

BELL, George, soldier, b. in Maryland, about 1832. He was graduated at West Point in 1853. During the civil war he served as assistant in the organization of the subsistence department for the Manassas campaign, as principal assistant commissary to the Army of the Potomac, and in charge of subsistence depots, and as chief of commissariat of the departments of Washington and the Potomac. On 9 April, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general for services during the war.

BENDIX, John E., soldier, b. 28 Aug., 1818; d. in New York city, 8 Oct., 1877. The birthplace of Gen. Bendix lies between the United States and Canada, as he was born on board the "Sarah," one of the first steamers that navigated St. Lawrence river. He learned the trade of a machinist in New York, joined the 9th regiment New York state militia in 1847, and when the civil war began, in 1861, he organized the 7th regiment of New York volunteer infantry. He participated in the battles of Antietam (16-17 Sept., 1862), Fredericksburg (13 Dec., 1862), and the Wilderness (5-6 May, 1864), besides the engagements of the intervening campaigns. He was promoted brigadier-general in 1865.

BENEDICT, Abner R., soldier, b. about 1830; d. 15 May, 1867. At the beginning of the civil war he volunteered as a private in the 12th regiment, New York state militia, which was one of the three that first started from New York for the seat of war. In August, 1861, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the 4th regular infantry. In March, 1862, he embarked for the peninsula, and through the battles of the Potomac army was conspicuous for gallantry. At Fredericksburg he commanded forty men of the strong picket-line that, during the night of 13 Dec., 1862, was pushed up to the enemy's position, while the defeated federals were retreating across the river. The orders were to hold the position until relieved, and the intention was to withdraw the picket-line before daylight should reveal it to the enemy. By some mistake the line was not withdrawn as directed, and at daylight the enemy opened fire at short range. While encouraging his men by voice and example, Major Benedict fell, shot through the lungs, but was carried off the field by his soldiers. The wound was considered mortal,

but, before the scar was fairly healed, in three months, he reported for duty at Washington. He joined his regiment at Chancellorsville while the battle was in progress. At Gettysburg his superiors were all killed or wounded, leaving him in command, and he handled the regiment during that battle with great credit to himself. Shortly after Gettysburg his health began to fail, as a result of his wound; but in spite of this he refused to give up active service, and for some time commanded the 4th infantry, as Gen. Grant's headquarters guard during the Petersburg campaign. After the war he remained on the active list in spite of his disability from his wound, and in the depth of winter, shortly before his death, was on duty at Plattsburg, N. Y., one of the coldest of the eastern army posts. He secured a change of station in the hope of benefit from a warmer climate, but died from the effects of the wound received five years before.

BENEDICT, George Grenville, soldier, b. in Burlington, Vt., 10 Dec., 1826. He was graduated at the university of Vermont in 1847, and in 1853 became editor of the Burlington "Free Press," for many years the leading republican journal of the state. He was postmaster at Burlington in 1860, but enlisted in the 12th Vermont regiment at the beginning of the civil war, and was commissioned lieutenant. In 1863 he was appointed aide on a brigade staff in the 1st corps. On the third day of the battle of Gettysburg he participated in the repulse of the desperate charge delivered by the confederates under Longstreet. Gen. Hancock was severely wounded in the moment of victory, and Lieut. Benedict, with another officer, caught him as he fell from his horse. After the civil war he served on the governor's staff, was in the state senate from 1869 till 1871, postmaster of Burlington from 1871 till 1874, secretary of the state university from 1865, and president of the Vermont press association in 1886, being senior editor of the

BENEDICT, Lewis, soldier, b. in Albany, N. Y., 2 Sept., 1817; d. at Pleasant Hill, La., 9 April, 1864. After graduation at Williams, in 1837, he studied law in Albany and was admitted to the bar in 1841. In 1845-'6 he was city attorney at Albany; in 1847 judge advocate; from 1848 until 1852 surrogate of Albany. In 1860 he was elected a member of the state assembly, but entered the military service for the civil war in June, 1861, as lieutenant-colonel of the 73d New York volunteers. He served in the peninsular campaign, and was taken prisoner at Williamsburg, Va. After several months' confinement in Libby and Salisbury prisons, he was exchanged, and, as colo-

nel of the 162d New York volunteers, accompanied Banks's expedition to Louisiana in September, 1862. He was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry in the assault on Port Hudson, 14 June, 1863. In the Red river campaign of 1864 he participated in the various engagements, and was mortally wounded while in command of a brigade at the battle of Pleasant Hill. His death was made the subject of a poem by Alfred B. Street. See "Memorial of Brevet Brigadier-General Lewis Benedict, Colonel of the 162d N. Y. V. I." (Albany, 1864, printed privately).

BENET, Stephen Vincent, soldier, b. in St. Augustine, Fla., 22 Jan., 1827. He studied at Hallowell's school in Alexandria, Va., then at the University of Georgia, and at the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1849, standing third in his class. He was appointed to the ordnance corps, and served at the Watervliet arsenal, at Washington, at Frankford arsenal, again at Washington, and then at the St. Louis arsenal. In 1859 he became assistant professor of geography, history, and ethics at West Point, and from 1861 till 1864 was instructor of ordnance and the science of gunnery, after which, until 1869, he was in command of Frankford arsenal. In 1869 he was made assistant to the chief of ordnance, and in 1874, on the death of the chief of the department, he succeeded to the place, with the rank of brigadier-general. He translated Jomini's "Political and Military History of the Campaign of Waterloo" (New York, 1853), and he is the author of a treatise on "Military Law and the Practice of Courts-Martial" (1862), and "Electro-Ballistic Machines and the Schultze Chronoscope" (1866).

BENHAM, Henry W., soldier, b. in Connecticut in 1817; d. in New York, 1 June, 1884. He was graduated at West Point, at the head of his class, in 1837, assigned to the corps of engineers, and for a year assistant in charge of improvements in Savannah river. In July, 1838, he was promoted first lieutenant, and from 1839 till 1844 was superintending engineer of the repairs of Fort Marion and of the sea-wall at St. Augustine,

Fla. During the three years succeeding he was engaged upon government works in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and elsewhere. He was with the army in Mexico in 1847-'8, and brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Buena Vista, 23 Feb., 1847. After the Mexican war he was engaged for a time on engineering duty in New York harbor, and promoted to the rank of captain in May, 1848. He was also in charge of several other works of importance at Boston, Washington, and Buffalo, from 1848 to 1853. In the latter year he was assistant in charge of the coast survey office at Washington, and sent to Europe on duty connected therewith. During the following seven years he was occupied in professional work for the government at Boston, Newport, and Sandy Hook, and on the Potomac aqueduct. At the beginning of the civil war in 1861, Capt. Benham entered upon active service; was on Gen. Morris's staff as engineer of the department of the Ohio; was brevetted colonel for gallantry at the battle of Carrick's Ford, Va., 13 July, 1861; in August was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and was engaged in the Virginia campaigns, including the actions at New Creek (16 Aug.) and Carnifex Ferry (10 Sept.). In 1862 he was present at the capture of Fort Pulaski (10-11 April) and James Island (16 June). Later in the year he superintended fortifications in Boston and Portsmouth harbors, and was in command of the northern district of the department of the south. He proved very efficient in throwing pontoon-bridges across the Rappahannock, the Potomac, and the James rivers, and was in command of the pontoon department at Washington in 1864. In the mean time he had, through the regular stages of promotion, attained the full rank of lieutenant-colonel of engineers, and in March, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general U. S. army, and major-general U. S. volunteers, for gallant services during the rebellion and in the campaign that terminated with the surrender of Lee's army. In 1868 (7 March) he was promoted colonel of engineers, and during that year was engaged in government works on the coast of New England, and from October, 1869, till July, 1877, was similarly occupied in the works on Long Island Head. Subsequent to this he was in charge of the defences of New York. He was placed on the retired list, 30 June, 1882. He invented the picket-shovel used by troops in the field, and was an expert in pontoon-bridges, in the management of which he devised important improvements.

BENJAMIN, John Forbes, soldier, b. in Cicero, N. Y., 23 Jan., 1817; d. in Washington, D. C., 8 March, 1877. He received a common-school education, and, after three years spent in Texas, went to Missouri, where he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Shelbyville in 1848. He was a member of the legislature in 1850 and 1852, and presidential elector on the democratic ticket in 1856. He entered the national army as a private in the Missouri cavalry in 1861, was made captain in January, 1862, major in May, and lieutenant-colonel in September. He resigned to become provost-marshal of the 8th district of Missouri in 1863. In 1864 he was elected to congress, where he served three successive terms, from 4 Dec., 1865, till 3 March, 1871. After this he practised law and was a banker in Washington until his death.

BENJAMIN, Samuel Nicoll, soldier, b. in New York city, 13 Jan., 1839; d. on Governor's island, New York harbor, 15 May, 1886. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1861, and became a 2d lieutenant in the 2d artillery. He served continuously throughout the civil war, was at Bull Run, Malvern Hill, and Fredericksburg, in command of a battery at Covington, in command of the reserve artillery of the 9th army corps, 14 Aug. till 24 Oct., 1863, and was chief of artillery, 9th army corps, in the East Tennessee and Richmond campaigns; was at the battle of the Wilderness and also at Spottsylvania, where he was severely wounded. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel 13 May, 1865, and major 3 March, 1875. On recovery from his wounds he became assistant professor of mathematics at the U. S. military academy, and from 1869 till 1875 he was at the artillery school for practice, Fort Monroe, Va. Then, having been transferred to the staff, he was made assistant adjutant-general, and was on duty first at Washington, and later became adjutant-general of the department of Arizona. In June, 1885, he was made assistant adjutant-general of the division of the Atlantic, and assigned to army headquarters on Governor's island. Col. Benjamin was one of the very few officers that held the congressional medal for conspicuous bravery in the field. He married a daughter of Hamilton Fish.

BENNETT, Thomas W., soldier, b. in Union co., Ind., 16 Feb., 1831. He was graduated at the law school of Indiana Asbury university in 1854, and began practice. He was elected to the state senate in 1858, and resigned in 1861 to enter the national service. He was captain in the 15th Indiana volunteers in April, 1861, major of the 36th regiment in September, colonel of the 69th in August, 1862, and commissioned brigadier-general on 5 March, 1865. He was again chosen to the state senate in October, 1864, and served till March, 1867. He was mayor of Richmond, Ind., from May, 1869, till 1871, and in September of the latter year appointed governor of Idaho territory. He resigned this office 4 Dec., 1875, supposing that he had been elected delegate to congress as a republican; but the house gave the seat to his democratic opponent.

BENTON, James Gilchrist, soldier, b. in Lebanon, N. H., 15 Sept., 1820; d. in Springfield, Mass., 23 Aug., 1881. His father, Calvin Benton, was a wool-merchant and introduced merino sheep into New England. The son was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1842, brevetted 2d lieutenant of ordnance, served at Watervliet, N. Y., arsenal until 1848, was promoted to the full rank of second lieutenant, 3 March, 1847, and transferred to the ordnance bureau in Washington, where he assisted in preparing the "System of Artillery for the Land Service" and the "Ordnance Manual." He was made first lieutenant, 25 March, 1848, served at Harper's Ferry armory in 1849, and in the San Antonio ordnance depot, Texas, from 1849 till 1852, was assistant inspector of arsenals and armories, and commanded the Charleston, S. C., arsenal in 1853. From this time until 1857 he was on special duty in Washington, engaged principally in making experiments that led to the adoption of the Springfield rifled musket in place of the old smooth-bore. He was also a member of the ordnance boards of 1854 and 1856, then promoted to a captaincy after fourteen years' continuous service, and appointed instructor of ordnance and gunnery at West Point, where he remained until the beginning of the civil war. He also designed the first wrought-iron sea-coast gun-carriage made in this country, which was adopted by the government, and has been in use ever since. In April, 1861, Capt. Benton went to Washington as principal assistant to Gen. James W. Ripley, chief of ordnance, was promoted major of ordnance in 1863, and in the same year became a member of the ordnance board, when he was put in command of Washington arsenal, where he remained until 1866. Soon after he assumed command, when an explosion took place in the old penitentiary, which had been transformed into a storehouse for ammunition, he entered the building, and, with the assistance of a single man, succeeded, with his feet and hands, in putting out the fire in the loose tow and rope-handles of the boxes before the arrival of the fire department. In July, 1864, he performed another act of valor on the occasion of a similar explosion, when he entered a magazine, stripped off his coat, threw it over an open barrel of powder that was in dangerous proximity to the flames, and carried the whole in his arms to a place of safety. For these services he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel, 13 March, 1865. Among the improvements made by Col. Benton in the arsenal grounds was cleaning the canal, an important sanitary measure; but the stirring of the muddy deposits engendered malaria, from the effects of which he never recovered. In June, 1866, he was ordered to the command of the national armory at Springfield, Mass., where he remained until his death. The various models of the Springfield rifle, known as the models of 1866, 1868, 1873, and 1879, were made under his direction. In 1873, with Cols. Laidley and Crispin, he went under orders from the U. S. government to Europe to collect information in regard

to the construction of heavy cannon and other ordnance manufactures. His report on this matter, as well as his report on "Experiments made at the National Armory for the purpose of revising and improving the System of Small Arms," was published by the government "for use in the army and distribution to the militia." He never took out a patent for his inventions, holding that, as he had been educated by the government, it was entitled to benefit in every way by his time and talents. Among his inventions was the application of electricity to determine velocity. Discovering, after a series of carefully conducted experiments, that the Navez electro-ballistic pendulum was too delicate and complicated for general purposes, he devised an apparatus with two pendulums of simple construction, known as the Benton electro-ballistic pendulum. This was adopted by the government, and came largely into use in private factories for testing powder. Among his other inventions were an improvement in callipers for inspecting shells; a cap-filling machine; the thread velocimeter for determining the velocity of projectiles; a system for loading and manœuvring barbette guns under cover from the enemy's fire, by depressing the muzzle of the piece and using a jointed ramrod; re-enforcing-cup for cartridge-case; and spring-dynamometer. He published "A Course of Instruction in Ordnance and Gunnery" (New York, 1861; 3d ed., 1873).

BENTON, William Plummer, soldier, b. near Newmarket, Frederick co., Md., 25 Dec., 1828; d. in New Orleans, 14 March, 1867. His father died when he was four months old, and his mother removed to Indiana in 1836. At the beginning of the Mexican war, being then eighteen years of age, he enlisted as private in a regiment of mounted riflemen, and took part in the battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec, and the capture of the city of Mexico. On his return to Richmond, Ind., he re-entered college, finished his studies as a lawyer, was admitted to the bar in 1851, in 1852 appointed prosecuting-attorney, and in 1856 made judge of the common pleas court. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, Judge Benton was the first man in Wayne co. to respond to the president's call for 75,000 men. Twenty-four hours after he had begun to raise his company he was on his way to Indianapolis, where it was mustered into

service, being the first offered by Indiana. He was soon promoted colonel of the 8th Indiana volunteers, and commanded at Rich Mountain, where he distinguished himself by personal bravery. After three months he was authorized to re-enlist and reorganize the regiment, and did so, reporting to Gen. Frémont, 14 Sept., 1861. The regiment was placed in the vanguard of Frémont's army, and served in the campaign in Missouri and Arkansas. He commanded a brigade at Pea Ridge, and was promoted to brigadier-general for gallantry. He was in the battles of Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, the siege of Vicksburg, and Mobile. At Jackson, Miss., he was wounded. At the close of the war Gen. Benton resigned his commission and returned to Richmond, Ind., to resume the practice of law. In 1866 he went to New Orleans under government appointment, where he died.

BERRY, Hiram George, soldier, b. in Thomaston (now Rockland), Me., 27 Aug., 1824; d. at Chancellorsville, Va., 2 May, 1863. He learned the carpenter's trade, and afterward engaged in navigation. He represented his native town in the state legislature several times, and was mayor of the city of Rockland. He originated and commanded for several years the Rockland guard, a volunteer company, which attained a high reputation for drill and discipline. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the service as colonel of the 4th Maine infantry. He took part in the battle of Bull Run and the siege of Yorktown, was made a brigadier-general 4 April, 1862, his commission dating from 17 March, 1862, and was given command of the 3d brigade of the 3d division of Heintzelman's 3d army corps. He was present at the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, bore a conspicuous part in the seven days' fight, and was in the second Bull Run campaign and Chantilly. In January, 1863, he was nominated by the president as major-general of volunteers, with rank dating from 29 Nov., 1862, confirmed by the senate on 9 March, 1863, and placed in command of the 2d division of the 3d army corps, succeeding Gen. Sickles. At a critical juncture in the battle of Chancellorsville Gen. Berry received an order from Gen. Hooker to charge upon the advancing foe. It read: "Go in, general; throw your men into the breach; don't fire a shot—they can't see you—but charge home with the bayonet." They did charge home, and for three hours Gen. Berry's division, almost alone, withstood the attack of the enemy flushed with previous victory, drove them back, and regained a portion of their lost ground. The battle was renewed the next morning, and again Berry and his division were in the front, and receiving the first assault. Intent upon driving them back, he headed one of his brigades in several successful bayonet charges, and in one of them was killed by a shot from the enemy.

BEVERIDGE, John L., soldier, b. in Washington co., N. Y., in 1824. In 1842 he removed westward, first to Illinois, and then to Tennessee, where he became a lawyer. In 1855 he returned to Illinois, settling in Chicago, and he gained prominence in his profession. At the beginning of the civil war he volunteered in the service of the United States, and attained the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Illinois in 1872, and in 1873 succeeded Gov. Oglesby as chief executive of the state.

BEVERLY, Robert, historian, b. in W. Va.

BIDWELL, Daniel D., soldier, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., about 1816; d. near Cedar Creek, Va., 19 Oct., 1864. He resided in Buffalo, and for twenty years prior to the civil war was identified with the military organizations of the state and city. When the war began he resigned his office of police justice, enlisted as a private in the 65th N. Y. infantry, and was soon promoted captain. Withdrawing his company from the regiment, he made it the nucleus of the 74th regiment, N. Y. infantry. He was commissioned colonel of the 49th regiment in September, 1861, served with it through the peninsular campaign, and during the "seven days' battles" was in command of a brigade, continuing in charge from Harrison's Landing to Washington, and up to the time of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, when he resumed command of his regiment. Col. Bidwell took a prominent part in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, commanded a brigade at Gettysburg, and, when Gen. Grant took command of the armies in Virginia, was again placed in charge of a brigade, participating in the overland campaign. He was commissioned brigadier-general in July, 1864, and served with honor in the Shenandoah campaigns, during the summer preceding the action at Cedar Creek, where he lost his life.

BILLINGS, John Shaw, surgeon, b. in Switzerland co., Ind., 12 April, 1838. He was graduated at Miami University in 1857, and at the Ohio Medical College in 1860. At first he settled in Cincinnati, but in November, 1861, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. army. Until March, 1863, he was assistant surgeon, having charge of hospitals in Washington, D. C., and West Philadelphia. He then served with the Army of the Potomac, being with the 5th corps at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. From October, 1863, till February, 1864, he served on Hospital duty at David's and Bedlow's islands in the vicinity of New York city, also acting as a member of the board of enrollment, after which he became medical inspector to the Army of the Potomac, and from December, 1864, was connected with the surgeon-general's office in Washington. In December, 1876, he was appointed surgeon, with the rank of major, in the regular army. He is also medical adviser of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and lecturer on municipal hygiene at the Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Billings is a member of numerous scientific societies, including the American Medical Association and the National Academy of Sciences (1883), and he is also an honorary member of the Statistical Society of London. During 1879-'80 he was vice-president of the National Board of Health, and in 1884 he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from the University of Edinburgh. During August, 1886, he was present at the meeting of the British Medical Association, and delivered an important address on "medicine in the United States." His contributions to the periodical literature of medicine are numerous, and he has also published reports on "Barracks and Hospitals" (War Department, Washington, 1870); "The Hygiene of the U. S. Army" (1875); and "Mortality and Vital Statistics of the United States" (Census Reports, 1880). His great work, however, has been the "Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office," U. S. army (Washington, 1880 *et seq.*), in large quarto volumes, which contain the bibliography of every medical subject as far as it is found in the library at present under Dr. Billings's care. It is expected that the work will consist of ten volumes, of which six have been issued up to 1886.

BINGHAM, Jndson David, soldier, b. at Massena Springs, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 16 May, 1831. He was appointed to West Point from Indiana, and graduated in 1854. He took part in the suppression of John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry in 1859, and during the civil war served in charge of trains

and supplies of Gen. Banks's command in Maryland in 1861, of the quartermaster's depot at Nashville, Tenn., in 1862-'3, and as chief quartermaster of the Army of the Tennessee. He took part in the siege of Vicksburg and in the invasion of Georgia. On 9 April, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion. After the war he was successively chief quartermaster of the department of the lakes, assistant quartermaster-general at Washington, being in charge of the bureau a part of the time, as commissioner to audit the Kansas war accounts, and as chief quartermaster with the rank of lieutenant-colonel at the headquarters of the division of the Pacific and the department of the Missouri, and from 4 June, 1886, at Chicago, Ill., as chief quartermaster of the division of the Missouri.

BIRGE, Henry Warner, soldier, b. in Hartford, Conn., about 1830. When the civil war began he was a resident of Norwich, Conn., and an aide on the staff of Gov. W. A. Buckingham. On the day of the president's first call for troops (15 April, 1861) he began organizing the first regiments of Connecticut's quota. On 23 May he was appointed major of the 4th Connecticut volunteers, which was the first "three-years' regiment" of state troops mustered into the service of the United States. He served in Maryland and Virginia until November, 1861, when he was appointed colonel of the 13th Connecticut infantry; joined Gen. Butler's army in New Orleans in March, 1862, and was placed in command of the defences of the city. In September he commanded his regiment in a movement in the La Fourche district, and in December, when Gen. Butler was succeeded by Gen. Banks, he was assigned to a brigade, which he commanded through the first Red river campaign and the siege of Port Hudson (April to July, 1863). Before the surrender of this stronghold Gen. Birge volunteered to organize and lead a volunteer battalion to carry the confederate works by assault. Such was his reputation among the rank and file that his own regiment, the 13th Connecticut, volunteered almost in a body, and the full complement of 1,000 men was ready within two days. The assault was planned for the night of 10 July, but the news of the fall of Vicksburg was received, and Port Hudson surrendered 8 July, 1863. He was promoted brigadier-general 9 Sept., 1863. In 1864 he accompanied the second Red river expedition, and after the engagements at Sabine Cross-Roads, Pleasant Hill, and Cane river, returned to Alexandria and was sent to take command at Baton Rouge, La., which post was threatened by the confederates. In July, 1864, he was ordered north with the 2d division of the 19th corps, joining Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley in August, and being present in all the battles of the ensuing campaign. In February and March, 1865, he was in command of the defences of Savannah, Ga., where he remained until November, when he resigned his commission. His services were recognized by the brevet of major-general of volunteers, and by a vote of thanks from the legislature of his native state.

Hague, and held that office until 1882.—Another son, **William**, lawyer, b. near Huntsville, Ala., 28 May, 1819. While pursuing his studies in Paris, in February, 1848, he took an active part in the revolution, and he was appointed on public competition professor of English literature in the college at Bourges. He entered the U. S. national service as captain in April, 1861, and rose through all the grades to the rank of brevet major-general of volunteers, commanding a division for the last two years of the civil war. He participated in the principal battles in Virginia, and, being sent for a short time to Florida after the battle of Olustee, regained possession of the principal parts of the state and of several of the confederate strongholds. In 1863-'4, having been detailed by the war department as one of three superintendents of the organization of U. S. colored troops, he enlisted, mustered in, armed, equipped, drilled, and sent to the field seven regiments of those troops. In this work he opened all the slave-prisons in Baltimore, and freed their inmates, including many slaves belonging to men in the confederate armies. The result of his operations was to hasten the abolition of slavery in Maryland. He passed four years in Florida after the war, and in 1874 removed to Washington, D. C., where he practised his profession and became attorney for the District of Columbia.—The third son, **Dion**, physician, entered the army as lieutenant at the beginning of the civil war, rose to the rank of captain, and died in 1864 of disease contracted in the service.—The fourth son, **David Bell**, b. in Huntsville, Ala., 29 May, 1825; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 18 Oct., 1864, studied law in Cincinnati, and, after engaging in business in Michigan, began the practice of law in Philadelphia in 1848. He entered the army as lieutenant-colonel at the beginning of the civil war, and was made colonel of the 23d Pennsylvania volunteers, which regiment he raised, principally at his own expense, in the summer of

1861. He was promoted successively to brigadier-and major-general of volunteers, and distinguished himself in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, the second battle of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. After the death of Gen. Berry he commanded the division, receiving his commission as major-general, 23 May, 1863. He commanded the 3d corps at Gettysburg, after Gen. Sickles was wounded, and on 23 July, 1864, was given the command of the 10th corps. He died of disease contracted in the service.—A fifth son, **Fitzhugh**, died, in 1864, of wounds and disease, in the service with the rank of colonel.—A grandson, **James Gillespie**, was lieutenant and captain of cavalry, served as staff officer under Custer and Sheridan, was appointed lieutenant in the regular army at the close of the war, and died soon afterward of disease contracted in the service.

BLAIR, Francis Preston, soldier, b. in Lexington, Ky., 19 Feb., 1821; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 8 July, 1875, was a son of Francis P. Blair noticed above. After graduation at Princeton, in 1841, he studied law in Washington and was admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1843, and began to practise in St. Louis. In 1845 he went for his health to the Rocky mountains with a company of trappers, and when the war with Mexico began he enlisted in the army as a private. After the war he returned to the practice of his profession in St.



Francis P. Blair

Louis. In 1848 he joined the free-soil branch of the democratic party, was for a time editor of the "Missouri Democrat," and from 1852 till 1856 was a member of the Missouri legislature. In 1856 he joined the newly organized republican party, and was elected to congress, where, in 1857, he spoke in favor of colonizing the negroes of the United States in Central America. In 1858 the democratic candidate for congress was returned. Mr. Blair successfully contested the seat, but immediately resigned, and was defeated in the election that followed. He was, however, elected again in 1860 and in 1862. Soon after the South Carolina secession convention was called, in November, 1861, Mr. Blair, at a meeting of the republican leaders in St. Louis, showed the necessity of immediate effort to prevent the seizure by the state authorities of the St. Louis arsenal, containing 65,000 stand of arms belonging to the government. He became the head of the military organization then formed, which guarded the arsenal from that time; and it was at his suggestion that the state troops under Gen. Frost were captured on 10 May, 1861, without orders from Washington. It is claimed that he thus saved Missouri and Kentucky to the union. Entering the army as a colonel of volunteers, he was made brigadier-general 7 Aug., 1861, and major-general 29 Nov., 1862, resigning his seat in congress in 1863. He commanded a division in the Vicksburg campaign, led his men in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and was at the head of the 17th corps during Sher-

man's campaigns in 1864-'5, including the march to the sea. In 1866 he was nominated by President Johnson as collector of internal revenue at St. Louis, and afterward as minister to Austria; but in each case his opposition to the reconstruction measures led to his rejection by the senate. He was afterward commissioner of the Pacific railroad. His dissatisfaction with the policy of the republicans led him to return to the democratic party, and in 1868 he was its candidate for the vice-presidency. In January, 1871, Gen. Blair again entered the legislature of Missouri, and in the same month he was elected to fill a vacancy in the U. S. senate, where he remained until 1873, when he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated. At the time of his death he was state superintendent of insurance. He published "The Life and Public Services of General William O. Butler" (1848).

BLAIR, Henry William, senator, b. in Campton, N. H., 6 Dec., 1834. His parents died before he had completed his thirteenth year, and his boyhood was spent in the family of Richard Bartlett, of Campton, where he worked on the farm, and attended school at intervals until he was seventeen, when he began to teach, hoping to earn enough money to take him through college. Compelled by ill health to give up this plan, he read law with William Leverett, of Plymouth, N. H., was admitted to the bar in 1859, and in 1860 was elected prosecuting attorney for Grafton co. When the civil war began he enlisted in the 15th New Hampshire volunteers, was chosen captain of his company, soon became major, and finally lieutenant-colonel. He was twice wounded severely at the siege of Port Hudson, and was prevented by his wounds, and disease contracted in service, from taking any active part in the remainder of the war. He was elected to the New Hampshire house of representatives in 1866, and in 1867 and 1868 to the state senate. He served in the U. S. house of representatives from 1875 till 1879, and, declining a re-nomination, was elected to the U. S. senate in the latter year, and reëlected in 1885. Senator Blair has given much attention to social questions, and is an ardent temperance reformer. He is the author of the "Blair Common School Bill," which was introduced by him in the 47th congress. As passed by the senate in April, 1884, the bill appropriates \$77,000,000 to be distributed among the

states in proportion to their illiteracy. In the original bill the amount was \$105,000,000. In the 49th congress the senate again passed the bill, making the appropriation \$79,000,000. Senator Blair has also introduced prohibitory temperance and woman suffrage amendments to the national constitution, is the author of the Blair scientific temperance education bill and the Blair pension bill, and has made important speeches on financial subjects.

BLAKE, George A. H., soldier, b. in Pennsylvania in September, 1812; d. in Washington, D. C., 27 Oct., 1884. He became lieutenant in the 2d dragoons 11 June, 1836, was made captain in December, 1839, and was in the actions with the Seminoles at Fort Miller and Jupiter inlet, in 1841. During the Mexican war, in 1846-'7, he was in the battles at Cerro Gordo, Puebla, Contreras, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the city of Mexico, and was brevetted major for gallant conduct at St. Augustine, Mexico. In July, 1850, he became major of the 1st dragoons, and served against the Apache and Navajo Indians. In May, 1861, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 1st U. S. cavalry, and colonel on 15 Feb., 1862. He took part in the battle of Gaines's

Mill, 27 June, 1862, where he was slightly wounded, and was also in the actions at Aldie, Middletown, Upperville, and at Gettysburg, where he distinguished himself. He was afterward chief commissary of musters for the department of Virginia, and in the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general U. S. A. for his services at Gettysburg. From February, 1865, till March, 1866, he was member of a military commission at Washington, and afterward commander at Fort Vancouver, Washington territory. On 15 Dec., 1870, he was retired.

BLANCHARD, Albert G., soldier, b. in Charlestown, Mass., in 1810. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1829, and served on frontier duty and recruiting service until 1 Oct., 1840, when he resigned, with the rank of first lieutenant. From 1840 till 1846 he was a merchant at New Orleans, La., and was director of public schools there from 1843 till 1845. During the Mexican war he served as captain of Louisiana volunteers, being at the battle of Monterey and the siege of Vera Cruz, and he re-entered the regular army on 27 May, 1847, as major of the 12th infantry, serving till 25 July, 1848. After teaching in the New Orleans public schools he became a surveyor, and was afterward connected with several railroad companies. At the beginning of the civil war, in 1861, he was made a brigadier-general in the confederate army, and on 29 Feb., 1862, issued from Norfolk, Va., an order that became quite celebrated, urging the inhabitants to fire at the national army from behind trees, and obstruct its passage in every possible way. Since the war, Gen. Blanchard has been a civil engineer and surveyor in New Orleans.

BLANCHARD, Justus Wardwell, soldier, b. in Milford, N. H., in 1811; d. in Syracuse, N. Y., 14 Sept., 1877. Before the civil war he was captain of the Burgess corps of Albany, N. Y. He entered the national service as captain in the 3d N. Y. volunteers in 1861, became lieutenant-colonel in 1863, and brevet brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865. He was at Big Bethel in 1861, took part in Banks's Red River expedition, volunteered on a forlorn hope at Port Hudson, and was with Sheridan in his Shenandoah campaign in 1864.

BLEDSOE, Albert Taylor, educator, b. in Frankfort, Ky., 9 Nov., 1809; d. in Alexandria, Va., 8 Dec., 1877. He was appointed from Kentucky to the U. S. Military Academy, and was graduated in 1830, after which he served in the army at Fort Gibson, Indian territory, until 31 Aug., 1832, when he resigned. From 1833 till 1834 he was adjunct professor of mathematics and teacher of the French language at Kenyon, and in 1835-'6 professor of mathematics at Miami. After studying theology he was ordained a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal church in 1835, and was connected with various churches in Ohio until 1838. Having previously studied law, he began its practice in Springfield, Ill., in 1838, and continued it there and in Washington, D. C., till 1848. During the years 1848-'54 he was professor of mathematics and astronomy at the University of Mississippi, and from 1854 till 1861 professor of mathematics at the University of Virginia. In 1861 he entered the confederate service as colonel, but was soon made chief of the war bureau and acting assistant secretary of war. In 1863 he went to England to collect material for his work on the constitution, which he published on his return in 1866. He then settled in Baltimore and began the publication of the "Southern Review," hitherto mainly of a political character, which under his editorship assumed a theological tone and became the recognized organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1868 he became principal of the Louisa school, Baltimore, and in 1871 was ordained a minister in the Methodist church. In addition to numerous contributions to periodicals he published "An Examination of Edwards on the Will" (Philadelphia, 1845); "A Theodicy or Vindication of the Divine Glory" (New York, 1853); "Liberty and Slavery" (Philadelphia, 1857); "Is Davis a Traitor? or was Secession a Constitutional Right previous to the War of 1861?" (Baltimore, 1866); and "Philosophy of Mathematics" (Philadelphia, 1866).

BLENKER, Louis, soldier, b. in Worms, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, 31 July, 1812; d. in Rockland co., N. Y., 31 Oct., 1863. In his youth he was apprenticed to a jeweller, but on becoming of age he enlisted in the Bavarian legion that was raised to accompany Prince Otho, then recently elected king, to Greece. When the legion was disbanded in 1837, he received the rank of lieutenant. He then returned home and began the study of medicine in the University of Munich, but soon gave this up to engage in the wine business in Worms. In 1849 he was a leading member of the revolutionary government in that city, and also burgo-master and commander of the national guard. He fought in several successful engagements with the Prussians; but the revolutionists being soon completely crushed, he retired into Switzerland. In September, 1849, having been ordered to leave



Louis Blenker

that country, he came to the United States and settled in Rockland co., N. Y., where he undertook to cultivate a farm. Later he engaged in business in New York, and so continued until the beginning of the civil war, when he organized the 8th regiment of New York volunteers, of which he was commissioned colonel, 31 May, 1861.

After some time spent in Washington his regiment was incorporated with others into a brigade attached to Col. Miles's 5th division in Gen. McDowell's army. During the first battle of Bull Run this division acted as a reserve, and covered the retreat with great steadiness, recovering two Union colors left on the field of battle by retreating soldiers. For his services at that time he was commissioned brigadier-general of the volunteers 9 Aug., 1861. He remained with the Army of the Potomac until the beginning of the peninsular campaign, when he was ordered to western Virginia. He took an act-

ive part in the battle of Cedar Keys, 8 June, 1862; but after the arrival of Gen. Frémont he was succeeded by Gen. Sigel. Gen. Blenker was then ordered to Washington, and on 31 March, 1863, was mustered out of service. He returned to his farm in Rockland co., where he remained until his death, which resulted from internal injuries received from a fall of his horse in entering the town of Warrenton, Va., while with his command.

BLENNERHASSETT, H.

BLUNT, James G., soldier, b. in Hancock co., Me., in 1826; d. in Washington, D. C., in 1881. From his fifteenth to his twentieth year he was a sailor. He was graduated at the Starling medical

college, Columbus, Ohio, in 1849, and practised medicine in Darke co. until 1856, when he settled in Anderson co., Kansas. He took a prominent part in the contest over the introduction of slavery into Kansas, and was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of the state. In July, 1861, he entered the army as lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Kansas volunteers. He commanded the cavalry in Gen. James Lane's brigade, and on 8 April, 1862, was promoted brigadier-general and assigned to the command of the military department of Kansas. On 22 Oct., 1862, in the battle of Old Fort Wayne, his Kansas and Cherokee troops routed the confederate force concentrated at Maysville, on the western border of Arkansas. On 28 Nov. he attacked and defeated Marmaduke's forces at Cane Hill, Ark. On 7 Dec., 1862, he encountered and defeated, with the aid of Gen. Herron, the confederates under Hindman at Prairie Grove, and thereby checked the advance of the southern troops into Missouri. On 28 Dec. he captured Fort Van Buren on Arkansas river. He was promoted to be major-general, 29 Nov., 1862. In June, 1863, being relieved of the command of the department of Kansas, he took the field with the army of the frontier. On 16 July, 1863, he defeated Gen. Cooper at Honey Springs; and on 28 Oct., 1864, at Newtonia, Mo., with the assistance of Gen. Sanborn's cavalry, his troops gave the final blow to Price's invasion of Missouri. During the latter part of the war he was military commandant of the district of south Kansas. After he was mustered out he settled in Leavenworth, Kansas.

BOHLEN, Henry, soldier, b. in Bremen, Germany, 22 Oct., 1810; killed near Rappahannock Station, Va., 22 Aug., 1862. He came to the United States when young, and settled as a liquor merchant in Philadelphia, acquiring wealth in that trade. In 1861 he became colonel of the 75th Pennsylvania (German) volunteers, and was attached to Gen. Blenker's command, was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 28 April, 1862, and served under Frémont in western Virginia, distinguishing himself at the battle of Cross Keys, 8 June, when Gen. Frémont attacked "Stonewall Jackson" and drove him from a strong position beyond Harrisonburg. He was also specially commended for his services in the Shenandoah valley under Gen. Sigel. He covered the retreat of the army of Virginia across the Rappahannock, and fell while directing the movements of his brigade in a skirmish near that river. He led his brigade across the river to attack a detachment of Longstreet's division, but was assailed by superior numbers, and re-crossed under cover of the batteries.

BONHAM, Milledge L., soldier, b. in South Carolina, 6 May, 1815. He was graduated at the University of South Carolina in 1834, admitted to the bar at Columbia in 1837, and settled and began practice in Edgefield. In the Mexican war he commanded a battalion of South Carolina volunteers. From 1848 till 1850 he was state solicitor for the southern circuit, in 1856 elected to congress as a state-rights democrat, and in 1858 re-elected. On 21 Dec., 1860, he left congress with the other members of the South Carolina delegation. He was a commissioner from South Carolina to Mississippi, and detailed as major-general to command the South Carolina troops. He entered the confederate army with the rank of brigadier-general, and commanded a brigade at the battles of Blackburn's Ford and Bull Run. He was then elected a representative from South Carolina in the confederate congress, and served until he was elected governor of that state for the term 1862-'4. In 1864 he returned to the confederate army, and served until the close of the war. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention held in New York in 1868.

BOOMER, George Boardman, soldier, b. in Sutton, Mass., 26 July, 1832; killed at Vicksburg, Miss., 22 May, 1863. He removed to St. Louis at an early age and became a bridge-builder. The town of Osage Rock, on Osage river, was laid out and partly built by him. He was present, as colonel of the 22d Missouri volunteers, at the surrender of Island No. 10, and distinguished himself at the battle of Iuka, where he was severely wounded. He commanded the second brigade of Gen. Quinby's division of MacPherson's corps at the battle of Champion Hills with conspicuous gallantry, and was recommended for promotion. While leading his brigade in an assault upon the works on the east side of the city of Vicksburg he was killed by a sharp-shooter.

BOWEN, John S., soldier, b. in Georgia in 1829; d. in Raymond, Miss., 13 July, 1863. He was graduated at West Point in 1853, and became lieutenant of mounted rifles, serving at the Carlisle, Pa., cavalry school, and on the frontier. On 1 May, 1856, he resigned and became an architect in Savannah, Ga., where he was also lieutenant-colonel of state militia. He removed his office to St. Louis, Mo., in 1857, where he was captain in the Missouri militia from 1859 till 1861. He was adjutant to Gen. Frost during the expedition to the border in search of Montgomery, and, when the civil war began, commanded the second regiment of Frost's brigade. He was acting chief of staff to Gen. Frost when Camp Jackson was captured by Gen. Lyon, and afterward, disregarding his parole, raised at Memphis the 1st Missouri infantry. He was severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh, where he commanded a brigade in Breckinridge's corps, and stubbornly resisted Grant's advance near Port Gibson in May, 1863. He was in all the battles around Vicksburg, and took a prominent part in the negotiations for its surrender, and his death is said to have been hastened by mortification at that event.

BOWERS, Theodore S., soldier, b. in Pennsylvania, 10 Oct., 1832; killed at Garrison's Station, N. Y., 6 March, 1866. When very young he removed to Mount Carmel, Ill., and there learned the printer's trade. When the civil war began he was editor of the "Register," a local democratic journal. After the defeat of the national forces in the first battle of Bull Run, he raised a company of volunteers for the 48th Illinois infantry, declined its captaincy because of the taunts of his former political associates, and went to the front as a private. He was soon sent home on recruiting service, and on his return to his regiment was detailed as a clerical assistant at Brig.-Gen. Grant's headquarters (25 Jan., 1862). In this capacity he went through the campaigns of Forts Henry and Donelson. He was again offered the captaincy of his old company, but declined on the ground that the first lieutenant deserved the place. He was, however, commissioned first lieutenant, 24 March, 1862, and on 26 April following was detached as aide-de-camp to Gen. Grant. He acted as Maj. Rawlins's assistant in the adjutant's office. On 1 Nov., 1862, he received the regular staff appointment of captain and aide-de-camp, and was left in charge of department headquarters while the army was absent on the Tallahatchie expedition. The confederates under Van Dorn seized the opportunity to make a raid to the rear of the federal advance, and captured the department headquarters at Holly Springs at early dawn of 20 Dec., 1862. Capt. Bowers had but a few moments' warning; but, acting with great presence of mind, he made a bonfire of all the department records, and when the raiders burst into his quarters everything of value to them was destroyed. Capt. Bowers refused to give his parole, and succeeded in making his escape the same evening. The officer commanding the rear-guard was severely censured by Gen. Grant, while Capt. Bowers was highly complimented, and was presented with a sword in acknowledgment of his services. He was appointed judge advocate for the department of Tennessee, with rank of major, 19 Feb., 1863. After the fall of Vicksburg he was assistant adjutant-general in place of Col. Rawlins, promoted. His services had become so valuable that Gen. Grant procured his appointment as captain and quartermaster on the regular staff (29 July, 1864), and assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of major, U. S. army, 6 Jan., 1865. His final promotions as brevet lieutenant-colonel and colonel, U. S. army, are dated 13 March, 1865. He was with Gen. Grant in the field until the surrender of the confederate forces, and was retained on his personal staff after the close of the war. He was instantly killed while attempting to board a moving train on the Hudson river railroad. His military career is remarkable since he rose by sheer force of character, having no family influence or special training, from a private of volunteers to one of the highest staff appointments within the gift of the commanding general.

BOWMAN, Alexander Hamilton, soldier, b. in Wilkesbarre, Pa., 15 May, 1803; d. there, 11 Nov., 1865. He was a son of Capt. Samuel Bowman, of the Massachusetts line, who served with distinction in the revolutionary war. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1825, standing third in his class, was promoted to second lieutenant in the corps of engineers, and became assistant professor of geography, history, and ethics. In 1826 he was appointed assistant engineer in the construction of the defences and in the improvement of harbors and rivers on the gulf of Mexico. He was ordered, in 1834, to superintend the construction of a military road from Memphis, Tenn., into Arkansas, and further charged with improving the navigation of Cumberland and Tennessee rivers until 1838. He was promoted first lieutenant, 21 Jan., 1835, and later was assigned to the charge of the fortifications for the defences of Charleston harbor, S. C., where he remained until 1853. Meanwhile he had been made captain, 7 July, 1838. During 1851-'2 he was at West Point as instructor of practical military engineering, and subsequently was chief engineer of the construction bureau of the U. S. treasury department, and was employed in locating and constructing custom-houses, post-offices, marine hospitals, and similar buildings. On 5 Jan., 1857, he was made major of engineers, and during the civil war he was superintendent of the U. S. military academy, with the local rank of colonel, serving as such from 1 March, 1861, until 8 July, 1864. He then became a member of the naval and engineering commission for selecting sites for naval establishments on the western rivers, and from 20 June, 1865, until his death, was a member of the board of engineers to improve and preserve the New England sea-coast defences. His

regular promotion as a lieutenant-colonel in the
corps of engineers was received 8 March, 1868.

BOYLE, Jeremiah Tilford, soldier, b. 22 May, 1818; d. in Louisville, Ky., 28 July, 1871. He was graduated at Princeton in 1838, and, after qualifying himself for the law, he was admitted to the bar and began practice in Kentucky. When the slave-states seceded from the union, and Kentucky was in doubt which side to join, he declared in favor of the union, and was appointed a brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers, 9 Nov., 1861. After distinguished and patriotic services in organizing for defence against the confederate invasion that was threatened from the south, he was appointed military governor of Kentucky, and retained that office from 1862 till 1864, when he resigned his commission. From 1864 till 1866 he was president of the Louisville city railway company, and from 1866 till his death was president of the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville railroad company.

BOYLE, John Alexander, soldier, b. in Baltimore, Md., 13 May, 1816; d. near Chattanooga, Tenn., 29 Oct., 1863. He became a Methodist preacher in 1839, his station being in Philadelphia and vicinity, where he had received his education. After repeated and prolonged trials he was obliged to give up the ministry because of failing health. Removing to Elk co., Pa., he became a lawyer and afterward an editor. He volunteered in a Pennsylvania regiment at the beginning of the civil war and soon rose to the rank of major, serving with zeal and honor in Virginia and Tennessee, and was killed in the battle of Wauhatchie.

BOYNTON, Edward Carlisle, soldier, b. in Vermont about 1825. He was graduated at West Point in 1846, assigned to the 2d artillery as brevet second lieutenant, and ordered at once to join the army in Mexico. He was with Gen. Taylor at the front of the invading force, and participated in the siege of Vera Cruz and the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, in which last engagement he was severely wounded. He was promoted second lieutenant 16 Feb., and first lieutenant 20 Aug., 1847, and was brevetted captain at the same time. He was an instructor at West Point in 1848-'55. In 1855-'6 he accompanied the expedition against the remnant of the Seminole Indians in Florida. He resigned 16 Feb., 1856, and accepted the professorship of chemistry in the university of Mississippi, which he held until dismissed in 1861 for "evin-
cing a want of attachment to the government of the confederate states." He declined the colonelcy of a volunteer regiment, and was reappointed to the U. S. army as captain in the 11th infantry, 23 Sept., 1861. He was at once assigned to duty at the military academy, first as adjutant and afterward as quartermaster, remaining at that post throughout the war, and receiving at its close the brevet of major for faithful services. He was transferred to the 29th infantry, 21 Sept., 1866. Maj. Boynton is the author of "History of West Point and its Military Importance during the Revolution, and the Origin and Progress of the Military Academy" (New York, 1863); a "Guide to West Point and the U. S. Military Academy" (1863); "Register of Cadets admitted to the Military Academy, from its Origin to June 30, 1870" (1870); "Several Orders of George Washington, Commander-in-Chief, etc., issued at Newburg" (Newburg, 1883); and of the military and naval vocabulary in Webster's "Army and Navy Dictionary" (Springfield, 1886).

BRACKETT, Albert Gallatin, soldier, b. in Cherry Valley, Otsego co., N. Y., 14 Feb., 1829. He removed to Indiana in 1846, and, during the war with Mexico, was first lieutenant in the 4th Indiana volunteers, attached to Lane's brigade, being present at Huamantla, Puebla, and Atlixco. On 16 July, 1848, he was honorably discharged.

On 3 March, 1855, he became captain in the 2d U. S. cavalry, and, after raising a company in Indiana and Illinois, served on the Texas frontier, distinguishing himself in actions against the Comanche Indians. He was the first U. S. officer that crossed into Mexico in pursuit of hostile Indians. When Gen. Twiggs surrendered to the confederates in 1861, Capt. Brackett escaped. He commanded the cavalry at Blackburn's Ford and the first battle of Bull Run, and in August, 1861, became colonel of the 9th Illinois cavalry, serving with credit through the Arkansas campaign, and being severely wounded at Stewart's Plantation, where he saved a valuable train from falling into the hands of the confederates. On 28 June, 1862, he was brevetted major in the regular army for services in the Arkansas campaign, and on 17 July received his full commission as major in the 1st cavalry. In 1863 he was chief of cavalry in the department of the Missouri, and in 1864 assistant inspector-general of cavalry, in the department of the Cumberland. He was engaged in the battles around Atlanta, was brevetted lieutenant-colonel on 1 Sept., 1864, for his services there, and at the close of the war was brevetted colonel. After that time he served principally against hostile Indians in Nevada, Wyoming, and Arizona. He received his full commission as lieutenant-colonel, 2d cavalry, on 9 June, 1868, and on 20 March, 1879, when commanding the district of the Yellowstone, was made colonel of the 3d cavalry. He was afterward assigned to the command of Fort Davis, Texas, and in March, 1886, was recommended by the congressional delegation of Indiana and Texas for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. He has published "General Lane's Brigade in Central Mexico" (Cincinnati, 1854); "History of the United States Cavalry" (New York, 1865); and has written many magazine and newspaper articles, especially in regard to military affairs and the development of the country.

BRADLEY, Luther Prentice, soldier, b. in New Haven, Conn., 8 Dec., 1822. He was educated in the common schools of his native city. Entering the army as lieutenant-colonel of the 51st Illinois volunteers, on 15 Oct., 1861, he was on recruiting duty until February, 1862, and was afterward engaged at the capture of Island No. 10, New Madrid, Farmington, and Nashville, Tenn. He became colonel of his regiment 15 Oct., 1862, commanded a brigade, and was in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, where he was wounded, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, and Jonesboro, Ga. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 30 July, 1864, and was in the campaign against Gen. Hood, being wounded at the battle of Franklin, Tenn. He resigned on 30 June, 1865, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 27th U. S. infantry, 28 July, 1866. He was brevetted colonel in the regular army on 2 March, 1867, for services at Chickamauga, and brigadier-general for services at Resaca. He became colonel of the 3d infantry, 20 March, 1879, and on 14 June was transferred to the 13th.

BRAGG, Braxton, soldier, b. in Warren co., N. C., 22 March, 1817; d. in Galveston, Texas, 27 Sept., 1876. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1837, standing 5th in a class of fifty. Among his classmates were Gens. Benham, Townsend, Sedgwick, and Hooker on the national side, and Early and Pemberton on the confederate side. He was appointed lieutenant of artillery, and served mainly in Florida until 1843, during the war with the Seminoles; from 1843 till 1845 he was stationed at Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor, and just before the war with Mexico was ordered to Texas. In May, 1846, he was made captain by brevet for gallant conduct in the defence of Fort Brown, Texas, and in June was promoted captain of artillery. He was present at the battle of Monterey, 21-23 Sept., and was brevetted major for gallant conduct there. In

1847 he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at the battle of Buena Vista. From 1848 till 1855 he was engaged in frontier service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Fort Gibson, and Washita. In March, 1855, he was appointed major of cavalry, but declined and received leave of absence. In January, 1856, he resigned his commission and retired to his plantation at Thibodeaux, La. In 1859-'61 he was commissioner of the board of public works of the state of Louisiana. When the civil war began he was appointed brigadier-general in the confederate army in 1861, and placed in command at Pensacola, Fla. In February, 1862, he was promoted major-general and ordered to join the army of the Mississippi. He took part in the battle of Shiloh, 6-7 April, and was promoted general in place of A. S. Johnston, killed. After the evacuation of Corinth he succeeded Gen. Beauregard in command of the department. In August he led a formidable force, 45,000 strong, into Kentucky, but, after the battle of Perryville, 8 Oct., he retreated, carrying with him a vast quantity of supplies. He was removed from his command and placed under arrest, but was soon restored, and resumed command of the force opposed to the national army under Rosecrans. He was worsted by Rosecrans in the protracted contest of Stone river or Murfreesboro, 31 Dec., 1862, and 2 Jan., 1863; again encountered and defeated him at Chickamauga, 19 and 20 Sept., 1863; but was decisively defeated by Gen. Grant at Chattanooga, 23-25 Nov. About 2 Dec. he was relieved from command and called to Richmond, where for a time he acted as military adviser to Mr. Davis, with whom he was a favorite. In the autumn of 1864 he led a small force from North Carolina to Georgia to operate against Sherman, but without success. After the war he became chief engineer for the state of Alabama, and superintended the improvements in Mobile bay,



Braxton Bragg

but with these exceptions his life was passed in comparative retirement.—His brother, **Thomas**, governor of North Carolina, b. in Warrenton, Warren co., N. C., in 1810; d. in Raleigh, 21 Jan., 1872. He was educated at the military academy at Middletown, Conn., studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1831, and began practice at Jackson, N. C. He was chosen to the state legislature in 1842, and in 1854 was elected governor of North Carolina, holding that office until 1858. He was elected U. S. senator in 1859, but withdrew in 1861 after the secession of his state. Jefferson Davis made him attorney-general in his cabinet, 22 Feb., 1861, and he acted in that capacity two years. Having lost all his means by the war, Gov. Bragg resumed the practice of his profession and also re-entered political life, becoming chairman of the state democratic committee. He was active in the impeachment proceedings against Gov. Holden.

BRAGG, Edward Stuyvesant, soldier, b. in Unadilla, N. Y., 20 Feb., 1827. He studied three years at Geneva, now Hobart, college, left at the end of the junior year, and studied law in the office of Judge Noble, in Unadilla. He was admitted to the bar in 1848, and soon after removed to Fond du Lac, Wis. In 1854 he was elected district attorney for Fond du Lac co., and served two years. He was a Douglas democrat, and a delegate to the Charleston convention in 1860. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the military service of the United States as captain, 5 May, 1861, and held all the intermediate grades to and including that of brigadier-general, with which rank he was mustered out, 8 Oct., 1865. He participated in all the campaigns of the army of the Potomac except the Peninsular, Gettysburg, and Five Forks. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Philadelphia union convention. In 1867 he was elected to the state senate, and served one term. In 1868 he was a delegate to the soldiers' and sailors' convention in New York, which nominated Horatio Seymour for president. In 1872 he was a delegate to the national democratic convention in Baltimore, which nominated Horace Greeley for president. He was elected to congress for three successive terms, beginning with the 45th congress. He was a delegate to the democratic national convention in 1884, and, as chairman of his delegation, seconded the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the presidency. The same year he was elected to the 49th congress. During his congressional career he was regarded as one of the most dangerous antagonists in debate in the whole house. Small of stature and belligerent in bearing, he was perpetually in the thick of the fight, and had few equals in his power of acrimonious retort and invective. Although he was intensely a democrat in a partisan sense, he never could be counted upon to vote steadily with his party.

BRANNAN, John Milton, soldier, b. in the District of Columbia in 1819. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841, and served at Plattsburg, N. Y., during the border disturbances of 1841-'2, and in the Mexican war as first lieutenant of the 1st artillery. He was at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, La Hoya, Contreras, and Churubusco, and for his conduct in the two actions last named was brevetted captain, 20 Aug., 1847. On 13 Sept. he was severely wounded at the Belen gate in the assault on the city of Mexico. After this he served on garrison duty in various forts, and against the Seminoles in 1856-'8. On 28 Sept., 1861, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, commanded the department of Key West, Fla., in 1862, and served in the department of the South from June, 1862, till 24 Jan., 1863. During this time he commanded the St. John's river expedition of 25 Sept., 1862, receiving the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for his services at the battle of Jacksonville, was engaged at Pocotaligo, S. C., 24 Oct., 1862, and twice temporarily commanded the department. In the Tennessee campaign of 1863 he was engaged at Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, Elk River, and Chickamauga, winning two brevets. From 10 Oct., 1863, till 25 June, 1865, he was chief of artillery of the department of the Cumberland, and was engaged at Chattanooga until May, 1864, in arranging the armament of its defences. He was in the battle of Missionary Ridge, 23-25 Nov., 1863, and from 4 May till 1 Oct., 1864, took part in the Georgia campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, and the siege and surrender of Atlanta. On 23 Jan., 1865, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers, and on 13 March, 1865, received the brevet of brigadier-general in the regular army for his services at Atlanta, and that of major-general for his services during the war. In 1870 he commanded the troops at Ogdensburg at the time of the threatened Fenian raids into Canada, and in 1877 at Philadelphia during the railroad riots. He was made colonel of the 4th artillery, 15 March, 1881, and was retired from active service on 19 April, 1882.

BRAYMAN, Mason, soldier, b. in Buffalo, N. Y., 23 May, 1813. He was brought up as a farmer, but became a printer, edited the Buffalo "Bulletin" in 1834-'5, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1836. In 1837 he removed to the west, was city attorney in Monroe, Mich., in 1838, and became editor of the Louisville "Advertiser," in 1841. In 1842 he opened a law-office in Springfield, Ill. The year following he was appointed a special commissioner to adjust Mormon troubles, and in 1845-'6 acted as special attorney to prosecute offences growing out of the Mormon difficulties, and to negotiate a peace between the followers of Joseph Smith and their enemies in Nauvoo. In 1844-'5 he revised and published the statutes of Illinois under the appointment of the governor and the authority of the legislature. He afterward became interested in railroad enterprises. He was attorney of the Illinois Central railroad in 1851-'5, and then president and organizer of railroads in Missouri and Arkansas till the beginning of the war. In 1861 he joined the volunteer army as major of the 29th Illinois regiment, of which he

became colonel in May, 1862, having been promoted for meritorious conduct at Pittsburg, Tenn. He acted for some time as chief of staff and assistant adjutant-general to Gen. McClelland, and was engaged at the battles of Belmont, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh. On 24 Sept., 1862, he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers for bravery in action, and at the close of the war received the brevet of major-general. He commanded the U. S. forces at Bolivar, Tenn., from November, 1862, to June, 1863, and repelled Van Dorn's attack on that place. He afterward reorganized about sixty Ohio regiments at Camp Dennison, Ohio, was president of a court of inquiry to investigate Gen. Sturgis's conduct, commanded at Natchez, Mississippi, from July, 1864, to the spring of 1865, and then presided over a commission in New Orleans to examine and report upon southern claims against the government. After the war he was engaged for several years in reviving railroad enterprises in the south, edited the "Illinois State Journal" in 1872-'3, removed to Wisconsin in the latter year, was appointed governor of the territory of Idaho in 1876, served a term of four years, and then returned to Wisconsin and practised law in Ripon.

BRECK, Samuel, soldier, b. in Middleborough, Plymouth co., Mass., 25 Feb., 1834. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1855, and served in the Florida war of 1855-'6, was assistant professor of geography, history, and ethics in the military academy in 1860-'1, and served in the civil war as assistant adjutant-general of Gen. McDowell's division in the beginning of 1862, and afterward of the 1st army corps, and of the department of the Rappahannock, being engaged in the

occupation of Fredericksburg and the Shenandoah valley expedition, and from 2 July, 1862, till 5 June, 1870, was assistant in the adjutant-general's department at Washington, in charge of rolls, returns, and the preparation of the "Volunteer Army Register." He was brevetted brigadier-general, for faithful services, on 13 March, 1865. From 1870 till 1877 he was stationed in San Francisco, Cal., and from 24 Dec., 1877, served as assistant in the adjutant-general's office at Washington, and at departmental headquarters in California, New York, Minnesota, and Nebraska.

BRECKINRIDGE, John Cabell, vice-president of the United States, b. near Lexington, Ky., 21 Jan., 1821; d. in Lexington, Ky., 17 May, 1875. He was a grandson of John Breckenridge, U. S. senator and attorney-general, was educated at Centre college, Danville, studied law at the Transylvania institute, and, after a short residence in Burlington, Iowa, settled at Lexington, where he

practised his profession with success. At the beginning of the war with Mexico, in 1847, he was elected major in a regiment of Kentucky volunteers, and while on duty in Mexico he was employed by Gen. Pillow as his counsel in his litigation with his associates and superiors. On his return, he was



John Cabell Breckinridge

elected to the Kentucky house of representatives. In 1851 he was elected to congress, and was re-elected in 1853. He declined the Spanish mission tendered him by President Pierce. In the presidential election of 1856 he was chosen vice-president of the United States, with Mr. Buchanan as president. In 1860 he was the candidate for president as the representative of the slave-holding interest, nominated by the southern delegates of the democratic convention who separated from those that supported Stephen A. Douglas. In the electoral college he received 72 votes, to 180 cast for Lincoln, 39 for Bell, and 12 for Douglas, all the southern states voting for him excepting Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri. In the same year he was elected U. S. senator as the successor of John J. Crittenden, and took his seat in March, 1861. At the beginning of the civil war he defended the southern confederacy in the senate, soon afterward went south, entered the Confederate army, and was expelled from the senate on 4 Dec., 1861. On 5 Aug. of the following summer he was appointed a major-general. He commanded the Confederate reserve at Shiloh, 6 April, 1862; was repelled in the attack on Baton Rouge in August, 1862; commanded the right wing of Bragg's army at Mur-

freesboro, 31 Dec., 1862; was at Chickamauga, 19 and 20 Sept., 1863; and Chattanooga, 25 Nov., 1863; defeated Gen. Sigel near Newmarket, 13 May, 1864; then joined Gen. Lee's army, and was at the battle of Cold Harbor, 3 June, 1864; commanded a corps under Early, and was defeated by Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley in September, 1864; defeated Gen. Gillem in east Tennessee, 12 Nov., 1864; and was in the battle near Nashville, 15 Dec., 1864. He was secretary of war in Jefferson Davis's cabinet from January, 1865, till the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in April. He left Richmond for Charlotte, N. C., with Mr. Davis and the other officers of the Confederate government, and, after it was decided to abandon the contest, left the party at Washington, Ga., made his escape to the Florida Keys, and thence embarked for Cuba, and sailed from Havana for Europe. He returned in 1868 determined to take no further part in politics, and to devote himself to his profession. As vice-president he was the youngest man that had ever held that office.

BREWERTON, Henry, soldier, b. in New York city; d. in Washington, D. C., 17 April, 1879. He was at the head of the 2d class in the U. S. military academy when the 1st class was about to graduate in 1819. He obtained leave to essay the examination with the advanced class, and was graduated fifth from its head, thus completing the usual four years' course in three years. At the same time three of his classmates obtained similar permits and passed the ordeal successfully, though not with so high grade. But these irregularities of administration were found to be detrimental to the general good of the cadets, and were not permitted under the stricter discipline established soon after this time. Brewerton was at once commissioned second lieutenant of engineers, and, after a temporary detail to aid in determining the 45th parallel of latitude at Rouse's Point, N. Y., he was in September, 1819, assigned to duty as an instructor at the military academy. He was promoted first lieutenant of engineers, 1 Jan., 1825; captain, 21 Sept., 1826; major, 23 Aug., 1856; and lieutenant-colonel, 6 Aug., 1861. During these years he was continuously engaged on important engineering works, such as Fort Adams, Newport, Fort Jackson, La., the defences of Charleston harbor, on the light-house board, and as a member of various boards and commissions appointed to improve the defences of the United States. In 1847 he received the degree of LL. D. from Dickinson college. During the early years of the civil war, from 1861 till 5 Nov., 1864, he was superintending engineer of the fortifications and improvements of Baltimore harbor, Md. On 22 April, 1864, he was promoted colonel of engineers. The winter of 1864-'5 he passed in the neighborhood of Hampton Roads, superintending the construction of defensive works, and thence he was transferred to the defences of New York. He was brevetted brigadier-general, "for long, faithful, and meritorious services," 13 March, 1865, and retired 7 March, 1867, in compliance with the law, "having been borne on the army register more than forty-five years."—His son, **George Douglas**, soldier, b. about 1820. He joined Stephenson's regiment of "California volunteers," in 1846, as second lieutenant, became second lieutenant, 1st U. S. infantry, 22 May, 1847, and first lieutenant in June, 1850. He is the author of "The War in Kansas: A Rough Trip to the Border among New Homes and a Strange People" (New York, 1856); "Fitzpoodle at Newport"; and "Ida Lewis, the Heroine of Lime Rock" (Newport, 1869). He has published also, through a New York firm, "The Automaton Regiment" (1862), "The Automaton Company," and "The Automaton Battery" (1863). These devices for the instruction of military recruits were brought out when hundreds of thousands of untrained soldiers were eagerly study-

ing the rudiments of the art of war, and were extensively used in connection with the regular books of tactics.

BREWSTER, William R., soldier, d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 13 Dec., 1869. He was a colonel in the Excelsior brigade, organized by Daniel E. Sickles in 1861, and after the promotion of that officer was made a brigadier-general of volunteers. At the time of his death he held a place in the U. S. internal revenue department.

BRICE, Benjamin W., soldier, b. in Virginia in 1809. He was appointed to the U. S. military academy from Ohio, was graduated in 1829, served as a lieutenant of infantry in an expedition against the Sac Indians in 1831, and on 13 Feb., 1831, resigned from the army. He was brigade major in the Ohio militia in 1835-'9, became a lawyer, and was a judge of common pleas in 1845, and adjutant-general of the state in 1846. At the beginning of the Mexican war he re-entered the army with the rank of major on the staff, on 3 March, 1847, and served as paymaster at Cincinnati and in the field. He was discharged on 4 March, 1849, but was reappointed on 9 Feb., 1852, and served in the pay department. He had charge of the pay district of Kansas and the territories in 1861-'2, and of that of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware in 1862-'4, and on 29 Nov., 1864, was appointed paymaster-general with the rank of colonel. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted major-general in the U. S. army for faithful, meritorious, and distinguished services. He was continued in charge of the pay department at Washington, was promoted brigadier-general on 28 July, 1866, and on 1 Jan., 1872, was retired from active service.

BRINTON, Daniel Garrison, ethnologist, b. in Chester co., Pa., 13 May, 1837. He was graduated at Yale in 1858 and at the Jefferson medical college in 1861. After which he spent a year in Europe in study and in travel. On his return he entered the army, in August, 1862, as acting assistant surgeon. In February of the following year he was commissioned surgeon, and served as surgeon-in-chief of the second division, 11th corps. He was present at the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and other engagements, and was appointed medical director of his corps in October, 1863. In consequence of a sunstroke received soon after the battle of Gettysburg, he was disqualified for active service, and in the autumn of that year he became superintendent of hospitals at Quincy and Springfield, Ill., until August, 1865, when, the civil war having closed, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and discharged. He then settled in Philadelphia, where he became editor of "The Medical and Surgical Reporter," and also of the quarterly "Compendium of Medical Science." Dr. Brinton has likewise been a constant contributor to other medical journals, chiefly on questions of public medicine and hygiene, and has edited several volumes on therapeutics and diagnosis, especially the popular series known as "Napheys's Modern Therapeutics," which has passed through many editions. In the medical controversies of the day, he has always taken the position that medical science should be based on the results of clinical observation, rather than on physiological experiments. He has become prominent as a student and a writer on American ethnology, his work in this direction beginning while he was a student in college. The winter of 1856-'7, spent in Florida, supplied him with material for his first published book on the subject. In 1884 he was appointed professor of ethnology and archæology in the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

BRISBIN, James S., soldier, b. in Boalsburg, Pa., about 1838. He received a liberal education, taught school, became known as an anti-slavery orator, and at the beginning of the civil war enlisted as a private in a Pennsylvania regiment, and in April, 1861, he was appointed second lieutenant of the 1st dragoons. At the battle of Bull Run, 21 July, 1861, he was twice wounded. He was promoted captain in the 6th cavalry, 5 Aug., served with his regiment in the peninsular campaign of the army of the Potomac (1862), and, under Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, accompanied the expedition to the Blue Ridge mountains in 1863. He was appointed colonel of the 5th U. S. colored cavalry, 1 March, 1864, and was engaged in the Red river expedition in the department of the Gulf in April and May, 1864. Later in the same year he was on recruiting service in Kentucky, and chief of staff to Gen. Burbridge. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 13 March, 1865, for gallant conduct at the battle of Marion, Va., 16-19 Dec., 1864, and was promoted to the full rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, 1 May, 1865. He received the brevet of major-general of volunteers, 15 Dec., 1865. In the mean time he had received brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel in the regular service for gallantry at Beverly Ford, 9 June, 1863, and at Marion, Va. He was brevetted colonel in the regular army, 13 March, 1865, for "meritorious services during the war." He was transferred to the 9th U. S. colored cavalry in July, 1866, and was promoted major, 2d cavalry, 1 Jan., 1868, and lieutenant-colonel, 9th cavalry, 6 June, 1885.

BROOKE, John R., soldier, b. in Pennsylvania. He enlisted in the 4th Pennsylvania infantry in April, 1861, became captain at the organization of the regiment, and on 7 Nov. was made colonel of the 53d Pennsylvania infantry. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers 12 May, 1864, and brevetted major-general of volunteers 1 Aug., 1864. In the regular service he takes rank from 28 July, 1866, when he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 37th U. S. infantry, one of the new regiments created by congress at that time. He was transferred to the 3d infantry 15 March, 1869—the 37th infantry being consolidated with that corps and discontinued by act of congress. He was promoted colonel, 13th infantry, 20 March, 1879, and re-transferred to the 3d infantry 14 June, 1879. In the regular army he received brevets as colonel and brigadier-general for gallantry in several battles—Cold Harbor (27 June, 1862); Gettysburg (1–3 July, 1863); Spottsylvania Court-House; and Tolopotomy (May, 1864).

son, was published in Boston in 1879.—Her son, **Horace**, soldier, b. in Boston, Mass., 14 Aug., 1814, was appointed to the U. S. military academy, through the influence of Lafayette, whom his mother met abroad, and was graduated there in 1835. He served in the Seminole war of 1835-'6, receiving, 31 Dec., 1835, the brevet of first lieutenant for gallantry and good conduct. He was assistant professor of mathematics in the U. S. military academy from November, 1836, till August, 1839, and served on garrison and recruiting duty at various places till the Mexican war. On 18 June, 1846, he became captain in the 2d artillery, and served through Scott's campaign. For his services during the war he received two brevets—that of major, 20 Aug., 1847, for Churubusco and Contreras, and that of lieutenant-colonel, 8 Sept., 1847, for Molino del Rey. From this time until the civil war he was stationed in various forts, taking part in the Utah expedition of 1855 and in quelling the Kansas disturbances of 1860-'1. On 28 April, 1861, he became major in the second artillery, and on 1 Aug., lieutenant-colonel. He served in defence of Washington from February till March, 1861, at Fort Pickens, Fla., until October, and at Fort Jefferson, Fla., until March, 1862. From September, 1862, till September, 1863, at the time of the Morgan raid, he was chief mustering and pay officer for the state of Ohio, under Gov. Todd, and during the year \$1,000,000 passed through his hands without an error in his accounts. After this he served on various military boards at Washington and elsewhere, becoming colonel on 1 Aug., 1863, and brevet brigadier-general at the close of the war. From 1866 till 1868, and from 1869 till 1872, he commanded a regiment at Fort McHenry, Md., being at the head of the department of Washington in the interim. From 18 Nov., 1872, till 10 Jan., 1877, he commanded the presidio at San Francisco, and on the latter date was retired from active service, being over sixty-two years of age. He is now a resident of Baltimore, Md.

BROOKS, William Thomas Harbaugh, soldier, b. in New Lisbon, Ohio, 28 Jan., 1821; d. in Huntsville, Ala., 19 July, 1870. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841 and served in Florida in 1841-'2. In 1843-'5 he was on frontier duty in Kansas, and in 1845-'6 served in the military occupation of Texas, becoming first lieutenant in the 3d infantry, 21 Sept., 1846. He was in nearly all the battles in the Mexican war, was brevetted captain, 23 Sept., 1846, for his conduct at Monterey, and major, 20 Aug., 1847, for services at Contreras and Churubusco. In 1848-'51 he was aide-de-camp to Gen. Twiggs, and on 10 Nov., 1851, became captain in the 3d infantry. From this time until the civil war he

served in various forts. In 1854 and again in 1858 he was on scouting duty, and from 1858 till 1860 was given sick leave. On 28 Sept., 1861, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and served in the peninsular campaign of 1862, being engaged at Yorktown, Lee's Mills, Golden's Farm, Glendale, and Savage Station, where he was wounded. In September, 1862, during the Maryland campaign, he was in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, being wounded again at the latter place. In October and November, 1862, on the march to Falmouth, Va., he commanded a division, and again in the Rappahannock campaign, December, 1862, to May, 1863. From 11 June, 1863, till 6 April, 1864, he commanded the department of the Monongahela, and in the operations before Richmond in 1864 was at the head of the 10th army corps, being engaged at Swift's Creek, Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. His health failing on account of wounds and exposure, he resigned on 14 July, 1864, and in 1866 went to a farm in Huntsville, Ala., where he remained until his death.

BRÖOME, John L., soldier, b. in New York city, 8 March, 1824. He was appointed second lieutenant in the U. S. marine corps, 12 Jan., 1848; promoted first lieutenant, 28 Sept., 1857; captain, 26 July, 1861; major, 8 Dec., 1864; and lieutenant-colonel, 16 March, 1879. During the war with Mexico he served with his corps. In 1862 he commanded the marine guard of the "Hartford," Farragut's flag-ship, and was present at the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip (24 April), and in the various engagements at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, which resulted in wresting the Mississippi river from the confederate forces. He was twice wounded during the war, and at its close received the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services.

BROWN, Egbert Benson, soldier, b. in Brownsville, Jefferson co., N. Y., 24 Oct., 1816. He obtained the rudiments of education in a log school-house in Tecumseh, Mich.; but when he was thirteen years old he began work with such diligence and success that in twenty years (1849) he was chosen mayor of Toledo, Ohio. In the meanwhile he had been half round the world on a whaling voyage, spending nearly four years in the Pacific ocean. From 1852 till 1861 he was a railway manager, but resigned his place when civil war was imminent, and organized a regiment of infantry at St. Louis in May, 1861. He was instrumental in saving that city from falling into the hands of the secessionists, and was appointed brigadier of Missouri volunteers in May, 1862. After the battle of Springfield, 8 Jan., 1863, where he was severely wounded, he was appointed brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers. He served through the civil war, mainly in Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, and left the army with one shoulder almost wholly disabled and a bullet in his hip. The legislature of Missouri officially complimented the troops of his command for their conduct at the battle of Springfield. From 1866 till 1868 he was U. S. pension-agent at St. Louis. He retired to a farm at Hastings, Calhoun co., Ill., in 1869, and has since resided there, serving, however, on the state board of equalization from 1881 till 1884.

BROWN, Harvey, soldier, b. in Rahway, N. J., in 1795; d. in Clifton, N. Y., 31 March, 1874. After graduation, at the U. S. military academy, in 1818, he joined the light artillery, and served on garrison and staff duty until, on the reorganization of the army in 1821, he was assigned to the

1st and shortly afterward to the 4th artillery, when he was promoted first lieutenant. After ten years' service in this grade he was promoted captain. He was in the Black Hawk expedition in 1832, but saw no actual fighting. After four years in garrison he was ordered to Florida, in 1836, and took part in the arduous campaigns against the Seminole Indians. He was again in Florida in 1838-'9, and later in 1839 was ordered to the northern frontier, to quell expected disturbances on the Canadian border. He was major of the artillery battalion, in the Army of Occupation in Mexico, and was present at many battles of the campaign. For gallantry on these occasions he received successive brevets, including that of colonel, 13 Sept., 1847, and was promoted to the full grade of major, 9 Jan., 1851. He was superintendent of recruiting in New York in 1851-'2, and was in Florida fighting the Seminoles in 1852-'3, and still again in 1854-'6. After an interval of garrison and recruiting duty he was placed in command of the artillery school for practice at Fort Monroe, remaining there, with brief details on other duty, until the civil war began, in 1861. He commanded the regulars in the defences of Washington until 4 April, 1861, when he was ordered to Fort Pickens, in Pensacola harbor, Fla., and on 28 April was promoted lieutenant-colonel. He repelled the confederate attack of 9 Oct., and in turn bombarded their works, with partial success, 22-23 Nov., and again 1 Jan., 1862. For these services he was brevetted brigadier in the regular service, and promoted colonel, 5th artillery, 14 May, 1861; but he declined a command as brigadier in the volunteers. He was in command of the forces in New York city during the formidable draft riots of 12-16 July, 1863, and was brevetted major-general, U. S. A., for distinguished services at that time. He was retired from active service 1 Aug., 1863, having been borne on the army register more than forty-five years, and having passed the legal limit of age for active duty.