.

Served: in garrison at Ft. Mifflin, Pa., 1815-16; and on leave of ab-

(SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JUNE 15, 1817)

sence, 1816-18.

RESIGNED, NOV. 4, 1818.

Civil History. — Sutler at Ft. Washington, Md., 1826-31, — and at Ft. Monroe, Va., 1831-34.

DIED, MAY, 1834, AT FORT MONROE, VA. : AGED 36.

136. . . . (Born Vt.) **ALONZO BREWER** (Ap'd Vt.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, July 13, 1813, to Mar. 2, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAR. 2, 1815.

Served in garrison at New York harbor, 1815-16.

RESIGNED, OCT. 16, 1816.

Civil History. — Supposed to have been a Colonel in the struggles of the Argentine Confederation, South America, where he probably was

KILLED, 18—.

137. . (Born N. Y.) . . . **FRANCIS N. BERIER** (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, May 13, 1814, to Mar. 2, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAR. 2, 1815.

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JUNE 19, 1817.

Served in garrison at New York harbor, 1815-18.

RESIGNED, MAY 31, 1818.

Civil History. — Merchant, New York city, 1818-22.

DIED, OCT. 26, 1822, AT FORT HAMILTON, N. Y.

138. . (Born N. Y.) . . . **GEORGE COOPER** (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, May 9, 1814, to Mar. 2, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAR. 2, 1815.

Served in garrison at Detroit, Mich., 1815-16.

RESIGNED, FEB. 15, 1817.

Civil History. — Merchant, New York city, 1817-24.

DIED, OCT., 1825, AT NEW YORK CITY: AGED 29.

139....(Born N. Y.)....**HENRY SMITH**.....(Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, May 28, 1813, to Mar. 2, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAR. 2, 1815.

Served : in garrison at Greenbush, N. Y., 1816-19; as Quartermaster, (SECOND LIEUT., 2D INFANTRY, JUNE 17, 1816)

2d Infantry, Dec. 9, 1819, to June 1, 1821; on Quartermaster duty at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 1819-20, — and Plattsburg, N. Y., 1820-22; in garrison at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 1822; on Quartermaster duty at

(ASST. QUARTERMASTER, OCT. 25, 1822, TO JULY 10, 1823)

Green Bay, Wis., 1822, — Ft. Brady, Mich., 1822-23, — and Ft. Smith,

(FIRST LIEUT., 2D INFANTRY, JAN. 8, 1823)

Ark., 1823; as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Scott, July 12, 1823, to

(TRANSFERRED TO 6TH INFANTRY, JULY 30, 1823)

Apr. 17, 1826; on Quartermaster duty, Apr. 17, 1826, to Oct. 15, 1830;

(ASST. QUARTERMASTER, APR. 17, 1826, TO OCT. 15, 1830)

(CAPTAIN, 6TH INFANTRY, JULY 7, 1826)

on frontier duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1830-32; in the "Black Hawk" War, 1832, being engaged against the Sac Indians in the Battle of Bad Axe River, Aug. 2, 1832; and on Engineer duty, Jan. 26, 1833, to Nov. 16, 1836.

RESIGNED, NOV. 16, 1836.

Civil History. — Civil Engineer in the service of the United States, superintending Harbor Improvements on Lake Erie, 1836-40. Member of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, 1837 and 1840. Disbursing Agent in the Indian Department, 1838. Major-General, Michigan Militia, 1841-46. Mayor of Monroe, Mich., 1846.

Military History. — Re-appointed in the Army with the rank of MAJOR, STAFF — QUARTERMASTER, MAR. 3, 1847.

Served on Quartermaster duty at Detroit, Mich., 1847, — and in the War with Mexico, at Vera Cruz, 1847.

DIED, JULY 24, 1847, AT VERA CRUZ, MEXICO.

140..(Born D. C.)..**ALEXANDER F. COCHRANE**.....(Ap'd D. C.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, July 8, 1813, to Mar. 2, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAR. 2, 1815.

Served in garrison at the defenses of the approaches to New Orleans,

(SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, AUG. 5, 1817)

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, APR. 7, 1819)

La., 1816-20.

DISBANDED, JUNE 1, 1821.

DIED, 18—.

141. (Born N. Y.) **MICH'L F. VAN DE VENTER...**(Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, June 17, 1813, to Mar. 2, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAR. 2, 1815.

Served : in garrison on the Canada Frontier, 1815-18 ; on Recruiting (SECOND LIEUT., 2D ARTILLERY, JULY 22, 1817) service, 1818 ; and in garrison at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 1818-21.

DIED, AUG. 27, 1821, AT SACKETT'S HARBOR, N. Y.

142. ... (Born Vt.) **MILO JOHNSON** (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, July 22, 1813, to Mar. 2, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAR. 2, 1815.

Served : in garrison at Charleston harbor, S. C., 1815-17 ; on Recruiting (SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, AUG. 5, 1817) service, 1817 ; and in the Creek Nation, 1817-18.

RESIGNED, MAR. 1, 1818.

Civil History. — U. S. Surveyor of Public Lands in Louisiana and Mississippi, 18— to 18—.

DIED, 18—.

143. ... (Born O.) **AARON G. GANO** (Ap'd O.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Jan. 8, 1814, to Mar. 2, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAR. 2, 1815.

Served in garrison at New York harbor, 1815-17.

RESIGNED, OCT. 1, 1817.

Civil History. — Merchant, Cincinnati, O., 1817-40, and at Hannibal, Mo., 1840-54.

DIED, DEC. 2, 1854, NEAR CINCINNATI, O. : AGED 58.

144. ... (Born Ga.) **ROBERT M. FORSYTH** (Ap'd Ga.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, July 28, 1813, to Mar. 2, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAR. 2, 1815.

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, SEP. 8, 1817.

Served in garrison at New York harbor, 1815-16.

DISMISSED, DEC. 1, 1818.

DIED, 1819.

145. (Born D. C.) . **THOMAS W. LENDRUM** (Ap'd Va.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, June 16, 1813, to Mar. 2, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAR. 2, 1815.

Served : in garrison at Ft. McHenry, Md., 1815-16, and as Battalion Adjutant of Artillery, 1816, to May 14, 1818 ; on Recruiting service,

(SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, SEP. 28, 1817)

1818 ; on Commissary duty, 1819-20 ; in garrison at Ft. Severn, Md.,

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 30, 1819)

1821-27, — Ft. Trumbull, Ct., 1827-28, — and Ft. Independence, Mas.,
(FIRST LIEUT., 3D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

(CAPTAIN, 3D ARTILLERY, DEC. 31, 1828, to JULY 7, 1838)

1829-30; on Recruiting service, 1831-32; in garrison at Ft. Independence,
Mas., 1833, — and Ft. Monroe, Va., 1833-35; in the Florida War, 1835-36;
on Ordnance duty, Sep., 1836, to Mar., 1837; and on Commissary duty,
1837-52, in the Subsistence Bureau at Washington, D. C., 1837-38, — at

(MAJOR, STAFF — COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, JULY 7, 1838)

Baltimore, Md., 1838-48, — and at New York city, 1848-52.

DIED, OCT. 21, 1852, AT NEW YORK CITY.

146....(Born Mas.)...**GEORGE BLANEY**.....(Ap'd Mas.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, July 7, 1813,
to Mar. 4, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

BVT. SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, MAR. 4, 1815.

Served: as Asst. Engineer in the repairs of fortifications in the Cas-
tine District, Me., — and on Survey of the Narrows of the St. Lawrence

(SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OCT. 31, 1816)

River, 1816-17; as Aide-de-Camp to Bvt. Brig.-General Swift, Apr. 21,
1817, to Nov. 12, 1818; as Assistant to the Chief Engineer, at Washing-

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, NOV. 12, 1818)

ton, D. C., 1818-20; at the Military Academy, as Adjutant, Mar. 9, 1820,
to Mar. 1, 1821; as Asst. Engineer in the construction of the fortifica-
tions at Hampton Roads, Va., 1821-22; at the Military Academy, as
Adjutant, Aug. 12, 1822, to May 25, 1824; and as Superintending Engi-

(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 1, 1824)

neer of the construction of Ft. Delaware, Pea Patch Island, Dec., 1824-25,
— of Ft. Caswell, N. C., 1825-35, — and of the Improvement of Cape

(BVT. MAJOR, JUNE 30, 1834, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

Fear River, N. C., 1829-35.

DIED, MAY 15, 1835, AT FT. JOHNSTON, SMITHVILLE, N. C.

147....(Born Eng.)...**THOMAS J. LESLIE**.....(Ap'd Pa.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, July 5, 1813, to
Mar. 4, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

BVT. SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, MAR. 4, 1815.

Served: as Paymaster of Engineers, Nov. 27, 1815, to July 7, 1838, at
West Point, N. Y., 1815-21, 1822-38, and at Washington, D. C., 1821-22,

(SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OCT. 31, 1816)

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, MAR. 31, 1819)

(BVT. CAPT., MAR. 31, 1829, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

(TRANSFERRED, JULY 7, 1838, AS MAJOR, STAFF — PAYMASTER,
TO RANK FROM NOV. 27, 1815)

and as Treasurer of the Military Academy, Oct. 31, 1816, to Dec. 11,
1841; as Paymaster at West Point, N. Y., 1838-41, — of New York Dis-
trict, 1841-46, — as Chief Paymaster at New Orleans, La., 1846-47, —
of New York District, 1847-49, — of Charleston harbor, S. C., and Florida

(LIEUT.-COLONEL, STAFF — DEP. PAYMASTER-GEN., MAR. 3, 1847 :
DECLINED)

District, 1849-50, — of New York District, 1850-54, — at St. Paul, Min., 1854-55, — at St. Louis, Mo., 1855-56, — at Washington, D. C., 1856-57, — and at New York city, 1857-61.

Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-66, as Chief of Paymaster's Department for the New York District, 1861-69.

BVT. LIEUT.-COLONEL, — BVT. COLONEL, — AND BVT. BRIG.-GENERAL,
U. S. ARMY, MAR. 13, 1865, FOR FAITHFUL AND MERITORIOUS
PERFORMANCE OF DUTY IN THE PAY DEPARTMENT DURING
THE CONTINUOUS PERIOD OF FIFTY YEARS' SERVICE.

RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE, FEB. 3, 1869, "HAVING BEEN
BORNE ON THE ARMY REGISTER MORE THAN 45 YEARS."

DIED, NOV. 25, 1874, AT NEW YORK CITY : AGED 77.

148... (Born Va.)... **WILLIAM S. EVELETH**..... (Ap'd D. C.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, July 22, 1813, to Mar. 4, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

BVT. SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, MAR. 4, 1815.

Served : at the Military Academy, as Principal Asst. Professor of Engineering, Mar. 4, 1815, to Sep. 30, 1816 ; and as Asst. Engineer of the

(SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OCT. 31, 1816)

defenses of the Northwestern frontier, 1817-18.

DIED, OCT. 4, 1818, BY SHIPWRECK, ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

149... (Born Eng.)... **ROBERT W. POOLER**..... (Ap'd Ga.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Dec. 27, 1813, to Mar. 4, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

BVT. SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, MAR. 4, 1815.

Served as Asst. Engineer in the construction of the defenses of the

(SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OCT. 1, 1817)

Gulf of Mexico, 1815-18.

RESIGNED, AUG. 14, 1818.

Civil History. — Counselor at Law, Savannah, Ga., 1821-53. Member of the House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, 1823-25, — and of the Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of Georgia, 1839. Captain of Light Artillery, Georgia Militia, 1819-22, — and of Infantry, 1824-37. Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Oyer and Terminer, for the city of Savannah, Ga., 1825-28, — of the Court of Ordinary, 1828-46, — and of the Superior and Inferior Courts of Chatham Co., Ga., 1828-48. Receiver of Tax Returns of Chatham Co., Ga., 1850.

DIED, DEC. 25, 1853, AT SAVANNAH, GA.

150... (Born Mas.)... **WILLIAM H. CHASE**..... (Ap'd Mas.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, May 4, 1814, to Mar. 4, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

BVT. SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, MAR. 4, 1815.

Served : as Asst. Engineer in the construction of the defenses of Brooklyn, N. Y., 1815, — in making Surveys in the vicinity of Lake Champlain, 1816-17, — in repairing Ft. Niagara, N. Y., 1817-18, and in

(SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, APR. 15, 1818)

constructing Ft. Pike, La., 1819, 1820-22; as Superintending Engineer of
(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, MAR. 31, 1819)

the defenses of Rigolets, and Chef Menteur Passes to New Orleans, La., 1822-24, — of Ft. Jackson, Mississippi River, La., 1823-24, — of Breakwater for the preservation of Plymouth Beach, Mas., 1824, — and of Forts at Rigolets, Chef Menteur, Bienvenue, and Bayou Dupré Passes to New Orleans, La., 1824-28; on inspection of Improvement of Ohio River,

(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JAN. 1, 1825)

1825, — Red River Raft, 1828, — and sites for Lighthouses between Lake Pontchartrain, La., and Mobile Bay, Ala., 1829; as Superintending Engineer of the construction of the defenses of Pensacola harbor, Fla., 1828-54, — and of Improvements of Pascagoula River, Mis., 1829, Escambia River, 1833-34, Choctaw Pass, Mobile harbor, 1834-37, and Pass au Héron, 1834-37; in charge of Ft. Morgan, Ala., 1834-41, — of Ft. Jackson, La., 1835-41, — of Improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi,

(MAJOR, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 7, 1838)

1836-39, — and of deepening Dog River Bar, Mobile Bay, 1837; on special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida Reef, 1844-45, — of Gulf Frontier of Mississippi and Texas, 1845, — of Memphis Navy Yard, Ten., 1851, — of Floating Dock, etc., at Pensacola Navy Yard, Fla., 1851, — of New Orleans Custom House, La., 1851, — and of the Passes of the Mississippi River and Harbor at Lake Pontchartrain, with a view to their improvement, 1852; on Board of Engineers for Atlantic Coast Defenses, Mar. 13 to Sep. 13, 1848; and as Superintending Engineer of Improvement of Choctaw Pass and Dog River Bar, Mobile Bay, Ala., 1852-54, — and of construction of Ft. Taylor, Key West, Fla., 1854-56.

RESIGNED, OCT. 31, 1856.

Civil History. — President of the Alabama and Florida Railroad Company, from Montgomery, Ala., to Pensacola, Fla., 1856-61.

Joined the Rebellion of 1861-66 against the United States.

DIED, FEB. 8, 1870, AT PENSACOLA, FLA.: AGED 72.

151. (Born N. Y.). **WOLVERT E. WILLIAMS**. (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, May 22, 1813, to Dec. 2, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., ORDNANCE, DEC. 2, 1815.

Served: on Ordnance duty, Dec. 2, 1815, to May 14, 1824; and in
(SECOND LIEUT., ORDNANCE, JUNE 30, 1818)

(SECOND LIEUT., 2D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

(FIRST LIEUT., 2D ARTILLERY, APR. 1, 1824)

garrison at Ft. Monroe, Va. (Conductor of Artillery at Artillery School for Practice), 1824-25, — and Ft. McHenry, Md., 1825-26.

DISMISSED, MAY 10, 1826, FOR DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS.

DIED, 18—.

152. (Born Va.) . . . **WILLIAM B. DAVIDSON**. (Ap'd Va.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, May 9, 1814, to Dec. 2, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., ORDNANCE, DEC. 2, 1815.

Served: on Ordnance duty, Dec. 2, 1815, to June 1, 1821; in garrison
(SECOND LIEUT., ORDNANCE, SEP. 1, 1818)

at Ft. Preble, Me., 1821, — Ft. Severn, Md., 1821–25, — and Ft. Monroe,
(SECOND LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

(TRANSFERRED TO 3D ARTILLERY, AUG. 16, 1821)

Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1825; in Adjutant-General's Office
(FIRST LIEUT., 3D ARTILLERY, JAN. 1, 1825)

at Washington, D. C., July 7, 1825, to May 1, 1834; on sick leave of
absence, 1834–36; in garrison at Ft. Monroe, Va., 1836; on Recruiting
service, 1836; in garrison at Ft. Monroe, Va., 1836, — and Ft. Moultrie,
S. C., 1836; and in the Florida War against the Seminole Indians,
1837–38, 1838–39, and 1840, being engaged in the Defense of Camp
Monroe, Feb. 8, 1837, — Combat of Locha-Hatchee, Jan. 24, 1838, — and

(CAPTAIN, 3D ARTILLERY, JULY 7, 1838)

Skirmish near Ft. Lauderdale, Feb. 20, 1838.

DIED, DEC. 25, 1840, AT INDIAN KEY, FLA.

153. (Born Mas.) **JOHN A. WEBBER** (Ap'd Mas.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Apr. 14, 1813,
to Dec. 11, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
BVT. SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, DEC. 11, 1815.

Served: in garrison at New England Posts, 1815–21; and on Commis-
(SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, SEP. 30, 1816)

(FIRST LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, OCT. 31, 1819)

(FIRST LIEUT., 3D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

(TRANSFERRED TO 2D ARTILLERY, AUG. 16, 1821)

sary and Quartermaster duty at Ft. Niagara, N. Y., 1821–24.

RESIGNED, FEB. 20, 1825.

Re-appointed in the United States Army as

MILITARY STORE KEEPER OF ORDNANCE, OCT. 12, 1837,

and served at Watertown Arsenal, near Boston, Mas., 1837–55.

DIED, MAY 6, 1855, AT WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MAS.: AGED 56.

154. (Born N. Y.) . . . **THOMAS J. GARDNER** (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Apr. 14, 1813,
to Dec. 11, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
BVT. SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, DEC. 11, 1815.

Served: in garrison at New England Posts, 1815–21, — and at St.

(SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JAN. 1, 1817)

(FIRST LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, DEC. 31, 1819)

(FIRST LIEUT., 4TH ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

Augustine, Fla., 1821–22.

DIED, JULY 20, 1822, AT ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

155. (Born France) . . **BENJ. L. E. BONNEVILLE** . . . (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Apr. 14, 1813,
to Dec. 11, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

BVT. SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, DEC. 11, 1815.

Served: in garrison at New England Posts, 1815-19; on Recruiting (SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JAN. 15, 1817) service, 1819-20; on construction of Military Road through Mississippi, (SECOND LIEUT., 8TH INFANTRY, MAR. 10, 1819) 1820; in garrison at the Bay of St. Louis, Mis., 1820; on frontier duty (FIRST LIEUT., 8TH INFANTRY, JULY 9, 1820) on march from Ft. Smith, Ark., to San Antonio, Tex., 1821-22, — Ft. (FIRST LIEUT., 7TH INFANTRY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)

Smith, Ark., 1822-24, — and Ft. Gibson, I. T., 1824-25; on leave of (CAPTAIN, 7TH INFANTRY, OCT. 4, 1825)

absence in France, 1825-26; on frontier duty at Ft. Gibson, I. T., 1826-28, — Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1828-29, — and Ft. Gibson, I. T., 1829-31; on an exploration to the "Far West," across and beyond the Rocky Mountains, 1831-36, his Journal of which was edited and amplified by Washington Irving, and published in 1843; on frontier duty at Ft. Gibson, I. T., 1836-37, — Mustering friendly Indians, 1837, — at Ft. Gibson, I. T., 1837-38, — Ft. Towson, I. T., 1838, — Ft. Gibson, I. T., 1838, — and Ft. Smith, Ark., 1838-39; in the Florida War, 1839-42; on Recruiting service, 1842; in garrison at Ft. Brooke, Fla., 1843, — Baton Rouge, La., 1843-44, — Pass Christian, Mis., 1844, — and Baton Rouge, La., (MAJOR, 6TH INFANTRY, JULY 15, 1845)

1844-45; on frontier duty at Ft. Smith, Ark., 1845-46; in the War with Mexico, 1846-47, being engaged in the march through Chihuahua, 1846, — in the Siege of Vera Cruz, Mar. 9-29, 1847, — Battle of Cerro Gordo, Apr. 17-18, 1847, — Skirmish of Amazoque, May 14, 1847, — Capture of San Antonio, Aug. 20, 1847, — Battle of Churubusco, Aug. 20, 1847, where (BVT. LIEUT.-COLONEL, AUG. 20, 1847, FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN THE BATTLES OF CONTRERAS AND CHURUBUSCO, MEXICO)

he was wounded, — Battle of Molino del Rey, Sep. 8, 1847, — Storming of Chapultepec, Sep. 13, 1847, — and Assault and Capture of the City of Mexico, Sep. 13-14, 1847; on frontier duty at Ft. Kearny, Neb., 1849; (LIEUT.-COLONEL, 4TH INFANTRY, MAY 7, 1849)

in garrison at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 1850-51, — Ft. Howard, Wis., 1851-52, — and Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1852; on frontier duty at Benicia, Cal., 1852, — Ft. Vancouver, W. T., 1852-55, — Ft. Fillmore, N. M., 1856, (COLONEL, 3D INFANTRY, FEB. 3, 1855)

— in command of the Department of New Mexico, Oct. 11, 1856, to May 12, 1857, headquarters at Santa Fé, — commanding Gila Expedition, 1857, — Albuquerque, N. M., 1857-58, — in command of the Department of New Mexico, Sep. 16, 1858, to Oct. 25, 1859, headquarters at Santa Fé, — Ft. Marcy, N. M., 1859-60, — and Ft. Clark, Tex., 1860-61; and on leave of absence, 1861.

RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE, SEP. 9, 1861, FOR DISABILITY, RESULTING FROM LONG AND FAITHFUL SERVICE, AND FROM SICKNESS AND EXPOSURE IN THE LINE OF DUTY.

Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-66: as Superintendent of Recruiting Service in Missouri, 1861-62, and 1862-63; as Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer of Missouri, Sep. 20, 1862, to Nov. 17, 1863; in command of Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 6, to Aug. 1, 1862, and Sep. 12, 1862, to Dec. 1, 1865, — and of Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 1, 1865, to Oct. 15, 1866; as Commissary of Musters,

(BVT. BRIG.-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, MAR. 13, 1865, FOR LONG AND FAITHFUL SERVICES IN THE ARMY)
 Department of the Missouri, Apr. 8, 1863, to Oct. 15, 1866.
 DIED, JUNE 12, 1878, AT FORT SMITH, ARK. : AGED 85.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BVT. BRIG.-GENERAL BENJ. L. E. BONNEVILLE, the last survivor of the Class of 1815, died June 12, 1878, at Fort Smith, Ark., at the advanced age of 85. He was born in France during the Reign of Terror, in the eventful year 1793, when Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette were beheaded ; in which Marat was assassinated and Danton guillotined ; when the Revolutionary Tribunal was established and the Girondists fell ; in which war was declared against England, Spain, and Holland, and insurrection triumphed in La Vendée ; when royal tombs were desecrated, the Sabbath abolished, and the Goddess of Reason worshiped ; and in which, throughout the new Republic, horrors on horrors accumulated.

Bonneville's father, a man of classic culture, was a member of the National Convention, and the intimate friend of Condorcet, Lafayette, and Thomas Paine. By nature earnest and excitable, he dared, years later, to denounce, in the "Bien Informé," which he edited, the rising Bonaparte as the Cromwell of France, for which his journal was suppressed, and himself and family forced to emigrate to America. Taking up his abode in New York city, he mingled little with the money-making world, preferring his elysium in the pages of Voltaire, Corneille, Racine, or Shakspeare. Almost on any summer's day he was to be seen, book in hand, under one of the Battery trees, or in the shadow of St. Paul's Church, little heeding, in his poetic dreams, the passing throng or the passing hour.

The son, inheriting the ardent temperament of his father, decided to follow the stirring and adventurous career of a soldier. Accordingly, Apr. 14, 1813, he became a Cadet at West Point, and was graduated from the Military Academy, Dec. 11, 1815, when he was promoted to be a Bvt. Second Lieut. of Light Artillery. He served at New England posts and on recruiting duty till Mar. 10, 1819, when he was transferred to the Eighth Infantry, which carried him to the Western frontier, a more congenial field to one of his enterprising spirit.

In 1825 he obtained a leave of absence to accompany and be the Secretary of General Lafayette on his return to Europe in the frigate Brandywine, after his triumphal tour through the United States. On arriving at La Grange, in his native France, Bonneville became the guest of his father's old friend till the following year, when he returned to his congenial Western life.

He had long been familiar with stories of adventure beyond the Rocky Mountains, and sighed for the vocation of a voyageur. Accordingly, he applied for a leave of absence to enable him to penetrate the great *terra incognita* of the American Desert beyond the Mississippi. The General-in-Chief, Aug. 3, 1831, granted the desired indulgence until Oct., 1833, on condition that, without any expense to the Government, Bonneville was to provide himself with maps, instruments, and a complete outfit to explore the country to the Pacific ; ascertain the nature, character, and mode of warfare of the Indian tribes ; the agricultural and mineral resources of the Great West ; its geographical and geological features ; and, in fine, to undertake what it has required half a century since to discover. Nothing daunted, he at once began his preparations, and, May 1, 1832, with one hundred and ten men, some of them experienced hunters and trappers, and twenty ox and mule wagons loaded with provisions, ammunition, and trinkets, left Fort Osage on the Missouri River. In a

week they had passed the last border habitation, and with light hearts, exulting in the wild freedom of savage life, bade a long farewell to the ease and security of civilization, then little dreaming of the barren and trackless wastes they had to pass; the dreary and desolate mountains they were to climb; the narrow and dangerous defiles to be penetrated; the broad and rapid currents to be ferried in frail skin boats; the ambushes of wily savages to be escaped; and encounters with merciless foes to be boldly met.

Bonneville took the route then almost unexplored, but now so well known to Pacific travelers. He reached the Platte, June 3, continuing his toilsome way amid wild scenes and wilder warriors to Polo Creek, and thence to where Fort Laramie now stands. Finding the river continually land-locked by rugged promontories, he, July 12th, abandoned the Platte, taking his course up the Sweet Water through the Black Hills, coming, on the 20th, in sight of the Rocky Mountains, the goal of his fondest hopes and brightest anticipations. Arrived at their summit, we can imagine the enthusiastic captain's ecstatic exultation when he beheld the vast and magnificent scene around him of mountains piled on mountains till their lofty peaks towered to the clouds, and with what admiration and awe he gazed upon those snow-clad sierras, the parent source of the mighty rivers flowing down the Pacific and Atlantic slopes.

After a short tarry in the Green River Valley among the warlike Blackfeet, he pursued his weary way across rough and lofty ridges, and through deep, rocky defiles, reaching, Sep. 19th, the upper waters of the Salmon River, where he made his first winter cantonment. Here, among friendly Nez Percés and Flathead Indians, and a motley crew of trappers of all colors, he led a hunter's life in the heart of the wilderness, enjoying the wild and bustling scenes of which he was the central figure. By the middle of December, however, all the forage being exhausted, he was obliged to break up his camp and begin his winter's march, with the cold so intense that the horsemen had often to dismount to prevent freezing in their saddles. Surrounded with perils on every side and hunger staring them in the face, they continued their slow and weary way to the Snake River, encamping, Jan. 13, 1833, in sight of the Three Tetons, the Captain feeling great pride in having accomplished his daring and doubtful enterprise, and, even amid all his trials, enjoying and appreciating the grandeur of nature. "Far away," says he in one of the bursts of his enthusiasm, "over the vast plains, and up the steep sides of the lofty mountains, the snow lay spread in dazzling whiteness; and whenever the sun emerged in the morning above the giant peaks, or burst forth from among the clouds in his midday course, mountain and dell, glazed rock and frosted tree, glowed and sparkled with surpassing lustre. The tall pines seemed sprinkled with a silver dust, and the willows, studded with minute icicles, reflecting the prismatic rays, brought to mind the fairy trees conjured up by the caliph's story-teller to adorn his vale of diamonds."

On the 19th of February, Bonneville, with sixteen of his party, left the Snake River camp to return to his caches on the Salmon, through terrible snow-drifts and dangers equal to those he had before encountered on this route. He reached his destination Mar. 11, and not long after began his trapping campaign of 1833 among the mountains and valleys of the Malade, Snake, Boisé, Green, and Big Horn rivers, upon the details of which we will not enter, nor attempt to describe the adventures of the expedition he sent to explore the Great Basin of Salt Lake. His perils by flood and field in the rock-piled wilderness during this campaign were compensated by daily sights of Nature in her sublimest moods. On one occasion the romantic Captain clambered up a gigantic peak capped with eternal snow. The ascent was so steep and rugged that he was obliged to sling his gun on his back and creep on his hands and knees.

After incredible toil and danger he finally reached the lofty summit. Here a scene burst upon him of overwhelming grandeur and immensity. He stood in fact upon that dividing ridge separating the waters of the two great oceans of the globe, which the Indians regard as the Crest of the World. "Whichever way he turned his eye, it was confounded by the vastness and variety of objects. Beneath him, the Rocky Mountains seemed to open all their secret recesses : deep, solemn valleys, treasured lakes, dreary passes, rugged defiles, and foaming torrents ; while, beyond their savage precincts, the eye was lost in an almost immeasurable landscape, stretching on every side into dim and hazy distance, like the expanse of a summer's sea. Whichever way he looked he beheld vast plains glimmering with reflected sunshine ; mighty streams wandering on their shining course toward either ocean ; and snowy mountains, chain beyond chain, and peak beyond peak, till they melted like clouds into the horizon."

Bonneville established his winter camp, towards the close of 1833, near the Portneuf River, the weather being piercing cold at that high elevation ; but soon his restless spirit sighed for new adventures. Accordingly, with only three companions, he set off on Christmas Day to penetrate to the Columbia River, visit the Hudson's Bay establishments, acquaint himself with the wild Indian tribes of the Pacific, and build a trading post to supply the place of our lost Astoria. Their route lay at first near the gloomy cañon of Snake River, scarfed with basaltic precipices ; then they passed through the beautiful valley of the "Grande Ronde ;" and, finally, had to cross the Blue Mountains. The perils they encountered in this latter journeying almost surpass belief : through deep snow-drifts and amid tumbling avalanches ; climbing steep crags and lofty promontories ; passing over yawning chasms by frail ice bridges ; moving along slippery brinks of precipices ; and continually surmounting the most formidable barriers. Day after day did their toil continue ; peak after peak confronted them ; the sierras' cold was intense, and famine was staring them full in the face. Human effort was about to yield when they came to their Pisgah mount, and in a frenzy of delight beheld the lovely valley of the Immabah, like a promised land, smiling with verdure. For fifty-three days they had been traveling in the midst of winter, exposed to almost every species of privation and hardship ; and for the last twenty had been entangled in the wild and desolate labyrinths of the snowy mountains, climbing and descending icy precipices, and nearly exhausted with cold and hunger. Bonneville, now following the course of the Immabah, was soon again in the vicinity of the Snake River region, with its steep hills and deep valleys. "The grandeur and originality of the views," says the enchanted Captain, "beggars both the pencil and the pen. Nothing we had ever gazed upon in any other region could for a moment compare in wild majesty and impressive sternness with the series of scenes which here at every turn astonished our senses, and filled us with awe and delight." Forgetting, in his enthusiasm, all toil and perils past, he continued his wanderings over dark mountain peaks and rifted rocks marking the convulsions of nature, amid the chaotic confusion of crags and chasms, the wild sport of earthquakes, and along bold basaltic battlements o'erhanging the roaring rapids and cataracts careering in the cañon beneath.

At last, Mar. 4, 1834, he struck the Columbia River at Fort Wallawalla. Here, hospitably treated, he had designed remaining some time, to collect information and establish trading connections ; but, upon requesting some needed supplies, the Superintendent of the Hudson's Bay Company sullenly informed him that, however he might feel disposed to serve him personally, he could do nothing officially to facilitate or encourage rival traders among the Indians of that region. Thus thwarted in his designs, the undaunted Captain was in two days returning, by the

same hazardous route he had just traversed, to his caches on the Portneuf, which he reached after much suffering, May 18, 1834.

Again in the field, pursuing his way up Bear River, our plucky Captain had, June 13th, reached Little Snake Lake, of which he made a survey. Soon after he was joined by the party he had sent the year before to explore the Great Salt Lake, of which it had not only made the complete circuit, but had extended its perambulations to Lower California. He now divided his force, sending one detachment with peltries to St. Louis; another to trap in the Crow country, the Black Hills, and along the Arkansas; while he, contemning distance and danger, proceeded with twenty-three men, designing to go to the lower Columbia and valley of Multnomah. He had by September nearly reached the present site of Fort Vancouver, expecting to make his winter quarters in the noble valley of the Willamette, but threatening starvation compelled him a second time to turn his back to the Columbia and set off for the Blue Mountains, reaching them, by way of John Day's River, through a rugged and difficult defile, Oct. 1, 1834, and after clambering among bald clay hills he was by the 20th again on Snake River. About the middle of November he reached his caches on the Bear River, taking up his quarters in the upper part of the valley, where, amid vast herds of deer and buffalo, he passed a festive winter.

Bidding farewell to his Eutaw and Shoshone allies, the roving Captain broke camp, Apr. 1, 1835, and proceeded up Ham's Fork to Green River; was, June 10th, to the east of the Wind River Mountains; after various incidents and delays, reached by way of the Nebraska valley, August 22, 1835, the frontier settlements; and the bold voyageur, with his wild tatterdemalion band, was once more out of the wilderness in which he had spent over three most eventful and trying years. Far, however, from enjoying the blessings of peaceful society and the guardianship of law, he sighed for his nomadic life. "He who has roved," says he, "almost from boyhood, among the children of the forest, and over the unfurrowed plains and rugged heights of the Western wastes, will not be startled to learn that, notwithstanding all the fascinations of the world on this civilized side of the mountains, I would fain make my bow to the splendors and gayeties of the metropolis, and plunge again amid the hardships and perils of the wilderness."

In this brief sketch, we would only outline the travels and history of the intrepid explorer. Those who would enjoy the fascinating details of Bonneville's romantic adventures among savage men and more savage nature must peruse Washington Irving's almost fairy tale, which, though based upon the Captain's journal, reads like a fiction of knight-errantry.

The oblivious officer had now been absent without leave nearly two years, and, without railroads and telegraphs at his disposal, had utterly failed to make the regulation reports of his whereabouts. Consequently he had been given up for lost, and his name had been dropped from the Army rolls. His return created a lively surprise to the Secretary of War, who was unwilling any longer to recognize him as a live captain in the military service of his country. Fortunately, General Jackson was then the President, to whom it was only necessary to tell his tale of daring deeds to be at once restored to his former commission.

With his regiment on the Western frontier and in the Florida War, he continued till July 15, 1845, when he was promoted to be Major of the Sixth Infantry. Ordered soon to Mexico, he made the march through Chihuahua in 1846, and in 1847 participated in all the battles of General Scott's campaign, from Vera Cruz to the capital. At the fierce attack on the fortified convent of Churubusco, he was charged with mismanagement of the regiment which he commanded, but the veteran soldier who had faced so many dangers escaped with little loss to his reputation, and

was subsequently brevetted for his gallantry to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy. After the Mexican War his life was not particularly eventful, except a short revival of his wilderness experience when he commanded the Gila Expedition of 1857.

Having attained the rank of Colonel, and from age and exposure in the line of duty becoming disqualified for active service, he was retired, Sept. 9, 1861, and hence did not take the field during the Civil War, though he continued to perform valuable and responsible duties, for which, at its close, he was brevetted a Brigadier-General, in recognition of his "long and faithful services in the army" of half a century.

Though the remainder of his days was chiefly taken up with his private affairs, he always felt a lively interest in all matters pertaining to the development of the Great West, particularly the progress of railroad enterprises through the regions he was among the first to penetrate with wagons, and by the pathways in which he always claimed to have been the pioneer to subsequent explorers. Though he seldom spoke of his remarkable exploits, he devoted his leisure hours to arranging his maps and collecting his notes, with a view of leaving behind much important information omitted by Washington Irving, to whom any allusion in connection with his adventures was displeasing.

Aside from the high qualities of bravery, enterprise, and pertinacity of purpose which so eminently fitted him to become the great explorer of our Western wilds, he was noted for his amiable qualities of head and heart. His cheerful manner and *bébonnaire* appearance will long be remembered by all, young and old, who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. After the fitful fever of a long and active life, Death, the mighty archer, has at last taken him to the happy hunting grounds, the blissful abode of kindred souls.

"Of no distemper, of no blast he died,
But fell like autumn fruit that mellow'd long;
Even wonder'd at, because he dropt no sooner.
Fate seem'd to wind him up for fourscore years;
Yet freshly ran he on five winters more,
Till, like a clock worn out with eating time,
The wheels of weary life at last stood still."

156... (Born N. Y.)... **SAMUEL COOPER**..... (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, May 25, 1813, to Dec. 11, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

BVT. SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, DEC. 11, 1815.

Served: in garrison at New England Posts, 1815-18; in the Adjutant-
(SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, NOV. 15, 1817)

General's Office, at Washington, D. C., 1818-25; in garrison at Ft.
(SECOND LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF

ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)

(FIRST LIEUT., 2D ARTILLERY, JULY 6, 1821)

(TRANSFERRED TO 4TH ARTILLERY, DEC. 31, 1824)

Marion, Fla., 1825-26, — Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice),
1826-28, — and Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1828; as Aide-de-Camp to Major-

(BVT. CAPT., JULY 6, 1831, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE

TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

General Macomb (General-in-Chief), May 29, 1828, to June 11, 1836; on
(CAPTAIN, 4TH ARTILLERY, JUNE 11, 1836, TO JULY 15, 1852)

(BVT. MAJOR, STAFF — ASST. ADJUTANT-GENERAL, JULY 7, 1838)

Staff duty, at headquarters of the Army, 1836-41; in the Florida War,

as Chief of Staff of Colonel Worth, June 28, 1841, to Aug. 17, 1842, being engaged against the Seminole Indians, in the Rout of Halleck Tus-
tenugee's Band in the Big Hammock of Pilaklikaha, Apr. 19, 1842 ;
(LIEUT.-COLONEL, STAFF — ASST. ADJUTANT-GENERAL, MAR. 3, 1847)
(BVT. COLONEL, MAY 30, 1848, FOR MERITORIOUS CONDUCT, PARTICULARLY IN THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS DUTIES IN THE
PROSECUTION OF THE WAR WITH MEXICO)
on Special duty in the War Department, 1842-52; and in charge of the
(COL., STAFF — ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY, JULY
15, 1852)
Adjutant-General's Office at Washington, D. C., July 26, 1852, to Mar. 7,
1861.

RESIGNED, MARCH 7, 1861.

Civil History. — Compiler of "A Concise System of Instructions and Regulations for the Militia and Volunteers of the United States," 1836.

Joined in the Rebellion of 1861-66 against the United States.

Civil History. — Farmer, near Alexandria, Va., 1866-76.

DIED, DEC. 14, 1876, AT CAMERON, FAIRFAX CO., VA.: AGED 81.

157.... (Born Ct.).... **CHARLES DAVIES**..... (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Dec. 27, 1813, to Dec. 11, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
BVT. SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, DEC. 11, 1815.

Served: in garrison at New England Posts, 1815-16; at the Military
(TRANSFERRED, AS SECOND LIEUT., TO CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
AUG. 31, 1816)

(RESIGNED, FROM CORPS OF ENGINEERS, DEC. 1, 1816)

Academy, 1816-37, as Principal Asst. Professor of Mathematics, Dec. 1, 1816, to Oct. 31, 1821, and of Natural and Experimental Philosophy,
(PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS, MILITARY ACADEMY, MAY 1, 1823)
Oct. 31, 1821, to May 1, 1823, — and Professor of Mathematics, May 1, 1823, to May 31, 1837.

RESIGNED, MAY 31, 1837.

Civil History. — Professor of Mathematics, Trinity College, Hartford, Ct., 1839 to 1841. Member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, 1841.

Military History. — Re-appointed in the Army with the rank of

MAJOR, STAFF — PAYMASTER, U. S. ARMY, NOV. 17, 1841,

and served as Paymaster at West Point, N. Y., 1841-45, and Treasurer of the Military Academy, Dec. 11, 1841, to Dec. 19, 1846.

RESIGNED, SEP. 30, 1845.

Civil History. — Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy, University of New York, Sep., 1848, to July, 1849. President of the Teachers' Association of the State of New York, Aug. 2, 1843, to Aug. 2, 1844. Professor of Higher Mathematics, Columbia College, New York city, May 18, 1857, to June, 1865, and Emeritus Professor, 1865-76. Author of a complete series of Mathematical Text-Books, 1837-67, embracing "Primary Arithmetic and Table-Book;" "First Lessons in Arithmetic;" "Intellectual Arithmetic;" "New School Arithmetic," with "Key;" "Grammar of Arithmetic;" "New University Arithme-

tic," with "Key;" "Elementary Algebra;" "Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry;" "Practical Mathematics;" "Elements of Geometry and Trigonometry, from the Works of A. M. Legendre;" "Elements of Surveying and Navigation;" "Analytical Geometry;" "Differential and Integral Calculus;" "Descriptive Geometry;" "Shades, Shadows, and Perspective;" "Logic and Utility of Mathematics;" and (jointly with Professor Peck) of "Mathematical Dictionary." Degree of A. M. conferred by Williams College, Williamstown, Mas., 1825, and by College of New Jersey, Princeton, N. J., 1824; and of LL. D., by Geneva College, N. Y., 1840.

DIED, SEP. 17, 1876, AT FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.: AGED 79.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

PROFESSOR CHARLES DAVIES was born, Jan. 22, 1798, in Washington, Litchfield County, Ct.; and died, Sep. 17, 1876, at Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., aged 79.

Davies was of Welsh extraction. His father, a man of ability and influence, was at one time a County Judge, and his mother possessed uncommon energy and intelligence. Young Davies, when very young, had removed to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., from which he was appointed a Cadet, Dec. 27, 1813, through the influence of General Joseph G. Swift, for services rendered to Wilkinson's army in the Descent of the St. Lawrence in the autumn of 1813. Brought up in the backwoods on the frontier, he had little education or acquaintance with the outside world; but with a bright mind and accustomed to hard work, he found little difficulty in mastering the simple curriculum of studies then pursued at the Military Academy, from which after two years he was graduated and promoted, Dec. 11, 1815, to be a Bvt. Second Lieut. in the Light Artillery. With his regiment he served in garrison at New England posts till Aug. 31, 1816, when he was transferred to the Corps of Engineers, resigning therefrom, Dec. 1, 1816, to accept the position of Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the Military Academy.

"Henceforward," says Professor Mansfield, "with the exception of two or three intervals of civil and military service, he was practically a teacher; and whether at West Point for many years or in civil institutions, whether in the instruction of a class or the writer of text-books, or the author of various essays and treatises, he has made his mark on the educational system of this country probably quite as much, if not more, than any man in his generation. It was not merely the class teaching of thirty-two years to thousands of young men, who have gone forth to instruct again the millions of their countrymen, but it was also the producing of the best text-books on the exact sciences, which have gone into the schools, academies, and colleges of our country, directing the studies and enlightening the minds of millions of our rising youth. The books and writings of Professor Davies were not those of brilliant genius. Neither the character of his mind nor the subjects upon which he wrote admitted that; but, with two or three exceptions, they were those simple, familiar text-books which concentrate and crystallize the light of science. The world of nature affords no greater power, no more beautiful effect, than that of pure, continuous, unchanging light. But the philosopher takes it and passes it through lenses until he makes even that light stronger and more beautiful. It is thus that the light of science, which in its original state is confined only to philosophers, is taken by teachers and writers and put into those simple, crystallized forms in which the common mind can understand it, and partake of both its use and glory. There was a time in the history of the Military Academy when there was not a single text-book prepared by an American, and not one prepared by anybody

which was, in a proper sense, a fit text-book. The first text-book used at West Point approaching such a character was 'Hutton's Mathematics,' used by Professor Ellicott. It was a sort of compendium of mathematics, philosophy, and mechanics, in two octavo volumes. Any one who will examine its algebra, trigonometry, and philosophy will see that it was not up to the needs of the Sophomore Class in the newest college. Yet it was a good book at the time, and far the best text-book then attainable. When we old cadets came to the higher branches, the application of mathematics, such as mechanical philosophy and engineering, we were completely at sea; no text-book of any sort existed. Professor Crozet, my professor, taught us descriptive geometry and engineering with nothing but a blackboard and a piece of chalk. It was in this state of things that Professor Davies conceived the idea of preparing text-books. In the mean while he had been promoted to be Professor of Mathematics, in which office he served fourteen years. In that period he had not only aided in placing the Military Academy on that better footing and perfect classification which it now has, but began that series of text-books he was many years completing, which stands and will stand a great and noble monument to his name and usefulness.

"It was in 1833 or 1834 that he first took up the idea of writing a text-book, and, naturally enough, he began with that which was the simplest and most needed, — geometry. At that time the French had much the best mathematical text-books in Europe. The English have never equaled them. So Professor Davies began with Legendre's Geometry and followed it up with Bourdon's Algebra. These were, in the main, translations, though adapted to our modes of study. These were his first books, and for three or four years his only ones. These works in algebra and geometry were afterwards so changed by himself as to make them his own. Finding them successful, and finding also that the whole country was in need of scientific text-books, he determined to devote himself mainly to that object. Accordingly he resigned his Professorship at West Point, in May, 1837, closing twenty-one years of successful instruction at the Military Academy. For the purpose of better perfecting and publishing his text-books he removed to Hartford, Conn., where he resided for several years. From 1839 to 1841 he was Professor of Mathematics in Trinity College, Hartford. There he formed a business connection with A. S. Barnes, then a young man, for the publication of his books. Mr. Barnes, now head of the great publishing firm of A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, has continued to publish his works ever since. These works were eminently successful in every sense; and, therefore, it is well to mention the numerous works which constituted the principal labor of his life.

"Beginning, as I have said, with Legendre and Bourdon, he proceeded to trigonometry, to surveying and navigation, descriptive geometry, shades, shadows, and perspective, analytical geometry, differential and integral calculus, and practical mathematics. These books were calculated for the classes at West Point, but before he had finished them it became obvious that a similar class of works was demanded for the schools and colleges of the country. Hence he began a new series of text-books to supply this demand. He prepared the primary, the school, and the university arithmetics, the first lessons, the intellectual and the grammar of arithmetic, the elementary algebra, and the elementary geometry. In all, he prepared more than twenty different volumes on the subject of mathematical education. Nor was this all. He published three other works relating to the same subject. One was the 'Logic and Utility of Mathematics;' another was the 'Mathematical Dictionary,' prepared jointly with Professor Peck; and the last a description of the 'Metric System.' That subject had come up before the Board of Regents of the University in New York. An attempt had been made to

introduce the French Metric System into this country, and Mr. Davies was appointed to prepare an essay on that question. It is a most thorough and complete analysis of the difficulties attending the introduction of a new and entirely foreign system of measures into the business of the country. This was his last important work. In the publication of these books, however, there was a constant labor of revision, which required more time even than their preparation. Thus, looking at his life from his resignation in 1837 to his death, a period of nearly fifty years, simply as a public writer and preparer of books upon education, it was a life of labor, of duty, of usefulness, and of success seldom equaled, scarcely ever surpassed. For such a labor and such usefulness the world has hardly any measure of praise or reward; for it is not the great workers of the world who win its greatest laurels. The dashing soldier, the brilliant poet, the eloquent orator, the ingenious inventor, are welcomed with the shouts of the multitude and the voice of trumpets. But the worker who builds the foundations of society must build them in silence, with the great consolation that those foundations will be his monument. They will endure; and none endure longer than those of the great teachers of mankind. Mr. Davies was not, however, without the common honor which our colleges bestow, as much to honor themselves as others. Four or five conferred upon him such degrees as they had to bestow. In the mean while he held, as a sort of interlude to his main work, offices of instruction in institutions of education. He was two years Professor of Mathematics in Trinity College, Hartford; one year Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy in the University of New York; and eight years Professor of the Higher Mathematics in Columbia College, New York. He was naturally a teacher, and never left that employment without regret. He seemed to think it a delightful office to lead forth, as education means, the young mind to develop its powers, to try higher flights and ascend to higher regions. In his office of teaching, as well as in the character of his mind, he was entirely practical. He had no dream of imagination, no theories of philosophy, but led the student to know just what he could do, and what would be useful to him, in that great, living world in which he had to live and act. As teacher, professor, writer, we may now leave him; in the grave he may be forgotten, but not so his labor. A single pebble thrown in the ocean stirs all its waves; and so the intellectual labor of any one mind, however small, compared with the great mass of minds, nevertheless stirs the idea of living souls, until its waves dash on the shores of eternity.

"In the life of the man and the citizen, Professor Davies was equally distinguished as pure, useful, and honorable. Marrying while quite young the daughter of Professor Mansfield, of West Point, he lived for more than half a century in uninterrupted domestic happiness. After leaving West Point in 1846, where he had been for several years Paymaster, he bought a beautiful place at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, where he resided for thirty years in peace and quietness. His home was the home of hospitality, and nothing delighted him more than to entertain the friends, and neighbors, and strangers, who were often visitors at his house. As a host, he was almost unequalled. He was scarcely excelled as a talker, and had a great fund of anecdote and illustration; and that still greater talent of discerning and studying the entertainment and comfort of his guests. In fine, he was one with whom having met you would not like to part, and having parted from you would wish to meet again. With a most amiable temper and benevolent disposition, he lived among his fellow-men so that they were better for his having lived. He had long been a member of the Episcopal Church, and performed all his duties as a practical Christian, so that, when disease met him under painful circumstances and death was near, he had little to regret, nothing to fear. West

Point was in life the object of his pride and his regard. West Point may well honor his memory, and place his name among her greatest and worthiest."

158....(Born O.)....JAMES R. STUBBS.....(Ap'd O.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, Jan. 8, 1814, to Dec. 11, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

BVT. SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, DEC. 11, 1815.

Served in garrison at New England Posts, 1815–17.

RESIGNED, NOV. 15, 1817.

Re-appointed in the United States Army with the rank of

CAPT., STAFF — ASST. DEP. QUARTERMASTER-GEN., NOV. 30, 1819.

Served on Quartermaster duty, 1819–21.

DISBANDED, JUNE 1, 1821.

Civil History.— Clerk in the U. S. Post-office Department at Washington, D. C., 1823–29.

DIED, 1832, AT CINCINNATI, O.

159....(Born N. Y.)....PETER EMBURY.....(Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, May 4, 1814, to Dec. 11, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

BVT. SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, DEC. 11, 1815.

Served in garrison at New England Posts, 1815–16.

RESIGNED, NOV. 1, 1816.

Civil History.— Merchant, New York city, 1820–38.

DIED, JULY 2, 1855, AT NEW YORK CITY.

160....(Born S. C.)..RICHARD M. WHITE.....(Ap'd S. C.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, Feb. 8, 1815, to Dec. 11, 1815, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

BVT. SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, DEC. 11, 1815.

SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, DEC. 1, 1817.

Served in garrison at New England Posts, 1815–20.

RESIGNED, AUG. 31, 1820.

Civil History.— Unknown.

DIED, JAN. 19, 1849, AT ORANGE, N. Y.

GRADUATES OF 1817.

161..(Born France)..AUGUSTUS L. ROUMFORT....(Ap'd Pa.)

Military History.— Cadet of the Military Academy, Sep. 26, 1814, to Apr. 15, 1817, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., MARINES, APR. 15, 1817.

Naval History.— Served at the Marine Barracks in Washington, D. C., 1817, — and in Philadelphia, Pa., 1817–18.

RESIGNED, AUG. 18, 1818.

Civil History.— Professor of Mathematics, Mount Airy College,

Germantown, Pa., 1824-26. Superintendent of the "American Classical and Military Lyceum," Germantown, Pa., 1826-34. Captain, Pennsylvania Militia, 1820-24, — Lieut.-Colonel, 1824-26, — and Colonel, 1826-32.

Military History. — Re-appointed in the United States Army as

MILITARY STORE KEEPER OF ORDNANCE, DEC. 19, 1834.

Served as Military Store Keeper of Ordnance at Frankfort Arsenal, Pa., 1834-41.

RESIGNED, APR. 14, 1841.

Civil History. — Member of the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, 1842, 1843, and 1844. Harbor Master of the Port of Philadelphia, Pa., 1845-49. Brig.-General, Pennsylvania Militia, 1843-49. Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, Pa., 1850-52, — and of the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, 1852-60. Mayor of the city of Harrisburg, Pa., 1863-66.

DIED, AUG. 2, 1878, AT HARRISBURG, PA. : AGED 82.

162. (Born N. W. Ter.). **JAMES M. SPENCER**. (Ap'd Ind.)

Military History. — Cadet* of the Military Academy, Jan. 1, 1812, to July 17, 1817, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 17, 1817.

Served : in Major-General Jackson's Campaign of 1817-18 against the (SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, SEP. 28, 1817)

Seminole Indians, and his Invasion of Florida, being engaged in the Seizure of Pensacola, Fla., May 24, 1818, — and Bombardment and Capture of Ft. San Carlos de Barrancas, Fla., May 26-27, 1818 ; and in (FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JUNE 26, 1819)

garrison at Ft. Gadsden, Fla., 1818-20, — Ft. Charlotte, Mobile Bay, (FIRST LIEUT., 2D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)

Ala., 1820-22, — Ft. Mackinac, Mich., 1822-23, — New York harbor, 1823-24, — Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1824-25, — Baton Rouge, La., 1825-26, — and Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1826-27.

DIED, AUG. 16, 1829, AT THE BAY OF ST. LOUIS, LA.

* Appointed Cadet for his gallant conduct in the Battle of Tippecanoe, Nov. 7, 1811.

163. . . . (Born Mas.). . . **ISAAC A. ADAMS**. (Ap'd Me.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Oct. 1, 1812, to July 17, 1817, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 17, 1817.

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, SEP. 29, 1817.

Served : as Battalion Adjutant of Artillery, at Norfolk harbor, Va., Dec. 27, 1818, to June 1, 1821 ; on Regimental Staff duty at New Orleans,

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 31, 1819)

(FIRST LIEUT., 3D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)

(TRANSFERRED TO 4TH ARTILLERY, OCT. 3, 1821)

La., 1821-22 ; on Ordnance duty, May 1, 1822, to May 6, 1825 ; in garrison at Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1825 ; and on Ordnance duty, Oct. 25, 1825, to Oct. 19, 1829.

DIED, OCT. 19, 1829, AT BATON ROUGE, LA.

164... (Born Va.)... **WILLIAM M. GRAHAM**..... (Ap'd D. C.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, June 11, 1813, to July 17, 1817, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 17, 1817.

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, SEP. 30, 1817.

Served : on Recruiting service, 1818-19 ; in constructing a Military (FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, AUG. 11, 1819)

Road through Mississippi, 1819-20 ; in garrison at the Bay of St. Louis, La., 1820-21, — and at Pensacola, Fla., 1821-22 ; on Recruiting service,

(TRANSFERRED TO 8TH INFANTRY, OCT. 20, 1820)

(FIRST LIEUT., 4TH INFANTRY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)

1822-24 ; on Commissary duty at New Orleans, La., 1824-25 ; on leave of absence, 1825-27 ; in garrison at Cantonment Clinch, Fla., 1827-28, — and Ft. Brooke, Fla., 1828-29 ; in Superintending repairs of Military

(BVT. CAPTAIN, AUG. 11, 1829, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

Road from Ft. Brooke to the Seminole Agency, Fla., 1829-30 ; in garrison at Ft. Brooke, Fla., 1830-32, — and Ft. King, Fla., 1832-35 ; in the

(CAPTAIN, 4TH INFANTRY, APR. 4, 1832)

Florida War against the Seminole Indians, 1835-36, 1837, 1837-38, being engaged in the Combat of Withlacoochee, Fla., Dec. 31, 1835, where he

(BVT. MAJOR, DEC. 31, 1835, FOR GALLANTRY AND GOOD CONDUCT IN THE AFFAIR OF THE WITHLACOOCHIEE, FLA.)

was severely (twice) wounded, — Combat of Oloklikaha, Mar. 31, 1836, — and Battle of Okee-cho-bee, Dec. 25, 1837 ; on Recruiting service, 1838-40 ; in the Florida War, 1840 ; on frontier duty at Ft. Gibson, I. T., 1840-41 ; in the Florida War against the Seminole Indians, 1841-42, being engaged in the Rout of Halleck Tustennuggee's Band in the Big Hammock of Pilaklikaha, Apr. 19, 1842 ; on frontier duty at Ft. Scott, Kan., 1842-45 ; in Military Occupation of Texas, 1845-46 ; in the War with Mexico, 1846-47, 1847-48, being engaged in the Battle of Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, — Battle of Resaca-de-la-Palma, May 9, 1846, — Battle of

(MAJOR, 2D INFANTRY, FEB. 16, 1847)

Monterey, Sep. 21-23, 1846, — Siege of Vera Cruz, Mar. 9-29, 1847, —

(LIEUT.-COLONEL, 11TH INFANTRY, APR. 9, 1847)

Battle of Contreras, Aug. 19-20, 1847, — Battle of Churubusco, Aug. 20, 1847, — and Battle of Molino del Rey, Sep. 8, 1847, where, with conspicuous gallantry, in an assault of the enemy's works, he was

KILLED, SEP. 8, 1847 : AGED 49.*

* Although twice wounded, he continued to act with his habitual energy and daring, until eight more bullets had pierced him, and his horse had received five, when, dismounting amid a shower of bullets (apparently aimed at him), he, composedly as on parade, with his dying breath, shouted to his men : " Charge on those fellows — charge."

165... (Born Va.)... **JAMES D. GRAHAM**..... (Ap'd Va.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, June 19, 1813, to July 17, 1817, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 17, 1817.

Served : at the Military Academy, as Adjutant, Oct. 12, 1817, to Feb. 10,

(SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, OCT. 14, 1817)

1819 ; on Major Long's Western Exploration, 1819-21 ; on Topographical
(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, SEP. 8, 1819)

(FIRST LIEUT., 4TH ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

(TRANSFERRED TO 3D ARTILLERY, AUG. 16, 1821)

cal duty, Jan. 14, 1822, to Jan. 15, 1829 ; on Surveys in Vermont, 1829 ;
(BVT. CAPTAIN, STAFF — ASST. TOP. ENGINEER, JAN. 15, 1829)

on Railroad Surveys in Virginia, 1831-32, — and in Alabama, Florida,
(BVT. MAJOR, STAFF — TOP. ENGINEER, SEP. 14, 1834)

and Georgia, 1836-37 ; in making Reconnaissance and Surveys for Military
Defenses in Me., 1838 ; on Court of Inquiry at St. Louis, Mo.,
1838-39 ; on tour of Inspection of Harbor Improvements on Lakes On-
(MAJOR, CORPS OF TOP. ENGINEERS, JULY 7, 1838)

tario and Champlain, 1839 ; as Astronomer, on the part of the United
States, for the joint demarcation of the Boundary between the United
States and the Republic of Texas, 1839-40 ; as Commissioner for the
Survey and Exploration of the Northeast Boundary of the United States,
1840-43 ; as "Head of the Scientific Corps and Principal Astronomer,"
on the part of the United States, for the joint demarcation of the Boundary
between the United States and the British Provinces, under the
Treaty of Washington, 1843-47, — and renewing maps of the Boundary
(BVT. LIEUT.-COLONEL, JAN. 1, 1847, FOR VALUABLE AND HIGHLY
DISTINGUISHED SERVICES, PARTICULARLY ON THE BOUNDARY
LINE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PROVINCES
OF CANADA AND NEW BRUNSWICK)

Survey, destroyed by fire, 1848-50, and 1852-53 ; on Survey of Boundary
between Pennsylvania and Maryland ("Mason and Dixon's Line"),
1849-50 ; as Principal Astronomer and "Head of the Scientific Corps,"
on the part of the United States, for the joint demarcation of the Boundary
between the United States and Mexico, under the Treaty of Guadalupe
Hidalgo, 1850-51 ; in general supervision of the Harbor Improvements
on Lake Michigan, Apr. 20, 1854, to Dec. 11, 1856, — and of the Channel
Improvement over St. Clair Flats, Apr. 25, 1854, to Sep., 1856 ; as
Superintending Engineer of the Harbor Improvements on the North and
(LIEUT.-COLONEL, TOP. ENGINEERS, AUG. 6, 1861 : CORPS OF
ENGINEERS, MAR. 3, 1863)

Northwestern Lakes, Dec. 11, 1856, to Apr. 20, 1864, in which he dis-
covered the existence of a lunar tide, 1858-59.

Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-65 : as Super-
intendent of the United States Lake Survey, Aug. 30, 1861, to Apr. 20,
1864 ; as Lighthouse Engineer of the 10th and 11th Districts (Northern
Lakes, except Champlain), Aug. 30, 1861, to Apr. 20, 1864, — and In-
(COLONEL, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JUNE 1, 1863)

spector of 11th Lighthouse District, Aug. 30, 1861, to Mar., 1863 ; as
Superintending Engineer of Sea-walls in Boston harbor, and in charge of
the Preservation and Repairs of Harbor Works on the Atlantic Coast,
from Maine to the Capes of the Chesapeake, Aug. 1, 1864, to Dec. 28,
1865.

Civil History. — Member of several Scientific and Historical Societies,
1840-65.

DIED, DEC. 28, 1865, AT BOSTON, MAS. : AGED 66.

166. (Born N. Y.)... **CHARLES DESPINVILLE**.....(Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, July 29, 1813, to July 17, 1817, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 17, 1817.

Served : at Ft. Constitution, N. H., in garrison, 1817-20, and as Battalion Adjutant of Artillery, July 9, 1820, to June 1, 1821 ; in garrison

(SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, OCT. 24, 1817)

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, SEP. 10, 1819)

(FIRST LIEUT., 4TH ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)

at Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1821, — Savannah harbor, Ga., 1821-22, — and St. Augustine, Fla., 1822-24 ; on Topographical duty, Nov., 1824, to Apr., 1825 ; in garrison at St. Augustine, Fla., 1825-26 ; on Survey of Indian Reservation in Florida, 1826-27 ; in garrison at Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1827-28, — Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1828, — Ft. McHenry, Md., 1828, — Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1828-29, — and Ft. Delaware, Del., 1829 ; and on leave of absence 1829-30.

RESIGNED, MAR. 1, 1830.

Civil History. — Went to France after his resignation, to join the Army upon the Accession of Louis Philippe to the Throne of France.

DIED, MAY, 1830, IN FRANCE.

167. ... (Born N. Y.)..... **JOHN C. KIRK**.....(Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Feb. 5, 1814, to July 17, 1817, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 17, 1817.

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, OCT. 31, 1817.

Served : on Recruiting service, 1818 ; in garrison at Charleston harbor,

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, SEP. 30, 1819)

(FIRST LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)

(TRANSFERRED FROM 1ST TO 3D ARTILLERY, AUG. 16, 1821,
AND FROM 3D TO 4TH, DEC. 5, 1821)

S. C., 1818-21 ; and on leave of absence, 1821-23.

RESIGNED, SEP. 30, 1823.

DIED, 1825, AT BROOKLYN, N. Y.

168. ... (Born R. I.).... **JOHN R. VINTON**.....(Ap'd R. I.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, May 4, 1814, to July 17, 1817, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 17, 1817.

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, OCT. 31, 1817.

Served : on the Survey of the Northern Boundary of the United States,

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, SEP. 30, 1819)

1818-21 ; in garrison at Charleston harbor, S. C., 1821-22 ; on Ordnance

(FIRST LIEUT., 4TH ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)

(TRANSFERRED TO 3D ARTILLERY, DEC. 5, 1821)

duty, Aug. 20, 1822, to Aug. 1, 1823 ; in garrison at Ft. Nelson, Va., 1823-24, — Ft. Monroe, Va. (Adjutant of Artillery School for Practice),

Apr. 5, 1824, to Mar. 1, 1825 ; as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Brown, Mar. 1, 1825, to May 24, 1828 ; in Adjutant-General's Office at Washington, D. C., 1828 ; in garrison at Ft. Wolcott, R. I., 1828-29 ; on
(BVT. CAPTAIN, SEP. 30, 1829, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

Special duty at Boston, Mas., 1829-30 ; in garrison at Ft. Wolcott, R. I.,
(CAPTAIN, 3D ARTILLERY, DEC. 28, 1835)

1830-32, — and Ft. Preble, Me., 1832-36 ; on Recruiting service, 1836 ; in the Florida War against the Seminole Indians, 1837-38, and 1838-42, being engaged in the Defense of Ft. Mellon, Feb. 8, 1837 ; in garrison at New Orleans, La., 1842 ; in garrison at St. Augustine, Fla., 1842-43, — Augusta Arsenal, Ga., 1843, — Ft. Macon, N. C., 1843-44, 1844, — and Augusta Arsenal, Ga., 1844-46 ; and in the War with Mexico, 1846-47, as Major of Artillery Battalion of the "Army of Occupation," Aug. 21, 1846, to Feb. 14, 1847, being engaged in the Battle of Monterey,
(BVT. MAJOR, SEP. 23, 1846, FOR GALLANT CONDUCT AT MONTEREY)

Sep. 21-23, 1846, — and Siege of Vera Cruz, Mar. 9-22, in the approaches to which, by the wind of a shell, he was

KILLED, MAR. 22, 1847.

169....(Born Va.).....**RICHARD B. LEE**.....(Ap'd Va.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, May 7, 1814, to July 17, 1817, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 17, 1817.

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, NOV. 24, 1817.

Served : in garrison at Ft. Washington, Md., 1818 ; on Recruiting service, 1818-19 ; in garrison at Ft. Mifflin, Pa., 1819-20, — Ft. Wash-
(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, OCT. 31, 1819)

ington, Md., 1820-21, — Ft. Severn, Md., 1821-23, — Ft. Moultrie, S. C.,
(FIRST LIEUT., 3D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

1823, — and Ft. Nelson, Va., 1823 ; on Ordnance duty, Dec. 21, 1823, to Apr., 1826 ; in garrison at Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1826-28 ; on Ordnance duty, Mar. 6, 1828, to Jan. 1, 1833 ; in
(BVT. CAPTAIN, OCT. 31, 1829, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

garrison at Ft. Monroe, Va., 1834-35 ; in the Florida War, 1836, being engaged against the Seminole Indians in the Skirmish near Micanopy,
(BVT. MAJOR, JUNE 9, 1836, FOR GALLANTRY AND GOOD CONDUCT
IN THE AFFAIR OF MICANOPY, FLA.)

June 9, 1836, where he was twice severely wounded ; on Ordnance duty,
(CAPTAIN, 3D ARTILLERY, AUG. 31, 1836, TO NOV. 30, 1841)

Oct. 28, 1836, to July 7, 1838 ; on Commissary duty, July 7, 1838, to
(CAPTAIN, STAFF — COM. OF SUBSISTENCE, JULY 7, 1838)

May 9, 1841, at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 8, 1838, to Nov. 15, 1841, — at Cedar Keys, Fla., 1841-42, — at Washington, D. C., settling accounts,
(MAJOR, STAFF — COM. OF SUBSISTENCE, NOV. 30, 1841)

1842, — at St. Louis, Mo., 1842-49, — as Chief of Commissariat of Pacific Division, Aug. 29, 1849, to Mar. 10, 1851, continuing on Special service in California and Oregon, to Aug., 1851, — at Washington, D. C., as Member of Board of Officers on California Claims, Sep. 7, 1852, to Apr. 3, 1855, — as Chief of Commissariat of the Pacific Division, June 18, 1855,

to June 18, 1859, — at Washington, D. C., Aug.—Oct., 1859, — and at Baltimore, Md., Aug., 1859, to May 9, 1861.

RESIGNED, MAY 9, 1861.

Joined in the Rebellion of 1861–66 against the United States.

DIED, AUG. 2, 1875, AT ALEXANDRIA, VA. : AGED 76.

170. (Born Va.)...**FREDERICK L. GRIFFITH**.....(Ap'd Va.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, May 9, 1814, to July 17, 1817, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 17, 1817.

Served : in Major-General Jackson's Campaign of 1817–18 against the (SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, DEC. 9, 1817)

Seminole Indians, and his Invasion of Florida ; as Battalion Adjutant of Artillery at Charleston harbor, S. C., June 1, 1818, to June 1, 1821 ; in

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, NOV. 28, 1819)

garrison at West Point, N. Y., 1821–22, — Charleston, S. C., 1822–23, —

(FIRST LIEUT., 3D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)

(TRANSFERRED TO 2D ARTILLERY, AUG. 16, 1821)

West Point, N. Y., 1823–24, — and Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1824–26 ; in Quartermaster-General's Office, 1826–27 ; at the Military Academy, as Adjutant, May 14, 1827, to Sep. 1, 1831 ; and on sick leave of absence, 1831–32.

DIED, JAN. 28, 1832, AT ALEXANDRIA, D. C. : AGED 35.

171. (Born D. C.)...**EDWARD J. LAMBERT**.....(Ap'd D. C.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, July 18, 1814, to July 17, 1817, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 17, 1817.

Served : in Major-General Jackson's Campaign of 1817–18 against the (SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAR. 1, 1818)

Seminole Indians, and his Invasion of Florida ; in garrison in the defenses of the approaches to New Orleans, La., 1818–19 ; on Engineer

(SECOND LIEUT., 8TH INFANTRY, MAR. 10, 1819)

(SECOND LIEUT., 1ST INFANTRY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)

duty at Mobile Point, Ala., 1819–21 ; and in garrison at Baton Rouge,

(FIRST LIEUT., 1ST INFANTRY, MAY 1, 1822)

La., 1821–22, — and Mobile, Ala., 1822–23.

RESIGNED, SEP. 30, 1823.

Civil History. — Civil Engineer in Alabama, 1823–33. Member of the House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, 18— to 18—.

DIED, DEC. 4, 1832, AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

172. (Born N. C.)...**WILLIAM GIBBS McNEILL**... (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, July 26, 1814, to July 17, 1817, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 17, 1817.

Served : on Topographical duty, July, 1817, to June 27, 1823 ; on Sur-

(SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAR. 1, 1818)

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, DEC. 4, 1819)

(FIRST LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

(BVT. CAPTAIN, STAFF—ASST. TOP. ENGINEER, JAN. 27, 1823)

vey of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, 1824–26, — of Kanawha, James, and Roanoke Rivers, Va., 1827, — of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 1827, and as Member of the Board of Civil Engineers for the Construction of the Road, 1827–30, — of Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, 1830, of which he was the Company's Chief Engineer, 1830–36, — of Paterson and Hudson River Railroad, N. J., 1831, and Company's Chief Engineer, 1831–34, — of Boston and Providence Railroad, 1832–33, and Company's Chief Engineer, 1832–35, — of Providence and Stonington Railroad, 1832–33,

(BVT. MAJOR, JAN. 27, 1833, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

and Company's Chief Engineer, 1832–37, — of Railroads in Florida and Alabama, 1834, — of Taunton and New Bedford Railroad, Mas., and

(BVT. MAJOR, STAFF—TOP. ENGINEER, JAN. 28, 1834)

Company's Chief Engineer, 1835, — of Fayetteville and Yadkin Railroad, N. C., and Company's Chief Engineer, 1835, — of Long Island Railroad, N. Y., and Company's Chief Engineer, 1835–36, — of Western Railroad, Mas., 1836–37, — and of Examination of the Coasts of North and South Carolina, 1837.

RESIGNED, NOV. 23, 1837.

Civil History.— Chief Engineer of the Western Railroad, Mas., from Worcester to Albany, 1836–40, — of the State of Georgia, 1837, — of Charleston, S. C., Louisville, Ky., and Cincinnati, O., projected Railroad, 1837–40, — and of Dry Dock at Brooklyn Navy Yard, N. Y., 1844–45. President of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, 1842–43. Consulting Engineer of various Railroads and other public works in the United States and Cuba, 1830–53. Major-General, Rhode Island Militia, 1842.

DIED, FEB. 16, 1853, AT BROOKLYN, N. Y. : AGED 51.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM GIBBS MCNEILL was born, Oct. 3, 1801, in Wilmington, N. C. His great-grandfather, a member of a Highland clan, after distinguishing himself at the fatal Battle of Culloden, emigrated to North America, in 1746, with the celebrated Flora Macdonald. His father, Dr. Donald McNeill, after receiving his education in the Medical School at Edinburgh, served with the British Army in the West Indies, and before the American Revolution settled in Wilmington, N. C., where he attained considerable reputation as a physician.

Young McNeill received his early education at Newtown, Long Island, N. Y., whence he was removed, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, of Baltimore, to the Episcopal Seminary, with the intention of fitting him for the Church; but having been taken by his early friend, General Joseph G. Swift, then Chief Engineer of the Army, to West Point, the boy expressed a wish to abandon the gown for the sword. Through the influence of his patron, President Madison readily gave him a Cadet's appointment, and he entered the Military Academy July 26, 1814. Here he at once developed decided talents, and became a great favorite of the Acting Superintendent, Captain Partridge, who took him to his own quarters and instructed him in Hutton's Mathematics. Soon after, he was taught Descriptive Geometry and Engineering by Captain Crozet, who had been graduated from the celebrated French Polytechnic School,

and had recently been appointed a Professor at West Point. Among his intimate associates at the Academy were George W. Whistler and William H. Swift, with both of whom he subsequently became closely connected, not only by professional but by marriage ties.

On the very day, July 17, 1817, on which Major Thayer had been ordered to supersede Captain Partridge in command of the Military Academy, all Cadets deemed sufficiently instructed were graduated from the institution. McNeill, being of the number, was on the same day promoted to be a Third Lieut. in the Corps of Artillery, and immediately after was assigned to topographical duty under Colonel Abert on the Survey of the Atlantic Coast, and of sites for fortifications on the Gulf of Mexico. While here, General Jackson was carrying on war against the Seminole Indians, and had seized St. Mark's and Pensacola, then Spanish possessions. At once McNeill, in his fiery zeal, volunteered as Aide-de-Camp to "Old Hickory," and subsequently as Acting Adjutant General to General Gaines.

After successive promotions to Second and First Lieut. of Artillery, McNeill was appointed, Jan. 27, 1823, to be an Assistant Topographical Engineer, attached to the General Staff with the rank of Bvt. Captain. Soon after, in 1824, under Secretary Calhoun's Internal Improvement System, he was assigned to duty on the survey of the summit division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and in 1827 of the James River and Kanawha Canal.

In this latter year the railroad mania began to rage in this country. At that time there were existing only a few insignificant local short roads, aggregating in length less than twenty miles, and there were few educated civil engineers in the United States to conduct larger works. Under these circumstances, the Government adopted the wise policy of loaning officers of the Army, scientifically educated at the Military Academy, to assist railroad companies in carrying out more ambitious projects. In this manner our army engineers became the pioneers in railroad construction, and the educators of an able body of civil engineers, who, to this day, have continued the inherited traditions, methods, discipline, *esprit-de-corps*, and high bearing of their distinguished predecessors.

The Baltimore and Ohio was the first important railroad undertaken in this country. In the annual report of the company, of Oct. 1, 1827, it is stated that "several able and efficient members of the Topographical Corps have been detailed in the service of the company. These officers [Captain William Gibbs McNeill, Lieutenants Joshua Barney, Isaac Trimble, Richard E. Hazard, William Cook, Walter Gwynn, and John L. Dillahanty, all graduates of the Military Academy] have examined various routes from the city of Baltimore to the valley of the Potomac, and along that ravine as far as Cumberland. They are now engaged in a general reconnoissance of the country between the Potomac and Ohio rivers." Subsequently, the Directors of the Company very fully acknowledged their obligations to the General Government "for the unceasing and cordial support which the company continues to derive from the operation of that liberal and enlightened policy to which, from the commencement of their undertaking, they have felt themselves so much indebted." The definite *location* of this road, between Baltimore and Ellicott's Mills, was intrusted to McNeill and his Army assistants, by whom, says the report of July 7, 1828, "it has been accomplished with a degree of precision highly satisfactory to the Board." Among McNeill's assistants this year was George W. Whistler. Similarity of tastes induced a firm friendship between these men, who were subsequently engaged or consulted on numerous great works of internal improvement in this country.

This Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was the first in America designed for general transportation purposes, but without any idea of operating it by steam. Its construction was commenced, July 4, 1828, on McNeill's location, the first stone being laid, at the Baltimore terminus, with great ceremony by the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, — the venerable Charles Carroll, then ninety years of age. The following year Stephenson, with his experimental locomotive "Rocket,"* ran ten miles an hour over the straight and level Liverpool and Manchester Railroad; but it remained for that most useful citizen and great philanthropist, Peter Cooper, to devise a locomotive to make, Aug. 28, 1830, the first land-journey by steam in America, at the rate of eighteen miles an hour, over the Baltimore and Ohio Road, having a very undulating surface and many sharp curves of short radius.

In November, 1828, Jonathan Knight, McNeill, and Whistler were sent to England to examine minutely all the railroads of Great Britain, and to avail themselves of all the knowledge and experience such works could give. They received a cordial welcome from President Telford, of the Institution of Civil Engineers, through whom they were introduced to the Stephensons, Walker, Locke, Hartley, and other eminent engineers, whose friendly and professional intercourse they enjoyed till they returned, laden with much useful information.

In 1830 a disruption of the Board of Engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (composed of Major Long, of the Topographical Engineers, Jonathan Knight, Civil Engineer, and Captain McNeill, Top. Engineers) took place; and McNeill, with his able associate, Lieut. Whistler, left this road and took charge of the projected Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, the former continuing to be the company's Chief Engineer till 1836.

McNeill, at the time of leaving the Baltimore and Ohio Road, had acquired such a high professional reputation that, till his resignation from the Army, Nov. 23, 1837, he superintended the survey and construction of a large number of roads, the chief of which were the Paterson and Hudson River (now southern terminus of Erie Railroad), 1831-34; Boston and Providence, 1832-35; Providence and Stonington, 1832-37; Taunton and New Bedford, 1835; Fayetteville and Yadkin, 1835; Long Island, 1835-36; Western, of Massachusetts (now Boston and Albany), 1836-37, etc. After his resignation, he continued to be the Chief Engineer of the last-named road till 1840; was appointed Chief Engineer of the State of Georgia in 1837; and had charge, till 1840, of the projected railroad from Cincinnati to Charleston, then a stupendous undertaking; and was the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, 1842-43.

On the breaking out of the "Dorr Rebellion" of Rhode Island, in 1842, the so-styled "law and order party," in casting about for a leader, selected McNeill, who was commissioned a Major-General in the State Militia. Under the old Constitution, which was the charter granted in 1663 by Charles II., the right to vote was limited to men who possessed a certain amount of real estate, and to their eldest sons. In 1841 the suffrage party, under the leadership of Dorr, called a delegate State Convention to form a new Constitution, under which he was elected to be Governor. The charter, or law and order party, claimed that the whole proceeding was seditious, and that the vote for a new Constitution was fraudulent. Hence the loyal government, which met at Newport, resisted the Dorr usurpation organized, May 3, 1842, at Providence. Both sides appealed to arms, but General McNeill conducted the movements of the military forces of the legal government with such prudence and

* In the Patent Museum of South Kensington, London, is still to be seen the old "Rocket," — the forerunner of the thousands of iron horses which now traverse the whole world.

caution that the rebellion ceased May 28, three days after the bloodless battle of Chepachet. Dorr, put to flight, was soon after arrested, convicted of treason, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, but was released from confinement in five years.

In 1844, after peace had been completely established in Rhode Island, President Tyler appointed McNeill Chief Engineer of the Dry Docks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, N. Y. After planning them, and making considerable progress in their construction, President Polk, in 1845, to gratify the Dorr Democrats, removed him from his office.

In 1846, soon after the breaking out of the Mexican War, McNeill repaired to Washington to obtain the appointment of Brigadier-General, for which he was highly recommended, but the Dorr influence was still too great to be successfully resisted.

His prolonged labors having severely tried his powers, he in 1851 visited Europe for the restoration of his health. While in England he was elected a Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers of London, on several occasions took part in their professional discussions, and was always treated with courteous consideration.

While in London McNeill was actively engaged upon some great American mining projects, when he suddenly returned to his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., only to draw his last breath, Feb. 16, 1853, amidst his relatives and friends, the latter forming a large circle, for he had rendered himself greatly beloved by his kind, affable, and impressive manner, and the real services he could and did render to many. The President of the Institution of Civil Engineers of London, in his annual address of Dec. 20, 1853, says: "It is a subject of congratulation that the number of deceased members during the year is unusually small; there will, however, be found the names of two gallant officers of the British and United States armies, who to their military talents united great aptitudes for engineering pursuits, and their loss is deplored, not only for their individual worth, but for the public services they might still have rendered their respective countries." McNeill, one of them, had not reached the age of fifty-two when he died.

General McNeill was a kind, liberal, open-hearted man, fond of his friends, generous to the needy, and complaisant to all; and, to young engineers, was the liberal patron, ever ready to assist them with his advice, or promote them in their profession. In his early years he was devoted to his work; had a quick topographical eye for reconnoissance; and, almost at a glance, could survey the adaptability of ground to practical purposes. But, having no constructive capacity whatever, he relied entirely upon his intelligent assistants for all the details, accessories, and machinery for railroad-building. As he advanced in reputation he grew bolder in the exercise of his natural gifts for diplomacy in shaping, and energy in controlling, the springs of human action. Possessing a fine, manly form, an engaging, sympathetic presence, polished and winning manners, a clear head in which was a plausible tongue, he with a ready eloquence carried captive the goodwill and convictions of all with whom he had to deal, and often secured the success of many doubtful projects which, but for his individual advocacy, would have been abandoned. He was a perfect man of the world, high-spirited, a born leader, self-willed, and tenacious of purpose, but, withal, possessed infinite adroitness, and an almost intuitive knowledge of the proclivities of his fellows. His tact and skill in managing men; his faculty of appropriating others' talents and labors, making them appear his own; and his invisible and subtle influence in magnetizing and managing boards of directors, were most wonderful. This he considered the masterly engineering of the boldest projects, — to play the lord paramount while stockholders subscribed shares, and his professional assistants, of far superior

engineering attainments, carried out his magnificent schemes in obedience to his imperious edicts, the results of which were presented to the world in able reports, drawn up in manly, powerful style, and with a masterly grasp of the whole subject involved. Altogether, McNeill was a remarkable man, and the country owes him a deep debt of gratitude for his agency in the initiation of our grand system of Internal Improvements.

173... (Born Va.)... **ANGUS W. McDONALD**..... (Ap'd Va.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, July 30, 1814, to July 17, 1817, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 17, 1817.

SECOND LIEUT., 7TH INFANTRY, FEB. 13, 1818.

FIRST LIEUT., 7TH INFANTRY, APR. 1, 1818.

Served in garrison at New Orleans, La., 1817, — and Mobile Bay, Ala., 1818.

RESIGNED, JAN. 31, 1819.

Civil History. — Fur Trader of Missouri Company, 1819–25. Counselor at Law, Romney, Va., 1825–61. Brig.-General, Virginia Militia, 1840–61.

Joined in the Rebellion of 1861–66 against the United States, and

DIED, JAN. 1, 1865, AT RICHMOND, VA. : AGED 62.

174... (Born Va.)... **HENRY BERRYMAN**..... (Ap'd Va.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Aug. 6, 1814, to July 17, 1817, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 17, 1817.

Served : in garrison at Petite Coquille (Ft. Pike), La., 1818–19 ; on

(SECOND LIEUT., 7TH INFANTRY, FEB. 13, 1818)

(FIRST LIEUT., 7TH INFANTRY, DEC. 31, 1818)

Recruiting service, 1819–20 ; and in garrison at Ft. Scott, Ga., 1820–21 ; and on frontier duty, at Natchitoches, La., 1821–22, — Sulphur Fork of

(CAPTAIN, 7TH INFANTRY, OCT. 6, 1822)

Red River, 1822–24, — Ft. Jesup, La., 1824–26, 1826–30, 1830–31, — Arkansas River, 1831–32, — and Ft. Gibson, I. T., 1832.

RESIGNED, APR. 30, 1833.

Civil History. — Planter, Natchitoches, La., 1833–47, and in Cherokee Co., Tex., 1847–59. Colonel, Louisiana Militia, 1833–47.

DIED, JULY 20, 1859, AT FOREST HILL, CHEROKEE CO., TEX. : AGED 61.

175.. (Born N. Y.)... **CONSTANT M. EAKIN**..... (Ap'd N. Y.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Sep. 15, 1814, to July 17, 1817, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 17, 1817.

Served : at the Military Academy as Principal Asst. Professor of Engineering, Sep. 20, 1817, to July 31, 1820 ; on Recruiting service, 1820 ;

(SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAR. 20, 1818)

in garrison at Charleston harbor, S. C., 1820–21 ; on Topographical duty,

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 13, 1820)

(FIRST LIEUT., 2D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

Feb. 4, 1821, to Aug. 17, 1825 ; in garrison at New York harbor, 1825-26 ; as Recorder of Tactics Board, 1826-27 ; on Ordnance duty, Nov. 5, 1827, to Apr. 5, 1828 ; and in garrison at Ft. Monroe, Va., 1828.

RESIGNED, OCT. 27, 1828.

Civil History. — Assistant in the Geodetic Survey of the Atlantic Coast of the United States, Feb. 7, 1834, to Apr. 15, 1850. Civil Engineer, 1850-61. Mayor of West Philadelphia, Pa., 1852 and 1853. President of West Philadelphia Gas Works, 1852-53. Engineer of Belmont Plank Road and Gerard and Montgomery Avenues, Philadelphia Co., Pa., 1853-55. Commissioner for Boundary Survey between Philadelphia and Montgomery counties, Pa., 1855. Superintendent of Repairs of the U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, Pa., 1856. President of West Philadelphia Railroad, 1857-58.

Military History. — Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-62 : in making a Reconnoissance of the Susquehanna River, below Harrisburg, and country adjacent, to the head of Chesapeake Bay, Sep. 11 to Nov. 15, 1861 ; and in command of the 3d Regiment, Reserve Brigade, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in protecting Powder Mills near Wilmington, Del., Sep. 15-30, 1862.

Civil History. — Civil Engineer at West Philadelphia, Pa., 1862-69. Military Instructor in the Polytechnic College, Philadelphia, Pa., 1861-69.

DIED, OCT. 2, 1869, AT WEST PHILADELPHIA, PA. : AGED 75.

176. . . . (Born Ky.) **JOHN D. ORR** (Ap'd Ky.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Sep. 20, 1814, to July 17, 1817, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 17, 1817.

Served at New Orleans, La., 1817.

RESIGNED, DEC. 1, 1817.

Re-appointed in the United States Army with the rank of

SECOND LIEUT., 4TH INFANTRY, FEB. 13, 1818,

but declined, and was again re-appointed in the Army,

CAPT., STAFF — ASST. DEP. QUARTERMASTER-GEN., MAY 17, 1820, and served on Quartermaster duty, 1820-21.

DISBANDED, JUNE 1, 1821.

Re-appointed in the Army, and served in the Quartermaster Department, as

MILITARY STORE KEEPER, FROM JUNE 1 TO DEC. 31, 1821.

DIED, 1822, AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

177. . . . (Born Vt.) **ETHAN A. HITCHCOCK*** (Ap'd Vt.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Oct. 11, 1814, to July 17, 1817, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 17, 1817.

Transferred upon application, and promoted to

SECOND LIEUT., 8TH INFANTRY, FEB. 13, 1818.

Served : in garrison at Mobile, Ala., 1817-18, — and New Orleans, La.,

(FIRST LIEUT., 8TH INFANTRY, OCT. 31, 1818)

1818-19 ; as Adjutant, 8th Infantry, June 1, 1819, to June 1, 1821, being

(FIRST LIEUT., 1ST INFANTRY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,

JUNE 1, 1821)

on Recruiting service, 1819; in garrison at the Bay of St. Louis, Mis., 1821-22, — and at Baton Rouge, La., 1822-23; on Recruiting service, 1823-24; at the Military Academy, as Asst. Instructor of Infantry Tactics (CAPTAIN, 1ST INFANTRY, DEC. 31, 1824)

tics, Feb. 1, 1824, to Apr. 20, 1827; on Recruiting service, 1827-29; at the Military Academy, as Commandant of Cadets and Instructor of Infantry Tactics, Mar. 13, 1829, to June 24, 1833; on frontier duty at Ft. Crawford, Wis., 1834-35; volunteered for a campaign in the Florida War against the Seminole Indians, 1836, being engaged in the Skirmishes at Camp Izard, Feb. 27, 28, 29, and Mar. 5, 1836; as Acting Inspector-General of the Western Department, Feb. 10 to July 5, 1836; on Recruiting service, 1836-37; as disbursing Indian Agent, Mar. 2, 1837, to Dec. 31, 1839; on Northern Frontier, at Madison Barracks, N. Y., (MAJOR, 8TH INFANTRY, JULY 7, 1838)

1840, during Canada Border disturbances; in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1840; in the Florida War, 1840; on Special duty in the War Department, Sep. 29, 1841, to Aug. 29, 1842; in garrison at Ft. Stansbury, Fla., 1842; in command of the Western District of Florida, from which he removed Pascofa's band of hostile Indians, 1842-43; in (LIEUT.-COLONEL, 3D INFANTRY, JAN. 31, 1842)

garrison at Ft. Stansbury, Fla., 1843, — and Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1843-44; on frontier duty at Ft. Jesup (Camp Wilkins), La., 1844-45; in Military Occupation of Texas, 1845-46; on sick leave of absence, 1846-47; in the War with Mexico, 1847-48, being engaged in the Siege of Vera Cruz, Mar. 9-29, 1847, — Battle of Cerro Gordo, Apr. 17-18, 1847, — Battle of Churubusco, Aug. 20, 1847, — Battle of Molino del (BVT. COLONEL, AUG. 20, 1847, FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN THE BATTLES OF CONTRERAS AND CHURUBUSCO, MEX.)

Rey, Sep. 8, 1847, — Storming of Chapultepee, Sep. 13, 1847, — Assault (BVT. BRIG.-GENERAL, SEP. 8, 1847, FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN THE BATTLE OF MOLINO DEL REY)

and Capture of the City of Mexico, Sep. 13-14, 1847, — and as Acting Inspector-General of the Army commanded by Major-General Scott during the Campaign of 1847-48; in mustering out Volunteers at Independence, Mo., 1848; on sick leave of absence, 1849-50; on detached service at Washington, D. C., 1850-51; in command of the Pacific Division, (COLONEL, 2D INFANTRY, APR. 15, 1851)

July 9, 1851, to May 21, 1854; and in garrison at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., 1854-55.

RESIGNED, OCT. 18, 1855.

Civil History. — Resided at St. Louis, Mo., engaged chiefly in literary pursuits, 1855-62.

Military History. — Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding (MAJOR-GENERAL, U. S. VOLUNTEERS, FEB. 10, 1862)

States, 1862-66: on Special duty, under the direction of the Secretary of War, at Washington, D. C., Mar. 17, 1862, to Oct. 1, 1867; and as Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners of War, Nov. 15, 1862, to Oct. 1, 1867.

MUSTERED OUT OF VOLUNTEER SERVICE, OCT. 1, 1867.

Civil History. — Tendered the appointment of Governor of Liberia, by the American Colonization Society, Apr., 1833 (declined); and again, 1837 (declined). Author of "Remarks upon Alchemy and the Alche-

mists," † 1857; "Swedenborg a Hermetic Philosopher," † 1858; "Christ the Spirit," † 1860; "Red Book of Appin, and other Fairy Tales," 1863; "Remarks on the Sonnets of Shakespeare, etc.," § "Spenser's Colin Clouts Explained," etc., || 1865; and of Notes on the "Vita Nuova of Dante," to explain its spiritual character and purpose, 1866.

DIED, AUG. 5, 1870, AT SPARTA, HANCOCK CO., GA.; AGED 72.

* General HITCHCOCK was a grandson of General ETHAN ALLEN, the hero of Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

† These works are designed to show that the genuine Alchemists were religious philosophers, writing in Symbolism, — that the Philosopher's Stone was a Symbol of Truth; and that Swedenborg was properly a Hermetic philosopher, — that is, a Moral and Spiritual philosopher, who wrote in Symbolism.

‡ The object of this work is to show that the Gospels are Symbolical books, written by members of a secret society, of the Jews (the Essenes), who recognized a certain Spiritual sense underlying the letter of the Hebrew Sacred law: Christ is the Law personified; the LAW, IN ITS SPIRIT, is the Son of God; and, AS A WRITING, the son of man. (See Philo on the Contemplative Life.)

§ The object of this work is to show that the Sonnets were not addressed to a person, but to Nature, as double Spirit and Matter, called the Master-Mistress, or Love of the Poet (*vide* Sonnet 20).

|| The object of this work is to show that Colin Clouts is a poetic and figurative description of the progress of a Life under the Guidance of the Gospel Spirit of Truth, represented by the figure of a "Strange Shepherd," etc.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

MAJOR-GENERAL ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, who was born May 18, 1798, at Vergennes, Vt., died Aug. 5, 1870, at Sparta, Ga., aged 72, and his mortal remains were re-interred Dec. 14, 1871, at West Point, N. Y. His father was Samuel Hitchcock, one of the Circuit Judges of the United States under the Administration of President Washington, and his mother was a daughter of the celebrated General Ethan Allen, whose name, general appearance, and many marked characteristics were inherited by the grandson from the old hero of Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

At the age of sixteen he became a Cadet at the United States Military Academy, from which he was graduated and promoted in the Army to be Third Lieutenant in the Corps of Artillery. Advancement in the Infantry being more rapid, he, on his own application, was transferred to its Eighth Regiment, Feb. 13, 1818, as a Second Lieutenant, and became First Lieutenant, Oct. 31, 1818. After serving at Mobile and New Orleans in this regiment till June 1, 1819, he became and continued as its Adjutant till the re-organization of the Army, June 1, 1821, when he was transferred to the First Infantry, in which he was subsequently promoted Captain, Dec. 31, 1824. Till 1829, except for three years as Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics at West Point, he was employed on recruiting and garrison duty, after which he became Commandant of Cadets at the Military Academy, where his soldierly qualities and marked intelligence were most conspicuous. Upon being relieved from this responsible position, June 24, 1833, he went to Fort Crawford, Wis., and continued on frontier duty till the outbreak of the Florida War, for which, following his military instinct, he at once volunteered. He immediately became Acting Inspector-General in "Gaines's Campaign of 1836" against the Seminole Indians, which terminated after a few skirmishes at Camp Izard, not far from the battlefield of "Dade's Massacre," so graphically described in Hitchcock's report of this heroic struggle, written on the spot. This campaign was one of the many blunders of that unfortunate war, the responsibility for which led to so many after-eliminations and recriminations among our commanding officers, and finally to a court of inquiry. Before this court Hitchcock testified that the continuance of the war was in no small degree due to the want of concert between the rival generals, Scott and Gaines, which testimony was perhaps the incipient cause of General Scott's unfriendliness to Hitchcock.

In 1833 the appointment of Governor of Liberia had been tendered to Hitchcock by the American Colonization Society, which was then, and on its renewal in 1837, declined.

From Florida, Hitchcock returned with General Gaines to the Western Department, from which he was transferred to recruiting service, and subsequently, Mar. 2, 1837, to Indian duty. His services as disbursing agent to the ignorant savages of the Northwest Territory were invaluable, and marked by the inflexible justice and unflinching firmness characteristic of the performance of all his public duties. Rigidly adhering to the strict interpretation of his instructions, and resolutely determined to do right, he saved those wild children of the forest a large portion of their annuities which they had ignorantly assigned to those whose wicked intent was to deceive and swindle them; but while protecting the weak by this firm, honest, and humane course, he himself incurred the bitter enmity of these men, who subsequently rose to influence. However, it was enough that in his own heart was crystal purity, that his conscience was void of offense, and that all his proceedings met the cordial approval of the upright Poinsett, then Secretary of War, by whom he was highly complimented, and who, as a reward for his good deeds, had appointed him, July 8, 1838, a Major in the newly-created Eighth Infantry. Though relieved from this service Dec. 31, 1839, and for the succeeding two years doing garrison duty, he was placed, Sep. 29, 1841, by Secretary John Bell, who highly appreciated the sterling merits and administrative abilities of Hitchcock, in charge of the Indian Bureau, then under the War Department. For near a year he continued in this important trust, exposing frauds and discharging unworthy agents, despite the influences brought against him.

Leaving Washington, he joined his regiment in Florida, from which he removed, in 1842-43, Pascofa's band of hostile Indians. Thence he was transferred to the Western frontier, where he remained till 1845, in the mean time, Jan. 31, 1842, having been promoted Lieut.-Colonel of the Third Infantry, the command of which soon devolved upon him, and took him back to Florida. Though stationed amid pine barrens, under his careful instruction and guided by his scholarly influence the Third became the crack regiment of infantry, not only in drill and discipline, but in high mental culture. Upon the transfer of the regiment in Apr., 1843, to Jefferson Barracks, Hitchcock, though a laborious student and prolific writer, never for a moment neglected the care of his regiment. For the first time after the war of 1812-15, mainly through his efforts, there were "evolutions of the line" at Jefferson Barracks, creating the greatest interest in military exercises and duties, and producing between the Third and Fourth Infantry, there in garrison, a spirit of generous rivalry in all that pertained to the career of arms. Under Hitchcock's influence this post was, in fact, a school of application for officers in their higher duties, who became proud of belonging to the military profession.

With his fine regiment, Hitchcock went, in 1844, to Fort Jesup on the Louisiana frontier, pending the negotiation which resulted in the annexation of Texas; and in 1845 joined the Army of Occupation under General Taylor, taking post at Corpus Christi. Even here Hitchcock never relaxed his studies and devotion to his regiment, and found time to write his masterly paper on "Brevet and Staff Rank and Command," sent with the signatures of many officers as a petition to Congress. From Corpus Christi his regiment proceeded to the Rio Grande, but at the close of the march Hitchcock's failing health compelled him to ask for a sick leave of absence.

In January, 1847, having somewhat recovered his strength, Hitchcock repaired to the mouth of the Rio Grande to assume command of his

regiment, which was to join in the coming campaign for which General Scott was organizing at Brazos Santiago preparatory to a descent on Vera Cruz. At this time a bitter feud existed between Scott and Hitchcock, the incipency of which has been noted. This had been increased by transactions growing out of the latter's service under Colonel Worth when Major of the Eighth Infantry, and was still more intensified by the part taken by him in connection with the "Buell Court-martial," when, though not of the court, he wrote for its members a severe protest denying General Scott's right to revive a dissolved tribunal to try Buell a second time. Between ordinary men this long-nursed wrath would have continued to rankle and gather strength, but fortunately both these excellent officers had the magnanimity to sacrifice self to country, and contend, not with each other, but against the common enemy. This reconciliation was effected in the following manner: On his way to join his regiment, Hitchcock, being near the headquarters of General Scott, was invited to call upon the latter. He was cordially received, the hatchet buried, patriotism became paramount, and with restored harmony he was tendered the important appointment of Inspector-General, in which Scott stated "he could be of greater service to the Army and his country than in any other position." Many worthy officers have denounced Hitchcock for giving up the command of his splendid regiment for a staff office, forgetting that it was for his commanding general to decide the field of his subordinate's greatest usefulness in the pending struggle. For his cheerful and prompt obedience to Scott's virtual order, Hitchcock is, under the circumstances, entitled to the highest meed of praise, instead of bearing the stigma of unmerited reproach.

In the great campaign which eventuated in the occupation of the Halls of the Montezumas, a large acquisition of valuable territory, and an honorable peace, Hitchcock maintained the most cordial relations with his commanding general, and performed with consummate ability the delicate and important duties, both civil and military, which devolved upon him. Though his staff position did not attract outside attention and glitter, with all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, it certainly was highly honorable, of manifold usefulness, and largely contributed to the attainment of the great objects of the campaign, manifestly more largely than had he remained at the head of his regiment. In his well-written letters, published at the time, he triumphantly vindicated himself, both as a soldier and a patriot, and conclusively proved that, while his regiment was successfully led by a captain, he had performed much more difficult and valuable service. At all events, it was not his to choose his functions, to the performance of which his commanding general could not have invited him to the compromise of his honor; nor could his chief be derelict to any demands of the Army, whose achievements were to be his own greatest glory, and destined to illumine one of the brightest pages of our wondrous history. Scott's high consideration and warm friendship, manifested ever after for Hitchcock, are sufficient proofs of his appreciation of the wise counsels, zealous co-operation, and efficient efforts of his distinguished Inspector-General, who for his services received the brevets of Colonel and Brigadier-General.

After the Mexican War, his health being much impaired by incessant labor, Hitchcock sought rest and recreation in an extended journey in Europe and the East, returning home in 1850, replete with mystic lore, the bright memories of scenic and artistic beauty, and much intellectual wealth gained from every treasure-trove which could not be veiled from his scrutinizing search.

After his return he was placed on detached service at Washington, promoted Colonel of the Second Infantry, Apr. 15, 1851, and then ordered to San Francisco, Cal., where he established his headquarters from July 9,

1851, to May 21, 1854, while in command of the Military Division of the Pacific. Here, in our newly-acquired possessions, he managed Army affairs with consummate skill, protected the numerous Indian tribes from plundering politicians and reckless adventurers, and promptly broke up Walker's filibustering expedition by the seizure of the brig Arrow, prepared to transport a considerable force with arms to Guaymas for the purpose of inducing the inhabitants of Sonora to declare their independence and set up a new government; the government contemplated being in fact already organized in San Francisco. Prominent plotters in California, who subsequently proved disloyal to the United States, not only advocated this outrage upon a sister State, but publicly denounced all interference with their unprincipled schemes. Destitute of patriotism and regardless of consequences, these greedy vultures, who had already fattened upon every government appropriation, designed to seize Sonora, make war upon Mexico, and finally secure sufficient territory for the establishment of a Southern slavery republic. The conspirators had even ventured to boldly ventilate their views at a public dinner in San Francisco, and had made efforts to have a law enacted authorizing the organization of a regiment to protect the southern border of California from raids, to which it was about as much exposed as to an inroad from the Feejee Islanders. The real design was, of course, to make the state authority play the wolf part to the Sonora lamb. That this foul disgrace was not consummated is mainly due to Hitchcock's quick perceptions, sound judgment, firm attitude, and honest purposes. But though the blow was warded off, he, who had kept the nation's escutcheon untarnished, became himself the victim of those whose wicked purpose he had so boldly thwarted. The plotters of treason, who had failed in their design, soon wreaked their vengeance through the then secessionist Secretary of War, by ostracizing this loyal soldier from his high command to a nominal one at Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

Hitchcock, having for several years been threatened with paralysis, from which he had sought relief at Wiesbaden, Germany, and at the Arkansas Hot Springs, and with nothing to do in his new place of banishment, asked and obtained a leave of four months from the General-in-Chief. Secretary Davis, who disliked Hitchcock for reasons which it is unnecessary here to specify, demanded, July 12, 1855, of General Scott why he had granted this indulgence, which led to an angry controversy between these high officials, subsequently published in a Senate document. This eventuated in a peremptory order from the Secretary of War directing Hitchcock to go to Ft. Pierre, some distance from the scene of hostilities of Harney's Indian expedition of 1855, in which his regiment was engaged. Knowing that the order was not dictated by any necessity for his services, but for the gratification of personal spite, Hitchcock asked for an extension of his leave of absence, and, in the event of its not being granted, tendered his resignation, expressly stating, however, that if his services were deemed indispensable he, though still a decided invalid, would go to Ft. Pierre at all hazards, "as nothing would be further from his purpose than to jeopardize a reputation which had continued unblemished during a period of nearly forty years in the Army." The Secretary accepted Hitchcock's resignation, Oct. 18, 1855, having already refused his extension of leave of absence. Thus, as stated by General Scott, was a most meritorious officer forced out of service by the Secretary's oppressive orders in denying a simple indulgence at a time when there was no urgent reason for his presence at a remote post.

After his resignation Hitchcock made St. Louis his home, where he devoted himself to general literature and the peculiar philosophical investigations which had for years occupied his thoughts. All his life he had been a student, whether reveling in fine libraries at West Point and

Washington, or delving among his own choice volumes, ever his companions, whether among the everglades of Florida or the wilds of the Western frontier. Of books he never had enough, and would spend his last penny to possess them. With Spinoza, Plato, and the Neo-Platonists he first became familiar, then was much interested in Swedenborg's works and Rossetti's "Anti-Papal Spirit," and finally went into an elaborate course of reading of Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Chaucer, Spenser, etc. In many of these writings he discovered a double sense,—one for the general reader, and the other for the members of a society, possessed of the key of interpretation, which ramified all over Europe, and had an existence as far back at least as A. D. 1000. This society was composed of the most learned and scientific men, whose intelligence was in advance of the world, enabling them to see the errors of the Roman Church, which, however, by its power, controlled and restrained these men from the free expression of their opinions. In consequence of this the literary men of those ages avoided persecution, imprisonment, and death by the use of a conventional language, the exoteric or outward import of which appeared friendly to the party in power, while its esoteric or secret meaning was in direct hostility to the Church, and clearly understood to be so by the initiated. To point out to his friends the extraordinary evidence of this symbolism gave Hitchcock the greatest gratification, and many fragments which he then wrote on these curious and interesting discoveries were subsequently developed in his after-published works. From these favorite themes he was diverted for a time by the war with Mexico. There, however, on subjects pertaining to his civil and military duties, his active mind and restless pen were ever at work, and those who suffered from the shafts of his keen invective will not soon forget some of his masterly papers growing out of the controversies of that period. Even amid the intense excitements of California, when gold and speculation absorbed all thought, Hitchcock pursued his peculiar studies and acute investigations with unabated activity and relish, never, however, abstracting a moment from the efficient administration of his important military command. His fondness for original researches and metaphysical subtleties was very great, but his high sense of official obligation was still greater—in him the scholar never deteriorated the soldier.

The result of his studies of the "Problem of Life" is given in his eight published volumes, which, though not much read by this busy, money-making world, have made their lodgment in the ethical mind of the age, and are yet destined to be more fully appreciated by coming philosophical thinkers. Of these works only a synopsis showing their general scope can be here given.

"The Doctrines of Spinoza and Swedenborg Identified, in so far as they claim a Scientific Ground," published in 1846. Hitchcock had been a careful student of Spinoza, and was well versed in the writings of Swedenborg, neither of whom he assails or defends while pointing out some very remarkable resemblances between them. He quotes largely from both, showing almost an identity in their doctrines and principles, especially of God, of knowledge, and of salvation; yet, strange to say, the Swedish philosopher, who borrows without credit much of his ethics from the anathematized Jew, has been held up by many good men as expressly illuminated for the teaching of the true Christian religion and for founding the Church of the New Jerusalem, while his theological prototype has been reviled as the veriest atheist the world has produced. In a private letter to Hitchcock of Dec. 25, 1846, Theodore Parker says of this parallel: "I have long been aware of a certain union in their ideas of God, and of his immanency in matter and spirit; only I thought Spinoza perhaps the more rational of the two in that matter, though I think both make the world a sort of Dutch clock. I never

thought the similarity extended as far as you have shown it does. Henry Heine, the wittiest and wickedest of modern writers, says that many a philosopher when walking in a deep forest of thought has fancied he was treading new ground, original and all alone, when suddenly he has found himself confronted face to face with the awful features of Benedict Spinoza. I think you have shown that Swedenborg must have had Spinoza upon his mind when he wrote. It is impossible that Emanuel should have omitted to read Benedict, for he read everything and reveled in the mystics, old, middle-aged, and modern. I like your view of Swedenborg. He was a great man, and is made ridiculous when men worship him and stop not at his limitation. I reverence his genius most profoundly, as I do that of Spinoza, though I worship neither. . . . I hope justice will be done at length to both Spinoza and Swedenborg, and I thank you for writing this little tract to show this agreement in their Scientificals."

Hitchcock's "Remarks upon Alchemy and the Alchemists" was published in 1857. The object of this work was not to describe gray-bearded, shriveled-up necromancers in sooty cells with retorts and musty manuscripts seeking the phantom of gold in transmuting crucibles, nor to trace from their Arabic paternity the wonderful developments of chemistry and medicine. In the deep study of this cabalistic literature he found, though many had devoted the energies of a life to the passionate pursuit of a chimera, other noble men had discovered a precious jewel in the head of this ugly monster,—the real Philosopher's Stone, which was Spiritual Truth; that these latter were sincere moral reformers, not seeking an elixir to convert the baser into purer metals, but that purifying influence converting the earthly dross of mortal existence into immortal wisdom; and that in an age of persecution were veiled under the paraphernalia of this jugglery the occult symbols of things they dared not utter in common speech. Among hundreds of true Hermetic writers he had studied, he found that KNOW THYSELF was the real object of Alchemy, MAN'S transformation from a state of nature to a state of grace being symbolized under the figure of the transmutation of metals; that astrolabes and alembics, elixirs and essences, lilies and lions, were but the infinitely varied expressions of the sublimer verities of the soul of man made in the image of God; and that the true nature of Hermetic was Moral Philosophy, and the real Philosopher's Stone was Truth; hence his attempt to rescue from undeserved opprobrium the reputation of a class of extraordinary thinkers in past ages.

"Swedenborg a Hermetic Philosopher," published in 1858, was the natural sequence of "Alchemy and the Alchemists." Hitchcock had pondered much upon the writings of one of Sweden's profoundest thinkers and distinguished scholars. He truly appreciated the harmonious mind and devotional spirit of one whose maxims of life were so like his own,—often to read and meditate on the Word of God; to submit everything to the will of Divine Providence; to observe a propriety of behavior, and always to keep the conscience clear; and to discharge with fidelity the functions of his employments and the duties of his office, and to render himself in all things useful to society. In Emanuel Swedenborg he soon discovered, not a modern Midas, avaricious of that earthly dross that "solder'th impossibilities and maketh them kiss," but of that spiritual treasure richer than rubies or than fine gold; not a seeker of ephemeral pleasure good for a day, but that permanent beatitude enduring for all time; and one in whose symbolical utterances, embalmed in mysterious wrappings, were celestial thoughts upon the human soul and its capacity for knowledge, for happiness, and for immortality. With Hitchcock's habit of looking beyond the letter in the interpretation of occult and mystical writings he was quick to detect in the perusal of Swedenborg's

"Heavenly Arcana" many remarkable coincidences with the allegorical language of the alchemists, and formed a decided opinion, fortified by abundant quotations and arguments, that the writings of the learned Swedish moralist were to be judged and interpreted from the standpoint of Hermetic Philosophy.

"Christ the Spirit: being an Attempt to state the Primitive View of Christianity," was first published in 1860 and enlarged in 1861. The object of the work is to show that the Gospels are not biographies of a living person, but symbolical books written before the beginning of our era by members of a secret society of Jews, the Essenes, who lived in the wilderness bordering the Dead Sea, whose ethical principles and religious observances had the essential features of the New Testament teachings, — love of God, love of Virtue, love of Man. That Christ is the personified spirit of the Hebrew Sacred Law; He is the heart of the Bible in a figure which in after time assumed a carnal existence; He is the interior Word, represented under various phases as moving among men, but who were not his historic disciples. This is perhaps the most profound of all of Hitchcock's writings, but, as its views are not in accord with generally received doctrines, the work has been subject to much intolerant criticism, and its author misrepresented as an infidel because he assumes the mythical character of the miraculous portions of the New Testament in saying that, "If we accept the miracles as historic realities, we must refuse the idea of law altogether, and must admit that there is no truth in the doctrine which affirms an order in the course of nature; we must then deny the possibility of science in all its branches; and this must be extended to logic and reasoning, for these depend upon the permanent operation of our faculties; and then we must hold our hands and receive everything as equally possible in both nature and intellect." Then again in conscious rectitude he adds: "Man loves truth instinctively and hates falsehood. Give him truth, indeed, and if he understands it, he will drink it as the water of life. Error is only acceptable when it wears the face of truth. A reputed infidelity turns out almost always to be a protest against a real or apparent falsehood. For truth is an eternal virgin, and the first love of all mankind, the first-born among many brethren. To wander from it is to love, that is, to worship some mistaken image or shadow of it; and this it is that leads man into the wilderness, through and out of which, however, every man carries with him a Moses, a Joshua, a Jesus, — a word in the heart, an angel, a prophet, — through whom the pure wine of truth may be brought to that soul which hungers and thirsts after righteousness." Hitchcock's book portrays, not a Christ of flesh and blood, but that Spirit Christ dwelling in all men who are true sons of God; the Spirit of Virtue seeking all goodness and purity; the Spirit of Conscience acting justly and doing no evil; the Spirit of the Heart imbued with faith, hope, and charity; and the Spirit of the Soul communing with the Infinite and obedient to his will. This hypothesis may strip off the historic robe of Christ the Son of Mary, yet there remains the heavenly halo of the Spirit Christ which has dwelt in humanity from the foundation of the world. In the words of an eminent divine we can say: "The book is remarkable for the spiritual, we may almost say the mystical, character of its thought, for the serenity of its view, the purity of its speculation, the unceasing boldness and unaffected loftiness which we are apt to regard as the solitary student's peculiarity, which we find it difficult to associate with the military habit of mind. It is remarkable again, and still more remarkable, for the lovely temper in which it is written. A sweeter moral atmosphere we never breathed than pervades every paragraph of the two volumes. There is no harshness, there is no intolerance, there is no aggression, there is no disagreeable dogmatism, no assumption of superior wisdom. Its charity is perfect, for there is no air of

charitableness about it ; it is the goodwill of an honest, believing, and gentle mind. We can scarcely think of a theologian, living or dead, who might not with profit sit at the feet of this brave soldier, and listen to him as he talks about religion."

"The Red Book of Appin," published in 1863, is a Story of the Middle Ages, to which Hitchcock subsequently added other Fairy Tales, with his explanation of their Hermetic Mysticism. These stories he maintains are not mere fantastic fictions addressed to the capacity of childhood, but, interpreted with the key of truth, will be found to be mediæval writings covered with the dust of allegory, beneath which are hidden treasures, concealed wisdom, and precious verities ; that these seeming products of an unregulated imagination have, like parables, a most rich and valuable meaning ; and that we should bear in mind the declaration of Solomon : "A wise man will hear, and will increase learning ; and a man of understanding shall attain unto wise counsels," so as "to understand a proverb and the interpretation, — the words of the wise and their dark sayings."

"Remarks on the Sonnets of Shakespeare," published in 1865, and enlarged in 1867. These exquisitely beautiful and most wonderful sonnets, Hitchcock maintains, belong to the class of Hermetic writings, carrying one sense to the eye and ear, but another for the head and for the heart ; that they were not addressed to a person — "the muddy vesture of decay," — but that "Beauty's Rose" was a synonym of Religion, — the Divine Beauty existing in the soul of Humanity ; and that Nature, as double Spirit and Matter, was the "master-mistress" of the poet's passion. He regards the sonnets as containing the abstract doctrines and higher spirit of Shakespeare, developed under the most intense contemplations of life ; and that, in symbolic form, the poet has inclosed in them what were to him eternal principles, — "the true sources of artistic *births*." And he holds that the object of the sonnets was to show that the Spirit of Man is one with the Spirit of Nature, and that a sense of this unity was the secret joy of the poet taking the name of Love, though the "deep substance of the flesh," at times, would "steal sweet hours from love's delight."

"Colin Clouts Explained," published in 1865. Hitchcock affirms that Spenser's object was not, as generally supposed, to give an account of his return to England and the poet's presentation to Queen Elizabeth and her court. That the poem had a higher purport. First, as signifying a mental journey by the poet himself, religiously illuminated, visiting the spiritual world, — the Arcadia of the ancient poets debarred to ordinary mortals, — where he meets the mystic Queen of the ideal realm (not the vixen Queen of England) for whom he entertains that passionate devotion to some figurative beauty and perfection, cloaked under the name of Love by a long succession of spiritual poets, but which in reality is the Divine Love. Secondly, that by "Colin Clouts come Home Again" is to be understood his coming down to ordinary life to give us a poet's description of what he saw in the spiritual world, using this expression metaphorically : for the eye hath not seen nor hath the ear heard what is done in the Arcadian Land, where "men immortally live, following all delights and pleasures," and which is governed by a Queen so beautiful that all the country round is rendered shining "with one single beam of her great beauty." Finally, that Spenser in this Hermetic poem has presented his view of a Christian Life, — the life of a man under the guidance of the Gospel Spirit of Truth, the rewards of which are the glowing pictures in the poet's land of Cynthia and its Queen.

Hitchcock considers Spenser's Sonnets, and the minor poems of Drayton, Sidney, Chaucer, Carew, etc., as Hermetic writings inclosing the speculative opinions of their authors upon deeply-meditated studies of nature and the profoundest problems of life.

"Notes on the Vita Nuova and Minor Poems of Dante," published in

1866. This is a curious work of no small learning, but we have dwelt so much upon the preceding volumes that, in this already too extended notice, we must briefly pass it over. Hitchcock considers it also as one of the mysterious books thrown out upon the world in a mystic style of writing, so obscure that many of Dante's most intimate friends were unable to penetrate his meaning. To explain the *Commedia*, and this its manifest introduction, the poet himself was induced to furnish a commentary in a mystical volume, entitled the "Convito, or Banquet," which, however, only lifts the veil. Hitchcock in his Notes endeavors to show the spiritual character of the *Vita Nuova*, and that Beatrice, the bright central figure of the poem, was not an earthly mistress thrilling his heart and guiding his soul, but was a celestial vision of a radiant angel, — Heavenly Wisdom personified.

Our space will not permit even an enumeration of Hitchcock's many fugitive articles, controversial papers, critical notices, biographical sketches, official reports, and well-digested letters, which do credit alike to his head and heart.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion, Hitchcock was a resident of St. Louis, and, though much absorbed in mystic studies, saw clearly the march of passing events. Missouri, then a Slave State, was intensely agitated, and many of her prominent citizens had espoused secession sentiments; Governor Jackson had refused compliance with the Government's requisition for his State's quota of troops, characterizing it as "illegal, unconstitutional, revolutionary, and diabolical;" and the seizure of Camp Jackson was followed by the immediate passage by the Legislature of the "Military Bill." Hitchcock, born in the loyal atmosphere of the Green Mountains, educated as a soldier of the Republic, and who, for half a century, had seen the stars and stripes protecting our frontiers, guarding our coasts, leading us on to victory, and commanding the respect of the world, quickly decided upon his course. Come what might, he would not forsake that revered emblem of nationality which had floated over the Alma Mater of his youth, which had proudly streamed from the capital of the Montezumas in his manhood, and which had shielded his authority on the far-off Pacific in his later years. With him the doctrine of secession was destructive of all government, and led to universal anarchy; therefore did he firmly resolve to devote himself to the maintenance of the Union, and the perpetuation of its countless blessings to posterity.

Imbued with these noble sentiments he repaired to Washington to tender his services to the Government, though his health was so feeble that hemorrhage prevented his leaving his room for several days after his arrival. At once General Scott urged the bestowal of a high commission upon this meritorious soldier, but the request was refused by the Secretary of War, and Hitchcock returned to St. Louis. Here he promptly gave his talents to the Union cause, particularly as the adviser of General Harney, who resumed command of the Military Department of the Missouri, Sep. 15, 1861, and, on the same day, issued a stirring proclamation, of which Hitchcock was the author. This proclamation denounced the Legislature's "Military Bill" as "an indirect secession ordinance," which, being in its material provisions manifestly in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States, could not and ought not to be upheld or regarded by the good people of Missouri, who were warned that the whole power of the Government would be exerted, if necessary, to retain the State, which "must share the destiny of the Union."

When General Halleck assumed command, Nov. 18, 1861, of the Department of Missouri, he appreciated the importance of securing the more active services of Hitchcock; hence he and prominent members of his staff renewed the request for the bestowal of a high commission.

This met a hearty response from General Scott, who says in a letter of Feb. 18, 1862: "I early wrote to Mr. Stanton to recall Hitchcock's merits and to say that personal hostility had prevented his re-appointment to the Army, as it had been the personal hostility of another Secretary of War that drove him from the service in 1855." The result of these efforts, unknown to Hitchcock, was his appointment and confirmation as Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Feb. 10, 1862. This deserved compliment he, in an admirable letter, declined on account of impaired health, which would not permit him to perform the responsible duties of a Major-General, and concludes with the utterance of strong Union sentiments, an ardent desire for the speedy overthrow of the Rebellion, and an early re-establishment of the Federal authority. Subsequently he was induced to retain his commission and go on duty in the War Department, where he rendered those signal services for which, from his culture, zeal, and firmness, he was admirably fitted. He soon won by his sagacity and talents the confidence of the Secretary of War, and by his purity of character the affections of the President, with both of whom he was in constant consultation upon the policy and movements of the war. To his confidential position of military adviser were added, Nov. 15, 1862, the delicate duties of Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners of War, which required consummate tact, unerring judgment, and prompt decision. How these rare qualities were exhibited is best attested by his extensive and masterly correspondence with the rebel authorities. In addition to these onerous duties, those of Commissary-General of Prisoners devolved upon him Nov. 3, 1865, which materially increased his labors in closing up the voluminous records of the office and the adjustment of complicated claims. Such was the high value of his assistance to the War Department in the performance of his multiplied vocations that he was retained till Oct. 1, 1867, when he was among the very last mustered out of service.

Late in life he had married, and for the benefit of his health sought with his wife a more congenial clime in the sunny South, where he died full of years, after a well-spent life, rich in honors, and crowned with an amaranthine wreath entwined with the flowers of Fidelity, Justice, and Truth.

Hitchcock, while inheriting much of the personal appearance and military determination of his noted grandfather, possessed many of those sterling attributes so becoming the ermine of his father's judicial robes. As a *soldier* of the Republic for near half a century, he was noted as an accomplished officer, professionally well informed, a skillful tactician, able in administration, a rigid disciplinarian, just as a commander, kind and genial to his comrades, and persistent in usefulness manifested in his high sphere of duty during two great wars. Whatever his position, he conscientiously discharged the functions of his office, whether instructing and governing Cadets at West Point; giving attention to the drill and discipline of his regiment in the barrens of Florida; teaching system and grand tactics at Jefferson Barracks; protecting the wild savage on the frontier; crushing lawlessness in his Pacific command; or winning by zeal and intelligence the confidence of his chiefs, both in Mexico and at the Capital. As a *scholar*, without being classically educated, he became eminent for his erudition in ancient, mediæval, and modern literature. He reveled in choice libraries, possessed a curious collection of rare volumes, and never was satiated with books. Though his mind had a strong legal bias and exhibited considerable mathematical power, his passionate fondness for metaphysical researches and philosophical disquisitions led him into many original and strange investigations. When he had made of them a careful study, his conclusions were clear and precise; but such was the integrity of his mind that he was ever open to convic-

tion, never obstinately dogmatic, and always sought for further light till his judgment became so fixed that it could not be shaken except by irresistible logic or an overwhelming array of facts. His love of study infused its influence in his whole command, his young officers being as noted for scholarly culture as for soldierly superiority. As a *writer* his style was remarkable for its clearness, force, and precision; his pen adorned all it touched, and against an adversary's sophistry was sharper than a two-edged sword; and his remarkable versatility, eloquence of reason, skill in dialectics, philosophical analysis, subtlety of spiritual perception, and vigor of thought, challenged our highest admiration. With playful grace he unaffectedly discourses of fairy tales; with metaphysical subtlety probes the occult for its hidden significance; with glowing fervor interprets the sublimest productions of poetic genius; and with humble reverence searches the secrets of the soul of man and his relations to God. He was no sectarian, nor could he be shackled with Procrustean articles of faith. Though he may have doubted the history of JESUS THE NAZARENE of tribal lineage, a human being localized in Judea with temporal connections, and an existence embalmed in gospel biographies and imprisoned in creeds and liturgies, he devoutly acknowledged the SPIRIT CHRIST, the living Emanuel born in us, the speaking witness of the Divine in our hearts, and the distilled essence of all those pure desires, earnest purposes, noble resolutions, holy aspirations, and moral obligations symbolized by Christianity. His own guileless life, following the guidance of the Gospel Spirit of Truth, is the best interpreter of his doctrines. As a *man* his modest impressive manners inspired confidence and respect. In contrast to his almost childlike simplicity and womanly tenderness was a Roman's resolution and the martyr's devotion to principle; and interwoven with the quick intelligence, mental dignity, and love of the ideal and spiritual pertaining to his student life, were refined tastes, a delicate susceptibility of beauty, and a passionate fondness for the concord of sweet harmonies, being himself an excellent musician. With these rare traits of character were combined the finest impulses, and his heart abounding with generous emotion, would, while denying all luxuries to himself, lavishly bestow of his means to the needy, saving by his frugality what was secretly spent for the maintenance of the poor and education of the young. His sympathy with the interests and regard for the feelings and welfare of those around him were equal to his charity; hence he was almost idolized by those who were the recipients of his bounty and knew the purity and beauty of his nature. He was also the centre of a wide circle, embracing the good, the cultivated, and the eminent, upon whom his death fell with the solemn pathos of a deep calamity.

"Cause he was wise, and gallant things designed,
And pondered noble projects in his mind."

178. (Born Va.)... **JOHN M. WASHINGTON** (Ap'd Va.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, Oct. 24, 1814, to July 17, 1817, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 17, 1817.

Served: in garrison at Charleston harbor, S. C., 1817-18; as Battalion

(SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAR. 20, 1818)

Quartermaster of Artillery, 1818-20; on Florida Frontier, 1820-21; in

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, MAY 23, 1820)

garrison at Savannah harbor, Ga., 1821-22, — Ft. Moultrie, S. C., 1822-24,

(FIRST LIEUT., 4TH ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

— Augusta, Ga., 1824, — Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1824-26, — and Ft. Marion, Fla., 1826-27; on Ordnance duty, Jan. 31, 1827, to Jan. 1, 1833; in garrison at Ft. Monroe, Va., 1833; in Oper-

(BVT. CAPTAIN, MAY 23, 1830, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

(CAPTAIN, 4TH ARTILLERY, MAY 30, 1832)

ations in Creek Nation, 1833-34; in garrison at Ft. Macon, N. C., 1834, — and Ft. Monroe, Va., 1834-36; in Operations in Creek Nation, 1836; in the Florida War, 1836-38, being engaged against the Seminole Indians

(CAPT. STAFF — ASST. QUARTERMASTER, JULY 7, 1838,
TO APR. 11, 1839)

in the Combat of Locha-Hatchee, Jan. 24, 1838; in the Cherokee Nation, 1838, while transferring the Indians to the West; in the Florida War, 1838-39; at the Camp of Instruction, near Trenton, N. J., 1839; on the Northern Frontier, during Canada Border disturbances, at Dearbornville, Mich., 1839-40, — Detroit, Mich., 1840-41, — and Buffalo, N. Y., 1841-42; in garrison at Ft. McHenry, Md., 1842, — and Carlisle Barracks, Pa., 1842-46; in the War with Mexico, 1846-48, with Brig-General Wool's

(MAJOR, 3D ARTILLERY, FEB. 16, 1847)

column on the march from San Antonio, Tex., to Saltillo, Mex., 1846-47, — in command of battery in the Battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 22-23, 1847,

(BVT. LIEUT.-COL., FEB. 23, 1847, FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS
CONDUCT IN THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA, MEX.)

— as Acting Governor of Saltillo, Mex., June 24 to Dec. 14, 1847, — and Chief of Artillery of Brig-General Wool's Division, Mar. 12 to Dec. 9, 1847, and of the "Army of Occupation," Dec. 9 to May 30, 1848; in command of Expedition to Santa Fé, N. M., 1848; as Civil and Military Governor of New Mexico, Oct., 1848, to Oct. 23, 1849; in garrison at Ft. Constitution, N. H., 1850-52; and on voyage to California, 1853, in the Steamer San Francisco, from which he was washed overboard, Dec. 24, 1853, during a violent storm, by a heavy sea, which swept off four officers, 180 soldiers of the 3d Artillery, with several others, all of whom, save two, perished with him.

DROWNED, DEC. 24, 1853, IN THE GULF STREAM, OFF THE
CAPES OF THE DELAWARE.

179. . . . (Born Va.) . . . **AMBROSE MADISON** (Ap'd Va.)

Military History. — Cadet of the Military Academy, July 9, 1816, to July 17, 1817, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., MARINES, JULY 17, 1817.

Naval History. — Served at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., 1817-18.

RESIGNED, JULY 21, 1818.

Civil History. — Counselor at Law, Orange Court House, Va., 1820 to 18—. Member of the House of Delegates of the State of Virginia, 18— to 18—.

DIED, 18—.

CLASS OF 1818.

180. . (Born N. Y.) . . **RICHARD DELAFIELD** (Ap'd N. Y.) . . 1

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, May 10, 1814, to July 24, 1818, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 24, 1818.

Served : as Astronomical and Topographical Draughtsman to the American Commission, under the Treaty of Ghent, for running the Northern Boundary of the United States, 1818 ; as Assistant Engineer

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, AUG. 29, 1820)

in the construction of the defenses of Hampton Roads, Va., 1819-24 ; as Superintending Engineer of the Fortifications at Plaquemine Bend of the Mississippi River, 1824-1832 ; in charge of Survey of the mouths of the

(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, MAY 24, 1828)

Mississippi, 1829 ; as Engineer of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, 1831-32 ; in general supervision of Improvement of Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, 1831-32 ; as Superintending Engineer of the Cumberland Road east of the Ohio, — of the construction of Ft. Delaware, Del., — repairs of Ft. Mifflin, Pa., — and of the Improvement of Harbors in Delaware River, and of the Breakwater at the Mouth of Delaware Bay, 1832-38 ; as Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, Sep. 1, 1838,

(MAJOR, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 7, 1838)

to Aug. 15, 1845 ; as Superintending Engineer of the defenses of New York harbor, 1846-55, — and of Hudson River Improvement, 1852-55 ; as Lighthouse Engineer of the New York District, 1853 ; as Chief Engineer of the Department of Texas, Aug. 4, 1853, to Mar. 31, 1854 ; as Member of the Board of Engineers for the Atlantic Coast Defenses of the United States, Sep. 8, 1845, to Apr. 2, 1855, and for Harbor and River Improvements, Sep. 2, 1854, to Nov. 20, 1855, — of Board for the Armament of Fortifications, Nov. 4, 1854, to Apr. 2, 1855, — and of Military Commission to the Crimea and theatre of war in Europe, 1855-56, his observations, entitled "Report on the Art of War in Europe, in 1854, 1855, and 1856," being published by order of Congress, in 1860 ; as Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, Sep. 8, 1856, to Mar. 1, 1861,* with the rank of Colonel (*ex officio*) from June 12, 1858 ; and as President of the Board to revise the Programme of Instruction at the Military Academy, Jan. 12 to Apr. 24, 1860.

Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-66 : on the Staff of Gov. Morgan, to re-organize and equip the New York State forces for the field, and to supply ordnance stores for the Atlantic and Lake

(LIEUT.-COLONEL, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, AUG. 6, 1861)

Defenses, 1861-63 ; as Superintending Engineer of the defenses at the Narrows entrance to New York harbor, July 5, 1861, to May 19, 1864, — of the Fortifications at Governor's Island, N. Y., July 5, 1861, to Jan., 1863, — and of Fort at Sandy Hook, N. J., Nov. 12, 1861, to Mar. 19,

(COLONEL, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JUNE 1, 1863)

1864 ; as Member of Commission to examine Stevens' submerging iron Steam Battery, 1862 ; in command of the Corps of Engineers, and in

(BRIG.-GENERAL, AND CHIEF OF ENGINEERS OF THE U. S. ARMY,
APR. 22, 1864)

charge of the Engineer Bureau at Washington, D. C., May 18, 1864, to Aug. 8, 1866 ; as Inspector (*ex officio*) of the Military Academy, Apr. 22, 1864, to July 30, 1866 ; as Member of a Commission on Encroachments of the Ocean at Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 20, 1864, to June 30, 1867, —

(BYT. MAJ.-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, MAR. 13, 1865, FOR FAITHFUL,
MERITORIOUS, AND DISTINGUISHED SERVICES IN THE ENGINEER
DEPARTMENT DURING THE REBELLION)

and of the Lighthouse Board, July 11, 1864, to Feb. 20, 1870.

RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE, AUG. 8, 1866, UNDER THE LAW
OF JULY 17, 1862, "HAVING BEEN BORNE ON THE ARMY
REGISTER OVER 45 YEARS."

Civil History. — Member of Commission for the Improvement of the Harbor of Boston, Mas., July 15, 1864, to Aug. 8, 1866. Regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., Feb. 14, 1865, to Jan. 26, 1871.

DIED, NOV. 5, 1873, AT WASHINGTON, D. C. : AGED 75.

* Colonel Delafield was relieved of the Superintendency of the Military Academy, Jan. 23, 1861, but resumed the command, Jan. 28, 1861.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BVT. MAJOR-GENERAL RICHARD DELAFIELD was born Sep. 1, 1798, in New York city, and died, Nov. 5, 1873, at Washington, D. C., after a long and useful life of seventy-five years. His father was an Englishman, who emigrated to this country at the close of the American Revolution, and left a large, excellent, and intelligent family. Three of the sons, who were men of note in various spheres, survived Richard, died almost simultaneously, and were borne together to a common grave.

After thorough preparatory training, Richard Delafield entered the Military Academy, May 10, 1814, and was graduated, July 24, 1818, at the head of his class, he being the first Cadet to whom a standing according to merit had been assigned. Since that day, class rank has been one of the distinguishing features of the Military Academy, and has given a stimulus to exertion beyond all other appliances to attain the goal of excellence.

Upon graduation, Delafield was promoted to be a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, and soon after was attached as Astronomical and Topographical Draughtsman to the American Commission, organized under the Treaty of Ghent, to establish the Northern Boundary of the United States. After the completion of his duties, in 1819, with the Boundary Commission, he next served for five years as Assistant Engineer in the construction of Forts Monroe and Calhoun, the works designed for the defense of Hampton Roads and the water approach to Norfolk, Va. This was an admirable school to teach the young lieutenant the difficulty of making foundations in an open sea at the Rip Raps, and at Old Point Comfort to exhibit fortifications on their largest scale in the United States, and with the distinguishing features of European fortresses. The latter work had been designed by General Bernard, the eminent French engineer, who had been educated in a country surrounded by powerful nations ever ready for war, unlike our own, beyond seas with none to molest or make us afraid of prolonged sieges. The inappropriateness of Ft. Monroe to our necessities and to the character of our people was not lost upon the young lieutenant, who, while imbibing there the principles of the engineering art, did not become a convert to exaggerated ideas of coast defense exhibited in the plans of the foreign member of the first Board of Engineers. While at Hampton Roads, as assistant to Colonel Gratiot, subsequently Chief Engineer of the Army, Delafield was promoted, Aug. 29, 1820, to be a First Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers.

His next field of duty, till 1832, was upon the Mississippi River, in superintending the defenses of Plaquemine Bend, the surveys of the Delta, and the general charge of the improvement of the Mississippi and the Ohio rivers, all of which were works of a very difficult character; but the young engineer successfully grappled with the trembling foundations in the Louisiana swamps, and with the swollen floods of the Father of Waters.

For the next six years he was the superintending engineer of the construction of the Cumberland Road east of the Ohio River, a national highway, then being prosecuted by the General Government. At the same

time he was engaged in the building and repairs of the fortifications and harbors of Delaware River and Bay, including the great breakwater at the mouth of the latter. During this tour of duty he was promoted, May 14, 1828, to be a Captain; and July 7, 1838, a Major of the Corps of Engineers.

Having exhibited conspicuous executive abilities, Major Delafield was selected to succeed Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel De Russy, Sep. 1, 1838, in the Superintendency of the U. S. Military Academy. With his accustomed energy and industry, he at once set about surveying and establishing the boundaries of the public domain, ejecting all trespassers who had settled thereon; constructing new roads, and laying out the beautiful "Chain Battery" walk, since such a romantic feature of West Point; enlarging the Library with many scientific and military books; making new acquisitions to the Drawing Department, and greatly improving the Chemical Laboratory. In a few years, with very restricted means, he added new quarters, contributing much to the comfort of both officers and men. Under special appropriations he erected a new Artillery Laboratory, and the spacious and beautiful Observatory, with its ample halls for philosophical apparatus, lecture and recitation rooms, three elevated towers for the transit instrument, equatorial telescope, and mural circle, and in its eastern wing accommodations for the fine Library of the Academy, containing over 20,000 volumes. But by far the most important addition made during Major Delafield's administration was, under the authority of Secretary Poinsett, the introduction of horses for the Artillery and Cavalry instruction of Cadets. This timely addition, since 1839, has infused new life into the Light Artillery and Cavalry arms of service. Not only have these equestrian exercises given health as well as instruction to Cadets, but every battlefield proclaims their incalculable value. Major Delafield carried out many other salutary reforms, improved the discipline of the institution, and materially increased its reputation both at home and abroad. Major Delafield, however, was not a popular superintendent. The young are ever restive under restraint, and even the elder members of his command, while freely admitting his superior administrative abilities, did not take kindly to the iron rule of his arbitrary will.

Upon being relieved, Aug. 15, 1845, from the Military Academy, he became, for the next ten years, the superintending engineer of the fortifications of New York harbor, particularly of the defenses of the Narrows, where, on the Staten Island side, he built Fort Richmond (now Wadsworth), one of the finest works on the Atlantic Coast. During this same period he was one of the Board of Engineers. As a member of this board, in 1851, he, with other officers of rank and long experience, was requested to submit his views to the House of Representatives upon the questions: "How far the invention and extension of railroads had superseded or diminished the necessity of fortifications on the seaboard;" "In what manner, or to what extent, the navigation of the ocean by steamers, and particularly the application of steam to vessels of war, and recent improvements in artillery and other military inventions and discoveries, affect the question;" and "How far vessels of war, steam batteries, ordinary merchant ships and steamers, and other temporary expedients, can be relied upon as substitutes for permanent fortifications for the defense of large seaports." Major Delafield's reply ably defended the existing system of seacoast defenses, and in some forcible remarks predicted the important part which submarine warfare by torpedoes was destined to assume in future conflicts.

From 1852 to 1855, Major Delafield had charge of the Hudson River improvement; in 1853, was the Lighthouse Engineer of the New York district; in 1853-54, performed the duties of Chief Engineer of the De-

partment of Texas ; and, in 1854-55, was a member of the Board for Harbor and River Improvements, and also of the Board for the Armament of Fortifications.

During the Crimean War, in 1855-56, acting under the orders of the Secretary of War, Major Delafield, with Major Mordecai and Captain (subsequently Maj.-General) George B. McClellan, as a Commission, proceeded to the theatre of war in Europe to obtain information in regard to the military service in general, and the changes which had been made in modern warfare. Delafield prepared an elaborate report, with numerous maps and illustrations, giving an account of the siege operations at Sebastopol ; descriptions of several great modern fortifications of Continental Europe ; detailed statements of the many improvements in the engineer, artillery, and administrative branches of the military service ; and the various changes necessitated by the introduction of steam and armor plating in naval warfare. This report, which made a large quarto volume, was published by order of Congress. Though somewhat of a compilation, it contained a mass of valuable matter, showed untiring industry, exhibited his exhaustive mastery of details, and evinced a comprehensive view of the great principles of war. In transmitting his report to the Government, he took occasion to expose the popular fallacy that the art of war had been materially modified since the French Revolution, and that new principles had been introduced in the construction of the Russian land and sea forts, and new modes of attack adopted by the Allies in reducing them. He says : " On examination, this change will be found mainly in the increased magnitude of the engines of war, and the perfection to which they have been brought by the increasing application of talent and skill to their improvement, accomplished by the accuracy and rapidity of workmanship, by the machinery of the arsenals of the present day, and that few new principles have been introduced with much success in the late contest " in the Crimea.

Major Delafield was re-appointed, Sep. 8, 1856, Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, a position which, except for five days, he continued to hold till Mar. 1, 1861, when he was relieved at his own request. During this second tour of duty at West Point, he completed the gas-works for lighting the public buildings ; restored Fort Clinton, a relic of the Revolution ; built additional accommodations for the officers at the Academy ; was President of a Board to revise the Programme of Instruction at the institution ; and in various ways demonstrated the same energy and ability he had previously shown in this command. In the period of nearly twelve years of his Superintendency of the Military Academy its reputation as a disciplinary and educational establishment continued to advance in popular estimation, and amply proved its value during the Civil War, which immediately followed his last tour of duty at West Point.

Soon after his retirement from the Military Academy he was placed upon the staff of the Governor of the State of New York, to whom he rendered important and valuable assistance in organizing and equipping the state forces for the field, and in supplying ordnance stores for the defenses of her lake and sea coasts. In addition to his duties on the staff of Governor Morgan, he had charge of the fortifications of New York harbor, and was a member of various boards called into existence by the exigencies of our great civil conflict. In these varied duties his long experience, excellent judgment, and professional familiarity with the duties of an engineer inspired great confidence, and most materially aided both the state and general governments. While thus engaged he was promoted, Aug. 6, 1861, to be Lieut.-Colonel, and June 1, 1863, to be Colonel in the Corps of Engineers.

Upon the death of General Totten, Colonel Delafield was appointed

Chief of Engineers of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General, to rank from Apr. 22, 1864. He continued in command of the Corps of Engineers, performing at his headquarters at Washington the arduous, varied, and responsible duties of his position, till Aug. 8, 1866, when he was retired from active service under the Law of July 17, 1862, "having been borne on the Army Register over forty-five years." During this period he was also Inspector (*ex officio*) of the Military Academy; member of a Commission on Encroachments of the Ocean at Sandy Hook, N. J.; one of the U. S. Lighthouse Board; Regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C.; and Member of the Commission for the Improvement of the Harbor of Boston, Mas.

For his "faithful, meritorious, and distinguished services in the Engineer Department during the Rebellion," he was brevetted, March 13, 1865, a Major-General in the United States Army.

Upon his retirement he spent his summers in New York city, and his winters in Washington, where he died, Nov. 5, 1873, at the ripe age of seventy-five years, over two thirds of which he had spent in the military service.

The following obituary order, issued Nov. 6, 1873, from the War Department, shows the Government's appreciation of this valued veteran, who had given the most of a long life to her service, and who had died with a reputation adding distinction to the important branch of the Army to which he belonged:—

"The Secretary of War is pained to announce to the Army the death of Brigadier-General Richard Delafield, (retired) Bvt. Major-General, U. S. Army, and formerly Chief of the Corps of Engineers, which occurred at Washington, D. C., Nov. 5, 1873.

"General Delafield's active services in the Army covered a period of forty-eight years. He graduated at the Military Academy, July 24, 1818, with the highest honors of his class, and was appointed to the Corps of Engineers. From that time until his retirement, Aug. 8, 1866, he was continuously engaged upon the duties of his Corps.

"In the construction of fortifications, his skill and careful attention to detail may be seen in the works for the defense of Hampton Roads, Va., New Orleans, Philadelphia, and New York city.

"As a member of the Board of Engineers for Fortifications, his counsels evinced a sound judgment, and a mind well stored with precedents.

"In various surveys and works for the improvement of communications, navigation, and facilities for commerce, his field of labors extended from our northern boundaries to the Gulf coast.

"He was twice the Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, serving in that office a period of nearly twelve years. In that capacity he assisted materially in the enforcement and improvement of the system of discipline and instruction which has raised that institution to its present high reputation.

"As a member of the Commission sent by his Government to Europe during the Crimean war; of the Lighthouse Board; of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; and of various other Commissions, he brought to the discharge of his duties the same intelligent counsel, zealous spirit, and efficient service; always betraying a strong characteristic of his mind,—the desire to thoroughly elucidate every point of the subject before him.

"General Delafield rose steadily through all the successive grades of his Corps to that of Brigadier-General and Chief of Engineers, and received the brevet of Major-General in the Army for his 'faithful, meritorious, and distinguished service in the Engineer Department during the Rebellion.'

"As a tribute to his memory, the officers of the Corps of Engineers will

wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days ; and the day after the receipt of this order, at West Point and Willet's Point, N. Y. (an Engineer depot established by him), thirteen minute-guns will be fired, beginning at noon, the national flag being displayed at half-staff during that time."

181. (Born Ct.) **ANDREW TALCOTT** (Ap'd Ct.) **2**

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, Apr. 9, 1815, to July 24, 1818, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
BVT. SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 24, 1818.

Served : as Asst. Engineer in the construction of fort at Rouse's Point, outlet of Lake Champlain, N. Y., 1818-19 ; as Engineer and Aide-de-
(SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, AUG. 14, 1818)

Camp on the staff of Bvt. Brig.-General Atkinson, on the Expedition to establish posts on the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, Nov. 1, 1820, to Apr. 30, 1821 ; as Asst. Engineer in the construction of the
(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OCT. 1, 1820)

defenses of Hampton Roads, Va., 1821-24 ; as Superintending Engineer of operations preliminary to fortifying Brenton's Point (site of Ft. Adams), R. I., and New Utrecht Point (site of Ft. Hamilton), N. Y., 1824-25, — of construction of Ft. Delaware, Del., 1825-26, — of Dismal Swamp Canal, 1826-28, — and of Ft. Monroe, 1828-34, and Ft. Calhoun,
(BVT. CAPTAIN, OCT. 1, 1830, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

1828-35, Hampton Roads, Va. ; as Astronomer for the determination of
(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, DEC. 22, 1830)

the Boundary Line between the States of Ohio and Michigan, Dec. 1, 1832, to May 30, 1836 ; and as Superintending Engineer of the Improvement of the Hudson River, N. Y., 1834-36.

RESIGNED, SEP. 21, 1836.

Civil History. — Adjunct Chief Engineer of the New York and Erie Railroad, and in charge of its Western Division, June 21, 1836, to Apr. 30, 1837. Superintendent of the Improvement of the Delta of the Mississippi River, Apr. 20, 1837, to Feb. 28, 1839. Member of the Commission for the exploration and survey of the Northeast Boundary of the United States, July 26, 1840, to Feb. 28, 1843, — and of Naval Officers and Engineers, for Examining Portsmouth and Pensacola Navy Yards, and projecting Stone and Floating Docks therefor, July, 1844, to Mar. 4, 1845. Chief Engineer of Richmond and Danville Railroad, Va., Jan. 11, 1848, to July 31, 1855. Astronomer and Surveyor for the demarcation of the Northern Boundary of the State of Iowa, Feb. 16, 1852, to June 27, 1853. Superintendent of Repairs of U. S. Mint, at Philadelphia, Pa., May 26, 1855, to May 8, 1856. Chief Engineer of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad from Cincinnati, O., to St. Louis, Mo., May 1, 1856, to Nov. 30, 1857, — and of the Mexico and Pacific Railroad, from Vera Cruz, Mex., through the City of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, Dec. 1, 1857, to Apr. 1, 1859, and Jan., 1862, to Mar., 1867. Manager of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company in Arizona, Apr.-Dec., 1860.

DIED, APR. 22, 1883, AT RICHMOND, VA. : AGED 86.

182. (Born Del.) **S. STANHOPE SMITH** (Ap'd Del.) **3**

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, Mar., 1815, to July 24, 1818, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 24, 1818.

Served : at the Military Academy, 1818-28, as Asst. Professor of Mathematics, (FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, NOV. 30, 1820)
 Aug. 30, 1818, to Oct. 31, 1821, — as Principal Asst. Professor of
 (FIRST LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
 JUNE 1, 1821)

(TRANSFERRED TO 3D ARTILLERY, AUG. 16, 1821)

Mathematics, Oct. 31, 1821, to Sep. 1, 1823, — and as Principal Asst. Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Sep. 1, 1823, to Sep. 10, 1828.

DIED, SEP. 10, 1828, AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

183. (Born Vt.) **HORACE WEBSTER** (Ap'd Vt.) 4

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, Apr. 1, 1815, to July 24, 1818, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., 3D INFANTRY, JULY 24, 1818.

Served : at Military Academy, 1818-25, as Asst. Professor of Mathematics, (FIRST LIEUT., 3D INFANTRY, APR. 5, 1820)

Aug. 30, 1818, to Sep. 1, 1823, — and as Principal Asst. Professor of Mathematics, Sep. 1, 1823, to Oct. 3, 1825.

RESIGNED, DEC. 31, 1825.

Civil History. — Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Geneva College, N. Y., 1825-48. Principal of Free Academy, New York city, July 19, 1848, to Mar. 30, 1866, and of the College of the City of New York (to which name the Academy was changed by law) Mar. 30, 1866, to July 21, 1869; and Professor therein of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Oct. 15, 1851, to July 7, 1852, and of Moral, Intellectual, and Political Philosophy, July 7, 1852, to July 21, 1869, and Emeritus Professor, July 21, 1869, to July 12, 1871. Degree of A. M. conferred by Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., 1823; and of LL. D., by Kenyon College, Gambier, O., 1842, and by Columbia College, New York city, 1849; and of M. D., by the University of Pennsylvania, 1850.

DIED, JULY 12, 1871, AT GENEVA, N. Y.: AGED 77.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

PROFESSOR HORACE WEBSTER was born, Sep. 21, 1794, at Hartford, Conn., and died, July 12, 1871, at Geneva, N. Y., at the age of 77. He became a Cadet in the Military Academy, April 1, 1815, and was graduated from that institution July 24, 1818, fourth in his class. His history and character are so feelingly presented in an obituary by Professor Charles Davies that we give it entire : —

“ Reared among the hills of Vermont, he brought with him to the Military Academy the habits of early labor, the simplicity of country life, and the inspirations of beautiful and varied scenery. At West Point, in the bosom of the Highlands, exact military discipline, unremitted toils in the paths of science, and the conscientious discharge of every duty, developed the buddings and the pure tastes of early life into the ripened fruits of a noble manhood.

“ The time spent at West Point in these disciplinary studies was the golden period of his life, for there were laid the foundations of those useful labors which were its crowning glory. His scholarship, his habits of study and order, his dignified and simple manners, and his great gift of imparting knowledge to others, were treasures too valuable to be lost to his Alma Mater; and on being graduated in July, 1818, he was appointed

Assistant Professor of Mathematics, which place he filled till September, 1823. During these five years he devoted himself assiduously to the acquisition of general knowledge, and especially to the science and art of teaching.

"In September, 1825, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy in Geneva, now Hobart College. Here he contributed his full share to the establishment of an admirable system of collegiate instruction. Here he taught many pupils who have since filled places of trust and honor, — and here his name, which is associated with the birth of the College, will be cherished through its whole life as one of its able founders and honored professors.

"In the year 1848, Dr. Webster was appointed principal of the Free Academy then being organized in the city of New York. This institution owes its existence mainly to the ability and indefatigable efforts of Townsend Harris, a liberal-minded merchant, who conceived the idea of extending the benefits of a liberal education to the laboring classes of the City of New York. He has lived long enough to realize his fondest hopes. His portrait, and the memory of what he has done, are among the precious treasures of the College; while his services to the country, as its representative abroad, have won for him an enduring fame.

"The Free Academy was placed under the care of a Board of Trustees elected by the people, and all its pupils were taken from the common schools of the city. To this Board, Dr. Webster had to submit such plans of organization as would receive approval, and such also as would be most likely to stand the tests of public scrutiny. During his entire administration, from 1848 to 1869, when he retired from the Presidency and accepted the place of Emeritus Professor, Dr. Webster was in harmony and pleasant relations with the Board of Trustees, the Faculty, and the Pupils. The Board of Trustees approved his plans because they were wise. The Faculty upheld his government because it was just; and the pupils obeyed, respected, and loved him because their interests were the aim and study of his life.

"Under his able administration the institution grew and developed so rapidly, that it soon became the pride of the City and State; and is now known under the imposing name of 'The College of the City of New York.' Few men have left behind them a nobler record. He had a great work assigned him, and lived long enough to perfect it. In the Military Academy, on the banks of the Hudson, in the College of the City of New York, and in Hobart College, at Geneva, where the evening of his life drew to its final close, he will be long remembered as an able educator. His academic life was marked by a love of knowledge which grew and strengthened with his years; by habits of study early formed and long continued; by a firm and gentle manner, which commanded obedience and won regard; by a sense of justice, never weakened by fickleness or passion; and by a punctuality in the discharge of every duty, which was an admonition to the heedless, an encouragement to the orderly, and a beautiful example to all.

"Perhaps the marked characteristic of Dr. Webster was the exact balance and beautiful harmony of all his faculties. His mind was clear and discriminating, and the logic applicable exclusively to one class of subjects he did not apply to another. His science and his faith ran in parallels, and hence never conflicted with each other. He found the axioms of the one in the outer sense, and those of the other in the inner soul. On the first he constructed the laws applicable to all that concerns the present life; and on the other, a living faith embracing all that relates to the world to come. Hence there was no conflict of ideas, for he saw clearly that both would meet each other and harmonize in the Infinite.

"Dr. Webster, in the common acceptance of the term, was not an au-

thor. He wrote, it is true, but little on the perishable leaves which record the thoughts of men, but he wrote much on the hearts and minds of his generation ; and thousands who have listened to his teachings will read there, through their whole lives, and with emotions of the deepest gratitude, his many lessons of wisdom and instruction."

184. (Born D. C.) **SAMUEL RINGGOLD** (Ap'd Md.) . . 5

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, Dec. 18, 1814, to July 24, 1818, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 24, 1818.

Served : in garrison at Ft. Mifflin, Pa., 1818 ; as acting Aide-de-Camp to Bvt. Maj.-General Scott, Dec., 1818, to July 2, 1821 ; on Topographical
(SECOND LIEUT., 2D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

(TRANSFERRED TO 3D ARTILLERY, AUG. 16, 1821)

cal duty, July 2 to Dec. 14, 1821 ; as Aide-de-Camp to Bvt. Maj.-General
(FIRST LIEUT., 3D ARTILLERY, MAY 8, 1822)

Scott, Dec. 14, 1821, to July 12, 1823 ; in garrison at Ft. Severn, Md., 1824, — Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1824-26 ; on Ordnance duty, April 14, 1826, to Dec. 23, 1830, and Mar. 31 to Oct. 31,

(BVT. CAPTAIN, MAY 8, 1832, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

1831 ; in garrison at Ft. Macon, N. C., 1832-35 ; on Ordnance duty, Jan. 14, 1835, to Aug. 29, 1836 ; in Florida War, 1836-37 ; in garrison at

(CAPTAIN, 3D ARTILLERY, AUG. 31, 1836)

Carlisle Barracks, Pa., 1838-39 ; at the Camp of Instruction near Trenton, N. J., 1839 ; in garrison at Ft. McHenry, Md., 1834-43 ; on detached

service at West Point, N. Y., June 17 to Oct., 1843 ; in garrison at Ft. McHenry, Md., 1843-45 ; with the "Army of Occupation" in Texas, 1845-46 ; in the War with Mexico, 1846, being engaged in the Battle of Palo Alto, Tex., May 8, 1846, where he was mortally wounded while gallantly directing the fire of the battery of horse artillery under his command.

DIED OF WOUNDS, MAY 11, 1846, AT POINT ISABEL, TEX. : AGED 46.

185. (Born N. J.) **HARVEY BROWN** (Ap'd N. J.) . . 6

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, Oct. 24, 1814, to July 24, 1818, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JULY 24, 1818.

Served : in garrison at Boston, Mas., and New London, Ct., 1818-21 ; on Commissary duty at St. Augustine, Fla., 1821-24 ; as Aide-de-Camp
(SECOND LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

(TRANSFERRED TO 4TH ARTILLERY, AUG. 16, 1821)

(FIRST LIEUT., 4TH ARTILLERY, AUG. 23, 1821)

to Major-General Brown, Oct. 21, 1824, to July, 1825 ; on Commissary duty at St. Augustine, Fla., 1825-26 ; as Asst. Quartermaster, 1826-29 ;

(ASST. QUARTERMASTER, MAY 19, 1826, TO FEB. 25, 1829)

in garrison at Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1829, — Ft. Delaware, Del., 1829-31,

- New Castle, Del., 1831, — Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1831, — and Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., 1831-32 ; on "Black Hawk Expedition," 1832, but not at seat of war ; in garrison at Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1832-34, — Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., 1834, — Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1834-35, — and Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., 1835-36 ; in Operations in Creek Nation, 1836 ; in the Florida War, 1836-38, as Lieut.-Colonel, Reg. Mounted Creek Volunteers, Sep. 1, 1836, to Sep. 18, 1837, being engaged against the Seminole Indians in the Battle of Wahoo Swamp, Nov. 21, 1836, — and on Quartermaster (BVT. MAJOR, NOV. 21, 1836, FOR GALLANT CONDUCT ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS, AND GENERAL EFFICIENCY IN THE WAR AGAINST THE FLORIDA INDIANS)
- duty at St. Augustine, Fla., 1837-38 ; in garrison at Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1838 ; in the Florida War, 1838-39 ; at the Camp of Instruction near Trenton, N. J., 1839 ; on the Northern Frontier during Canada Border disturbances, at Ft. Mackinac, Mich., 1839-41, — Ft. Brady, Mich., 1841, and Buffalo, N. Y., 1841-42 ; on Recruiting service, 1842 ; in garrison at Ft. Monroe, Va., 1842-43, 1843-46 ; in the War with Mexico, 1846-48, as Major of Artillery Battalion of the "Army of Occupation," Aug. 10, 1846, to Mar. 1, 1847, being engaged in the Battle of Monterey, Sep. 21-23, 1846, — Siege of Vera Cruz, Mar. 9-29, 1847, — Battle of Cerro Gordo, Apr. 17-18, 1847, — Battle of Contreras, Aug. 19-20, 1847, — (BVT. LIEUT.-COL., AUG. 20, 1847, FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN THE BATTLE OF CONTRERAS, MEX.)
- Battle of Molino del Rey (in reserve), Sep. 8, 1847, — and Assault and Capture of the City of Mexico, Sep. 13-14, 1847 ; on Recruiting service, (BVT. COLONEL, SEP. 13, 1847, FOR GALLANT CONDUCT AT THE GATE OF BELEN, CITY OF MEXICO)
- 1848-49 ; in command of the General Depot of Recruits at Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1849-51 ; as Superintendent of General Recruiting Service, at (MAJOR, 2D ARTILLERY, JAN. 9, 1851)
- Ft. Wood, N. Y., 1851-52 ; in Florida Hostilities against the Seminole Indians, 1852-53 ; in garrison at Ft. Monroe, Va., 1853 ; on Recruiting service, 1853-54 ; in Florida Hostilities against the Seminole Indians, 1854-56 ; in garrison at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., 1856-57, — and Ft. Monroe, Va., 1857 ; in command of the Artillery School for Practice at Ft. Monroe, Va., Dec. 29, 1857, to Nov. 26, 1859 ; as Inspector of Artillery, Dec. 13, 1859, to Dec. 23, 1860 ; and in garrison at Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1860, — and Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., 1860-61.
- Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-66 : in command of U. S. troops in Washington, D. C., and at Ft. McHenry, Md., Jan. 6 to Apr. 4, 1861, — of Ft. Pickens, Fla., Apr. 16, 1861, to Feb. 25, (LIEUT.-COLONEL, 4TH ARTILLERY, APR. 28, 1861)
- (COLONEL, 5TH ARTILLERY, MAY 14, 1861)
- 1862, being engaged in the Repulse of the Rebel Attack on Santa Rosa Island, Fla., Oct. 9, 1861, and the Bombardments of Ft. Pickens, Nov. 22-23, (BVT. BRIG.-GENERAL, NOV. 23, 1861, FOR GALLANTRY AND GOOD CONDUCT DURING THE ENGAGEMENT OF NOV. 22 AND 23, 1861, BETWEEN FORT PICKENS AND THE REBEL BATTERIES)
- 1861, and Jan. 1, 1862, — of the defenses of New York harbor, Apr. 5, 1862, to Aug. 1, 1863, being Military Commander of the City of New

York, Jan. 15 to July 16, 1863, and employed in suppressing the Riots in that city, July 12-16, 1863, — and of Ft. Schuyler, at the eastern entrance to New York harbor, Aug. 1, 1863, to June 29, 1864; in waiting orders,

(RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE, AUG. 1, 1863, UNDER THE LAW OF JULY 17, 1862, "HAVING BEEN BORNE ON THE ARMY REGISTER MORE THAN 45 YEARS")

June 29, 1864, to Nov. 9, 1866; and as Superintendent of Recruiting (BVT. MAJ.-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, AUG. 2, 1866, FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICES IN THE SUPPRESSION OF THE RIOTS IN NEW YORK CITY) service for 42d Infantry, Nov. 9, 1866, to Apr. 5, 1867.

DIED, MAR. 31, 1874, AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.: AGED 78.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL HARVEY BROWN was born, 1796, in Bridgetown, now forming part of the town of Rahway, N. J.; and died Mar. 31, 1874, at Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y., at the advanced age of seventy-eight years.

He entered the U. S. Military Academy, Oct. 24, 1814, and was graduated therefrom July 24, 1818, when he was promoted to be a Second Lieutenant of Light Artillery. On the re-organization of the Army, in 1821, he was transferred, Aug. 14, 1821, to the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, in which he continued through the successive grades till Jan. 9, 1851, when he became Major of the Second Artillery.

Besides performing the ordinary garrison duties of an Artillery officer, he served as Aide-de-Camp to the General-in-Chief, Major-General Brown, 1824-25; as Assistant Quartermaster, 1826-29; on the "Black Hawk Expedition," 1832; in the Florida War, 1836-39, being engaged, as Lieut.-Colonel of the Regiment of Mounted Creek Volunteers, in the sharp action of Wahoo Swamp, Nov. 21, 1836, receiving for his gallant conduct the brevet of Major; and on the Canada border, in the "Patriot War," 1839-42.

"On the outbreak, in 1846, of the War with Mexico," says Gen. Henry J. Hunt, "Major Brown was ordered, soon after the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca-de-la-Palma, to the Rio Grande, and assigned as Major to the Artillery Battalion, serving as Infantry. With this command he was engaged in the Battle of Monterey, and was mentioned in the official report as distinguished by his gallantry and good conduct on the 21st, 22d, and 23d days of September.

"A few months after the Battle of Monterey, he was transferred to the southern line of operations under General Scott, for duty with his regiment, and took part with it in the Siege of Vera Cruz, and in the Battle of Cerro Gordo. In the latter battle, aside from his regimental duties, his services in reconnoitring the enemy's positions, and in establishing our own batteries, were specially commended in the official reports.

"In the operations in the valley of Mexico, the Regiment was under the command of Major Gardner, Major Brown being second in command. It formed part of Riley's Brigade which, in the Battle of Contreras, was the leading brigade, and led the column that turned that strong position, gained its rear, and on the morning of the 20th of August, stormed the enemy's batteries and lines, defended by an immensely superior force, and carried them with the bayonet, after a desperate contest of only twenty minutes. The Regiment highly distinguished itself in the assault, and had the great satisfaction of recapturing here two of its guns — O'Brien's section — which had been lost, with honor equal to that which recovered them, at Buena Vista, in the preceding February. General Scott, immediately after, came upon the field of battle, and there, in

person, publicly and warmly thanked the Regiment for its gallantry and good service. In the official reports of Colonel Riley, commanding the Brigade, Major Brown's name is presented, with that of the regimental commander, as amongst the 'most distinguished,' and the Commanding General in this operation (Persifor Smith), says in his report, 'Majors Gardner and Brown, Fourth Artillery, at the head of their Regiment, setting an example by their own courage, carried the part of the work before them, and Captain Drum had the good fortune to secure the trophies of Buena Vista.' Major Gardner in his report says, 'The services of Bvt. Major Brown, my acting field officer, always efficient, were on this occasion worthy of special note. In command of the right wing, he skillfully guided it through obstacles presented by the broken ground, maintained it in good order, under the flank and rear fire of the enemy's cavalry below the hill, infused in the men the best spirit, and gallantly advanced upon the enemy's cannon and works. I take pleasure in commending him to your special notice.'

"For his services on this day, Major Brown was brevetted a Lieutenant-Colonel, and the further brevet of Colonel was bestowed upon him for gallant conduct at the gate of Belen, City of Mexico, on September 13th, the day of the assault of Chapultepec, and the capture of the city, and no higher praise can be bestowed than to say that his services gave his name a place amongst those of the most worthy of that little army of between 10,000 and 11,000 men, which undertook and accomplished the capture of a capital city of 180,000 inhabitants, a naturally strong position, protected by extensive works, and, besides its population, defended by an army of 35,000 men, thus forcing a peace on a nation of 8,000,000. He carried off as large a portion of the honors as fell to the lot of any one person, and although circumstances placed him in that most difficult of all positions for distinction, a second in command, he gained, step by step, in successive battles, the highest rank to which a regimental officer may be promoted by seniority, and thus earned in advance, on the field of battle, all the grades, from Captain up, to which he afterwards attained in the line.

"After the Mexican War, in 1851, he was promoted to the Majority of the Second Regiment of Artillery, and was again employed in Florida, in 1854-56, against the Seminole Indians, who had recommenced hostilities, which were only ended by the removal of the tribe to the Indian country west of Arkansas.

"In 1857 a central School for the Artillery was established at Ft. Monroe, Va., and he was selected to organize and command it. The Artillery had been almost without professional instruction from the breaking up in 1832 — the year of the Black Hawk War — of the School established at the same post in 1824 by Mr. Calhoun, then Secretary of War. Colonel Brown brought to this duty all the well known energy, zeal, and industry of his character, and continued to direct it until the end of 1860. In the last year of this service he was, in addition to his other duties, appointed Inspector of Artillery, and at intervals made frequent inspections of Artillery posts, and examinations of officers and men in their specialties, directing the course of instruction to be followed at the posts, as well as at the central School, and bringing them into harmony with each other. The task was a difficult one, and from its very nature required time to produce much effect of a practically useful character; yet with all the discouraging circumstances connected with it he was successful, even in this short period, to such a degree that the benefits of his instruction were felt throughout the war, and he had the special good fortune to demonstrate at Ft. Pickens the advantages he had thus secured to the service, and to profit by them in his own operations.

"In the beginning of January, 1861, Secession had taken form and sub-

stance, and it was deemed necessary to garrison the threatened Capital of the country. Colonel Brown was placed in command of the troops in Washington and Ft. McHenry, and after the new administration was securely installed, in the first days of April, proceeded to Ft. Hamilton to take command of a secret expedition fitting out in New York. On April 6th he sailed with sealed orders, which, upon being opened at sea, directed him to proceed with his command, two light batteries and several companies of infantry, to Ft. Pickens, Florida, — then threatened by a body of insurgents under General Bragg, — to throw his troops into the fort, and to 'hold and possess it' for the Government. Touching at Key West, and at the Tortugas, he reached Ft. Pickens on the 16th of April, and, debarking the troops on the southern shore of Santa Rosa Island, took command of the post, and immediately proceeded to complete its armament so far as the means furnished him would permit, and to prepare it for the attack to which there was every reason to believe it would soon be subjected.

"Actual hostilities had not as yet, so far as known to him, broken out anywhere. The mails still came through from the North by way of Pensacola, where they were opened, and all military information abstracted before being forwarded to Ft. Pickens. Other intercourse with the mainland was interrupted, and Colonel Brown pushed his work with great energy. After a time news reached the Fort of the fall of Ft. Sumter, of the disaster at Big Bethel, and of the events in Texas, by which all hold on that State was lost by the Government, and a large portion of our little army made prisoners in violation of previous engagement.

"Soon after this depressing news was received, a salute of eight guns fired from Ft. Barrancas, opposite Ft. Pickens, announced to the beleaguered garrison the accession of Virginia to the Southern Confederacy, and the consequent certainty that a long and desperate war was upon us. Large bodies of insurgents began to pour into Pensacola, Warrington, the Navy Yard, and the forts opposite, intended for the capture of Pickens, but it was too late. Colonel Brown had so far perfected his defenses that Bragg, a man of energy and daring, but of sound judgment, abstained from the attack to which he was being urged by the rebel authorities in Montgomery, and proceeded, with a vigor equaled only by that to which he was opposed, to multiply the means of attack.

"A regiment of New York Volunteers, Wilson's Zouaves, arrived about this time, as a reinforcement to Ft. Pickens, and was placed in camp less than a mile above, or to the east of the post, and near the southern shore of Santa Rosa Island. By this means the approaches to the new batteries outside the fort, then in process of construction, were covered from a landing opposite the Navy Yard, and these troops — not necessary for the service of the heavy guns in the work — protected from the effects of a bombardment, whilst their position on the southern shore placed them out of sight, if not out of reach, of the enemy's batteries.

"Soon after his arrival at Ft. Pickens, on the 28th of April, Colonel Brown was promoted by seniority to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of his old regiment, the Fourth Artillery. In less than a month afterwards, on the 14th of May, the President, by a general order subsequently confirmed and legalized by Congress, created an additional Regiment of Artillery, the Fifth, and selected Lieut.-Colonel Brown as its Colonel, a well deserved compliment, an acknowledgment of his merits and services, and an act of justice which conferred upon him regimental rank of the same grade that he had won fairly, whilst still a Captain, at the gates of the City of Mexico, nearly fourteen years before.

"Colonel Brown now reaped the benefits of the instruction he had imparted to his young officers at the Artillery School in the preceding

years. They went at their work intelligently, and soon had all the batteries constructed and in working order, the engineering operations being under the direction of Major Tower of the Engineers. The interior of the work was prepared in a novel manner; the casemates, occupied as quarters, faced the enemy's batteries, and would be the most exposed to the fire. A large number of chasses of the old pattern were at the post. They were placed in front of the quarters, resting on the pavement and leaning against the wall, above the line of door copings, thus leaving a narrow triangular passageway in front of the quarters, the *ends* of which were left open for ingress and egress. Against the slope thus formed, sand, dug from the parade, was piled in large quantities, by which a double object was accomplished: the quarters were made shot-proof, and the great holes dug all over the parade gave effectual protection to the garrison from the enemy's shells, which would fall and burst in them. About the time these preparations approached completion, Mr. Russell, the well-known military correspondent of the 'London Times,' visited Ft. Pickens, and, acquainted as he was with the various means devised in the siege of Sebastopol as shelter from similar dangers, expressed his surprise at the effective protection secured by such simple means. Having obtained permission to do so under proper guarantees, Mr. Russell visited the Confederate camps, and found Mr. Jefferson Davis, his family, and a number of officials from Montgomery — the then rebel capital — at Warrington, near the Navy Yard, on a visit, the object being, as was understood, to ascertain why an attack had not been made, to order one, and to be present at the *victory* that was to follow it. There seems to have been on both sides, at the beginning of the War, the same intolerance of delays in commencing active operations; the same presumptuous assurance of the certain success which must, in the popular opinion, attach to the initiative; and the same disposition to find fault with commanders upon whom the responsibilities of such action must fall, and who had the moral courage to oppose their better knowledge and more experienced judgment to the ignorant impatience which urged them to premature action, at the cost of the lives intrusted to their care, and to the hazard of sacrificing the interests of the cause in which they were engaged. General Bragg soon convinced Mr. Davis — himself a soldier — that an attack would be a more serious thing than had been imagined by his less experienced advisers. It was reported that he said to Mr. Russell, in reference to the pressure brought to bear upon him, 'It is all very well to talk of attacking because of our superior numbers, but *I know who is opposed to me*, and an attack must not be lightly attempted, or defeat will be the certain result.'

"It was not until October that General Bragg considered it safe to make an attempt on the exterior batteries which had been constructed, and upon the Volunteer regiment encamped near them. A success in this undertaking, with the destruction of these outworks, or the disabling of their armaments, would have opened the way to a bombardment which might then have been concentrated on the fort, and at the same time greatly weakened our power of resistance. Besides the Forts — McRee on his extreme right, Barrancas in the centre, directly opposite Ft. Pickens, and a strong battery on his left near the Navy Yard, — there were no less than thirteen other batteries, containing from one to four guns each, distributed along the line, which was four miles in extent, and armed with heavy seacoast guns and mortars. The distance of these works from Ft. Pickens varied from 2,100 to 2,900 yards. Five small exterior batteries — Lincoln, Cameron, Totten, Scott, and one unnamed — had been constructed at favorable positions, near Ft. Pickens, armed and garrisoned by detachments of regular Artillery, and two companies from the Volunteer camp.

“Besides the patrols on land, Colonel Brown had organized a boat-patrol, which at night moving along the shores, and at times approaching the enemy's position at the Navy Yard, prevented a descent near the fort without a certainty of being discovered in time by the besieged.

“On the night of the 8th of October, an expedition consisting, as estimated, of from 1,200 to 1,500 men (about equal to the whole Union force) crossed the Bay above the Navy Yard, and, marching down the southern shore of Santa Rosa Island, attacked the Volunteer camp. The night was intensely dark, and the enemy was close up before being discovered. The picket and the guards sustained the brunt of the attack and behaved well, enabling the command to fall back on the nearest batteries, — Lincoln and Cameron, — one on the Bay, the other on the seashore, the men setting fire to their camp. Colonel Brown sent out Major Vogdes with two companies to their support, and, the firing soon becoming heavy, he sent Major Arnold with two additional companies from the fort, with orders to Colonel Wilson to attack also with his volunteers. Major Vogdes, who had pressed forward with ardor, soon found his command in the darkness intermingled with that of the enemy, was recognized by his voice, and taken prisoner. Captain Hildt, Third Infantry, on whom the command then devolved, disengaged the companies from their perilous position, opened a heavy fire on the enemy, and soon forced them to give way. Major Arnold at this moment came up with his reinforcements, pressed the pursuit, drove the enemy to his boats, and forced him to re-embark, continuing his fire, which was very effective, until they were out of gunshot, when he gave them three cheers, which were *not* returned. In this handsome affair 200 regulars with 50 volunteers drove four or five times their numbers before them for four miles, and forced them to re-embark. The losses on both sides were severe ; on the Union side, about fifty killed and wounded, the loss of the enemy being greater. A number of spikes, to be used in disabling the guns of the batteries, were found on the persons of the killed.

“Colonel Brown, having completed his preparations, did not wait for a second attack, but on the morning of the 22d of November, having previously notified Flag Officer McKean of the Navy, and invited his co-operation, opened his batteries on the enemy, Flag Officer McKean in the Niagara, and Captain Ellison in the Richmond, taking position near Ft. McRee, and opening at the same time. In half an hour all the enemy's batteries and forts were engaged. The fire was kept up steadily at the rate of a shot from each gun every fifteen or twenty minutes, the enemy's fire being somewhat slower. By noon all the guns of Ft. McRee, except one, and all those at the battery near the Navy Yard, were silenced, and the fire of Barrancas and of several of the other batteries sensibly reduced. The next day the firing was resumed. It was slower and thought to be more effective than on the previous day. About three o'clock in the afternoon fire was communicated to one of the houses in Warrington, directly in front of which one of the enemy's batteries was placed. This soon spread, and two thirds of the village were destroyed. About the same time fire was discovered issuing from the back part of the Navy Yard, probably from the village of Wolcott, immediately adjoining it, from which it soon penetrated to the yard itself. Great damage was also done to the fire-proof building by shot and shell, and a steamer lying at the wharf was disabled and abandoned. The firing was continued until dark of the second day, and with mortars occasionally, until two o'clock next morning, when the combat ceased.

“The fort received a great many shot and shell, but little damage was done beyond the disabling of a gun. The number of men in the fort was comparatively few, only enough to serve the guns. The small loss — one killed and six wounded — demonstrated the efficiency of the means taken

to prepare the work for defense, and was a gratifying proof that the labor imposed on the men with this object had been well expended. Again, on the 1st of January, 1862, another brief bombardment took place, but with little result, and the enemy became convinced that the reduction of Ft. Pickens was not within his power.

“Colonel Brown had been offered the commission of Brigadier-General of Volunteers in September, which he declined. After these operations he was brevetted Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, ‘for gallantry and good conduct during the engagements of Nov. 22 and 23, 1861, between Ft. Pickens and the rebel batteries ;’ and this commission, given for services rendered, he accepted with the command of the Department of Florida, which had been previously conferred upon him.

“General Brown’s health having been impaired by service and exposure, the effective work at Ft. Pickens having been completed, and the place out of danger, he was transferred Apr. 5, 1862, to the command of the defenses of New York harbor, from which he had sailed just one year previous on the Ft. Pickens expedition. It had been an eventful year in his life and in the military annals of the country, and he had earned a right to the comparative repose that his health now rendered necessary. He remained in this new command until Aug. 1, 1863, having been military commander of the City of New York from Jan. 15 to July 16, and employed in suppressing the riots of July of that year. On the 1st of August, ‘having been borne on the army register more than 45 years,’ he was, in pursuance of the Law of July 17, 1862, formally ‘retired from active service,’ but was retained until the close of the war in the command of Ft. Schuyler, and on other duties.

“At the conclusion of the war, and on his final withdrawal, he was raised to the highest grade of rank given in our army in acknowledgment of valuable service ; the brevet of Major-General being conferred upon him, Aug. 2, 1866, ‘for distinguished services in the suppression of the riots in New York city,’ and his efficiency on that occasion was further acknowledged, on the part of those who could perhaps best understand its value, by a vote of thanks of the merchants of New York, and a handsome piece of plate presented as a testimonial of their appreciation of his conduct under very trying circumstances.

“He also received the thanks of his native State (New Jersey) ‘for his faithful and gallant services during an eventful life in defense of his country.’

“On being relieved from military duty, General Brown established himself with his family at Clifton, Staten Island, where he spent the remainder of his days. Here, in his retirement, he identified himself with the community which was honored by his residence amongst them, and, as in the army he had always been a good and true soldier, so now, in perfect consistency of character, he was distinguished as a good and true citizen.

“He identified himself with local interests and affairs, and in his relations to his family, his neighbors, and to society bore himself in such manner as to win the affection and respect of all those whose good fortune it was to be admitted to his intimacy. An humble and consistent Christian, his daily life and conduct were marked by the same conscientious devotion to his duties that had always distinguished his career as a soldier and a man. Full of years and full of honors he passed away, leaving to his family and his friends an inheritance of love and admiration, and to all an example of integrity, of honor, and of duty, well worthy of imitation.

“In accordance with the simplicity of his tastes and his character, he had requested that there should be no military display at his funeral. A number of his fellow-officers, old gray-haired comrades, amongst them one of his classmates at West Point, were the pall-bearers, and after the

usual services at St. John's, — the parish church, — a file of soldiers bore his body to the boat, and transferred it to the cars at Jersey City. At Rahway it was received by many who had known him all their lives, some of whom had been his schoolmates, and by them it was escorted to its final resting-place, the family burial-ground, in Hazelwood Cemetery."

186. (Born Md.)... **JOSEPH N. CHAMBERS** (Ap'd Md.) . . 7

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, Mar. 27, 1814, to July 24, 1818, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 24, 1818.

Served : in garrison at New Orleans, La., 1818-19, — and at the Bay of St. Louis, Mis., 1819 ; as Battalion Adjutant of Artillery, Nov. 1, 1819,

(SECOND LIEUT., 4TH ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

to June 1, 1821, at New Orleans, La.; and in garrison at Petite Coquille

(FIRST LIEUT., 4TH ARTILLERY, MAY 21, 1822)

(Ft. Pike), La., 1821-22, — Ft. Barrancas, Fla., 1822, — and Ft. St. Philip, La., 1822-23.

RESIGNED, NOV. 6, 1823.

Civil History. — Member of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, 18— to 18—. Planter, Parish of East Feliciana, La., 1824-74.

DIED, NOV. 12, 1874, NEAR CLINTON, LA.: AGED 76.

187. (Born N. C.)... **SAMUEL MACKENZIE** . . . (Ap'd N. C.) . . 8

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, Aug. 15, 1813, to July 24, 1818, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 24, 1818.

Served : in garrison at Ft. Norfolk, Va., 1818-19 ; on Recruiting service, 1819-20 ; in garrison at Ft. Johnston, N. C., 1820-21, — and Detroit,

(SECOND LIEUT., 3D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

Mich., 1821-23 ; on Ordnance duty, Aug. 1, 1823, to Aug., 1825 ; in gar-

(TRANSFERRED TO 2D ARTILLERY, AUG. 16, 1821)

arrison at Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1825-26, — Ft.

(FIRST LIEUT., 2D ARTILLERY, FEB. 20, 1825)

Columbus, N. Y., 1826-27, — Ft. St. Philip, La., 1827-28, — Ft. Wood, La., 1828, — Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1828-29, —

Ft. Moultrie, S. C., 1829, — and Castle Pinckney, S. C., 1830 ; in Cherokee Nation, 1830-31 ; in garrison at Charleston harbor, S. C., 1831-32 ;

in Cherokee Nation, 1832 ; in garrison at Savannah, Ga., 1832-33 ; in Cherokee Nation, 1833-34 ; in garrison at Ft. Morgan, Ala., 1834-35 ;

in the Florida War, 1835-38 ; on the Northern Frontier during Canada

(CAPTAIN, 2D ARTILLERY, FEB. 8, 1837)

Border disturbances, at Mackinac, Mich., 1839, — and Buffalo, N. Y., 1839-40 ; on Recruiting service, 1840 ; on Special duty in Florida, 1841 ;

in garrison at Ft. Monroe, Va., 1841-42, — and New York harbor, 1842-44, 1844-45 ; in Military Occupation of Texas, 1845-46, at Corpus Christi ;

in the War with Mexico, 1846, being engaged in the Battle of Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, — and Battle of Resaca-de-la-Palma, May 9, 1846 ; on Recruiting service, 1846-47 ; in the War with Mexico, 1847, being engaged

in the Siege of Vera Cruz, Mar. 9-29, 1847, — Battle of Cerro Gordo,

Apr. 17-18, 1847, — Skirmish of Amazoque, May 14, 1847, — Capture of San Antonio, Aug. 20, 1847, — Battle of Churubusco, Aug. 20, 1847, — Battle of Molino del Rey, Sep. 8, 1847, — Battle of Chapultepec, commanding the Storming column, Sep. 13, 1847, — and Assault and Capture of the City of Mexico, Sep. 13-14, 1847.

DIED, OCT. 19, 1847, IN THE CITY OF MEXICO.

188. (Born N. Y.) **GILES PORTER** (Ap'd N. Y.) . . . 9

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, July 6, 1814, to July 24, 1818, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 24, 1818.

Served : in garrison at Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1818-23, — Ft. Independence (SECOND LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)

(FIRST LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, FEB. 1, 1823)

ence, Mas., 1824, — Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1824-25, — Ft. Preble, Me., 1825-27, — Bellona Arsenal, Va., 1828, — Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1829-30, — Bellona Arsenal, Va., 1831-33, — Ft. Monroe, Va., 1833, — Ft. Mitchell, Ala.,

(BVT. CAPTAIN, FEB. 1, 1833, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

1833-34, — and Charleston harbor, S. C., 1834-36; in the Florida War (CAPTAIN, 1ST ARTILLERY, SEP. 30, 1833)

against the Seminole Indians, 1836, 1836-37, 1837-38, being engaged in the Skirmish of Okihumphy Swamp, Mar. 30, 1836, — and Battle of Wahoo Swamp, Nov. 21, 1836; in Cherokee Nation, 1838, while transferring the Indians to the West; on the Northern Frontier during Canada Border Disturbances, at Swanton, Vt., 1838-39, — and Rouse's Point, N. Y., 1839-40; on Maine Frontier, at Houlton, Me., 1840, pending the "Disputed Territory" Controversy; in garrison at Ft. Preble, Me., 1840-45; in Military Occupation of Texas, at St. Joseph's Island, 1845-46, — Ft. Polk, 1846, — and Brazos Island, 1846-47; in garrison at New Orleans Barracks, La., 1849; in command of Artillery Battalion in Texas,

(MAJOR, 4TH ARTILLERY, FEB. 16, 1847)

1849-51; in garrison at Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1851-52, — and Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., 1853; in command of Artillery Battalion in Texas, 1853-56; in arrest, suspended, etc., 1856-60; in garrison at New York harbor, 1860; sick at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 1860-61; and on leave of absence, 1861.

RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE, SEP. 3, 1861, ON HIS OWN APPLICATION, AFTER MORE THAN FORTY CONSECUTIVE YEARS OF SERVICE.

DIED, MAY 31, 1878, AT ALBANY, N. Y.: AGED 79.

189. (Born Va.) **GEORGE W. CORPREW** (Ap'd Va.) . . . 10

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, July 1, 1815, to July 24, 1818, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 24, 1818.

Served : in garrison at Baton Rouge, La., 1818-19, — Bay of St. Louis, Mis., 1819, — New Orleans, La., 1819-20; on Recruiting service, 1820-21; as Battalion Quartermaster, Jan. 1 to June 1, 1821; in garrison at Nor-

(SECOND LIEUT., 3D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

folk harbor, Va., 1821-24, — Ft. Moultrie, S. C., 1824-27, — Ft. Independence, Mas., 1827-28, — and Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1828 ; on Recruiting service, 1828 ; in garrison at Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1828-29, — Ft. Trumbull, Ct., 1829-31, — and Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1831-32 ; on "Black Hawk Expedition," as Acting Ordnance Officer, 1832, but not at the seat of war ; and in garrison at Ft. Constitution, N. H., 1832-33.

RESIGNED, JUNE 30, 1833.

Civil History. — Cotton Planter, near Columbus, Mis., 1833 to 1840.

DIED, 1840, NEAR COLUMBUS, MIS.

190..(Born Va.).....**JOHN J. JACKSON**.....(Ap'd Va.)..11

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, May 17, 1815, to July 24, 1818, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 24, 1818.

Served : in garrison at Norfolk harbor, Va., 1818-19 ; on Recruiting

(SECOND LIEUT., 4TH INFANTRY, DEC. 1, 1819)

service, 1819-20 ; on Florida Frontier, 1820-21 ; as Adjutant, 4th Infantry, at Regimental headquarters, Montpelier, Ala., May, 1821, to Sep. 30, 1822 ; and on leave of absence, 1822-23.

RESIGNED, JAN. 1, 1823.

Civil History. — Counselor at Law, Parkersburg, Va., 1823-77. District Attorney of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for Wood County, Va., 1826-55 ; and of the Superior Court, 1830-52. District Attorney of the Superior Court of Ritchie County, Va., 1842-55. Member of the House of Delegates of the State of Virginia, 1825, 1830, 1838, 1839, 1842, and 1844. Brig.-General, Virginia Militia, 1842-61. President of the Second National Bank of Parkersburg, W. Va., 1864-77 ; of the Little Kanawha Navigation Company, 1870-77 ; and of the Commission to adjust the proportion of Virginia debt to be assumed by West Virginia, 1871.

DIED, JAN. 1, 1877, AT PARKERSBURG, W. VA.: AGED 77.

191..(Born Md.).....**EDWARD HARDING**.....(Ap'd Md.)..12

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, Dec. 20, 1814, to July 24, 1818, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 24, 1818.

Served : in garrison at Ft. McHenry, Md., 1818-19, — Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., 1819, — Ft. Covington, N. Y., 1819-20, — Ft. Niagara, N. Y., 1820-22 (Battalion Quartermaster of Artillery, Jan. 4, to June 1, 1821), —

(SECOND LIEUT., 2D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

Pittsburg Arsenal, Pa., 1822-26, — and Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School
(FIRST LIEUT., 2D ARTILLERY, MAY 10, 1826)

for Practice), 1826-28 ; on Ordnance duty, Mar. 6, 1828, to May 30, 1832 ; as Asst. Ordnance Officer at Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., 1832 ; and in com-

(CAPTAIN, ORDNANCE, MAY 30, 1832)

mand of Mount Vernon Arsenal, Ala., 1832-38, — of Augusta Arsenal, Ga., 1838-40, 1840-41, — of Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., 1841-47, — of Ft. Monroe Arsenal, Va., 1847-48, — of Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., 1848-51, —

(MAJOR, ORDNANCE, JULY 10, 1851)

of Watertown Arsenal, Mas., 1851-54, — and of St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., 1854-55.

DIED, FEB. 15, 1855, AT ST. LOUIS, MO.

192. (Born Del.) . . . **BENJAMIN C. VINING** . . . (Ap'd Del.) . . . 13

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, June 21, 1815, to July 24, 1818, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., ORDNANCE, JULY 24, 1818.

SECOND LIEUT., ORDNANCE, AUG. 13, 1819.

SECOND LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821.

Served on Ordnance duty, July 24, 1818, to Apr. 8, 1822.

DIED, APR. 8, 1822, AT BALTIMORE, MD.

193. (Born Mas.) . . . **HENRY H. LORING** . . . (Ap'd Mas.) . . . 14

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, Aug. 10, 1813, to July 24, 1818, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., 6TH INFANTRY, JULY 24, 1818.

TRANSFERRED TO LIGHT ARTILLERY, AUG. 27, 1818.

TRANSFERRED TO 3D INFANTRY, OCT. 20, 1818.

Served : on Topographical duty, 1819-20 ; on frontier duty at Ft. How-

(FIRST LIEUT., 3D INFANTRY, OCT. 17, 1820)

ard, Wis., 1820-26 ; on Recruiting service, 1826-28 ; on frontier duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1829-30, — Ft. Snelling, Min., 1830, — Jeffer-

(BYT. CAPTAIN, OCT. 17, 1830, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE

TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

son Barracks, Mo., 1830, — and in the Choctaw Nation, 1830-31 ; and in garrison at Ft. Jesup, La., 1831-34, 1835.

(CAPTAIN, 3D INFANTRY, JULY 15, 1831)

RESIGNED, OCT. 31, 1835.

Civil History. — Civil Engineer, from 1835 to 1840.

DIED, JULY 16, 1840, AT SABINE CITY, LA.

194. (Born Va.) . . . **JOSEPH F. DAINGERFIELD** . . . (Ap'd Va.) . . . 15

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, Aug. 24, 1814, to July 24, 1818, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 24, 1818.

Served : in garrison at Baton Rouge, La., 1818-19, — Bay of St. Louis, Mis., 1819, — and Mobile harbor, Ala., 1819-20.

RESIGNED, DEC. 20, 1820.

Civil History. — Counselor at Law at Pocahontas, Va., 1826-29, and at Lewisburg, Va., 1829-40. Member of the House of Delegates of the State of Virginia, 1838 and 1839.

DIED, MAY 17, 1840, AT LEWISBURG, VA.: AGED 40.

195. (Born Pa.) . . . **JOSEPH STRONG** . . . (Ap'd Pa.) . . . 16

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, Apr. 6, 1815, to July 24, 1818, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 24, 1818.

Served : in garrison at Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1818-21 ; on Topographical duty, (SECOND LIEUT., 2D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)

(TRANSFERRED TO 4TH ARTILLERY, AUG. 16, 1821)

(FIRST LIEUT., 4TH ARTILLERY, JULY 1, 1822)

(TRANSFERRED TO 2D ARTILLERY, DEC. 31, 1824)

cal duty, Nov. 19, 1821, to Dec. 11, 1824 ; and in garrison at Ft. Delaware, Del., 1825-26.

RESIGNED, MAY 31, 1826.

Civil History. — Teacher, 1826-37 ; Civil Engineer, Florida, 1837-40 ; Instructor of Mathematics, U. S. Navy, 1840-46 ; Principal of an Academy, Boston, Mas., 1846-48 ; Professor of Natural Science in an Academy at Baltimore, Md., 1848-49 ; Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages in the Maryland Military Academy, Oxford, Md., Oct. 1, 1849, to July 31, 1851 ; History since 1851 unknown.

196. (Born Mas.) **JOHN B. F. RUSSELL*** (Ap'd Mas.) . . . 17

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, June 1, 1814, to July 24, 1818, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JULY 24, 1818.

Served : in garrison at New England Posts, 1818-21 ; on frontier duty (SECOND LIEUT., 5TH INFANTRY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)

at St. Peter's, Min., 1821, — and Ft. St. Anthony, Min., 1821-22, — on (FIRST LIEUT., 5TH INFANTRY, NOV. 1, 1821)

Commissary duty at Ft. Crawford, Wis., 1822-23 ; on Recruiting service, 1824 ; on Commissary duty at Ft. St. Anthony, Min., 1824-25, — and Ft. Snelling, Min., 1825-27 ; on Quartermaster duty at Hancock Barracks,

(ASST. QUARTERMASTER, MAR. 14, 1828, to OCT. 13, 1830)

Me., 1828-30 ; on Recruiting service, 1830-31 ; on frontier duty at Ft. (CAPTAIN, 5TH INFANTRY, APR. 23, 1830)

Brady, Mich., 1831-32 ; on the "Black Hawk Expedition," 1832, but not at seat of war ; on frontier duty at Ft. Howard, Wis., 1832-33 ; and in the Commissary General's Office, Washington, D. C., Nov. 6, 1833, to Jan. 22, 1837.

RESIGNED, JUNE 22, 1837.

Civil History. — Land and Insurance Agent, and Notary Public, at Chicago, Ill., 1840-61. Appointed by the Governor of Illinois to organize and muster State Volunteers for the Mexican War, 1846 ; Colonel, Illinois Militia, 1847-61.

DIED, JAN. 3, 1861, AT CHICAGO, ILL.

* Was graduated as JOHN C. RUSSELL.

197. (Born Md.) **GEORGE WEBB** (Ap'd Md.) . . . 18

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, Oct. 8, 1814, to July 24, 1818, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 24, 1818.

Served : in garrison at West Point, N. Y., 1818-19 ; as Battalion Adjutant of Artillery, at New York harbor, May 24, 1819, to June 1, 1821 ;

(SECOND LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)

and in garrison at New York harbor, 1821-24, — Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1824-26, — Ft. Wolcott, R. I., 1826-27, — and
(FIRST LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, MAY 15, 1823)

Ft. Washington, Md., 1827-32.

DIED, APR. 20, 1832, AT FT. WASHINGTON, MD.

198.. (Born Pa.) HARTMAN BACHE (Ap'd Pa.) . . 19

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, July 22, 1814, to July 24, 1818, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

BVT. CAPTAIN, STAFF. — **ASST. TOP. ENGINEER, JULY 24, 1818.**

Served : on Surveys in Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, for a Naval Depot, 1818, — for defenses of New York harbor, 1819, — for defenses of Portland harbor, Me., 1820, — for defenses of Georgetown and Charleston harbors, S. C., 1821-25, — for defenses of the Narrows of Penobscot River, Me., 1821, — for Naval Rendezvous and defenses at Mount Desert Island, Me., 1822, — for Canal from Conewago Falls, Pa., to Port Deposit, Md., 1823, — for Harbor Improvements at Marblehead, and Holmes' Holl, Martha's Vineyard, Mas., 1825, — for extension of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from Georgetown, D. C., to Alexandria, Va., 1827, — for Internal Improvements in North Carolina, 1827-28, and South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, 1828, — for Preservation of Tucker's Island, N. J.,

(**BVT. MAJOR, JULY 24, 1828, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE**)

1828, — for Harbor Improvements on Long Island Sound, and Sandy Bay, Mas., 1829, — of Delaware and Raritan rivers, N. J., 1830, — for Railroad from Williamsport, Pa., to Elmira, N. Y., 1832, — for Harbors

(**BVT. MAJOR, STAFF — TOP. ENGINEER, AUG. 1, 1832**)

on Lake Champlain, N. Y., 1833, — for Road in the Valley of Kennebec River, Me., 1834, — for Brandywine Shoal Light-house, Del., 1834-35, — and for Roadstead at Cape May, N. J., 1835; as Superintending Top. Engineer of Light-house on Brandywine Shoal, Del., 1835-47, — of Har-

(**MAJOR, CORPS OF TOP. ENGINEERS, JULY 7, 1838**)

bor Improvements and Surveys in Delaware Bay, 1839-52, — of Surveys for defenses of Patapsco River, Md., 1841-42, — of Sandy Hook, N. J., 1842, — of Florida Reef, for defenses, 1845-47, — of the construction of Brandywine Screw-pile Light-house and Ice Harbor, Del., 1848-51, — and examination of site of Beacon off Nantucket, Mas., 1850-51; as Member of Board of Top. Engineers for Lake Harbors and Western Rivers, Sep. 16, 1852, to Nov. 20, 1855; as Light-house Engineer, for Delaware and Chesapeake bays, Oct. 9, 1852, to May, 1855; as Light-house Engineer for Pacific Coast, July 1, 1855, to Mar. 21, 1859, — and Inspector, Aug. 10, 1855, to Mar. 31, 1859; in charge of Military Roads on Pacific Coast, 1855-58; and as Light-house Engineer for 4th, 5th, and 7th Light-house Districts, June 16, 1859, to Apr. 11, 1861.

Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-66: in charge of Bureau of Top. Engineers, Washington, D. C., Apr. 11 to Dec. 11,

(**LIEUT.-COLONEL, CORPS OF TOP. ENGINEERS, AUG. 6, 1861**)

1861, — and as Assistant in Top. Bureau, Dec. 11, 1861, to June 16, 1862; as Superintending Engineer of Fts. Mifflin and Delaware, and

(**COLONEL, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, MAR. 3, 1863**)

10-gun Battery opposite the latter, Nov. 5, 1864, to Nov. 11, 1865; En-

(**BVT. BRIG.-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, MAR. 13, 1865, FOR LONG,
FAITHFUL, AND MERITORIOUS SERVICES**)

gineer of Fourth Light-house District, Apr. 11, 1861, to Feb. 20, 1870; and as Member of Light-house Board, June 16, 1862, to Feb. 20, 1870, — and of Board on Block Island Breakwater, R. I., Mar., 1868.

RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE, MAR. 7, 1867, UNDER THE LAW OF JULY 17, 1862, "HAVING BEEN BORNE ON THE ARMY REGISTER MORE THAN 45 YEARS."

DIED, OCT. 8, 1872, AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.: AGED 74.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BVT. BRIGADIER-GENERAL HARTMAN BACHE was born Sep. 3, 1798, at Philadelphia, Pa., and died in his native city Oct. 8, 1872, at the age of seventy-four. His father was Benjamin Franklin Bache, the eldest grandson of the celebrated Dr. Franklin, by whom he was carefully educated in France, the accomplished pupil proving eminently worthy of his distinguished ancestor.

General Hartman Bache, after receiving a good English and classical education, entered the U. S. Military Academy when scarce sixteen, from which institution he was graduated July 24, 1818, and at once entered the Army as assistant topographical engineer, with the rank of Bvt. Captain in the General Staff. From this time till 1847 he was engaged chiefly on surveys for coast defenses, naval depots, harbor and river improvements, roads and canals, and for light-house sites; in the mean while, having been brevetted, July 24, 1828, a Major "for faithful service ten years in one grade," and promoted to be Bvt. Major of Staff (Topographical Engineer), Aug. 1, 1832, and Major in the Corps of Topographical Engineers upon its formation, July 7, 1838. In the execution of these numerous and varied surveys he was, says the Chief of Engineers, "the first to use, in this country, the refined methods of survey and mapping, and the results of his labors have served as models to the present day." Of his Charleston harbor survey and map, perhaps his *chef d'œuvre*, we can speak in the highest terms of commendation, having constantly used it for years while superintending the construction of the defenses, light-houses, and improvements of its harbor, never during that period having discovered the slightest inaccuracy in its admirable topography and hydrography.

In 1835 Bache had designed a masonry light-house for Brandywine Shoal in Delaware Bay, and had commenced its foundations; but in 1847 he decided to construct it with Mitchell's iron screw-piles, which had been so successfully used at the Maplin Sands, Wye Entrance, and for other lights on the stormy British coast. The Brandywine Shoal Light-house had its focal plane forty-six feet above the sea level, a convenient keeper's dwelling being arranged just below the lantern. For its protection against the heavy drift-ice of Delaware Bay, a strong, elongated, hexagonal ice-breaker was formed of thirty-seven iron screw-piles, thoroughly connected by iron braces, to diffuse the violent ice concussion over the whole structure. This screw-pile light and its ice-breaker, built at an expense of less than \$65,000, have successfully encountered storm and flood for near a quarter of a century, and yet stand as enduring monuments of their constructor's engineering skill.

Bache, after the completion of these works, became a Member of the Board of Engineers for Lake Harbors and Western Rivers; and from 1855 to 1859 was on duty on the Pacific coast as Light-house Engineer and Inspector, and in charge of military roads. Returning to the Atlantic, June 16, 1859, he was till Apr. 11, 1861, the Light-house Engineer of the extended coast line comprising the Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Light-house Districts. Upon these three classes of engineering — harbors, rivers, and light-houses — he had bestowed much patient study and close observation. As a noted instance of his attention to the first class may be cited

that, as early as 1822, while he was making surveys at Mount Desert Island in Maine, and a quarter of a century before the first breakwater at Dover, on the coast of England, was built, he discovered in one of Nature's harbors the advantages in deep water of a vertical exterior face for breakwaters, of which he was ever after the earnest advocate; of the second class may be adduced his successful plan for improving the navigation of the River Thames in Connecticut by a system of wing-dams and dredging; and of the last, his numerous light-house works attest his constructive skill.

During the Rebellion, from Apr. 11, 1861, to June 16, 1862, Bache was on duty in the Topographical Bureau at Washington city, first in charge, and then as an assistant; and subsequently, till the termination of his military career, Feb. 21, 1870, he was a very efficient member of the Light-house Board, being also, from Nov. 5, 1864, to Nov. 11, 1865, in charge of the defenses of the Delaware. In the mean while he had been promoted Lieut.-Colonel, Corps of Topographical Engineers, Aug. 6, 1861, and Colonel, Corps of Engineers, Mar. 3, 1863, when the former corps was merged in the latter; brevetted Brigadier-General U. S. Army, Mar. 13, 1865, "for long, faithful, and meritorious services;" and retired from active service Mar. 7, 1867, after half a century of faithful duty in the Army, and of conscientious devotion to his profession. With just pride, therefore, did he say, a few weeks before his death, "I have never in my long period of service asked to be relieved from an order, and never but *once* for leave of absence, which was to enable me to join my son (Colonel F. M. Bache), dying in 1867 in France from disease contracted while with the Army of the Potomac."

Though deprived, a week after his birth, of the fostering care of a father, Bache, by his careful self-culture, untiring industry, methodical habits, and mental discipline, proved a worthy descendant of an illustrious ancestry, and honored a name as noted in social circles as eminent for science. From his first entrance into the Military Academy, he exhibited striking characteristics. Though staid, he was courteous in manner, zealous and devoted to duty, firm and fearless in right, solid and stable in judgment, subordinate to superiors, and loving to comrades, and withal, possessing a fine figure lithe as a Gaul, soldierly bearing, and manly presence, was the pattern lad of his class, upon whom was bestowed its highest military honor, — the Colonel of the Corps of Cadets. The boy proved the father to the man, who, as an officer in every grade, performed all that was intrusted to him with steady persistency and exhaustive thoroughness; was ever at his post of duty, and neglected no responsibility imposed by the Government; though decidedly pertinacious in his professional opinions, was never dogmatic in their advocacy; and, while a strict disciplinarian, he so tempered his authority with justice and kindness that obedience was more the result of affection than of command. But, with all his soldierly qualities, he was yet more estimable in his domestic sphere. Simple and unostentatious in manner; modestly reserved, with dignified self-respect; deferential to equals and reverent to superiors; polished in speech and genial in intercourse; cheerful in spirit, and equable in temper; truthful to bluntness, conveying no false impression; neither the flatterer of power nor the detractor of merit; sensitive of his honor, and of spotless integrity; faithful in friendship, and sympathetic to misfortune; mild in his judgments, and nobly forgiving; denying to self, but lavish in charity; of masculine firmness, with the tenderness of woman; passionately fond of children, ever won by his caresses; and devoted to his family, of which he was the perpetual idol. His harmonious development of character strengthened with his years, leaving no wrinkles on the heart; his freshness of feeling was never hardened or perverted by the world; but he continued good without affectation, bountiful with-

out ostentation, full of generous impulses and manly excellence, and in the shadow of death could truthfully say that —

“We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.”

199..(Born Va.)...**WILLIAM S. NEWTON**...(Ap'd D. C.).. 20

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, July 22, 1814, to July 24, 1818, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JULY 24, 1818.

Served: in garrison at New England Posts, 1818–21, — and Ft. Moul-
(SECOND LIEUT., 3D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

trie, S. C., 1821–22; on Topographical duty, Jan. 22 to Nov. 9, 1822; on
Ordnance duty, Nov. 9, 1822, to Feb. 25, 1823; in garrison at Ft. Nor-
(FIRST LIEUT., 3D ARTILLERY, DEC. 31, 1822)

folk, Va., 1823–24, — and Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Prac-
tice), 1824–26; on Ordnance duty, Mar. to Aug. 26, 1826; in garrison at
Ft. Washington, Md., 1826–27, — Ft. Sullivan, Me., 1827–29, 1830, —
Ft. Independence, Mas., 1830–31; on Recruiting service, 1831–32; in
(BVT. CAPTAIN, DEC. 1, 1832, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

garrison at Ft. Trumbull, Ct., 1832; and on Ordnance duty, Jan. 1, 1834,
to Mar. 16, 1837.

DIED, MAR. 16, 1837, AT BATON ROUGE, LA.

200..(Born Md.)...**LEONARD O. BROOKH**.....(Ap'd Md.).. 21

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy Sep. 20, 1814,
to July 24, 1818, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., 4TH INFANTRY, JULY 24, 1818.

Served: on Florida frontier, 1818–20; on Recruiting service, 1820–21;
and in garrison at Cantonment, Montpelier, Ala., 1821.

DISBANDED, JUNE 1, 1821.

DIED, 1821, IN MARYLAND.

201..(Born N. Y.).....**HENRY GILES**.....(Ap'd N. Y.).. 22

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, Dec. 23, 1814
to July 24, 1818, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., 5TH INFANTRY, JULY 24, 1818.

Served: in garrison at Detroit, Mich., 1818–19; as Adjutant, 5th In-
fantry, Jan. 4 to June 4, 1819; and in garrison at Ft. Armstrong, Ill.,
1819.

RESIGNED, JAN. 1, 1820.

Civil History. — Teacher and Surveyor, Gratz, Ky., 1824–34. Far-
mer, 1834–77. Justice of the Peace, Owen County, Ky., 1841–52. Mem-
ber of the House of Representatives of the State of Kentucky, 1855–57.

DIED, MAR. 27, 1877, AT PLEASANT HOME, KY.

202..(Born Ky.).....**JOHN T. PRATT***.....(Ap'd Ky.).. 23

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, Oct. 1, 1814,

to July 24, 1818, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., FIRST INFANTRY, JULY 24, 1818.

On leave of absence, July 24, 1818, to June 1, 1819.

RESIGNED, JUNE 1, 1819.

Civil History. — Farmer, Scott County, Ky., 1819-83, — Captain Kentucky Militia, 1820-24, — Major, 1824, — Lieut.-Colonel, 1825-28, — Brig.-General, 1828-35, — and Major-General, 1835-46. Postmaster of Georgetown, Ky., 1828-38. Member of the House of Representatives of the State of Kentucky, 1834, 1835, 1836, and 1847, — and of the Senate, 1837 to 1841.

DIED, NOV. 29, 1883, AT GEORGETOWN, KY. : AGED 87.

* Served as a Private of Cavalry in Colonel R. M. Johnson's Kentucky Volunteers, at the Battle of the Thames, U. C., Oct. 5, 1813.

CLASS OF 1819.

203. (Born D. C.) . . **WILLIAM A. ELIASON** . . . (Ap'd D. C.) . . 1

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, July 15, 1815, to July 1, 1819, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 1, 1819.

Served: as Asst. Engineer in the construction of Ft. Washington, Md., 1819-22, — and of Ft. Monroe, Va., 1822-25; as Superintending
(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 28, 1823)

Engineer of the construction of Ft. Macon, N. C., 1825-30, — of the opening of Ocracoke Inlet, N. C., 1828-30, — of the preservation of Pea-Patch Island, Del., 1831-32, — of the improvement of Harbors in Delaware River, 1831-32, — of repairs of the defenses of Charleston harbor,

(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, MAR. 5, 1832)

S. C., 1832-34, — and of the construction of Fts. Monroe and Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Va., 1834-38.

DIED, JUNE 15, 1839, NEAR ALEXANDRIA, D. C. : AGED 39.

204. (Born N. Y.) . . **FREDERICK A. UNDERHILL** . . (Ap'd N. Y.) . . 2

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, Oct. 25, 1814, to July 1, 1819, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 1, 1819.

Served as Asst. Engineer, in the construction and repairs of the defenses on the Gulf of Mexico, 1819-23.

RESIGNED, NOV. 1, 1823.

Civil History. — Contractor for building fortifications on the Coast of the Gulf of Mexico, 1823-29.

DIED, JULY, 1829, AT NEW ORLEANS, LA. : AGED 29.

205. (Born N. J.) . . **CORNELIUS A. OGDEN** . . . (Ap'd N. J.) . . 3

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, Mar. 27, 1814, to July 1, 1819, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 1, 1819.

Served: as Asst. Engineer on the defenses of the Gulf of Mexico,
(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 1, 1824)

1819-25; as Superintending Engineer of the construction of Ft. Morgan,

Mobile harbor,¹ Ala., 1825-34, — of improvement of Mobile harbor, Pass au
(BVT. CAPTAIN, JUNE 30, 1834, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

Héron, and Pascagoula River, 1827-34, — of the construction of the
Cumberland Road, in Indiana and Illinois, 1834-41, — of the building of
Ft. Morgan, Ala., 1841-47, — and in general supervision of the defenses
(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, MAY 15, 1835)
(MAJOR, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, DEC. 7, 1838)

at the Eastern Passes to New Orleans, La., 1841-44; as Member of the
Special Board of Engineers for examination of the Gulf Frontier of
Mississippi and Texas, 1845; as Superintending Engineer of the construc-
tion of Ft. Carroll, Patapsco River, Md., 1847-48; as Member of a Joint
Commission of Naval and Engineer Officers for the examination of Military
and Naval sites to be occupied on the Pacific coast, Sep. 13, 1848, to June 17,
1851, — of a Special Board for the examination of Memphis Navy Yard,
Ten., 1851, — of the Board of Engineers for the Pacific Coast Defenses,
June 17, 1851, to Apr. 11, 1853, — of River and Harbor Improvement
Board, Nov. 18, 1852, to Sep. 2, 1854, — and of the Board of Engineers
for Atlantic Coast Defenses, Apr. 11, 1853, to Aug. 23, 1856; and as Su-
perintending Engineer of the construction of Fts. Winthrop and Inde-
pendence, Boston harbor, Mas., 1853-56, — of repairs of fortifications at
Portland harbor, Me., and Portsmouth, N. H., 1853-56, — of Harbor and
River Improvements east of Boston, 1853-56, — and of Light-houses in
Massachusetts, Apr. 9, 1853, to Aug. 23, 1856.

DIED, AUG. 23, 1856, AT BRANDON, VT. : AGED 57.

206. (Born Ct.) . . **EDWARD D. MANSFIELD*** . . (Ap'd N. Y.) . . 4

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy Aug. 1, 1815, to
July 1, 1819, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 1, 1819 : DECLINED.

Civil History. — Counselor at Law in Connecticut, 1825, and in Ohio,
1826-36. Professor of Constitutional Law and History in Cincinnati
College, O., 1836-37. Editor of the "Cincinnati Chronicle," 1836-48;
of the "Chronicle and Atlas," 1849-52; and of the "Railroad Record,"
1852-72. Commissioner of Statistics for the State of Ohio, 1858-68.
Author of "Utility of Mathematics," 1834; of "Political Grammar,"
a Treatise on Constitutional Law, 1835; of "Legal Rights of Woman,"
1845; of "Life of General Scott," 1846; of "History of the Mexican
War," 1848; of "American Education," 1850; of "Memoirs of Daniel
Drake, M. D.," 1855; and "Personal Memories: Social, Political,
and Literary, with Sketches of many Noted People," 1803-43, 1879.
Member of "La Société Française de Statique Universelle," 1846. De-
gree of A. M. conferred by College of New Jersey, at Princeton, 1835;
and of LL. D. by Marietta College, Ohio, 1854.

DIED OCT. 27, 1880, AT MORROW, O. ; AGED 79.

* Was the son of Lieut.-Colonel JARED MANSFIELD, the first Professor of Natural and Ex-
perimental Philosophy at the Military Academy.

207. (Born N. Y.) . . **HENRY BREWERTON*** (Ap'd N. Y.) . . 5

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, July 25, 1813,
to July 1, 1819, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

BVT. SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 1, 1819.

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JULY 1, 1819.

Served : as Assistant in determining the 45° of North Latitude, at Rouse's Point, N. Y., 1819 ; at the Military Academy, 1819-21, as Asst. Professor of Engineering, Sep. 1, 1819, to Aug. 1, 1820, and as Principal Asst. Professor, Aug. 1, 1820, to June 30, 1821 ; as Asst. Engineer in the construction of Ft. Delaware, Del., 1821-22, — of repairs of Ft. Jackson, Savannah River, Ga., 1823, — to Board of Engineers, in repairing fortifications in New York harbor, 1822-24, — and in the construction of Ft. Jackson, Mississippi River, La., 1824-27, and of Ft. Adams, Newport

(FIRST LIEUT., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, JAN. 1, 1825)

harbor, R. I., 1827-28 ; as Superintending Engineer of the construction of the defenses of Charleston harbor, S. C., 1828-32, — of the Cumberland Road in Ohio, 1832-36, — of improvement of the Hudson River, N. Y., 1836-42, — and of the building of Ft. Montgomery, Rouse's Point, N. Y.,

(CAPTAIN, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, SEP. 21, 1836)

1841-45 ; as Member of a Special Board of Engineers for projecting Light-house at Flynn's Knoll, New York harbor, 1839, — of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, 1843, — of the Board of Engineers for Atlantic Coast Defenses, Dec. 8, 1842, to Sep. 8, 1845, — and of special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida Reef, for locating defensive works, 1845 ; as Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, Aug. 15, 1845, to Sep. 1, 1852 ; as Member of a Commission to digest a Code of Regulations for the U. S. Naval Academy, 1849 ; as Superintending Engineer of the construction of Ft. Carroll, Patapsco River, Md., 1852-64, —

(MAJOR, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, AUG. 23, 1856)

and of improvement of Baltimore harbor, and of Mouth of Susquehanna River, 1852-64 ; and Member of Board of Engineers for the Improvement of Rivers and Harbors, Apr. 11, 1853, to Nov. 20, 1853, — and of a Special Board for projecting Fortifications at Sandy Hook, N. J., 1858.

Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-66 : as Su-

(LIEUT.-COLONEL, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, AUG. 6, 1861)

perintending Engineer of the Fortifications and Improvements of Baltimore harbor, Md., 1861, to Nov. 5, 1864, — of the defenses of Delaware

(COLONEL, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, APRIL 22, 1864)

River and Bay, Mar. 5, 1862, to Nov. 5, 1864, — of the erection of Field Works at Point Lookout, Md., Nov. 8, 1864, to May 4, 1865, — and of the construction of Fts. Monroe and Wool, for the defense of Hampton Roads, Va., Nov. 8, 1864, to Feb. 20, 1870.

Served : as Member of the Board of Engineers for the Improvement of May 18, 1867, to carry out in detail the modification of the defenses in the vicinity of New York, as proposed by the Board of Jan. 27, 1864, —

(BVT. BRIG.-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, MAR. 13, 1865, FOR LONG, FAITHFUL, AND MERITORIOUS SERVICES)

of Board for the Examination of Engineer Officers for Promotion, Nov. 28 to Dec. 16, 1865, — and of Board to conduct experiments on the use of Iron in Permanent Defenses, Sep. 11, 1866, to May 18, 1867.

RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE, MAR. 7, 1867, UNDER THE LAW OF JULY 17, 1862, "HAVING BEEN BORNE ON THE ARMY REGISTER MORE THAN 45 YEARS."

Civil History. — Degree of LL. D. conferred by Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., July 8, 1847.

DIED, APRIL 17, 1879, AT WILMINGTON, DEL. : AGED 77.

* Was examined and graduated with the Class of 1819, though at the time a member of, and at the head of, the succeeding Class.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BVT. BRIGADIER-GENERAL HENRY BREWERTON was born, Sep. 25, 1801, in the city of New York. Before he was twelve years old he was appointed a Cadet, through the influence of his guardian, Governor Tompkins. Upon graduating from the Military Academy, July 1, 1819, he was commissioned in the Corps of Engineers, and rose through every grade, except the highest. During a service of nearly half a century, he was employed in a great diversity of duties, enumerated in his foregoing Military History.

"To these duties he devoted," says General Tower, in an obituary notice, "all his skill and energy, with a patient application which neither fatigue, nor even indisposition, could arrest. What he could accomplish himself was never imposed on others, — a self-sacrificing habit that did not fail to bring over-work, resulting ultimately in physical ailment. By nature robust, temperate, and prudent in his habits, he attained a ripe old age in spite of the severe tests to which he had subjected his capacity for endurance. In fact, he was one of those men who scarcely thought he could do enough, and never too much, for the country that had generously educated him, and opened up to him an honorable profession. Influenced by sentiments so creditable, sound in physique, thoroughly educated, with great powers of continued mental application, he could not fail to leave the impress of an honorable and successful record upon the corps and army to which he belonged. The Corps of Engineers was in its infancy when he entered it. Its numbers were small, but its duties were co-extensive with the country. Such officers as Totten, Thayer, Bernard, and others — of a later date nearer his own age — were laboring with great zeal and assiduity to give to it character and reputation, and a representation among similar corps of the Old World, as well as practical usefulness at home, commensurate with the wants of the young republic, whose defenseless condition had as yet received from the art and science of the engineer little aid. The then recent war, while revealing the latent energies and courage of the people, had demonstrated the necessity for frontier and coastwise defense, and the engineers of the army, men of mark, some of whom had served with honorable distinction in the recent struggle, were working out and elaborating a system of fortifications for that end. Among the younger officers taking part in the important duties thus devolving upon the Corps, no one brought to their execution greater zeal or more intelligent application than Lieut. Brewerton. His vigorous health, however, could not withstand continuous exposure in the malarial regions of the Mississippi Delta, which seldom spares the unacclimated. After about three years' service there, prostrated by what was then known as the black plague, he was compelled to return to the more genial climate of the North for recuperation. After a short service at Newport, he passed from the sphere of the assistant to the full charge of the works under construction in Charleston harbor, S. C., a position to which his experience and his merits fully entitled him. The experience of three summers in this new field of duty again prostrated him, and he barely escaped with life an attack of the fever of the rice plantations, almost always fatal to strangers. Henceforth, in a more healthy portion of the country, assigned to the charge of various important constructions, he adapted himself to each with facility and a versatility that attested his preparation and his aptitude for his profession.

"In his seven years' service as Superintendent of the Military Academy, his *Alma Mater*, he could do little more than maintain its prestige as established by the 'Father' of the Institution. That he held it to a standard so high, demonstrated his fitness for the command, — well un-

derstood by graduates to exact qualifications of no ordinary character. Watchful over its every interest, whether pertaining to its scientific teachings, its military discipline, or the manly development of the Corps of Cadets; never flagging in his important trust, he examined personally, with patient deliberation, every question that came up for solution, allowing no details of administration, however minute, to escape his attention. Though kind and considerate to the Cadets, upon whom he was obliged to enforce a rigid discipline, he won their affections and esteem by a strictly just and impartial treatment, rather than by leniency. Those who were educated at the Academy during his administration will recollect him, living, as a courtly gentleman of high tone and fine personal presence, — a type of the genial, refined soldier, worthy of imitation. Dead, they will recall his memory as a kind friend who watched over their youth with fatherly affection.

“General Brewerton was no exception to the rule, that the strongest physical constitution will yield when overtasked. Though he served faithfully and efficiently, filling important trusts for fifteen years after leaving West Point in 1852, it was evident that his health was much impaired, though not to prevent his performance of duty up to the date of his retirement in 1867, after forty-eight years of service.

“A representative officer of his day, whose sense of duty was ever foremost in thought and act, — one of the pioneers in the Corps of Engineers, — his life service illustrated and was a part of its history; while personally he was esteemed and beloved as one of its most useful, able, and worthy members.

“During the years 1859 and 1860, General Brewerton visited various portions of the Old World, for the benefit of his health in part, but more as a release from care and work, from which there had been scarcely a respite since boyhood. It was an entire change of life to him, bringing freedom and mental rest.”

Upon his return from abroad, Brewerton resumed his Engineer duties at Baltimore, Md. Though the fire and zeal of youth was still alive in him, age and broken health prevented his actively participating in the Civil War.

With the brevet of Brigadier-General for his “long, faithful, and meritorious services,” he was retired, Mar. 7, 1867, to spend the twelve remaining years of his life in the quiet seclusion of his home.

208. (Born Mas.) **JOHN R. BOWES** (Ap'd Mas.) . . 6

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, Apr. 15, 1815, to July 1, 1819, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., ORDNANCE, JULY 1, 1819.

SECOND LIEUT., ORDNANCE, OCT. 10, 1819.

SECOND LIEUT., 2D ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821.

TRANSFERRED TO 4TH ARTILLERY, AUG. 16, 1821.

Served: on Ordnance duty, 1819–21; and on Topographical duty, 1821–22.

RESIGNED, AUG. 1, 1822.

DIED, 18—.

209. (Born Md.) . . . **HENRY A. THOMPSON** (Ap'd Md.) . . 7

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, June 16, 1815, to July 1, 1819, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 1, 1819.

Served : on Topographical duty, July 1, 1819, to Sep. 10, 1822 ; as
(SECOND LIEUT., 4TH ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)
Adjutant of 4th Artillery, at Regimental headquarters, Oct. 1, 1822, to
(FIRST LIEUT., 4TH ARTILLERY, DEC. 31, 1822)
Aug. 31, 1836, — and of Artillery School for Practice, at Ft. Monroe,
(BVT. CAPTAIN, DEC. 31, 1832, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)
(CAPTAIN, 4TH ARTILLERY, AUG. 31, 1836)
Va., Mar. 1, 1825, to Sep. 2, 1826 ; and on Engineer duty, Oct. 1–15,
1836.

RESIGNED, OCT. 15, 1836.

Civil History. — Civil Engineer in the service of the United States, superintending repairs of Ft. McHenry, Md., Oct. 15, 1836, to Dec. 13, 1839. Superintendent of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, 1839–43. Division Inspector, Maryland Militia, 1841–46, — Colonel, 1846–50, — and Brig.-General, 1850–61. Director of Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, 1853–54, — of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (on the part of the State of Maryland), 1854–56, and (on the part of the stockholders), 1858–61, — and of Bank of Baltimore, 1854–63. Commission Merchant, Baltimore, Md., 1839–63. President of the Bank of Baltimore, Md., Oct. 1, 1863, to July 1, 1865, — and of the National Bank of Baltimore, July 1, 1865, to Mar. 12, 1880.

DIED, MAR. 12, 1880, AT BALTIMORE, MD. : AGED 80.

210. (Born N. Y.) . . . **ZEBINA J. D. KINSLEY** . . . (Ap'd N. Y.) . . . 8

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, May 22, 1814, to July 1, 1819, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JULY 1, 1819.

Served : in garrison at New England Posts, 1819–20 ; at the Military Academy, 1820–35, as Asst. Instructor of Infantry Tactics, Dec. 3, 1820,
(SECOND LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

(TRANSFERRED TO 3D ARTILLERY, AUG. 16, 1821)

(FIRST LIEUT., 3D ARTILLERY, AUG. 30, 1825)

to Dec. 18, 1823, — and Instructor of Artillery, Dec. 18, 1823, to Dec. 1, 1835.

RESIGNED, DEC. 1, 1835.

Civil History. — Principal of a "Classical and Mathematical School," near West Point, N. Y., 1838–49.

DIED, AUG. 24, 1849, NEAR WEST POINT, N. Y. : AGED 48.

211. (Born Md.) **WILLIAM TURNBULL** (Ap'd Md.) . . . 9

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, Sep. 30, 1814, to July 1, 1819, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 1, 1819.

Served : in garrison at Ft. Henry, Md., 1819–20 ; on Topographical duty, Jan., 1819, to Aug. 20, 1831 ; on Survey of Railroad Route in Mis-
(SECOND LIEUT., 4TH ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,
JUNE 1, 1821)

(FIRST LIEUT., 4TH ARTILLERY, JAN. 15, 1823)

(BVT. CAPTAIN, STAFF — ASST. TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER,
AUG. 20, 1831)

Mississippi, 1831-32; as Superintending Top. Engineer of the construction of the Potomac Aqueduct at Georgetown, D. C., 1832-43, — and of Re-

(BVT. MAJOR, STAFF — TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER, NOV. 23, 1837)

(MAJOR, CORPS OF TOP. ENGINEERS, JULY 7, 1838)

pairs of Potomac Bridge, 1841-43; on Inspection of Potomac Bridge, Washington, D. C., and Milwaukee and St. Joseph's harbors, Mich., 1844; in charge of Lake Ontario Harbor Improvement, 1844-46; as Member of Board of Top. Engineers, for extension of Buffalo harbor, N. Y., 1845-46; on Inspection of Harbor Improvements on Lakes Champlain, Ontario, and Erie, 1846; as Chief Topographical Engineer of the Army under command of Major-General Scott, in the Campaign of 1847-48, War with Mexico, being engaged in the Siege of Vera Cruz, Mar. 9-29, 1847, — Battle of Cerro Gordo, Apr. 17-18, 1847, — Pedregal, Aug. 19-20, 1847, — Battle of Churubusco, Aug. 20, 1847, — and Operations before,

(BVT. LIEUT.-COL., AUG. 20, 1847, FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN THE BATTLES OF CONTRERAS AND CHURUBUSCO, MEX.) and Capture of the City of Mexico, Sep. 13-14, 1847; as Superintending Top. Engineer of the construction of the New Orleans Custom House,

(BVT. COLONEL, SEP. 13, 1847, FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN THE BATTLE OF CHAPULTEPEC, MEX.)

La., 1848-49, — of Survey of Whale's Back Rock, for Light-house site, 1850-51, — and in examining the practicability of Bridging the Susquehanna River, at Havre-de-Grace, Md., 1852; as Assistant in the Topographical Bureau at Washington, D. C., 1850-52, and 1853-54; as Member of Board of Top. Engineers to examine into the expediency of an additional Canal around the Falls of the Ohio, Sept. 22, 1852, to Feb. 16, 1853; as Light-house Engineer for Oswego harbor, N. Y., July 29, 1853, to July 30, 1855; and in charge of Harbor Improvements of Lakes Champlain, Ontario, and Eastern part of Erie, 1853-56, — and of Improvement of Cape Fear River, N. C., 1856-57.

DIED, DEC. 9, 1857, AT WILMINGTON, N. C. : AGED 57.

212... (Born Ky.)..... **JOSHUA BAKER** *..... (Ap'd La.).. 10

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, Sep. 18, 1817, to July 1, 1819, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 1, 1819.

Served at the Military Academy, as Asst. Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Oct. 25, 1819, to June 30, 1820.

RESIGNED, OCT. 31, 1820.

Civil History. — Counselor at Law, Kentucky, 1822, — and in Louisiana, 1822-29, and 1832-38. Engineer of Plaquemine Navigation Company, La., 1827-29. Parish Judge, and (*ex officio*) Judge of Probate, La., 1829-32. Appointed U. S. Surveyor-General for Louisiana, Mar. 3, 1831: declined. Asst. Engineer of the State of Louisiana, 1833-38. Director of the Board of Public Works of the State of Louisiana, 1840-45. Colonel, Louisiana Militia, 1826-29, and Captain of Cavalry, 1846-51. Member of the Senate of the State of Louisiana, 1852. Member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, 1853. Sugar Planter, Franklin, St. Mary's Parish, La., 1829-75.

DIED, APR. 15, 1885, AT LYME, CT. : AGED 86.

* Was examined and graduated with the class of 1819, though at the time a member of, and standing fourth in, the succeeding Class.

213. (Born Ct.) **JUSTIN DIMICK** (Ap'd Vt.) . . 11

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, Oct. 18, 1814, to July 1, 1819, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JULY 1, 1819.

Served: in garrison at New England Posts, 1819-22; at the Military (SECOND LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)

Academy, as Asst. Instructor of Infantry Tactics, Feb. 14 to Sep. 28, 1822; in garrison at Ft. Independence, Mas., 1822-23, — Ft. Constitution, N. H., 1823-27, — Ft. Johnston, N. C., 1827-28, — Ft. Monroe, Va.

(FIRST LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, MAY 1, 1824)

(Artillery School for Practice), 1828, — Bellona Arsenal, Va., 1828-29, — and Ft. Johnston, N. C., 1829-33; on Ordnance duty, Jan. 1, 1834, to May 1, 1835; in garrison at Ft. Johnston, N. C., 1835, — and Ft. Wash-

(BVT. CAPTAIN, MAY 1, 1834, FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE
TEN YEARS IN ONE GRADE)

ington, Md., 1835-36; in the Florida War, 1836, being engaged against (CAPTAIN, 1ST ARTILLERY, APR. 6, 1835)

the Seminole Indians, in a Skirmish near Hernandez Plantation, May 8, 1836, killing two of them in personal encounter; on Recruiting service,

(BVT. MAJOR, MAY 8, 1836, FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN THE WAR AGAINST THE FLORIDA INDIANS)

1837-38; in suppressing Canada Border disturbances, at Rouse's Point, N. Y., 1838-39; in garrison at Ft. Constitution, N. H., 1839, — and Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1839-40; in conducting recruits to Florida, 1840; in garrison at Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1840-41, — and Ft. Constitution, N. H., 1841-45; in Military Occupation of Texas, at Corpus Christi, 1845-46; as Lieut.-Colonel of Artillery Battalion of "Army of Occupation," Oct. 3, 1845, to Aug. 9, 1846; in the War with Mexico, 1846, being engaged in the Battle of Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, — and Battle of Resaca-de-la-Palma, May 9, 1846; on Recruiting service, 1846-47; in the War with Mexico, 1847-48, being engaged in the Skirmish of La Hoya, June 20, 1847, — Battle of Contreras, Aug. 19-20, 1847, — Battle of Churubusco, Aug. 20, 1847, — Storming of Chapultepec, Sep. 13, 1847, where he was wounded,

(BVT. LIEUT.-COLONEL, AUG. 20, 1847, FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN THE BATTLES OF CONTRERAS AND CHURUBUSCO, MEX.)

— Assault and Capture of the City of Mexico, Sep. 13-14, 1847, — and

(BVT. COLONEL, SEP. 13, 1847, FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN THE BATTLE OF CHAPULTEPEC, MEX.)

in command of Vera Cruz, 1847-48; in garrison at Ft. Lafayette, N. Y., 1848-49; in Florida Hostilities against the Seminole Indians, 1849-50; before a civil court in Vermont, 1851-53 to defend a suit, he having, in

(MAJOR, 1ST ARTILLERY, APR. 1, 1850)

the performance of his duty in 1838, seized a vessel at Rouse's Point, N. Y., laden with ammunition for the Canada Rebels; in garrison at Ft. Moultrie, S. C., 1853-54; before a civil court in Vermont, 1854; as Member of Board on Armament of Fortifications, Oct. 10, 1854, to Mar. 24, 1855; in garrison at Ft. Moultrie, S. C., 1855, 1856; in Florida Hostilities against the Seminole Indians, 1856-57; in garrison at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., 1857-59; on frontier duty at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.,

(LIEUT.-COLONEL, 2D ARTILLERY, OCT. 5, 1857)

1859; and in command of the Artillery School for Practice at Ft. Monroe, Va., Nov. 26, 1859, to Oct. 19, 1861.

Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-66, in command of the Depot of Rebel Prisoners of War at Ft. Warren, Mas., Oct. 26, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1864.

(RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE, AUG. 1, 1863, UNDER THE LAW OF JULY 17, 1862, HE BEING OVER "THE AGE OF 62 YEARS")

Served as Governor of the "Soldiers' Home," near Washington, D. C., Jan. 14, 1864, to Apr. 1, 1868.

BVT. BRIG.-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, MAR. 13, 1865, FOR LONG, GALLANT, AND FAITHFUL SERVICES TO HIS COUNTRY.

DIED, OCT. 13, 1871, AT PHILADELPHIA, PA. : AGED 71.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

BVT. BRIGADIER-GENERAL JUSTIN DIMICK was born, Aug. 5, 1800, in Hartford Co., Ct., and died, Oct. 13, 1871, at Philadelphia, Pa., at the age of 71 years, of which 57 had been passed in the military service.

Upon graduating, July 1, 1819, at the Military Academy, he was promoted to the Artillery, and rose through all the successive grades. His varied duties and conspicuous services are given in sufficient detail in his foregoing Military History, to which it is only necessary to add the eloquent eulogium paid to his memory by one who knew and loved him.

"Justice, patriotism, personal valor, moral courage, benevolence, gentleness of disposition, courtesy of deportment, an integrity so spotless as to be saintly, and unaffected simplicity," says General Vincent, "were his and have adorned his character.

"Attention to the wants of the soldier, and an affectionate regard for his welfare, will be recalled by the veterans of many battles; the vanquished, under trying circumstances committed to his care, will remember the humane and compassionate friend; that noble nature, incapable of disguise, will be treasured by the many who have known him through his venerable service. A man of the finest sympathies, to whom a charitable appeal was as sacred as his morning prayers, whose conscience could hardly ever have borne a remorse for an intentional unkind act, and whose family relations were of the most beautiful and affectionate impress, the most devoted of husbands and fathers, the humblest of Christians, he has passed away, leaving in the darkness of death the bright elements of life to shine resplendently. Happy was he at death, of which he was wont to converse so frequently and so calmly, his conscience assuring him that so good a life would be crowned with a Christian's immortality. Called, so full of honors, and after so many years, let the Cadet and Officer emulate his example."

214. (Born Ind.) . . . **GEORGE W. WHISTLER** * . . . (Ap'd Ky.) . . . 12

Military History. — Cadet at the Military Academy, July 31, 1814, to July 1, 1819, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., CORPS OF ARTILLERY, JULY 1, 1819.

Served: on Topographical duty, 1819; in garrison at Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1819-20; on Topographical duty, 1820-21; at the Military Acad-

(SECOND LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)

(TRANSFERRED TO 2D ARTILLERY, AUG. 16, 1821)

emy, as Asst. Teacher of Drawing, Nov. 2, 1821, to Apr. 30, 1822; and
 (FIRST LIEUT., 2D ARTILLERY, AUG. 16, 1829)
 on Topographical duty, Apr. 30, 1822, to Dec. 31, 1833.

RESIGNED, DEC. 31, 1833.

Civil History.—Civil Engineer in the United States, from 1833 to 1842,—and in Russia, from 1842 to 1849. Associate Engineer, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 1828–29,—of Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, 1830,—of Paterson, N. J., and Hudson River Railroad, 1831–32,—and of Stonington, Ct., and Providence, R. I., Railroad, 1833, 1834, and 1837. Superintending Engineer of Locks and Canals Company, Lowell, Mas., 1835–36. Consulting Engineer, Western Railroad, from Worcester, Mas., to Albany, N. Y., 1837–40,—and Chief Engineer, 1840–42. Superintending Engineer of the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railroad, Russia, 1842–49.

DIED, APR. 7, 1849, AT ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA: AGED 49.

* Was the brother of Col. William Whistler, U. S. Army.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

MAJOR GEORGE WASHINGTON WHISTLER was born, May 19, 1800, at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, then a part of the great Northwest Territory. He was the son of John Whistler, a British soldier under Burgoyne at Saratoga, who subsequently entered our service, was wounded in St. Clair's defeat on the Miami, Nov. 4, 1791, and rose to be a Captain of the U. S. First Infantry, with the brevet of Major, in which regiment he served throughout the War of 1812–15 with Great Britain.

Thus, on the Indian frontier, young Whistler was brought up with predilections for a soldier's life, which were soon gratified by his appointment from Kentucky, July 31, 1814, to be a Cadet of the U. S. Military Academy. Being then only fourteen years old, and of a joyous, mirthful disposition, it is not surprising that he was more devoted to boyish frolic and playing his flute than to dry, mathematical studies. The consequence of this exuberant love of fun was his being frequently an inmate of the guard-house, and often having to perform extra artillery drill, astride a cannon, before the quarters of the Acting Superintendent, then known as "Old Pewter's Salt-Box." Though "Pipes" (Whistler's sobriquet) was never studious at West Point, he quickly developed a decided talent for drawing, and such were his natural abilities that of his class, numbering over thirty members, he became the most proficient pupil in Descriptive Geometry, then just introduced by Professor Crozet, an élève of the celebrated Monge in the Polytechnic School of France. Notwithstanding this neglect of his studies, Whistler was graduated, July 1, 1819, twelfth in his class, and promoted in the Army to be a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Artillery.

On graduation, Whistler, having shown such skill in drawing and the use of mathematical instruments, was detailed for topographical duty as assistant to Major Abert on surveys for military defenses. The first of these was Salem harbor, Mas., the shores being required to be represented by horizontal contour lines. None of the officers knew how to do it, and while all were pondering the problem, Whistler, seated on a hill, suddenly sprang up shouting "*Eureka!*" His discovery, the plan now generally used, was very simple, as was Columbus' egg standing on end after the failure of all the courtiers at the grand cardinal's feast to accomplish it.

In 1821, Whistler was ordered back to the Military Academy as the Assistant Teacher of Drawing. Leaving West Point, Apr. 30, 1822, he

was again detailed for topographical duty, upon which he remained till Dec. 31, 1833, when he resigned from the Army, he then being a First Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Artillery. His first service, during this last detail, was in connection with the Northwest Boundary of the United States, beyond Lake Superior, he having charge of a surveying party. It being midwinter, with the thermometer frequently 50° below zero, and the ground covered with blinding snow, their sufferings were very severe. Add to these hardships that their food was mostly tallow and Indian pemmican, their daily marches made on snowshoes, and at night having to bivouac with no other covering than a buffalo robe to prevent their freezing. At the end of this severe ordeal, Whistler was transferred to more agreeable duties, — surveys for the Western Armory, Railroads, etc.

At this time, there being only a few instructed engineers in the United States, scientifically educated graduates of the Military Academy were wisely loaned by the government to assist private chartered companies in carrying out their various schemes of internal improvement. Among these pioneer enterprises was the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, upon which Whistler was employed, in 1828–29, as an associate engineer. By this company he was sent to England with Jonathan Knight, Captain William Gibbs McNeill, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, and Ross Winans, to examine and report upon the organization, construction, and equipment of the railroads of Great Britain. They were cordially received by the most eminent civil engineers in England, and after a careful study of numerous works returned, in 1829, laden with much valuable professional information.

Whistler had charge of the first mile of track laid on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, — the first track for passenger cars put down by any company in this country. Before it was quite finished, a rupture unfortunately took place between the directors of the company and the United States engineers. In 1830, McNeill and Whistler entered the service of the Baltimore and Susquehanna (now part of the Northern Central) Railroad, the latter remaining on the work till about twenty miles of main and branch track had been completed, when financial embarrassments put a stop to the company's operations. In 1831–32, Whistler was engaged upon the Paterson and Hudson (now southern terminus of Erie) Railroad; and in 1833–34, upon the Providence and Stonington Railroad. Though associated with Major McNeill in these and other works, it is well understood that, while his senior attended to the management of directors, Whistler was the real executive head upon whom devolved all professional duties, and the supervision of every detail.

Leaving the Stonington Road in 1834, Whistler was appointed Chief Engineer of the "Proprietors of Locks and Canals on the Merrimack River," a corporation owning a machine shop in Lowell, Mas., then the largest and best in New England. Here he furnished the most complete detailed drawings of locomotives, and introduced into their construction such a superior style of workmanship and taste that his engines enjoyed a higher reputation than any others in this country. He it was, though himself a fine musician, who invented that very useful but most unmusical locomotive whistle, now making day and night hideous with shrieking discord. While at Lowell, his wife, the sister of Major McNeill, bore him a son, — the now famous artist, James A. Whistler, — who has inherited his father's graphic talents, but not much of his sweet amiability of temper, judging from his controversy in England with Mr. Ruskin.

In 1837 Whistler, with Captain William H. Swift (his most devoted friend, and brother-in-law by his first marriage), was engaged on the Western Railroad of Massachusetts, now with the Worcester constituting the Boston and Albany Road. Till 1840, he was only the Consulting and

then, till 1842, the Chief Engineer of the road. During this latter period he built the fine railroad bridge across the Connecticut River at Springfield, Mas.

Though many important railroads had been constructed in England prior to 1842, and about 4,000 miles of track had been opened in the United States, Russia, at that time, had in operation only a short passenger road of eighteen miles, from St. Petersburg to Tsarskoe-Selo. The Emperor Nicholas, extremely desirous of extending the system, sent the Chevalier de Gerstner and two distinguished engineer officers of high rank to this country to select the best person to be found who would undertake the planning and building of the contemplated St. Petersburg and Moscow Railroad. After spending several months in the United States in visiting our public works and studying the skill of their construction and the efficiency of their management, they returned to Russia, reporting strongly in favor of Major Whistler's experience, attainments, and capacity as an engineer. Accordingly he was invited to accept a liberal salary and proceed at once to Russia to become the "Consulting Engineer of the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railroad," a work projected by the Czar himself, to be built by the Government. Whistler accepted the invitation, was warmly received by the Russian ambassador in London, and reached St. Petersburg late in the summer of 1842 to enter upon his *magnum opus* of uniting, with iron bands, the ancient with the modern capital of the Russian Empire, distant from each other about four hundred miles.

Whistler was at once associated with the Technical Commission of Engineers, a Board of nine officers of the highest rank, mostly generals. To this commission Whistler made an elaborate report, Sep. 9, 1842, recommending a five feet track, with Γ rails, 60 pounds to the yard, supported by cross-ties three feet apart, it being found, says he, "that, both in England and America, the narrow-gauge roads are the cheapest, safest, and best, the broad gauges having no equivalent advantages." Before this erudite Board, Whistler presented himself to propound and defend his conclusions, though he well knew that the greater part of that learned commission came prejudiced against him, as men in place and dignity are apt to be against a foreigner not of their own body, and viewed askance as a kind of adventurer. There is always a proneness to consider one under cross-examination as somewhat of a delinquent or impostor, whose faults and errors are to be detected and exposed, particularly when there is an appearance of innovation upon established doctrine. At this time, both in England and Russia, the opinions of engineers were setting very strongly in favor of wide-gauge railroads, and therefore, in view of all these circumstances, it is not surprising that the whole Technical Commission, with one exception, decided against Whistler in favor of the six-foot gauge. The dissenting member was Colonel Melnikoff, who had carefully examined most of the narrow-gauge roads in Great Britain and America. In an able rejoinder to the adverse decision of the Technical Commission, Whistler reinforced his original views with powerful arguments showing "that neither the result of experience nor probable future advantages calls for a greater width of track than five feet." Suffice it to say that Whistler finally triumphed, and when we recall the gauge controversy of those days, and know how much expense and trouble the wide gauge has since caused, the stand taken by our young American engineer then, against such influences and many officers of note, entitles him to very high professional eminence, and illustrates the foresight and comprehensiveness of his mind.

In the mean time Whistler, with some Russian engineers of whom he speaks most favorably, reconnoitred the whole line from St. Petersburg to Moscow, and found the country very advantageous for a railroad,

being nearly flat, but slightly marshy, and with only two broad river valleys to span and their streams to bridge. The difficulties of constructing such a road in America would not, even then, have been considered very great, but, in Russia, were formidable because of much official red-tape, the jealousy of most of the Technical Commission, and the lack of all railroad experience, mechanical skill, and organization of public works. Fortunately the Count Kleinmichel, Chief of the "Department of Ways and Communications," an officer with a clear head, possessing eminent executive ability, and without any jealousy of the distinguished American engineer, supported Whistler in nearly all of his projects and views; but his tower of strength was in the unwavering favor of the enlightened Czar himself.

Two lines, to connect the capitals, presented themselves: one along the Valley of the Volga, via Novgorod, and the other the direct line, about four hundred miles long. Whistler recommended the latter, which, being concurred in by the entire Technical Commission and approved by the Emperor, was at once adopted. As at this time only one short road, in all Russia, was in operation, therefore Whistler, for his contemplated great work, was forced to organize and plan everything himself, from a wheelbarrow to a steam excavator. As no skilled labor, machinery, nor equipment for railroad construction existed in the country, Whistler had to devise or send to the United States for engines, cars, pile-drivers, bridge models, spike machinery, and tools of almost every kind, with workmen experienced in their use. Capable superintendents of machine shops, bridge-builders, contractors, and heads of almost every department of construction had to be imported from America or England. As an illustration of the superiority of our American machinery, it may be mentioned that one of Whistler's steam pile-drivers with three laborers in an hour did the work which one of the Russian hand-drivers required sixteen men during two whole days to perform, or, in other words, did more than a hundred times the amount of service.

Whistler had to be constantly on the move, and personally to direct vast and varied operations, involving the construction of 200 locomotives, 6,000 cars, great bridges, numerous workshops, large depots, and numberless structures for various purposes; and housing, feeding, and directing sometimes 60,000 mechanics and laborers. Of course he was assisted by able Russian engineers, but they were timid about adopting bold American devices; consequently Whistler had to be the responsible and directing head of everything.

On New Year's Day of 1843, Whistler was, for the first time, presented at court. He, of course, appeared in the imperial presence with modesty, yet self-possession, neither dazzled nor daunted by the splendor of the court, or the awful majesty of the throne. Upon the Emperor's invitation, Whistler with much ease and earnestness unfolded his plans for carrying out his great work, to which his Majesty listened in the most complaisant manner. Whistler in one of his letters, now before me, writes: "The Emperor is a very fine-looking man, very much like General Scott, but the general never treated me with half the consideration that the Emperor did; . . . there is that about him which enabled me at once to enter upon a conversation, and tell him all I knew upon the points of his inquiries with as much ease as I could have talked to any private gentleman. I verily believe I never said 'Your Majesty' once. I described to him the whole route of the road, — its principal difficulties and how they might be overcome. He seemed much interested, often questioned me, and was pleased to say, shaking hands with me, as we parted, 'I am sure, sir, you will do it right,' to which I replied, 'You are very kind, sir, and, if you think it well done when it is done, I shall be proud of your approbation.'"

Shortly after this interview, Whistler received a communication stating that "His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to appoint you a member of the Technical Commission, established in the Department of Railroads," extending over the whole Empire. Such was the unbounded confidence of the Emperor in Whistler's skill, ability, and experience that he was constantly called to new duties, he at one time being a member of three permanent and many special commissions; besides being consulted upon military engineering, river and harbor improvements, the great Neva bridge, which was finally completed by Americans, and, upon the special invitation of the Emperor, who personally consulted him, upon the difficult foundations for some new fortifications and dockyards at Cronstadt, Whistler's views being approved by the Czar though opposed by the Russian engineers.

This partiality of the Emperor for Whistler and his professional views of course greatly irritated his imperial engineers, many of whom were nobles of high rank. Though compelled to look up to this young American officially, they were determined to look down upon him socially, which the Emperor learning, he resolved at once to stop the annoyance to Whistler, whose nobility was not birth but moral worth, eminent talents, and distinguished services. Accordingly, the Czar, taking advantage of a day when he knew many engineer officers would visit the Hermitage, — the celebrated Russian gallery of art, — entered it without noticing any one till he found Whistler, who had an enthusiastic love for pictures. On seeing him, Nicholas went directly towards the American engineer, took his arm, and walked slowly with him entirely around the gallery, pointing out each *chef-d'œuvre*. It is unnecessary to say that, henceforth, Mr. Whistler belonged to the very highest aristocracy.

For five years Whistler, day and night, toiled on in the performance of his arduous duties, patiently bearing with every vexation and disappointment at the slow progress of the railroad, which ere this he had hoped to complete and then return to his loved home. He was, however, consoled by a personal visit of the Emperor to the whole line of railway and to the numerous workshops, "where," says Whistler, "his Majesty was pleased to express his entire approbation and gratification in the most flattering manner to me and our countrymen, since which he has expressed his thanks in a ukase, and given me the Cross of the Order of St. Anne, and to Harrison, Winans, and Eastwick a diamond ring each."

Though kept very busy, — for Whistler always desired to make himself useful, professionally and otherwise, — his great work was constantly retarded from some cause, and, in 1848, the supplies of men and money were especially deficient. This was the year of the French Revolution, the forced abdication of Louis Philippe, and of Louis Napoleon becoming President of the Republic; in Austria, of the advance of the Hungarian Army on Vienna, of Ferdinand's abdication, and of Francis Joseph's succession; in Italy, of Charles Albert's calling out his army to repel the encroachments of Austria, of the revolt at Palermo, and of the Pope's flight from Rome in disguise; of disturbances in Prussia, Schleswig-Holstein, and Poland; and throughout Continental Europe there was a seething cauldron of commotion, which culminated the following year in the overthrow of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the defeat of Charles Albert at Novara, and the march of Russia to aid Austria against Hungary.

Thus, between war, which absorbed the resources of Russia, and cholera, which carried off a million of the inhabitants of the Empire, there was little progress to the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railway. Whistler himself had been taken down with the cholera, and, on recovering, says, Jan. 2, 1849, in a letter to Captain William H. Swift: "Our work actually drags from causes that I cannot remedy; and, as if to keep up appearances, I am harassed with projects and estimates for things

never to be executed. . . . I should like very much to be here to see the completion of this road, because I should be proud of my share in it. It is indeed a noble work, and very much more economically constructed than any other in Europe of a similar character, although there has been much extravagance in some things for effect ; but I fear I shall not see the *opening through*." These last words were the prophecy of his own fate, for three months later, — Apr. 7, 1849, — stricken with heart disease, he breathed his last at St. Petersburg before he had attained the age of forty-nine. The "opening through" was made some years later by Whistler's accomplished successor, — Major Thompson S. Brown, — another American engineer, who had been graduated from the U. S. Military Academy six years after his distinguished predecessor.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century were born three of the most distinguished railroad engineers of the age, — George W. Whistler, Robert Stephenson, and Isambard K. Brunel, — the first an American, the second an Englishman, and the third of French descent, all of whom died in middle life from overwork. The latter two had the advantages of being sons of eminent engineers and inheritors of their experience and fame, while the former enjoyed the benefit of military training and education. Each partook of his nationality, Stephenson being sagacious, practical, and inventive ; Brunel imaginative, ingenious, and daring ; while Whistler had, in a marked degree, the good qualities of both. As a child, living on a wild frontier, he was exposed to many trials and dangers which taught him self-reliance ; as a boy, at the Military Academy, he acquired methodical habits, the practice of a strict discipline, and the rudiments of mathematics and drawing, — the priceless tools of his life's profession ; and in early manhood he was thoroughly exercised in the hard gymnastics of the unsolved mechanical problems of a new country. Besides, Whistler had rare natural abilities, a ready perception of principles, and was rich in expedients ; possessed great tact, a sound judgment, and an ardent temperament ; united steady perseverance to a prodigious capacity for work ; and utilized not only the riches of his own mind, but skillfully profited by the experience of others. Though not much of a student of books, he was quick to avail himself of the ripe scholarship of more learned scientists ; and with no theories of his own to combat, nor pride of opinion to sacrifice, he at once swept away all cobwebs of sophistry, was undaunted by ordinary difficulties, and hence promptly determined his course of action. But, though at times he modestly yielded to the adverse views of others, it was never from a lack of self-confidence, or capacity for originating and executing the boldest conceptions. His was always the leading mind among associates ; and his plans, broad and comprehensive, ever aimed at securing the maximum results with the minimum expenditure of time, labor, and money. Cautious, tentative, and practical, Whistler was pre-eminently a safe man, and never the projector of wild schemes ; yet, as the friend of progress, he early and urgently advocated that states should build railways, that the railways might build up the states. When he began his career of engineering, there were only a few miles of quarry and mining tracks laid in this country ; hence, unguided by experience, he was compelled to make the surveys, select the routes, devise the structures, secure adequate funds, economically build and put in operation railroads which, with reasonable certainty, would pay dividends to corporations. In the midst of this usefulness and success in his native land, he was called away to develop his higher faculties in the creation of the internal improvements of a vast empire.

Whistler, when he went to Russia, was in the prime of life ; brought up as a soldier, he was adapted to the usages of a military nation ; and his American experience on surveys, in machine shops, and with the construction of public works, admirably fitted him for his new vocation. But

no beginning could have been more unpromising than his on the St. Petersburg and Moscow Road, where nearly his whole resources were his own mental activity, trained inventive faculties, varied professional experience, and strong will to conquer difficulties. Few statistics and little railway knowledge were at hand ; all plant, machinery, and tools were wanting, and no drilled *personnel* was to be found to administer the various and complicated departments of this great road. Whistler had to create everything from a spike machine to a locomotive engine, and to play executive officer everywhere and in everything. His was a mighty task, greater even than the construction of the largest of the Egyptian pyramids, the fourth wonder of the ancient world. According to Herodotus, one hundred thousand men were employed for ten years in preparing and transporting, and twenty years in building, the pyramid of Cheops. To rear this mountain of stone involved the lifting of 15,733,000,000 cubic feet one foot high ; whereas Whistler, with about one third of the force in one sixth of the time, had a much more Herculean labor to perform. Though himself the Atlas whose shoulders upheld the mighty load, his personal energy imparted itself to his subordinates, quickening and influencing them as strong characters always do, flowing down into theirs, and bringing out their fullest powers. Moreover, the whole education of Whistler's life had inculcated a sympathy with his workmen, who respected his mastership as he did their manhood, thus enabling him to enforce the strictest discipline while securing their cheerful obedience and best exertions. Besides, his uniform kindness and good temper, his social disposition and familiar intercourse, and his readiness to converse intelligently upon almost every topic, brought him in easy contact with men, enabling him to select from among them the best agents to work out his own ideas. Hence, through his chosen assistants, he organized and directed vast bands of skilled mechanics and hordes of common laborers who were employed so many years in carrying his magnificent conceptions to their successful accomplishment. But his chief reliance was upon himself ; everything bore the impress of his own patient thought ; each detail was as carefully considered as if constituting the whole scheme, and nothing was neglected to attain the desired end. Materials were required to be the best of their kind ; structures had to be built solidly and trustily, and the whole work was to be honest in construction and economical in cost. Of the millions expended by his order, though corruption sat in high places near him, his integrity withstood every trial and temptation. Frequently called upon to act as arbitrator between contractors and the government, such value was attached to Whistler's impartial opinions, great experience, and sound judgment that both parties promptly yielded to his upright awards. No mean jealousy nor petty expediency could swerve him from the path of rectitude, and, if ever a bias lingered in his breast, it was for the friendless workman.

Whistler was not simply an eminent engineer, but a man of broad culture and a profound thinker, and possessed a gifted and well-balanced mind. His hospitable mansion was the resort of persons learned in art, in literature, and in science ; and his ready and intelligent discussions on these topics inspired his guests with admiration of his acquirements and deference to his opinions. His favorite resorts were picture galleries, music halls, and assemblages of magnetic men ; for he had graphic skill and critical connoisseurship, delighted in harmony, and was a charming flutist, and his native humor and *esprit* imparted to his sparkling conversation both vigor and originality, making him the delightful companion of all ages, sexes, and conditions. In manners he was simple, modest, and unassuming, but always manly ; though frank in expression and social in spirit, he never sacrificed his sense of self-respect ; and, whether associated with subordinates, equals, or superiors, he maintained the quiet

ease and simple deportment of one of Nature's noblemen. His exquisite refinement, keen sympathy, and delicate sensibility shed a lovable atmosphere around, which imparted a genial warmth to all within its influence. Prosperity never closed his heart, nor stole away the generosity of his soul, for he had a hand as open as day for melting charity, and he would often be parsimonious to himself that he might provide for the necessities of those who had narrow claims upon his benevolence. It, therefore, is not surprising that this lord of unselfishness and king of industry was an idol among his friends, to whom he was ever kind and considerate; a great favorite with his professional brethren, whose merits, talents, and assistance he was the first to recognize; and that, when he breathed his last in a foreign land, his death was mourned in two continents where he had labored and been loved.

"Such men are not forgot as soon as cold;
Their fragrant memory will outlast their tomb,
Embalmed forever in its own perfume."

215..(Born Vt.).....**BENJAMIN WALKER***... (Ap'd N. H.)..13

Military History.— Cadet † at the Military Academy, June 20, 1817, to July 1, 1819, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

THIRD LIEUT., ORDNANCE, JULY 1, 1819.

SECOND LIEUT., ORDNANCE, DEC. 31, 1819.

Served: on Ordnance duty, July 1, 1819, to June 1, 1821; in garrison (SECOND LIEUT., 1ST ARTILLERY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY, JUNE 1, 1821)

(TRANSFERRED TO 3D INFANTRY, OCT. 3, 1821)

at Ft. Sullivan, Me., 1821; on frontier duty at Ft. Howard, Wis., 1822-23; on Recruiting service, 1823; in garrison at Detroit, Mich., 1824-26;

(FIRST LIEUT., 3D INFANTRY, OCT. 13, 1823)

on Recruiting service, 1826-27; on Commissary duty at Cantonment Leavenworth, Kan., 1827-29; in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1829-30; on Recruiting service, 1830-32; on frontier duty at Ft. Jesup, La., 1832-36,—and Camp Sabine, La., 1836; as Acting Paymaster

(CAPTAIN, 3D INFANTRY, AUG. 31, 1833)

(under Law of July 4, 1836), Sep. 20, 1836, to Feb. 28, 1839; in garrison at Ft. Jesup, La., 1838-39; on Paymaster duty, Dec. 17, 1839, to May 28,

(PAYMASTER, U. S. ARMY, DEC. 17, 1839)

1838, being in the Florida War, 1840-42,—and in the War with Mexico, 1846-47, as Chief Paymaster of the forces under command of Brig-General Kearny.

DIED, MAY 28, 1858, AT ST. LOUIS, MO.: AGED 61.

* Was examined and graduated with the Class of 1819, though at the time a member of, and standing seventh in, the succeeding Class.

† Before entering the Military Academy, at the age of 16, he was engaged in the repulse, at the Mouth of Otter Creek, May 14, 1814, of the British fleet attempting to sail past for the destruction of Commodore McDonough's fleet on Lake Champlain.

216..(Born Ct.).....**DANIEL TYLER**..... (Ap'd Ct.)..14

Military History.— Cadet at the Military Academy, Sep. 28, 1816, to July 1, 1819, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to

SECOND LIEUT., LIGHT ARTILLERY, JULY 1, 1819.

Served: in garrison at New England Posts, 1819-24,—and Ft. Mon- (SECOND LIEUT., 5TH INFANTRY, IN RE-ORGANIZATION OF ARMY,

JUNE 1, 1821)

(TRANSFERRED TO 1ST ARTILLERY, JUNE 12, 1821)