

CORSE, John Murray, soldier, b. in Pittsburgh, Pa., 27 April, 1835. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1857, but immediately resigned and entered the Albany law-school. As soon as he returned to his home in Iowa he was nominated by the democrats for lieutenant-governor. He entered the U. S. service as major of the 6th Iowa volunteers in August, 1861, served under Gen. Frémont, and then as judge-advocate and inspector-general on the staff of Gen. Pope; but after the victories of Island No. 10 and Shiloh preferring active service, joined his regiment, and became its colonel. He commanded a division at Memphis, and was commissioned a brigadier-general on 11 Aug., 1863. He served in the Chattanooga campaign, distinguished himself at Chickamauga, and was wounded at Missionary Ridge. In Sherman's march to the sea he commanded a division of the 15th corps. When, after the evacuation of Atlanta, the Confederates crossed the Chattahoochee and destroyed the railroad, Corse was ordered from Rome to the relief of Allatoona, where large commissary supplies, guarded by 890 men, under Col. Tourtellotte, were threatened by an infantry division of the enemy. Gen. Corse arrived with 1,054 troops before the Confederates; but when the latter came up, being greatly superior in numbers, they closely surrounded the position. To the summons of the Confederate general, French, to surrender and avoid a needless effusion of blood, Gen. Corse returned a defiant answer. The Confederates, numbering 4,000 or 5,000, attacked the fortifications furiously, 5 Oct., 1864, but were repeatedly driven back. Gen. Sherman, who had despatched a corps to attack the Confederate rear, signaled from Kenesaw mountain, where he heard the roar of battle, eighteen miles away, for the commander to hold out, as relief was approaching; and when he learned

by the sun-telegraph that Corse was in command, he said: "He will hold out; I know the man." Gen. Corse's ear and cheek-bone were shot away during the engagement, but he continued to direct his men. At the approach of the relieving force, the assailants retired. Gen. Sherman made the brave defence of Allatoona the subject of a general order, emphasizing the principle in warfare that fortified posts should be defended to the last, without regard to the strength of the attacking force. Corse received the brevet of major-general, 5 Oct., 1864. After the war, Gen. Corse was for two years (1867-'9) collector of internal revenue in Chicago, Ill. He then spent four years in Europe, and on his return engaged in railroad contracting, and built several hundred miles of road in the neighborhood of Chicago. In 1881 he removed to Massachusetts, residing in Boston and in Winchester, where he settled in 1882, after marrying for his second wife a niece of Franklin Pierce. He was a vigorous opponent of Gen. Butler in his political campaigns, and became chairman of the executive committee in the democratic state central committee. On 9 Oct., 1886, he was appointed postmaster of Boston.

COUCH, Darius Nash, soldier, b. in South East, Putnam co., N. Y., 23 July, 1822. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1846, and assigned to the 4th artillery, with which he served in the Mexican war, gaining the brevet of first lieutenant, 23 Feb., 1847, for gallant conduct at Buena Vista. He received his full commission on 4 Dec., served against the Seminoles in 1849-'50, and in 1853, when on leave of absence, made an exploring expedition into Mexico, which is thus mentioned in the U. S. senate reports of "Explora-

tions and Surveys for a Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean" (1853-'6), vol. ix.: "Should there be two species, and the smaller not named, I shall propose to call it *C. Couchii*, in honor of its indefatigable discoverer, Lieut. D. M. Couch, who, at his own risk and cost, undertook a journey into northern Mexico, when the country was swarming with bands of marauders, and made large collections in all branches of zoölogy, which have furnished a great amount of information respecting the natural history of our borders, and the geographical distribution of vertebrata generally." Lieut. Couch wrote an account of his expedition, entitled "Notes of Travel," but it is still in manuscript. He resigned on 30 April, 1855, was a merchant in New York city in 1855-'7, and engaged in manufacturing at Norton, Mass., from 1858 till 15 June, 1861, when he became colonel of the 7th Massachusetts volunteers. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers in August, his commission dating from 17 May, and on the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac was assigned a division in Gen. Keyes's corps, with which he distinguished himself at Fair Oaks, Williamsburg, and Malvern Hill. He was promoted to major-general on 4 July, 1862, commanded a division in the retreat from Manassas to Washington, 30 Aug. to 2 Sept., and took part in the battle of Antietam in Franklin's corps. He was soon afterward in command of the 2d army corps, and took a prominent part in Burnside's operations at Fredericksburg, and Hooker's at Chancellorsville. From 11 June, 1863, till 1 Dec., 1864, he commanded the Department of the Susquehanna, and was engaged in organizing Pennsylvania militia to resist Lee's invasion of July, 1863. He was at the head of the 2d division of the 23d army corps from December, 1864, till May, 1865, was at the battle of Nashville, and took part in the operations in North Carolina, in February, 1865, to effect a junction with Schofield. He resigned on 26 May, 1865, and was the unsuccessful democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts. He was collector of the port of Boston from 1 Oct., 1866, till 4 March, 1867, when the failure of the senate to confirm his appointment forced him to vacate the office. He became president of a Virginia mining and manufacturing company in 1867, but subsequently removed to Norwalk, Conn., was quartermaster-general of the state of Connecticut in 1877-'8, and adjutant-general in 1883-'4.

tutions.—His son, **Robert Jackson**, b. in Boston, 21 May, 1839; d. in 1864, entered the army as a private in his father's regiment. He rose by bravery on the battle-field to be captain in the 56th Massachusetts regiment, and was probably killed in the battle of Cold Harbor, 3 June, 1864, as he was never heard from after that day.

COX, Abraham Siddon, surgeon, b. in New York in 1800; d. at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., 29 July, 1864. He had been for many years one of the most eminent medical practitioners of New York city. At the beginning of the war he became a surgeon in the army, and at the time of his death was surgeon-in-chief of the 1st division, 20th corps, Army of the Cumberland.

COX, James, soldier, b. in Monmouth, N. J., 14 June, 1753; d. there, 12 Sept., 1810. His early education was received in the public schools. At the age of twenty-four he commanded a company of militia, and afterward served at the battles of Germantown and Monmouth, attaining to the rank of brigadier-general. He was for many years a

CRAIGHILL, William Price, soldier, b. in Charlestown, Jefferson co., W. Va., 1 July, 1833. After attending Charlestown academy he entered the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1853, standing second in a class of fifty-two, and was assigned to the engineer corps. He superintended the building of Fort Delaware in 1858, was made first lieutenant on 1 July, 1859, and served most of the time till 1864 at the military academy as instructor, treasurer, and in command of an engineer detachment there. He was made captain on 3 March, 1863, was engaged in constructing defences for Pittsburg when it was threatened by Morgan and other raiders, and was chief engineer of the middle department from April till June, 1864. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 13 March, 1865, for his services in the defence of Cumberland Gap, and was made major on 23 Nov., serving on the board for carrying out in detail the modifications of the New York defences from 20 June till 10 Nov., 1865. From 1865 till 1867 he superintended the defences of Baltimore harbor. Since then he has been engaged on a great number of important works, including the improvement of the Potomac, near Washington, from 1870 till 1874, that of the Appomattox river, 1870-'71, and of the Delaware in 1873. He was sent to examine movable dams and other works in France and Great Britain in 1877-'8. On 2 Jan., 1881, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. Col. Craighill is a member of the Maryland historical society, and was a delegate to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1880, 1883, and 1886. He has compiled "Army Officer's Pocket Companion" (New York, 1861); translated Dufour's "Cours de tactiques" (1863); and, jointly with Capt. Mendell, Gen. Jomini's "Précis de l'art de la guerre" (1862).

CRAM, Thomas Jefferson, soldier, b. in New Hampshire about 1807; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 20 Dec., 1883. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1826, standing fourth in a class of forty-one, and served there as assistant professor of mathematics in 1826-'9, and of natural and experimental philosophy in 1829-'36. He resigned on 16 Sept., 1836, and was for two years assistant engineer on railroads in Maryland and Pennsylvania. He was reappointed, with the rank of captain, 7 July, 1838, and served as topographical engineer on various surveys. He aided in making military reconnoissances in Texas in 1845-'6, and in 1855-'8 was chief topographical engineer, Department of the Pacific. He was promoted to major, 6 Aug., 1861, to lieutenant-colonel on 9 Sept., and was transferred to the engineer corps on 3 March, 1863. From 1861 till 1863 he acted as aide-de-camp to Gen. Wool, being engaged in the capture of Norfolk, Va., 10 May, 1862. He was made colonel on 23 Nov., 1865, and on 13 Jan., 1866, was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general in the regular army for his services during the civil war. After this he served on boards of engineers for the improvement of harbors on the great lakes, and on 22 Feb., 1869, was retired.

APPLETONS'
CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

VOL. II.
CRANE—GRIMSHAW

CRANE, Ichabod B., soldier, b. in New Jersey; d. in Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., 5 Oct., 1857. He was appointed second lieutenant of marines in January, 1809; captain of 3d artillery in April, 1812; brevet major in November, 1813; major in the 4th artillery in September, 1825; lieutenant-colonel in 2d artillery, 3 Nov., 1832; colonel in 1st artillery, 27 June, 1843; and governor of the Military asylum at Washington in May, 1851, in which latter capacity he acted till November, 1853.—His son, **Charles Henry**, surgeon-general, U. S. A., b. in Newport, R. I., 19 July, 1825; d. in Washington, D. C., 10 Oct., 1883. He was graduated at Yale in 1844, and studied medicine at Harvard medical school. In 1847 he passed the examination as acting assistant surgeon, and was at once ordered to Mexico, and, after attaining the full grade of assistant surgeon, served with the army of invasion till July, 1848. During the ten years that followed he was stationed in almost every state and territory of the Union, and was repeatedly in the field with expeditionary forces against the Indians, notably that against the Rogue river tribe in 1856. He was promoted surgeon, 21 May, 1861, and in February, 1862, was assigned to duty as medical director, Department of Key West. On 30 June he was appointed medical director, Department of the South. In September, 1863, he was placed on duty in the surgeon-general's office in Washington, and

became assistant surgeon-general, with the rank of colonel, 28 July, 1866. On the retirement of Surg.-Gen. Barnes, 3 July, 1882, he became surgeon-general of the U. S. army. He received brevets to include the rank of brigadier-general in the regular service at the close of the civil war. One of his most noteworthy characteristics was the facility with which he managed the complicated routine of his office, and the good judgment that he brought to bear in reconciling the often conflicting interests of the army medical corps when it was at its numerical maximum during the civil war.

CRAWFORD, Samuel Wylie, soldier, b. in Franklin county, Pa., 8 Nov., 1829. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1846, after which he studied medicine, and in 1851 became an assistant surgeon in the U. S. army. He served in various forts in the southwest, principally in Texas, until 1860, when he was stationed at Fort Moultrie and later at Fort Sumter, being one of the garrison of that fort at the beginning of the civil war, and having command of a battery during the bombardment. From that time till August, 1861, he was at Fort Columbus, New York harbor. He then vacated his commission of assistant surgeon by accepting the appointment of major in the 13th infantry, and in 1862 was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers. Gen. Crawford served with distinction in the Shenandoah campaign, being present at the battles of Winchester and Cedar Mountain, losing one half of his brigade in the last-named action. At the battle of Antietam he succeeded Gen. Mansfield in command of his division, and was severely wounded. Early in 1863 he was placed in command of the Pennsylvania reserves, then stationed about Washington, and with these troops, forming the 3d division of the 5th army

corps, he was engaged at Gettysburg, serving with great bravery. Subsequently he participated in all the operations of the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. He was brevetted successively from colonel, in 1863, up to major-general in 1865, for conspicuous gallantry in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Five Forks, and other engagements. Gen. Crawford was mustered out of the volunteer service in 1866, and then served with his regiment in the south, becoming colonel of the 16th infantry in February, 1869, and later of the 2d infantry. He continued in the service until February, 1873, when, owing to disability resulting from wounds, he was retired with the rank of brigadier-general.

CROASDALE, Samuel, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania; d. at Antietam, Md., 17 Sept., 1862. He was a lawyer in Doylestown, Pa. Immediately after the president's proclamation of 15 April, 1861, he volunteered for three months, and, after the governor's call for nine months' men in the summer of 1862, raised a company in Doylestown, and, upon the organization of the 128th Pennsylvania regiment, was appointed its colonel. After a few weeks' service in camps of instruction near Washington, the emergencies of the invasion of Maryland required the services of the regiment in the field. At Antietam it was assigned an important position, and Col. Croasdale, having formed his men in line, was leading an assault under a heavy fire, when a ball killed him instantly.

CROCKER, Marcellus M., soldier, b. in Franklin, Johnson co., Ind., 6 Feb., 1830; d. in Washington, D. C., 26 Aug., 1865. He entered the U. S. military academy in 1847, but left at the end of his second year, studied law, and practised in Des Moines, Iowa. He entered the national service as major of the 2d Iowa infantry in May, 1861, was promoted colonel on 30 Dec., fought with distinction in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, was promoted brigadier-general on 29 Nov., 1862, and engaged at the siege of Vicksburg, conducting a raid in Mississippi. After the re-enlistment of his brigade as veteran volunteers he fought through the Georgia campaign of Gen. Sherman, commanding a division a part of the time. He was suffering from consumption during the whole of his military career, and was assigned to duty in New Mexico on account of sickness. The brigade that he had commanded and brought to a high state of discipline was nicknamed "Crocker's greyhounds." It lost heavily in the assault of Bald Hill before

Atlanta, on 22 July, 1864, and in Hardree's attack on their position later in the day fully half were killed, wounded, or captured.

CROOK, George, soldier, b. near Dayton,
Ohio, 8 Sept., 1828. He was graduated at the

U. S. military academy in 1852, and was on duty with the 4th infantry in California in 1852-'61. He participated in the Rouge river expedition in 1856, and commanded the Pitt river expedition in 1857, where he was engaged in several actions, in one of which he was wounded by an arrow. He had risen to a captaincy when, at the beginning of the civil war, he returned to the east and became colonel of the 36th Ohio infantry. He afterward served in the West Virginia campaigns, in command of the 3d provisional brigade, from 1 May till 15 Aug., 1862, and was wounded in the action at Lewisburg. He engaged in the northern Virginia and Maryland campaigns in August and September, 1862, and for his services at Antietam was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U. S. army. He served in Tennessee in 1863, and on 1 July he was transferred to the command of the 2d cavalry division. After various actions, ending in the battle of Chickamauga, he pursued Wheeler's Confederate cavalry from the 1st to the 10th of October, defeated it, and drove it across the



George Crook

Tennessee with great loss. He entered upon the command of the Kanawha district in western Virginia in February, 1864, made constant raids, and was in numerous actions. He took part in Sheridan's Shenandoah campaign in the autumn of that year, and received the brevets of brigadier-general and major-general in the U. S. army, 13 March, 1865.

Gen. Crook had command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac from 26 March till 9 April, during which time he was engaged at Dinwiddie Court-House, Jetersville, Sailor's Creek, and Farmville, till the surrender at Appomattox. He was afterward transferred to the command of Wilmington, N. C., where he remained from 1 Sept., 1865, till 15 Jan., 1866, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service. After a six weeks' leave of absence he was assigned to duty on the board appointed to examine rifle tactics, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 23d infantry, U. S. army, on 28 July, 1866, and assigned to the districts of Boisé, Idaho, where he remained until 1872, actively engaged against the Indians. In 1872 Gen. Crook was assigned to the Arizona district, to quell the Indian disturbances. He sent an ultimatum to the chiefs to return to their reservations or "be wiped from the face of the earth." No attention was paid to his demand, and he attacked them in the Tonto basin, a stronghold deemed impregnable, and enforced submission. In 1875 he was ordered to quell the disturbances in the Sioux and Cheyenne nations in the northwest, and defeated those Indians in the battle of Powder River, Wyoming. In March another battle resulted in the destruction of 125 lodges, and in June the battle of Tongue River was a victory for Crook. A few days later the battle of the Rosebud gave him another, when the

maddened savages massed their forces and succeeded in crushing Custer. (See CUSTER, GEORGE ARMSTRONG.) Crook, on receiving re-enforcements, struck a severe blow at Slim Buttes, Dakota, and followed it up with such relentless vigor that by May, 1877, all the hostile tribes in the northwest had yielded. In 1882 he returned to Arizona, forced the Mormons, squatters, miners, and stock-raisers to vacate the Indian lands on which they had seized, encouraged the Apaches in planting, and pledged them the protection of the government. In the spring of 1883 the Chiricahuas intrenched themselves in the fastnesses of the mountains on the northern Mexican boundary, and began a series of raids. Gen. Crook struck the trail, and, instead of following, took it backward, penetrated into and took possession of their strongholds, and, as fast as the warriors returned from their plundering excursions, made them prisoners. He marched over 200 miles, made 400 prisoners, and captured all the horses and plunder. During the two years following, he had sole charge of the Indians, and in that time no depredation occurred. He set them all at work on their farms, abolished the system of trading and paying in goods and store orders indulged in by contractors, paid cash direct to the Indians for all his supplies, and stimulated them to increased exertion. The tribes became self-supporting within three years.

John Schuyler, soldier, b. in Albany, N. Y., 19 Sept., 1839. He was educated in the New York schools and at the University, but before graduation made a tour of the world. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the regular army as second lieutenant of artillery, served with his battery under McClellan in the Army of the Potomac, and in the Florida campaign of 1862 was transferred to the Department of the Gulf under Gen. Banks, and brevetted captain after the Teche campaign. He carried the first despatches from the Red river

to Farragut, for which he was brevetted major, and also brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel in the regular army for his services at Sabine Cross-Roads and Pleasant Hill. In August, 1864, he was commissioned colonel of the 7th New York heavy artillery, but declined the appointment, becoming assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Canby in the Department of the Gulf, and being afterward transferred to Sheridan's staff. In 1866 he served in the campaigns of Sheridan and Custer against the Indians. He resigned in 1872, and was appointed consul to Florence, Italy, in 1876. He became governor of Montana on 4 Aug., 1882, took an active part in preventing the Yellowstone park from falling into the hands of a cattle syndicate, and in November, 1884, was appointed first assistant postmaster-general, but resigned 4 March, 1886.

CROSMAN, George Hampton, soldier, b. in Taunton, Mass., in Nov., 1798; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 28 May, 1882. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1823, assigned to the 6th infantry, and served on frontier and garrison duty. He was promoted to first lieutenant on 30 Aug., 1828, and made assistant quartermaster on 15 Oct., 1830. He performed the duties of this office in the Indian country during the Black Hawk war of 1832, and in the Florida war of 1836-'7, and was promoted to captain, 30 April, 1837. He was chief quartermaster in the military occupation of Texas in 1845-'6, and distinguished himself at the storming of Palo Alto, 8 May, 1846, receiving the brevet of major for his gallantry on that occasion. He became major on the staff and quartermaster, 3 March, 1847, deputy quartermaster-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1856, and assistant quartermaster-general with rank of colonel in 1863, serving during this time in charge of various clothing depots and arsenals. From 1864 till 1866 he was occupied in preparing for publication a "Manual for the Quartermaster's Department." He was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general, U. S. army, for his services during the civil war, on 13 March, 1865, and was retired from active service in 1866, but was on duty again in Philadelphia as chief quartermaster of the Department of the East till 1868.—His son, **Alexander**

was preparing a book on seamanship.

CROSS, Charles E., soldier, b. in Massachusetts in 1837; d. near Fredericksburg, Va., 5 May, 1863. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in May, 1861, standing second in a class of forty-five, and was assigned to the engineer corps. He was engaged in drilling volunteers at Washington, D. C., and as assistant engineer in constructing the defences of that city till March, 1862, participating

in the battle of Bull Run on 21 July, 1861, and being promoted to first lieutenant on 6 Aug. In the Virginia peninsular campaign he was engaged in the siege of Yorktown, and in the construction of roads, field-works, and bridges for the passage of the army and its immense trains over White Oak swamp and Chickahominy river. He commanded an engineer battalion at Antietam, and received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for gallantry there, having previously been given that of major for services on the peninsula. He was engaged in building the pontoon bridges for the advance and retreat of the army at Fredericksburg, and was employed in throwing up field-works, making surveys, and guarding bridges, in the early part of 1863, being promoted to captain of engineers on 3 March. He was at the battle of Chancellorsville, 3-5 May, 1863, and was killed while assisting to throw a bridge across the Rappahannock, in the face of the enemy. For his gallantry on this occasion he was given, after his death, the brevet of colonel.

CROSS, Edward Ephram, soldier, b. in Lancaster, N. H., 22 April, 1832; d. near Gettysburg, Pa., 2 July, 1863. He was educated at Lancaster academy, and began life as a journeyman printer. He went to Cincinnati in 1852, and in 1854 became an editor of the "Cincinnati Times," also acting as correspondent for the "New York Herald" and other journals. In 1854 he canvassed the state of

Ohio for the American party. He was afterward employed as agent of the St. Louis and Arizona mining company, in which he subsequently became a large stockholder. In 1858 he made a trip across the plains, taking the first steam-engine and the first printing-press that ever crossed the Rocky mountains. In 1860 he held a lieutenant-colonel's commission in the Mexican army, and when the news of the attack on Fort Sumter reached him he was in command of a large garrison at El Fuerte. He at once resigned, and hastened to Concord, N. H., where he offered his services to the governor of the state, organized the 5th New Hampshire regiment, and was commissioned as its colonel. Under his command the regiment distinguished itself in many important engagements, and won an enviable reputation for bravery, becoming known as the "Fighting Fifth." He was mortally wounded at the battle of Gettysburg while leading the 1st brigade of the 1st division, 2d army corps. He had been several times wounded before, and Gen. Hancock had strongly recommended his promotion to brigadier-general, but, though he had commanded a brigade for several months with conspicuous gallantry, it was delayed, as has been claimed, through political influence. Col. Cross was the author of numerous poems and prose sketches, written under the pen-name of Richard Everett.

CROSS, Trueman, soldier, b. in Maryland; d. near the present Fort Brown, Texas, 21 April, 1846. He entered the army as ensign in the 42d infantry, 27 April, 1814; became assistant deputy quartermaster-general, with the rank of captain, 16 June, 1818; major-quartermaster, 22 May, 1826; and assistant quartermaster-general, with the rank of colonel, 7 July, 1838. He was chief of the quartermaster's department of the army of occupation from 10 Oct., 1845, till his death, which he met at the hands of Mexican banditti. Col. Cross published "Military Laws of the United States" (Washington).—His brother, **Osborne**, soldier, b. in Maryland in 1803; d. in New York city, 15 July, 1876, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1825, assigned to the infantry, and served on garrison, frontier, and commissary duty. He was made first lieutenant on 31 Dec., 1831, assistant quartermaster, 1 Jan., 1836, and became captain in the first infantry, 7 July, 1838. He was chief quartermaster of Wool's division in 1846-'7, and of the Army of Mexico in 1848, promoted to major on 24 July, 1847, and served until the civil war, during which he was chief quartermaster of various posts and camps. He was made deputy quartermaster-general, 26 Feb., 1863, and on 13 March, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army. He was promoted to colonel, 29 July, 1866, and on the same day was retired.

CULLUM, George W., soldier, b. in New York city, 25 Feb., 1809. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1833, entered the engineer corps, was promoted captain on 7 July, 1838, superintended the construction of fortifications and other public works at New London, Conn., and in Boston harbor, organized ponton-trains for the army in Mexico, was engaged in 1847-'8 in preparing a "Memoir on Military Bridges with India-Rubber Pontons," and from 1848 till 1855 was instructor of practical military engineering at the military academy, except two years, during which he travelled abroad on sick-leave. In 1853-'4 he constructed for the treasury department the assay-office in New York city, after which he was employed for five years on fortifications and harbor improvements at Charleston, S. C., and superintended works at New Bedford, Newport, New London, and the eastern entrance to New York harbor. On 9 April, 1861, he was appointed aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief of the army. He was promoted major of engineers on 6 Aug., 1861, commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on 1 Nov., appointed chief engineer of the Department of the Missouri, was chief of staff to Gen. Halleck while commanding the Departments of the Missouri and the Mississippi, and general-in-chief of the armies, directed engineer operations on the western rivers, was for some time in command at Cairo, was engaged as chief of engineers in the siege of Corinth, and, after accompanying Gen. Halleck to Washington, was employed in inspecting fortifications, examining engineering inventions, and on various engineer boards. He was also a member of the U. S. sanitary commission from 1861 till 1864. In the autumn of 1864 he was employed in projecting fortifications for Nashville, Tenn., which had been selected as a base of operations and depot of supplies for our western armies. From 8 Sept., 1864, till 28 Aug., 1866, he was superintendent of the U. S. military academy. He was brevetted colonel, brigadier, and major-general for meritorious services during the rebellion on 13 March, 1865, and mustered out of the volunteer service on 1 Sept., 1866. He was a member of the board for improving the defences of New York, and then of the board for fortifications and river and harbor obstructions required for the national defence from 1867 till 13 Jan., 1874, when he was retired from active service, after which he resided in New York, and devoted himself to literary, scientific, and military studies. He was chosen in that year vice-president of the American geographical association, and has been president of the geographical library society since 1880. He has published a "Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy, from 1802 to 1850," afterward enlarged to cover the period until the army reorganization of 1867, with a supplement continuing the register to 1879 (New York, 1879); a translation of Duparcq's "Elements of Military Art and History" (1863); "Systems of Military Bridges" (1863); "Sketch of Major-General Richard Montgomery, of the Continental Army" (1876); "Campaigns and Engineers of the War of 1812-'5" (1879); "Historical Sketch of the Fortification Defences of Narragansett Bay since the Founding, in 1638, of the Colony of Rhode Island" (Washington, 1884).

CUMMING, William, soldier, b. in Georgia about 1790; d. in Augusta, Ga., in February, 1863. He studied at the Litchfield, Conn., law-school, but inherited a fortune and never practised. He was appointed major in the 8th infantry on 25 March, 1813, and was wounded in the battle of Chrysler's Field, 11 Nov. He was made adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel, on 16 Feb., 1814, being severely wounded at Lundy's Lane on 25 July, and resigning 31 March, 1815. He declined the appointment of quartermaster-general, with the rank of brigadier-general, in April, 1818, and also that of major-general, tendered him by President Polk on 3 March, 1847. Col. Cumming was a leader of the Union party in the nullification struggle, and his quarrel with George McDuffie, of South Carolina, on this issue was notorious. The two men, attended by a long train of friends in their own equipages, rushed from one point to another in the attempt to find a place of meeting, and loudly accused each other of betraying their intentions to the officers of the law. They were widely caricatured, and their actions were watched with interest all over the country. They finally succeeded in meeting twice, and exchanged three shots, by one of which McDuffie was wounded in the hip and lamed for life.—His brother, **Alfred**, governor of Utah, b. about 1802; d. in Augusta, Ga., 9 Oct., 1873, was a sutler during the Mexican war. He had been superintendent of Indian affairs on the upper Missouri, and in 1857 President Buchanan appointed him governor of Utah territory, and sent him there with a force of 2,500 men to protect him in the discharge of his functions, which constituted the famous "Utah Expedition" of that year. On 27 Nov. the governor issued a proclamation declaring the territory to be in a state of rebellion, and this document was sent to Salt Lake City by a Mormon prisoner, accompanied by a letter to Brigham Young, evincing a willingness to temporize. The expedition went into winter quarters at Camp Scott, on Black's Fork, and in March, 1858, Col. Thomas L. Kane arrived in the camp, having been sent by the president as special envoy to Brigham Young. The relations between Gov. Cumming and Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, commander of the expedition, had become somewhat strained, and, soon after Col. Kane's arrival, that gentleman, taking offence at a fancied slight, wrote a challenge to Gen. Johnston with Gov. Cumming's consent. During the spring difficulties constantly arose, through a misunderstanding on Cumming's part, as to the power he possessed over the troops. On 8 March Judge Cradlebaugh made requisition for soldiers to protect his court, sitting at Provo, during the trial of the Mormons indicted for complicity in the Mountain Meadows massacre, and they were furnished by Gen. Johnston, whereupon Gov. Cumming protested against their use, and on 27 March issued a proclamation denouncing the general's action. The secretary of war afterward forbade Gen. Johnston to use troops for

such purposes. After the proclamation of pardon to the Mormons, in accordance with the temporizing policy adopted by Buchanan's administration, Gov. Cumming objected to the farther advance of the army, but, notwithstanding his protest, it was marched into Salt Lake City, and did much to preserve order. Gov. Cumming held his office till 1861, when he was succeeded by Stephen S. Harding.—Alfred's nephew, **Alfred**, b. in Augusta, Ga., 30 Jan., 1829, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1849. He was aide to Gen. Twiggs at New Orleans in 1851-'3, was made first lieutenant on 3 March, 1855, and captain in the 10th infantry, 20 July, 1856. He was on the Utah expedition of 1859-'60, and on 19 Jan., 1861, resigned, and was soon commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the Confederate army. He rose to the rank of brigadier-general, and served until disabled by wounds received at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., 31 Aug., 1864. After the war he became a planter near Rome, Ga.

CURTIS, Newton Martin, soldier, b. in De Peyster, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 21 May, 1835. He was educated at common schools, and at Gouverneur Wesleyan seminary, in 1854-'5. He became a prominent democrat, was postmaster of his native town in 1857-'61, and democratic candidate for assembly in 1860. He enrolled a volunteer company on 14 April, 1861, was commissioned captain in the 16th New York regiment on 7 May, and served in the Army of the Potomac. He became lieutenant-colonel and then colonel of the 142d New York infantry, and during the battle of Cold Harbor was assigned to the command of a brigade whose leader had been killed in the action. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 28 Oct., 1864, and for his services at the capture of Fort Fisher was promoted on the field to brigadier-general of volunteers, and was also thanked by the legislature of New York. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers, 13 March, 1865, and assigned to duty as chief of staff to Gen. E. O. C. Ord. On 1 July, 1865, he was given the command of southwestern Virginia, with headquarters at Lynchburg, and was mustered out on 15 Jan., 1866. He was collector of customs in the district of Oswegatchie, N. Y., in 1866-'7, special agent of the U. S. treasury from 1867 till his resignation in 1880, and a member of the legislature in 1883-'5, having been elected as a republican. He was president of the state agricultural society in 1880, and has been secretary and trustee of the state agricultural station since its organization in that year.

CURTIS, Samuel Ryan, soldier, b. in New York state, 3 Feb., 1807; d. in Council Bluffs, Iowa, 26 Dec., 1866. He removed when a child to Ohio, and was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1831, but resigned from the army in 1832, and became a civil engineer, superintending the Muskingum river improvements in 1837-'9. He then studied law, and practised in Ohio from 1841 till 1846. He had become a captain of militia in 1833, was lieutenant-colonel in 1837-'42, colonel in 1843-'45, and in 1846 was made adjutant-general of Ohio for the special purpose of organizing the state's quota of volunteers for the Mexican war. He served in that war as colonel of the 2d Ohio regiment, and was commandant of Camargo, a large military depot, holding it on 18 Feb., 1847, against Gen. Urrea, and then pursuing the enemy by forced marches through the mountains to Ramos, Mexico, thus opening Gen. Taylor's communications. After the discharge of his regiment he served on Gen. Wool's staff, and as governor of Saltillo, Mexico, in 1847-'8. He then engaged in engineering in the west, and in 1855 settled as a lawyer in Keokuk, Iowa. While a resident of this place he was elected to congress as a republican, and served two terms and part of a third, from 1857 till 1861, being a member of the committees on military affairs and the Pacific railroad. He was also a delegate from Iowa to the peace congress of February, 1861. He resigned from congress in 1861 to become colonel of the 2d Iowa regiment, and on 17 May was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, being on the first list sent to the senate for confirmation. He took

charge of the large camp of instruction near St. Louis in August and September, 1861, commanded the southwestern district of Missouri from 26 Dec., 1861, till February, 1862, and the army of the southwest till August, 1862. On 6-8 March, at Pea Ridge, Ark., he gained a decisive victory over a Confederate force, commanded by Gens. Price and McCulloch. He was promoted to major-general of volunteers on 21 March, 1862, and from 14 July till 29 August occupied Helena, Ark., having marched over one thousand miles through wildernesses and swamps. While on leave of absence, from 29 Aug. till 24 Sept., 1862, he was president of the Pacific railroad convention in Chicago. He was at the head of the Department of the Missouri from September, 1862, till May, 1863, and of that of Kansas from 1 Jan., 1864, till 7 Feb., 1865, commanding at Fort Leavenworth during the Price raid of October, 1864, and aiding in the defeat and pursuit of Gen. Price's army. He commanded the Department of the Northwest from 16 Feb. till 26 July, 1865, was U. S. commissioner to negotiate treaties with various Indian tribes from August till November, 1865, and to examine the Union Pacific railroad till April, 1866.

(Lockport, N. Y., 1848).

CUSTER, George Armstrong, soldier, b. in New Rumley, Harrison co., Ohio, 5 Dec., 1839; d. in Montana, 25 June, 1876. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in June, 1861, and reported for duty at Washington. Gen. Winfield Scott gave him despatches to carry to Gen. Irwin McDowell, then in command of the Army of the Potomac, he was assigned to duty as lieutenant in the 5th cavalry, and participated, on the day of his arrival at the front, in the first battle of Bull Run. Gen. Philip Kearny selected him as his first aide-de-camp, and he afterward served on the staff of Gen. William F. Smith. While on this duty he was given charge of the balloon ascensions, to

make reconnoissances. In May, 1862, Gen. George B. McClellan was so impressed with the energy and perseverance that he showed in wading the Chickahominy alone, to ascertain what would be a safe ford for the army to cross, and with his courage in reconnoitring the enemy's position while on the other side, that he was appointed aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain, to date from 15 June, 1862. Capt. Custer applied at once for permission to attack the picket-post he had just discovered, and at daylight the next morning surprised the enemy, drove them back, capturing some prisoners and the first colors that were taken by the Army of the Potomac. After Gen. McClellan's retirement from command of the army, Capt. Custer was discharged from his volunteer appointment and returned to his regiment as lieutenant. He had served there but a short time, when Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, on 15 May, 1863, made him aide-de-camp on his staff. For daring gallantry in a skirmish at Aldie and in the action at Brandy Station, as well as in the closing operations of the Rappahannock campaign, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, dating from 29 June, 1863, and assigned to duty as commander of the Michigan brigade. At Gettysburg his brigade, together with those of Gregg and McIntosh, defeated Gen. Stuart's efforts to turn the left flank. For this action he was brevetted major in the U.S. army, to date from 3 July, 1863.



G. A. Custer.

At Culpepper Court-House

he was wounded by a spent ball, which killed his horse. He took part in Gen. Sheridan's cavalry raid toward Richmond, in May, 1864, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Yellow Tavern, 11 May. In Gen. Sheridan's second raid on Richmond the Michigan brigade made a most gallant fight at Trevillion Station; but so great was their peril that the colors of the brigade were only saved from capture by Gen. Custer's tearing them from the standard, held in the grasp of a dying color-sergeant, and concealing the flag in his bosom. On 19 Sept., 1864, he was made brevet-colonel, U. S. army, for gallantry at the battle of Winchester, and on 19 Oct. he was brevetted major-general of volunteers for gallantry and meritorious services at Winchester and Fisher's Hill. On 30 Sept. he assumed command of the 3d division of cavalry, with which he fought the brilliant battle of Woodstock on 9 Oct., where he was confronted by his former classmate at West Point, the Confederate Gen. Rosser. He drove the enemy twenty-six miles, capturing everything they had on wheels except one gun. At Cedar Creek he confronted the enemy from the first attack in the morning until the battle ended. The 3d division recaptured, before the day was over, guns and colors that had been taken from

the army earlier in the fight, together with Confederate flags and cannon. After this brilliant success Gen. Custer was sent to Washington in charge of the captured colors, and recommended for promotion. In the spring of 1865, when Gen. Sheridan moved his cavalry toward Richmond again, the 3d division fought alone the battle of Waynesboro. The enemy's works were carried, and 11 guns, 200 wagons, 1,600 prisoners, and 17 battle-flags were captured. On reaching Fredrickshall Station, Gen. Custer found that Gen. Early had rallied from his retreat at Waynesboro and was preparing for another attack. He therefore sent a regiment to meet him at once. Gen. Early was nearly captured, his command destroyed, and a campaign ended in which he lost his army, every piece of artillery, and all his trains. For gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Five Forks and Dinwiddie Court-House, Gen. Custer was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, to date from 13 March, 1865. In a general order addressed to his troops, dated at Appomattox Court-House, 9 April, 1865, Gen. Custer said: "During the past six months, though in most instances confronted by superior numbers, you have captured from the enemy in open battle 111 pieces of field artillery, 65 battle-flags, and upward of 10,000 prisoners of war, including seven general officers. Within the past ten days, and included in the above, you have captured 46 field-pieces of artillery, and 37 battle-flags. You have never lost a gun, never lost a color, and never been defeated; and, notwithstanding the numerous engagements in which you have borne a prominent part, including those memorable battles of the Shenandoah, you have captured every piece of artillery which the enemy has dared to open upon you."

Gen. Custer received the first flag of truce from the Army of Northern Virginia, and was present at the surrender at Appomattox Court-House. He was brevetted major-general for his services in the last campaign, and appointed major-general of volunteers, to date from 15 April, 1865. He participated in all but one of the battles of the Army of the Potomac. After the grand review he was ordered to Texas, to command a division of cavalry. In November, 1865, he was made chief of cavalry, and remained on this duty until March, 1866, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service, to date from February, 1866. He then applied to the government for permission to accept from President Juarez the place of chief of Mexican cavalry in the struggle against Maximilian. President Johnson declined to give the necessary leave of absence, and Gen. Custer decided to accept the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 7th cavalry, his appointment dating from 28 July, 1866. He joined his regiment at Fort Riley, Kansas, in November, 1866, and served on the plains until 1871. On 27 Nov. he fought the battle of the Washita, in Indian territory, and inflicted such a defeat upon the Indians that the entire tribe of Cheyennes were compelled to return to their reservation. He was ordered, with his regiment, to Kentucky, in 1871, where he remained until 1873. In the spring of that year he was sent, with the 7th, to Fort Rice, Dakota, and from there accompanied an expedition to the Yellowstone. On 4 Aug. he fought the Sioux, with his regiment, on the Yellowstone, near the mouth of Tongue river, and on the 11th had another engagement three miles below the mouth of the Big Horn. In July, 1874, the government ordered an expedition, commanded by Gen. Custer, into the Black Hills, which resulted in a hitherto unexplored region being opened to miners and

frontiersmen. On 15 May, 1876, Gen. Custer commanded his regiment in a campaign against the confederated Sioux tribes. The Indians were discovered encamped on the Little Big Horn river, in a region almost unknown. Eleven tribes, numbering nearly 9,000, had their villages on and in the vicinity of the Little Big Horn. The government expedition consisted of 1,100 men. The strength of the enemy not being known, Gen. Custer was ordered to take his regiment and pursue a trail. He arrived at what was supposed to be the only Indian village on 25 June, and an attack was made by a portion of the regiment numbering fewer than 200 cavalry, while Gen. Custer, with 277 troopers, charged on the village from another direction. They were met by overwhelming numbers, and Gen. Custer, with his entire command, was slain. The officers and men were interred upon the battle-field, and in 1879 it was made a national cemetery. A monument recording the name and rank of all who fell was erected by the U. S. government on the spot where Gen. Custer made his last stand. In 1877 his remains were removed to the cemetery at West Point, N. Y.

He was nearly six feet in height, broad-shouldered, lithe, and active, with a weight never above 170 pounds. His eyes were blue, his hair and mustache of golden tint. He was a man of immense strength and endurance, and, as he used neither liquors nor tobacco, his physical condition was perfect through all the hardships of his life. Eleven horses were shot under him in battle. At the age of twenty-three he was made a brigadier-general, at twenty-five a major-general. The close of the war reduced his command from thousands to hundreds; but his enthusiastic devotion to duty was not diminished, and his form was seen at the head of his men in his Indian service just as it had been during the civil war. He revered religion, he showed deference to the aged, he honored womankind, he was fond of children, and devoted to animals. His domestic life was characterized by a simplicity, joyous contentment, and fondness for home that was surprising when it is remembered that, out of the thirty-seven years of his brief life, fourteen were spent in active warfare. One of his friends wrote his history under his name in one sentence, "This was a man." In 1871 Gen. Custer began to contribute articles on frontier life to the "Galaxy," which were published in book-form under the title "My Life on the Plains" (New York, 1874). He was engaged on a series of "War Memoirs" for the "Galaxy" at the time of his death. He occasionally contributed articles on hunting to "Turf, Field, and Farm" and "Forest and Stream." His life has been written by Frederick Whittaker (New York, 1878).—His wife, **Elizabeth Bacon**, whom he married in February, 1864, was with him at the front during the last year of the war, and also accompanied him in his nine years' service on the western frontier. She has published "Boots and Saddles, or Life with Gen. Custer in Dakota" (New York, 1885), and "Tenting on the Plains, or Gen. Custer in Kansas and Texas," with a sketch of his life (1888).—His brother, **Thomas Ward**, soldier, b. in New Rumley, Harrison co., Ohio, 15 March, 1845; d. in Montana, 25 June, 1876. After repeated attempts, which failed on account of his youth, he succeeded in enlisting as a private in an Ohio regiment, and served in the west until he was made aide-de-camp on his brother's staff, then with the Army of the Potomac. His appointment as second lieutenant in the 6th Michigan cavalry dated from 8 Nov., 1864. His horse was often neck and neck with that

of his brother in the famous cavalry charges, and in the fight at Namozine Church, 2 April, 1865, he captured a Confederate flag. At Sailor's Creek, 6 April, he captured a second flag, but was shot by the standard-bearer and severely wounded in the face. He was preparing to charge again, when stopped by his brother and told to go to the rear and have his wound dressed. As he paid no attention to this request, it became necessary for Gen. Custer to order him under arrest before he could check his ardor. He received a medal from congress for the capture of the colors at Sailor's Creek. In the spring of 1865 he accompanied Gen. Custer to Texas and served on the staff until mustered out of service in November. He received the brevets of captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel. On 23 Feb., 1866, he was appointed second lieutenant in the 1st infantry of the regular army, and on 28 July was promoted to a first lieutenancy in his brother's regiment, the 7th cavalry, with which he served on frontier duty until he fell beside his brother in the battle of the Little Big Horn. When he was asked his opinion of his brother, just before the final campaign, Gen. Custer said: "If you want to know my opinion of Tom, I can only say that I think he should be the general and I the captain."

CUTLER, Lysander, soldier, b. in Maine about 1806; d. in Milwaukee, Wis., 30 July, 1866. He offered his services to the government at the beginning of the civil war, and was given command of the 6th Wisconsin regiment, which he speedily brought into a state of discipline, and rendered one of the best in the service. Subsequently he was in command of the "Iron Brigade" (originally Meredith's), of the Army of the Potomac, to which his regiment was attached, and won the promotion of brigadier- and afterward major-general. He was twice wounded.

CUYLER, John M., surgeon, U. S. army, b. in Georgia, about 1810; d. in Morristown, N. J., 26 April, 1884. He entered the army as assistant surgeon in 1834, being among the first to pass the rigid examination instituted in 1833. He was actively engaged in the Creek war of 1838, and the Seminole war of 1840, and served with distinction through the Mexican war, receiving promotion as major and surgeon on 16 Feb., 1847. From 1848 till 1855 he served at West Point. As senior medical officer at Fort Monroe, during the first years of the civil war, his services were invaluable in organizing the medical department of the armies congregated there. He served afterward as medical inspector and acting medical inspector-general. He served on examining boards, and sought to uphold a high professional standard among army surgeons. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and medical inspector on 11 June, 1862, brevetted brigadier-general on 13 March, 1865, and promoted to the rank of colonel on 26 June, 1876. After the war he was medical director of important departments until his retirement, 30 June, 1882.

DAVIDSON, John Wynn, soldier, b. in Fairfax county, Va., 18 Aug., 1824; d. in St. Paul, Minn., 26 June, 1881. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1845, assigned to the 1st dragoons, and accompanied Gen. Kearny to California in 1846, in charge of a howitzer battery. During the Mexican war he served in the Army of the West, being present at the combats of San Pasqual, San Bernardo, San Gabriel, and Mesa. He was a scout in 1850, and was at the action of Clear Lake, 17 May, and at Russian River, 17 June, under Capt. Nathaniel Lyon. From this time till the civil war he continued on frontier and garrison duty. He fought the battle of Cieneguilla, New Mexico, on 30 March, 1854, against the Apache and Utah Indians, losing three fourths of his command, and, being himself wounded. He was promoted to captain on 20 Jan., 1855, to major on 14 Nov., 1861, and, after serving in defence of Washington, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on 3 Feb., 1862. In the Virginia peninsular campaign of 1862 he commanded a brigade in Gen. Smith's division, and received two brevets for gallant conduct—that of lieutenant-colonel for the battle of Gaines's Mills, and that of colonel for Golding's Farm. He was also engaged at Lee's Mills, Mechanicsville, Savage Station, and Glendale. He commanded the St. Louis district of Missouri from 6 Aug., till 13 Nov., 1862, the Army of Southeast Missouri till 23 Feb., 1863, and the St. Louis district again till 6 June, co-operating with Gen. Steele in his Little Rock expedition and directing the movements of troops against Pilot Knob and Fredericktown, and in the pursuit of the enemy during Marmaduke's raid into Missouri. He led a cavalry division from June till September, commanded in the actions at Brownsville, Bayou Metre, and Ashley's Mills, Ark., and took part in the capture of Little Rock. He was made chief of cavalry of the military division west of the Mississippi on 26 June, 1864, and on 24 Nov. led a cavalry expedition from Baton Rouge to Pascagoula. He was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army on 13 March, 1865, for the capture of Little Rock, and major-general for his services during the war. He was made lieutenant-colonel of the 10th cavalry on 1 Dec., 1866, was acting inspector-general of the Department of the Missouri from November, 1866, till December, 1867, and professor of military science in Kansas agricultural college from 1868 till 1871. He then commanded various posts in Idaho and Texas, and, in 1877-'8, the district of Upper Brazos, Tex. On 20 March, 1879, he was made colonel of the 2d cavalry.

cases.—Another brother, **Thomas Alfred**, soldier, b. in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in December, 1809, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1829, and assigned to the 1st infantry. After serving on frontier duty, he resigned on 31 Oct., 1831, and was employed on the Croton aqueduct as a civil engineer till 1833, when he became a merchant in New York city, but was again employed on the aqueduct in 1840-'1. He re-entered the national service on 15 May, 1861, as colonel of the 16th New York regiment, was at the battle of Bull Run, and in the defences of Alexandria from November, 1861, till 7 March, 1862, when he was made brigadier-general of volunteers. He was engaged in the siege of Corinth in April and May, 1862,

the battle of Corinth on 3-4 Oct., and commanded the district of Columbus, Ky., in 1862-'3, that of Rolla, Mo., in 1863-'4, that of North Kansas in 1864-'5, and that of Wisconsin from April till June, 1865. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers on 11 July, 1865, and shortly afterward returned to New York city. He has published "Cosmogony: or Mysteries of Creation," an analysis of the natural facts stated in the Hebraic account of creation (New York, 1858); "Adam and Ha-Adam" (1859); "Genesis Disclosed" (1860); "Answer to Hugh Miller and Theoretical Geologists" (1861); "How to make Money, and How to keep It" (1866); and "Appeal of a Layman to the Committee on the Revision of the English Version of the Holy Scriptures, to have Adam and Ha-Adam restored to the English Genesis where left out by former Translators" (1875).—Henry

DAVIS, Benjamin Franklin, soldier, b. in Alabama in 1832; d. at Beverly Ford, Va., 9 June, 1863. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1854, and distinguished himself in both the infantry and cavalry service in New Mexico. In 1862 he became colonel of the 8th New York cavalry. He was instantly killed while commanding a brigade at Beverly Ford, Va.

DAVIS, Jefferson C., soldier, b. in Clark county, Ind., 2 March, 1828; d. in Chicago, Ill., 30 Nov., 1879. His ancestors were noted in the Indian wars of Kentucky. At the age of eighteen, while pursuing his studies in the Clark county, Ind., seminary, he heard of the declaration of war with Mexico, and enlisted in Col. Lane's Indiana regiment. For gallant conduct at Buena Vista he was on 17 June, 1848, made second lieutenant of the 1st artillery. He became first lieutenant in 1852, took charge of the garrison in Fort Sumter, S. C., in 1858, and was there during the bombardment in April, 1861, at the beginning of the civil war. In May, 1861, he was promoted to a captaincy and given leave of absence to raise the 22d Indiana volunteers, of which regiment he became colonel, and was afterward given a brigade by Gen. Frémont, with whom he served in Missouri. He also commanded a brigade under Gens. Hunter and Pope. For services rendered at Milford, Mo., on 18 Dec., 1861, where he aided in capturing a superior force of the enemy, with a large quantity of military supplies, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers. At the battle of Pea Ridge he commanded one of the four divisions of Gen. Curtis's army. He participated in the siege of Corinth, and, after the evacuation of that place by the Confederate forces, was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. On 29 Sept., 1862, he chanced to meet in Louisville Gen. William Nelson, from whom he claimed to have received treatment unduly harsh and severe. An altercation ensued, and in a moment of resentment he shot Nelson, instantly killing him. He was arrested, and held for a time, but no trial was ordered, and he was released and assigned to duty at Covington, Ky. He led his old division of the

20th army corps into the fight at Stone river, and for his bravery was recommended by Gen. Rosecrans for major-general. In 1864 he commanded the 14th corps of Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign and in the march through Georgia. In 1865 a brevet major-generalship was given him, and he was made colonel of the 23d infantry, 23 July, 1866. He afterward went to the Pacific coast, and commanded the U. S. troops in Alaska, and in 1873, after the murder of Gen. Canby by the Modoc Indians in northern California, took command of the forces operating against them, and compelled them to surrender.

DAVIS, Nelson Henry, soldier, b. in Oxford, Worcester co., Mass., 20 Sept., 1821. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1846, and assigned to the 3d infantry. He served in the war with Mexico, received the brevet of 1st lieutenant for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, and was also at the siege of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo, and the capture of the city of Mexico. He was promoted 1st lieutenant 8 June, 1849, and then served on the frontier, being engaged in several actions while on the Sierra Nevada expedition of 1849-'50, and taking part in the Rogue river expedition of 1853. He was made captain on 3 March, 1855, was at the battle of Bull Run, and from 4 Sept. to 12 Nov., 1861, was colonel of the 7th Massachusetts volunteers. He then became major and assistant inspector-general, and served with the Army of the Potomac till the autumn of 1863, receiving the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Gettysburg. He was then transferred to New Mexico, was brevetted colonel 27 June, 1865, for his services against the Apache Indians, and also received the brevet of brigadier-general for his services in the civil war. He was inspector-general of the district of New Mexico in 1868, of the department of Missouri in 1868-'72, was on a tour of inspection till 1876, and then became inspector-general of the division of the Atlantic. He was commissioned brigadier-general on 11 March, 1885, and retired on 20 Sept.

DAWSON, Samuel K., soldier, b. in Pennsylvania about 1818. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1839, and assigned as second lieutenant to the 1st artillery. He served on the northern frontier at Plattsburg, N. Y., during the Canada border disturbances of 1839, and on the Maine frontier, pending the "disputed territory" controversy in 1840. During the war with Mexico he was present at the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Cerro Gordo, and took part in the siege of Vera Cruz. He was promoted to be first lieutenant, 18 June, 1846, brevet captain, 18 April, 1847, captain, 31 March, 1853, and major of the 19th infantry, 14 May, 1861. Capt. Dawson took part in the campaigns against the Seminoles, 1851-'6, and was attached to the party engaged in the pursuit of Cortinas's Mexican marauders in 1859. During the civil war he was present at the bombardment of Fort Pickens, in 1861, and served in the Tennessee campaign of 1863, being severely wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, for which he was promoted to be brevet colonel, and subsequently brevet brigadier-general, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He was commissioned colonel of the 19th infantry, 28 July, 1866. In 1865 and 1866 he commanded a detachment of the 15th infantry at Mobile, and the entire regiment at Macon, Ga.

DAY, Hannibal, soldier, b. in Vermont about 1802. He is the son of Dr. Sylvester Day, assistant surgeon, U. S. army. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1823, and made second lieutenant in the 2d infantry. On 4 April, 1832, he was commissioned first lieutenant, and in the same year took part in the Black Hawk expedition, but was not on duty at the seat of war. He also served in the Florida wars in 1838-'9 and 1841-'2, and in the war with Mexico in 1846-'7. He was commissioned captain, 7 July, 1838, major, 23 Feb., 1852, lieutenant-colonel, 25 Feb., 1861, and colonel, 7 Jan., 1862. He commanded a brigade of the 5th corps in the Pennsylvania campaign in 1863, taking part in the battle of Gettysburg. He was retired from active duty, "on his own application after forty consecutive years of service," 1 Aug., 1863, and employed on military commissions and courts-martial from 25 July, 1864. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general for long service.

DEARING, James, soldier, b. in Campbell county, Va., 25 April, 1840; d. in Lynchburg in April, 1865. He was a great-grandson of Col. Charles Lynch, of Revolutionary fame, who gave his name to the summary method of administering justice now known as "Lynch law," through his rough-and-ready way of treating the tories. He was graduated at Hanover, Va., academy, and was appointed a cadet in the U. S. military academy, but resigned in 1861, to join the Confederate army when Virginia passed the ordinance of secession. He was successively lieutenant of the Washington artillery of New Orleans, captain of Latham's battery, major and commander of Denny's artillery battalion, and colonel of a cavalry regiment from North Carolina, and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general for gallantry at the battle of Plymouth. He participated in the principal engagements between the Army of Northern Virginia and the Army of the Potomac. On the retreat of the Confederate forces from Petersburg to Appomattox Court-House, he was mortally wounded near Farmville in a singular encounter with Brig.-Gen. Theodore Read, of the National army. The two generals met, on 5 April, at the head of their forces, on opposite sides of the Appomattox, at High Bridge, and a duel with

pistols ensued. Gen. Read was shot dead, but Gen. Dearing lingered until a few days after the surrender of Lee, when he died in the old City hotel at Lynchburg, Va.

DEITZLER, George Washington, soldier, b. in Pine Grove, Schuylkill co., Pa., 30 Nov., 1826; d. near Tucson, Arizona, 11 April, 1884. He received a common-school education, removed to Kansas, and "grew up with the state." He was a member of the Kansas house of representatives in 1857-'8, and again in 1859-'60, and during the former period was elected speaker. He was subsequently mayor of Lawrence, and treasurer of the University of Kansas. At the beginning of the war he was made colonel of the 1st regiment of Kansas volunteers. He was promoted to be brigadier-general, 29 Nov., 1862, but resigned in August of the year following. In 1864 he was commissioned major-general of Kansas militia. He was killed by being thrown from a carriage.

—**Richard**, military engineer, son of John, senior; b. in New York city, 1 Sept., 1798; d. in Washington, 5 Nov., 1873. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1818 at the head of his class, and was immediately promoted to be 2d lieutenant of engineers, being assigned to duty with the American boundary commission under the treaty of Ghent. In 1820 he received his commission as 1st lieutenant, and in 1828 was made captain. From 1819 till 1838 he was employed in the construction of the defences of Hampton Roads, as superintending engineer on the fortifications in the

vicinity of the Mississippi, and those on or near Delaware river and bay. Promoted to the rank of major in 1838, he was appointed superintendent of the U. S. military academy at West Point, where he remained for seven years, and subsequently held the office from 1856 till March, 1861, when he was relieved, at his own request. From 1846 till 1855 he superintended the defences of New York harbor and the Hudson river improvements, with the exception of ten months, when he acted as chief engineer of the Department of Texas. During the Crimean war (1855-'6) he was ordered to Europe in company with Capt. (afterward Maj.-Gen.) McClellan and Maj. Mordecai to report on any changes that



Rich. D. Long

had been made in modern warfare. His elaborate report was printed by congress in 1860. He was made lieutenant-colonel in 1861, colonel in 1863, brigadier-general and chief of engineers in 1864, and received the brevet rank of major-general, 13 May, 1865, "for faithful, meritorious, and distinguished services in the engineer department during the rebellion." He was retired 8 Aug., 1866, his name having been borne on the army register for over forty-five years. He rendered valuable service to the government during the civil war, on the staff of Gov. Morgan, of New York (1861-'3), in the reorganization and equipment of the state forces. From 1864 till 1870 he was on duty at Washington as commander of the engineer corps, and in charge of the bureau of engineers of the war department, and served as inspector of the military academy, as member of the light-house board, and of the commission for the improvement of Boston harbor. He was also one of the regents of the Smithsonian institution.

DE LEON, David Camden, surgeon, b. in South Carolina in 1822; d. in Santa Fé, New Mexico, 3 Sept., 1872. He was educated in his native state, and graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1836. He entered the U. S. army as assistant surgeon on 21 Aug., 1838, served in the Seminole war, and was then stationed for several years on the western frontier. At the beginning of the Mexican war he went with Gen. Taylor to the Rio Grande, was present at most of the battles in the campaign toward Mexico, and entered that city when it surrendered. For these services, as well as for gallantry in action, where he several times took the place of commanding officers who had been killed or wounded, Dr. De Leon twice received the thanks of congress, but was again assigned to frontier duty in Mexico, on the ground of his great energy and hardihood. He was promoted to surgeon, with the rank of major, on 29 Aug., 1856, and on 19 Feb., 1861, resigned his commission and was placed at the head of the medical department of the Confederate army. At the close of the war he went to Mexico, but after a year's residence in that country he returned to New Mexico, where he had been stationed for many years, and owned property, continuing in practice until his death. He was a man of fine literary culture, and a vigorous writer.

DENISON, Andrew Woods, soldier, b. in Baltimore, Md., 15 Dec., 1831; d. there, 24 Feb., 1877. In 1862 he raised the 8th Maryland regiment for the National army, and in August of that year became its colonel, serving till the close of the war. He commanded the Maryland brigade of Robinson's division at Laurel Hill, where he lost an arm, and was again wounded at White Oak Ridge, near Petersburg. He was brevetted briga-

dier-general for gallantry in the first-named battle on 9 Aug., 1864, and major-general for the second, 31 March, 1865. Gen. Denison was appointed postmaster of Baltimore, 19 April, 1869, and held the office till his death.

DE RUSSY, Louis G., soldier, b. in New York in 1796; d. in Grand Ecore, La., 17 Dec., 1864. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1814, and made 3d lieutenant in the 1st artillery. He served in the war of 1812-'5, with Great Britain, as acting assistant engineer in erecting temporary defences for New York city and its environs, and was in garrison in New York harbor in 1815-'6, when he was made battalion adjutant of artillery. In 1819 he became topographer of a commission to establish the northern boundary of the United States under the treaty of Ghent. He became captain of the 3d artillery in 1825, and in the following year was made paymaster and major. In 1842 he was dropped from the army, and became a planter at Natchitoches, La. In 1846 he served in the Mexican war at Tampico, and became colonel of the 1st Louisiana volunteers. He completed the defences of the place, opened a new channel to Tamessie river, held various civil offices, and was engaged in the fight at Callabosa river and in the skirmish of Tantayuka. He was a civil engineer from 1848 till 1861, employed in making improvements in navigation, and from 1851 till 1853 was a member of the Louisiana house of representatives, and from 1853 till 1855 of the senate. He was major-general of Louisiana militia from 1848 till 1861, when he entered the Confederate army.—His brother, **René Edward**, soldier, b. in Hayti, W. I., 22 Feb., 1789; d. in San Francisco, 23 Nov., 1865. He was a son of Thomas de Russey, of St. Malo, France, who came to New York in 1791, and removed to Old Point Comfort, Va., where he re-

sided many years. The son was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1812, and made 2d lieutenant of engineers. He served in the war of 1812-'5, with Great Britain, as assistant engineer in constructing defences at New York and at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., and participated in the campaigns on the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain. In 1814 he was brevetted captain for gallant conduct at the battle of Plattsburg. He was chief engineer of Gen. Macomb's army in 1814, and captain of the corps of engineers in 1815. He was assistant engineer in the construction of the fort at Rouse's Point, N. Y., in 1816, superintending engineer of the repairs and construction of fortifications in New York harbor in 1818, and of defensive works on the Gulf of Mexico in 1821. In 1824 he was brevetted major. He was superintendent of the U. S. military academy from 1833 till 1838, and lieutenant-colonel of engineers from 1838 till 1863. At the beginning of the civil war he was ordered to the defence of the Pacific coast, and constructed the fortifications of San Francisco harbor. He was also president of the board of engineers for devising projects and alterations in the land defences of San Francisco. In 1865 he was brevetted major-general in the U. S. army for long and faithful service.—René's son, **Gustavus Adolphus**, soldier, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 3 Nov., 1818, having been three years at West Point, was appointed from Virginia, 2d lieutenant in the 4th U. S. artillery, 8 March, 1847. He served in the Mexican war, having been brevetted 1st lieutenant "for gallant and meritorious conduct" at Contreras and Churubusco, and captain, 13 Sept., 1847, for gallantry at Chapultepec. He was regimental quartermaster from 1847 till 1857, and stationed at Fort Monroe in 1848. He was made 1st lieutenant, 16 May, 1849; captain, 17 Aug., 1857; brevet major, 25 June, 1862, for bravery displayed in the action near Fair Oaks, Va.; brevet lieutenant-colonel, for the same cause in the battle of Malvern Hill, and brevet colonel, 17 March, 1863. He was promoted to be brigadier-general of volunteers, 23 May, 1863; brevet colonel, 13 March, 1865 (for services in the war of the rebellion); and brevet brigadier-general, for the same cause, on the same day. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, 13 Jan., 1866; promoted to be major in the regular army, 26 July, 1866; lieutenant-colonel, 25 Aug., 1879; colonel 30 June, 1882; and was retired by operation of law, 3 Nov., 1882.

DE TROBRIAND, Philippe Régis, soldier, b. in the Château des Rochettes, near Tours, France, 4 June, 1816. His full name and title were Philippe Régis Denis de Keredern, Baron de Trobriand; but, on becoming an American citizen, he modified the name and dropped the title. His early education was for a military career. He studied at the College Saint Louis in Paris, the college of Rouen, where his father was in command, and the college of Tours; but the revolution of 1830 changed his prospects, and he was graduated at the University of Orleans as bachelier-ès-lettres in 1834, and at Poitiers as licencié-en-droit in 1838. He came to the United States in 1841, edited and published the "Revue du nouveau monde" in New York in 1849-'50, and was joint editor of the "Courrier des États-Unis" in 1854-'61. On 28 Aug. of the last-named year he entered the National army as colonel of the 55th New York regiment. He was engaged at Yorktown and Williamsburg, commanded a brigade of the 3d army corps in 1862-'3, and was at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers in January, 1864, and commanded the defences of New York city from May till June of that year. As commander of a brigade in the 2d army corps he was at Deep Bottom, Petersburg, Hatcher's Run, and Five Forks, and was at the head of a division in the operations that ended in Lee's surrender. For his services in this campaign he was brevetted major-general of volunteers on 9 April, 1865. He entered the regular army as colonel of the 31st infantry on 28 July, 1866, was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, 2 March, 1867, and commanded the district of Dakota in August of

that year. He was transferred to the 13th infantry on 15 March, 1869, and commanded the district of Montana, and afterward that of Green River. He was retired at his own request, on account of age, on 20 March, 1879, and is now (1887) a resident of New Orleans, La. He has published "Les gentilshommes de l'ouest," a novel (Paris, 1841), and "Quatre ans de campagnes à l'armée du Potomac" (2 vols., Paris et Bruxelles, 1867).

DE VILLIERS, Charles A., soldier, b. in 1826. He had been an officer in the French army, and afterward became colonel of the 11th Ohio volunteers. At the beginning of the civil war in the United States he was taken prisoner, 17 July, 1861, and sent to Richmond. About the middle of September following he eluded the guards and escaped. Under the guise of a mendicant Frenchman, aged, infirm, and nearly blind, he succeeded in obtaining the commandant's permission to go to Fort Monroe, under a flag of truce, that he might embark "for his dear old home in France." After two weeks' delay the supposed Frenchman was assisted on board a transport at Norfolk and taken to the Union boat. When safely under his own flag, he cast off his pack, green goggles, and rags, thanked the officers for their politeness, shouted a loud huzza for the stars and stripes, and gave them the pleasing information that they had just parted with Col. De Villiers, of the 11th Ohio. He arrived safely in Washington, rejoined his regiment, and was made brigadier-general, 10 Oct., 1861. He had been the military instructor of Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth. He received his discharge from the army on 23 April, 1862, and returned to France.

DEVIN, Thomas C., b. in New York city in 1822; d. there, 4 April, 1878. He received a common-school education, followed the trade of a painter, and became lieutenant-colonel of the 1st New York militia regiment. Just after the battle of Bull Run, Mr. Devin accosted Thurlow Weed, at that time a stranger to him, and said that he wished authority to raise a cavalry company for immediate service. Mr. Weed telegraphed to Gov. Morgan for a captain's commission for Mr. Devin, obtained it, and in two days the company had been recruited and was on its way to Washington. At the end of the three months for which he had enlisted he entered the service again as colonel of the 6th New York cavalry. His command was attached to the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, and participated in all the battles fought by that corps from Antietam to Lee's surrender. At Five Forks he commanded his brigade, and carried the Confederate earthworks. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 15 Aug., 1864, for bravery at Front Royal, where his command captured two stands of colors, and where he was wounded; and major-general, 13 March, 1865, for his services during the war. He entered the regular army as lieutenant-colonel of the 8th cavalry, 28 July, 1866, commanding the district of Montana. On 2 March, 1867, he was brevetted colonel, U. S. army, for gallantry at Fisher's Hill, and brigadier-general for services at Sailor's Creek. He then commanded the district of Arizona, and on

25 June, 1877, became colonel of the 3d cavalry. Gen. Grant, in a conversation with Thurlow Weed, called Gen. Devin, next to Gen. Sheridan, the best cavalry officer in the National army.

WILLIAM Thomas Canadian surveyor b. in

DIMICK, Justin, soldier, b. in Hartford county, Conn., 5 Aug., 1800; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 13 Oct., 1871. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1819, and assigned to the light artillery. After serving at various posts, and as assistant instructor of infantry tactics at West Point for a few months in 1822, he was promoted to 1st lieutenant in the 1st artillery, 1 May, 1824, and brevetted captain, 1 May, 1834, for ten years' faithful service in one grade. He was given his full commission in 1835, and brevetted major, 8 May, 1836, for gallant conduct in the Florida war, having on that date killed two Seminole Indians in personal encounter while skirmishing near Hernandez plantation. He was engaged in suppressing the Canada-border disturbances at Rouse's Point, N. Y., in 1838-'9, and in the performance of his duty seized a vessel laden with ammunition for the Canadian insurgents. For this act he was called upon in 1851-'3 to defend a civil suit in the Vermont courts. He served as lieutenant-colonel of an artillery battalion of the army of occupation in Texas in 1845-'6, and during the Mexican war received two brevets, that of lieutenant-colonel, 20 Aug., 1847, for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, and that of colonel on 13 Sept., for his services at the storming of Chapultepec, where he was wounded. Besides these battles, he was at Resaca de la Palma, La Hoya, and the capture of the city of Mexico. He served again against Florida Indians in 1849-'50 and 1856-'7, was made major in the 1st artillery, 1 April, 1850, lieutenant-colonel, 5 Oct., 1857, and commanded the Fort Monroe artillery school in 1859-'61. He was promoted to colonel on 26 Oct., 1861, and commanded the depot of prisoners of war at Fort Warren, Mass., until 1 Jan., 1864. He was retired from active service on 1 Aug., 1863, and in 1864-'8 was governor of the soldier's home near Washington, D. C. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, "for long, gallant, and faithful services to his country."—His son, **Justin E.**, d. near Chancellorsville, Va., 5 May, 1863, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1861, served as 1st lieutenant of the 1st artillery, and received mortal wounds in the battle of Chancellorsville.

DIMITRY, Alexander, educator, b. in N. Y.

DIMMOCK, Charles, soldier, b. in Massachusetts in 1800; d. in Richmond, Va., 27 Oct., 1863. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1821, assigned to the 1st artillery, and served as assistant professor of engineering at West Point in 1821-'2. He was attached to the artillery school at Fort Monroe in 1825-'6 and 1828-'9, being adjutant of the school in the last-named year. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant in 1828, was assistant quartermaster in 1831-'6, and superintended operations at Delaware breakwater in 1831-'3. He was made captain on 6 Aug., 1836, but resigned on 30 Sept., and became a civil engineer in the south, being employed on many important railroads, and in 1837-'8 in the location of a U. S. military road to Fort Smith, Ark. In 1843-'7 he was director of the James river and Kanawha canal. He was captain of Virginia militia in 1839-'40, lieutenant-colonel in 1841-'2, and superintendent of the state armory in 1843-'61. He was a member of the Richmond city council in 1850, 1854, and 1858, and at the beginning of the civil war entered the Confederate service, became brigadier-general, and was chief of the ordnance department of Virginia.

DIX, John Adams, b. in Boscawen, N. H., 24 July, 1798; d. in New York city, 21 April, 1879. His early education was received at Salisbury, Phillips Exeter academy, and the College of Montreal. In December, 1812, he was appointed cadet, and going to Baltimore aided his father, Maj. Timothy Dix of the 14th U. S. infantry, and also studied at St. Mary's college. He was made ensign in 1813, and accompanied his regiment, taking part in the operations on the Canadian frontier. Subsequently he served in the 21st infantry at Fort Constitution, N. H., where he became 2d lieutenant in March, 1814, was adjutant to Col. John De B. Walback, and in August was transferred to the 3d artillery. In 1819 he was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Jacob Brown, then in command of the Northern military department, and stationed at Brownsville, where he studied law, and later, under the guidance of William West, was admitted to the bar in Washington. He was in 1826 sent as special messenger to the court of Denmark. On his return he was stationed at Fort Monroe, but contin-

ued ill-health led him to resign his commission in the army, 29 July, 1828, after having attained the rank of captain. He then settled in Cooperstown, N. Y., and began the practice of law. In 1830 he removed to Albany, having been appointed adjutant-general of the state by Gov. Enos B. Throop, and in 1833 was appointed secretary of state and superintendent of common schools, publishing during this period numerous reports concerning the schools, and also a very important report in relation to a geological survey of the state (1836). He was a prominent member of the "Albany Regency," who practically ruled the Democratic party of that day. Going out of office in 1840, on the defeat of the democratic candidates and the election of Gen. Harrison to the presidency, he turned to literary pursuits, and was editor-in-chief of "The Northern Light," a journal of a high literary and scientific character, which was published from 1841 till 1843. In 1841 he was elected a member of the assembly. In the following year he went abroad, and spent nearly two years in Madeira, Spain, and Italy. From 1845 till 1849 he was a U. S. senator, being elected as a Democrat, when he became involved in the Free-soil movement, against his judgment and will, but under the pressure of influences that it was impossible for him to resist. He always regarded the Free-soil movement as a great political blunder, and labored to heal the consequent breach in the Democratic party, as a strenuous supporter of the successive Democratic administrations up to the beginning of the civil war. In 1848 he was nominated by the Free-soil Democratic party as governor, but was overwhelmingly defeated by Hamilton Fish. President Pierce appointed him assistant treasurer of New York, and obtained his consent to be minister to France, but the nomination was never made. In the canvass of 1856 he supported Buchanan and Breckenridge, and in 1860 earnestly opposed the election of Mr. Lincoln, voting for Breckenridge and Lane. In May, 1861, he was appointed postmaster of New York, after the defalcations in that office. On 10 Jan., 1861, at the urgent request of the leading bankers and financiers of New York, he was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Buchanan, and he held that office until the close of the administration. His appointment immediately relieved the government from a financial deadlock, gave it the funds that it needed but had failed to obtain, and produced a general confidence in its stability. When he took the office there were two revenue cutters at New Orleans, and he ordered them to New York. The captain of one of them, after consulting with the collector at New Orleans, refused to obey. Secretary Dix thereupon telegraphed: "Tell Lieut. Caldwell to arrest Capt. Breshwood, assume command of the cutter, and obey the order I gave through you. If Capt. Breshwood, after arrest, undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, tell Lieut. Caldwell to consider him as a mutineer, and treat him accordingly. If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." At the beginning of the civil war he took an active part in the formation of the Union defence committee, and was its first president; he also presided at the great meeting in Union square, 24 April, 1861. On the president's first call for troops, he organized and sent to the field seventeen regiments, and was appointed one of the four major-generals to command the New York state forces. In June following he was commissioned major-general of volunteers, and ordered to Washington by Gen. Scott to take command of the Arlington and Alexandria department. By a

successful political intrigue, this disposition was changed, and he was sent in July to Baltimore to take command of the Department of Maryland, which was considered a post of small comparative importance; but, on the defeat of the Federal forces at Bull Run, things changed; Maryland became for the time the centre and key of the national position, and it was through Gen. Dix's energetic and judicious measures that the state and the city were prevented from going over to the Confederate cause. In May, 1862, Gen. Dix was sent from Baltimore to Fort Monroe, and in the summer of 1863, after the trouble connected with the draft riots, he was transferred to New York, as commander of the Department of the East, which place he held until the close of the war. In 1866 he was appointed naval officer of the port of New York, the prelude to another appointment during the same year, that of minister to France. In 1872 he was elected governor of the state of New York as a Republican by a majority of 53,000, and, while holding that office, rendered the country great service in thwarting the proceedings of the inflationists in congress, and, with the aid of the legislature, strengthening the national administration in its attitude of opposition to them. On a re-nomination, in 1874, he was defeated, in consequence partly of the reaction against the president under the "third-term" panic, and partly of the studious apathy of prominent Republican politicians who desired his defeat. During his lifetime Gen. Dix held other places of importance, being elected a vestryman of Trinity church (1849), and in 1872 comptroller of that corporation, delegate to the convention of the diocese of New York, and deputy to the general convention of the Episcopal church. In 1853 he became president of the Mississippi and Missouri railway company, and in 1863 became the first president of the Union Pacific railroad company, an office which he held until 1868, also filling a similar place for a few months in 1872 to the Erie railway company. He married Catharine Morgan, adopted daughter of John J. Morgan, of New York, formerly member of congress, and had by her seven children, of whom three survived him. He was a man of very large reading and thorough culture, spoke several languages with fluency, and was distinguished for proficiency in classical studies, and for ability and elegance as an orator. Among his published works are "Sketch of the Resources of the City of New York" (New York, 1827); "Decisions of the Superintendents of Common Schools" (Albany, 1837); "A Winter in Madeira, and a Summer in Spain and Florence" (New York, 1850; 5th ed., 1853); "Speeches and Occasional Addresses" (2 vols., 1864); "Dies Irae," translation (printed privately, 1863; also revised ed., 1875); and "Stabat Mater," translation (printed privately, 1868).—His eldest son, **Morgan**, clergyman, b. in New York city, 1 Nov., 1827, received his early education and training in Albany, where he resided till 1842. He was graduated at Columbia in 1848, and at the general Theological seminary of the Episcopal church in 1852, was ordained deacon the same year, and priest in 1853. In September, 1855, he was appointed an assistant minister in Trinity parish, New York. In 1859 he was chosen assistant rector of the same parish, and on Dr. Berrian's death became rector, 10 Nov., 1862. Dr. Dix has been indefatigable in the labors of his office as rector of the largest parish in America, as well as in the service of the Episcopal church in general, and was chosen president of the house of deputies at the general convention that was held in Chicago in October, 1886.

DODGE, Grenville Mellen, soldier, b. in Danvers, Mass., 12 April, 1831. He was graduated at Capt. Partridge's military academy, Norwich, Vt., in 1850, and in 1851 removed to Illinois, where he was engaged in railroad surveys until 1854. He was afterward similarly employed in Iowa and as far west as the Rocky mountains, and made one of the earliest surveys along the Platte for a Pacific railroad. He was sent to Washington in 1861 by the governor of Iowa to procure arms and equipments for the state troops, and on 17 June became colonel of the 4th Iowa regiment, which he had raised, having declined a captaincy in the regular army tendered him by the secretary of war. He served in Missouri under Frémont, commanded a brigade in the army of the southwest, and a portion of his command took Springfield 13 Feb., 1862, opening Gen. Curtis's Arkansas campaign of that year. He commanded a brigade on the ex-

treme right in the battle of Pea Ridge, where three horses were shot under him, and, though severely wounded in the side, kept the field till the final rout of the enemy. For his gallantry on this occasion he was made brigadier-general of volunteers on 31 March, 1862. In June of that year he took command of the district of the Mississippi, and superintended the construction of the Mississippi and Ohio railroad. Gen. Dodge was one of the first to organize colored regiments. During the Vicksburg campaign, with headquarters at Corinth, he made frequent raids, and indirectly protected the flanks of both Grant and Rosecrans, being afterward placed by Grant at the head of his list of officers for promotion. He distinguished himself at Sugar Valley, 9 May, 1864, and Resaca, 14 and 15 May, and for his services in these two battles was promoted to major-general of volunteers on 7 June, 1864. He led the 16th corps in Sherman's Georgia campaign, distinguished himself at Atlanta on 22 July, where, with eleven regiments, he withstood a whole army corps, and at the siege of that city, on 19 Aug., was severely wounded and incapacitated for active service for some time. In December, 1864, he succeeded Gen. Rosecrans in the command of the department of Missouri. That of Kansas and the territories was added in February, 1865, and he carried on in that year a successful campaign against hostile Indians. In 1866 he resigned from the army to become chief engineer of the Union Pacific railroad, which was built under his supervision. He resigned in 1869 to accept a similar place in the Texas Pacific railroad, and since then has been constantly employed in building railroads in the United States and Mexico. He has been for many years a director of the Union Pacific railroad. Gen. Dodge was elected to congress from Iowa as a Republican during his absence from the state, and served one term in 1867-'9, declining a re-nomination. He was also a delegate to the Chicago republican convention of 1868 and the Cincinnati convention of 1876.

DODGE, Richard Irving, soldier, b. in Huntsville, N. C., 19 May, 1827. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1848, assigned to the 8th infantry, and after serving at various posts was promoted to captain, 3 May, 1861. He commanded the camp of instruction at Elmira, N. Y., in August and September, 1861, and served as mustering and disbursing officer at various places during the civil war. He was assistant inspector-general of the 4th army corps in 1863, and promoted to major, 21 June, 1864. He was member of a board to perfect a system of army regulations in New York city in 1871-'2, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel on 29 Oct., 1873, and since that time has served against hostile Indians in the west. He was made colonel of the 11th infantry on 26 June, 1882. Col. Dodge has published "The Black Hills" (New York, 1876); "The Plains of the Great West" (1877; republished in London as "Hunting Grounds of the Great West"); and "Our Wild Indians" (1881).

DODGE, Theodore Ayrault, soldier, b. in Pittsfield, Mass., 28 May, 1842. After receiving a military education at Berlin under Maj.-Gen. Von Frohreich, of the Prussian army, he studied at University college, London, and at Heidelberg, and was graduated at the University of London in 1861. On his return to this country in that year he enlisted as a private in the national service, and lost his right leg at Gettysburg. He became 1st lieutenant on 13 Feb., 1862, captain in the veteran reserve corps, 12 Nov., 1863, and was brevetted major, 17 Aug., 1864, and colonel, 2 Dec., 1865. He was made captain in the 44th regular infantry, 28 July, 1866, and served as chief of a war department bureau till 28 April, 1870, when he was retired, and has since lived in Boston. Col. Dodge has lectured and contributed much to periodicals, and has published "The Campaign of Chancellorsville" (Boston, 1881); a "Bird's-Eye View of the Civil War" (1883); and "A Chat in the Saddle" (1885).

DONALDSON, James Lowry, soldier, b. in Baltimore, Md., 17 March, 1814; d. there, 4 Nov., 1885. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1836, and became 2d lieutenant in the 3d artillery, serving in that capacity during the Florida war in 1836-'8. He was transferred to the 1st artillery in May, 1837, and became 1st lieutenant in July, 1838. Subsequently he was on garrison duty until 1846, when he was stationed at Fort Brown during the military occupation of Texas. During the Mexican war he participated in the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista, receiving the brevets of captain and major. He was appointed assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, in March, 1847, and was on duty as such in Coahuila, Mexico. Subsequent to the war he continued as quartermaster at various posts until he became chief quartermaster of the Department of New Mexico in 1858-'62. During the civil war he held a like office in Pittsburgh, Pa., with the 8th army corps in Baltimore, Md., and in the Department of the Cumberland. He was chief quartermaster of the military division of the Tennessee in June, 1865, and of the military division of the Missouri until 1869, when he was retired. Meanwhile he had attained the rank of colonel on the staff, and had received the brevet of major-general of volunteers. He resigned on 1 Jan., 1874. During his administration of the quartermaster's department of the division of the Tennessee, he became a favorite with Gen. George H. Thomas, to whom he suggested the creation of cemeteries for the scattered remains of soldiers who had fallen in battle, from which has resulted the annual Decoration day. Gen. Donaldson published "Sergeant Atkins" (Philadelphia, 1871), a tale of adventure founded on events that took place during the Florida war.

DOUBLEDAY, Charles William, soldier, b. in Leicestershire, England, 28 Jan., 1829. This surname, of Huguenot origin, was originally Dubaldy. He came to this country early in life, and received a common-school education in Ohio. He went to California in the early days of the "gold fever" and led a life of adventure. Early in 1854 he embarked from San Francisco for New York, by way of Nicaragua, but remained in that country, and espoused the popular cause in the civil war then in progress, raising and commanding a company of American and English riflemen. He subsequently became major and colonel, and, after the arrival of Walker and his party (see **WALKER, WILLIAM**), was with that adventurer in the battles

of Rivas and Virgin bay. After Walker had unfolded to Doubleday his visionary scheme of a southern empire, the latter left him in disgust and returned to New York late in 1855. But he afterward joined Lockridge's unsuccessful attempt to re-enforce Walker, was injured by the boiler explosion that frustrated that attempt, and subsequently accompanied a party of adventurers that sailed from Mobile, and was shipwrecked on the coast of Central America. In 1861-'2 Col. Doubleday commanded a company of cavalry in the service of the United States, and was for a time acting brigadier-general. He has published "Reminiscences of the Filibuster War in Nicaragua" (New York, 1886).

—Another son, **Abner**, soldier, b. in Ballston Spa, N. Y., 26 June, 1819, was a civil engineer in 1836-'8, when he was appointed to the U. S. military academy, and on his graduation in 1842 was assigned to the 3d artillery. He served in the 1st artillery during the Mexican war, being engaged at Monterey and at Rinconada Pass during the battle of Buena Vista. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant, 3 March, 1847, to captain, 3 March, 1855, and served against the Seminole Indians in 1856-'8. He was in Fort Moultrie from 1860 till the garrison withdrew to Sumter on 26 Dec. of that year, and aimed the first gun fired in defence of the latter fort on 12 April, 1861. He was promoted to major in the 17th infantry on 14 May, 1861, from June till August was with Gen. Patterson in the Shenandoah valley, and then served in defence of Washington, commanding forts and batteries on the Potomac. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers on 3 Feb., 1862, assigned to the command of all the defences of Washington on the same date, and commanded a brigade on the Rappahannock and in the northern Virginia campaign from May till September, 1862, including the second battle of

Bull Run, where on 30 Aug. he succeeded to the command of Hatch's division. In the battle of Antietam his division held the extreme right and opened the battle, losing heavily, but taking six battle-flags. On 29 Nov., 1862, he was promoted to major-general of volunteers.

He was at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and succeeded Gen. John F. Reynolds as chief of the 1st corps when that officer was appointed to the command of one wing of the army. On 1 July, 1863, he was sent to Gettysburg to support Buford's cavalry, and, on the fall of Gen. Reynolds, took command of the field till the ar-



S. Doubleday

arrival of Gen. Howard, some hours later. His division fought gallantly in the battle that followed, and on the third day aided in the repulse of Pickett's charge. Gen. Doubleday served on courts-martial and commissions in 1863-'5, and on 12 July, 1864, temporarily commanded the southeastern defences of Washington when the city was threatened by Early's raiders. He was brevetted colonel in the regular army on 11 March, 1865, and brigadier- and major-general on 13 March, for his services during the war. In November and December, 1866, he was in command at Galveston, Tex., served as assistant commissioner of the Freedman's bureau there till 1 Aug., 1867, and, after being mustered out of the volunteer service, was made colonel of the 35th infantry, 15 Sept., 1867. He was a member of the retiring-board in New York city in 1868, and in 1869-'71 superintended the general recruiting service in San Francisco, where in 1870 he suggested and obtained a charter for the first cable street-railway in the United States. After commanding posts in Texas he was retired from active service on 11 Dec., 1873. He has published "Reminiscences of Forts Sumter and Moultrie in 1860-'1" (New York, 1876); "Chancellorsville and Gettysburg" (1882); and articles in periodicals on army matters, the water supply of cities, and other subjects.—Another son, Ulysses, soldier, b. in Auburn, N. Y., 31 Aug., 1824, was educated at the academy in his native town. He became major in the 4th New York artillery, 23 Jan., 1862, lieutenant-colonel of the 3d U. S. colored troops, 15 Sept., 1863, and colonel of the 45th colored troops, 8 Oct., 1864. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Five Forks, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 11 March, 1865, for his gallantry there. Gen. Doubleday was for many years a member of the stock exchange in New York city.