

**DOUGHTY, William Henry**, surgeon, b. in Augusta, Ga., 5 Feb., 1836. He received an academical education in Augusta, was graduated at the medical department of the University of Georgia in 1855, and in the same year began practice in Augusta, giving especial attention to gynecology. From March, 1862, till April, 1865, he served as a surgeon in the Confederate army, being exclusively employed in hospital duty. He was surgeon-in-charge in the general hospital at Macon, Ga., in Walker's division hospital at Lauderdale Springs, Miss., and at the second Georgia hospital at Augusta, where he was engaged from October, 1863, till the close of the war. In the course of this long service he tied the subclavian artery at its external third twice, which operations have passed into the permanent records of military surgery. From 1867 till 1875 he three times held the professorship of materia medica and therapeutics in the medical college of Georgia (now the medical department of the State university). He is a member of numerous medical and health associations, and in 1887 was made a member of the international medical congress. His contributions to medical journals have been numerous, and embrace a wide range of subjects, professional and otherwise.

can Biography."—Another son, **Samuel Adams**, b. in Boston, Mass., 20 Dec., 1833, was educated in the public schools of his native city. He went to Kansas in 1858 as telegraphic agent of the New York associated press, became the regular correspondent of the St. Louis "Republican" and the Louisville "Journal," and for a while edited the Leavenworth "Times." On the organization of the state militia at the beginning of the civil war he became adjutant-general of the northern division, and in 1861 was a captain of militia in the service of the United States. He had risen to the rank of brigadier-general of militia in 1863, and in 1864 was colonel of the 17th Kansas volunteers, commanding the post of Paola, Kan., during Price's invasion of Missouri in that year. In 1871 Gen. Drake returned to Massachusetts. His first publication was "Hints for Emigrants to Pike's Peak" (a pamphlet, 1860). He has since written "Old Landmarks of Boston" (1872); "Old Landmarks of Middlesex" (1873); "Nooks and Corners of the New England Coast" (1875); "Bunker Hill" (1875); "Captain Nelson" (1879); "History of Middlesex County, Mass." (1880); "Heart of the White Mountains" (1881); "Around the Hub" (1881); "New England Legends" (1883); "Our Great Benefactors" (1885); and "The Making of New England" (1886).

**DRUM, Richard Coulter**, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania, 28 May, 1825. He studied at Jefferson college, entered the army as a private in the 1st Pennsylvania volunteers on 8 Dec., 1846, was engaged at the siege of Vera Cruz, and appointed a 2d lieutenant of U. S. infantry on 18 Feb., 1847. He was brevetted 1st lieutenant for bravery at Chapultepec and the capture of the city of Mexico. After the war with Mexico he was transferred to the artillery, was engaged in the action at Blue Water, Neb., served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Harney in the Sioux expedition, and was in Kansas during the troubles of 1856. From 1856 till 1858 he served as acting assistant adjutant-general at the headquarters of the Department of the West, and subsequently as adjutant in the artillery-school. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed assistant adjutant-general of the U. S. army, and



promoted to captain on 14 May, 1861, major on 3 Aug., 1861, and lieutenant-colonel on 17 July, 1862. On 24 Sept., 1864, he was brevetted colonel, and on 13 March, 1865, brigadier-general for services during the war. He continued in the adjutant-general's department, was stationed in 1866-'8 at Philadelphia, in 1868-'9 at Atlanta, the headquarters of the Department of the South, receiving promotion as colonel on 22 Feb., 1869, and on 15 June, 1880, succeeded Gen. Townsend, on the latter's retirement, as adjutant-general of the army, with the rank of brigadier-general.—His elder brother, **Simon Henry**, soldier, b. in Greensburg, Westmoreland co., Pa., in June, 1807; killed in action at the storming of the city of Mexico, 13 Sept., 1847, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1830. He was assistant instructor of infantry tactics there in 1830-'2, was engaged in the Florida war and the Canada border disturbances, and as captain of artillery in the occupation of Texas in 1846, served through the Mexican war, distinguished himself at Contreras, where he recaptured two field-pieces taken from his regiment at Buena Vista, and fell at the assault on the city of Mexico after he had entered the Belen gate while directing the fire of a gun he had captured.

**DUANE, James Chatham**, military engineer, b. in Schenectady, N. Y., 30 June, 1824. He was graduated at Union college in 1844, and at the U. S. military academy in 1848. From 1848 till 1854 he served with the engineer corps, and as assistant instructor at West Point. He was then employed in the construction of fortifications till 1856, was light-house inspector at New York in 1856-'8, commanded the engineer company in the Utah expedition of 1858, and was afterward instructor of engineering at the military academy till the beginning of the civil war. He was stationed at Fort Pickens, Fla., in 1861. During the winter following he organized engineer equipage for the Army of the Potomac, went to Harper's Ferry in February, 1862, to bridge the Potomac, commanded the engineer battalion at the siege of Yorktown, constructed bridges across Chickahominy and White Oak swamps, was engaged at Gaines's Mill on 27 June, 1862, and in the subsequent operations of the Peninsular campaign made roads, field-works, and bridges, notably one 2,000 feet long across the Chickahominy. In the Maryland campaign he served as chief engineer of the Army of the Potomac, and was engaged at South Mountain and Antietam. In 1863, as chief engineer of the Department of the South, he took part in the attack on Fort McAllister, Ga., and in operations against Charleston. From 15 July, 1863, he was again attached to the Army of the Potomac, and was engaged at Manassas Gap, Rappahannock Station, the Wilderness, and Cold Harbor, and distinguished himself at the siege of Petersburg. He became captain of engineers on 6 Aug., 1861, major on 3 March, 1863, and was brevetted colonel on 6 July, 1864, and brigadier-general at the close of the war. From 1865 to 1868 he superintended the construction of the fort at Willet's Point, N. Y., receiving promotion as lieutenant-colonel on 7 March, 1867.

He served subsequently as superintendent of fortifications on the coast of Maine and New Hampshire, as light-house engineer of the northeast coast, as a member of various engineer boards, and as president of the board of engineers in New York city. He was promoted colonel on 10 Jan., 1883, and in the autumn of 1886 was appointed chief of engineers, with the rank of brigadier-general. He has published a "Manual for Engineer Troops" (New York, 1862).

**DUFFIE, Alfred Nattie**, soldier, b. in Paris, France, 1 May, 1835; d. in Cadiz, Spain, 1 Nov., 1880. He studied at several military academies in Paris, and was graduated at the military college of St. Cyr in 1854 as 2d lieutenant. He served in Algiers and Senegal, and in the Crimea during the war with Russia, where he was promoted to 1st lieutenant of cavalry. He afterward took part in the campaign against Austria, and gained several medals of honor. He came to the United States in 1860, accepted a captaincy in the 1st New Jersey cavalry at the beginning of the civil war, and was

promoted major of the Harris light cavalry of New York. In July, 1862, he became colonel of the 1st Rhode Island cavalry, and on 23 June, 1863, was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers. After the war Gen. Duffie was appointed U. S. consul in Cadiz, where he served until his death, a period of ten years.

WILLIAM D. G. ...

valuable library.—Another son, **William Ward**, soldier, b. in Carlisle, Pa., 19 Nov., 1823, was graduated at Columbia in 1842. He served in the Mexican war, was wounded at Cerro Gordo, 18 April, 1847, and also at Contreras, 20 Aug., 1847, while acting adjutant of the 2d Tennessee infantry and on Gen. Gideon J. Pillow's staff. After the close of the war he became a civil engineer. He was resident engineer of the Hudson river railroad in 1851, chief engineer of the Oakland and Ottawa railroad, Michigan, and located that line from Pontiac to Grand Haven; chief engineer of the Central military tract railroad, Ill., in 1854 (now part of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy railroad), and built that line; division engineer of the Grand trunk railroad, and built the line from Detroit to Port Huron. He served as lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Michigan infantry in 1861, and was in the first battle of Bull Run. On 10 Sept., 1861, he was appointed colonel of the 9th Michigan infantry. He joined Gen. Sherman at Louisville, Ky., and was sent by him to occupy and fortify the pass through Muldraugh Hill, West Point, Ky., 22 Jan., 1862. He was appointed by Gen. Buell commander of the 23d brigade, Army of the Cumberland, 22 April, 1862, and brigadier-general and president of the examining board under the act of congress to test the efficiency of volunteer officers, 2 May, 1862. He overtook the Confederate forces under Col. John Morgan at Lebanon, and captured the place after a sharp fight. He was assigned by Gen. Buell to command all the forces in Kentucky, 8 May, 1862, and was relieved of this post on 10 Sept. He rejoined the 14th corps, Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Thomas, and served with it until the battle of Murfreesboro, where he was disabled by two severe wounds and captured. Unable to take the field at the time required by the act of congress, he resigned, and was appointed chief engineer of the Hudson river railroad. He was employed in 1869 to survey lands in Colorado, in 1871-'2 was chief engineer of the Kentucky union railroad, and located that line from Paris to Hazard. He was elected to the Michigan state senate in 1880, and in 1882 was employed in surveying government land in Dakota. In 1885 he was re-appointed chief engineer of the Kentucky union railroad. He has published "School of Brigade and Evolutions of the

in Detroit, Mich.—Another son, **Henry Martin**, lawyer, b. in Detroit, Mich., 15 May, 1842, was graduated at Williams in 1861, and enlisted in that year in the 9th Michigan infantry. He was promoted to be adjutant of his regiment and assistant adjutant of U. S. troops in Kentucky in 1862. In 1863 he was made post-adjutant of Chattanooga, and was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga while serving on the staff of Gen. Thomas. From that date until the close of the war he was assistant provost-marshal-general of the Army of the Cumberland on Gen. Thomas's staff. He was the orator on the occasion of the unveiling of the Garfield statue in Washington, in May, 1887. He was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for congress in 1870, and has been corporation counsel for Detroit since 1876. He is also president of the state military board of Michigan.

**Ebenezer**, soldier, b. in Vevay, Ind., 23 Nov., 1814; d. in Indianapolis, Ind., 16 April, 1871, was educated at Indiana university, but was not graduated, and, after studying law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice in his native town. He was chosen to the legislature in 1838, where he was speaker of the house, was treasurer of Vevay county in 1839-'45, and was for many years president of the state bank. He fought in the Mexican war as lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Indiana volunteers, distinguishing himself at the battle of Huamantla. He was an elector on the democratic ticket in 1852, and again a member of the legislature in 1850 and 1853. At the beginning of the civil war he became colonel of the 7th Indiana regiment, and served with distinction in 1861 at Laurel Hill, Rich Mountain, and Carrick's Ford. He then reorganized the regiment for three years' service, and commanded it in the action of Greenbrier river on 3 Oct. under Gen. Reynolds. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 3 Sept., 1861, was engaged at Cheat Mountain on 12 Sept., and commanded the 17th brigade of the Army of the Ohio in January, 1862. He attacked and routed John Morgan at Lebanon, Ky., on 5 May, 1862, and in October of that year commanded the 12th division of Gen. Buell's army. On 28 Feb., 1863, he resigned his commission on account of failing health, and was elected to congress as a unionist, serving from 1863 till 1867. Gen. Dumont was appointed governor of Idaho a short time before his death.

**DUNCAN, Joseph**, governor, b. in Paris, Ky., 22 Feb., 1789; d. in Jacksonville, Ill., 15 Jan., 1844. He received an excellent education and studied law. During the war of 1812 he served as lieutenant in the U. S. infantry, and distinguished himself especially in the defence of Fort Stephenson under Maj. George Croghan, receiving the testimonial of a sword from congress. Subsequently he settled in Kaskaskia, where he practised his profession, and was made major-general of Illinois militia. In 1824 he was elected to the state senate, and, while holding that office, originated the law which first established common schools in the state. He was elected to congress as a Jackson Democrat, and served for four successive terms, from 3 Dec., 1827, till November, 1834, when he was elected governor of Illinois, holding that office till 1838. He then retired to his home in Jacksonville, whither he had removed in 1829, and continued there till his death.

DUNN, Thomas, soldier, b. in Kasloakia,  
Ill., 14 April, 1819; d. in Washington, D. C., 7 Jan.,

1887. He early became a soldier, and served as a private in the Illinois mounted volunteers in 1832, during the Black Hawk war. Subsequently he was connected for some years with military expeditions, and in 1846 was appointed from Illinois as 1st lieutenant in the U. S. mounted rifles, now the 3d cavalry. He served during the war with Mexico, and was engaged in the siege and surrender of Vera Cruz. Later he was on recruiting duty, was promoted captain in March, 1848, and was on garrison duty at various posts till 1856. He was stationed with his regiment in New Mexico till 1862, had command of Fort Burgwin, Fort Massachusetts, Fort Garland, and Fort Union, participated in the Navajo expedition of 1858, defeated the Comanche Indians in the action at Hatch's Ranch in May, 1861, and became major of his regiment in June, 1861. During the civil war he had command of Fort Craig in New Mexico, was in charge of the cavalry forces at the battle of Valverde, N. M., and of his regiment in the action in Albuquerque, N. M., where a portion of his skull was carried away by a cannon-ball. He was assistant provost-marshal of Iowa in 1863-'6, became lieutenant-colonel of the 5th U. S. cavalry in July, 1866, and commanded the district of Nashville till September, 1868. He then was ordered to the Department of the Platte, was stationed successively at Fort McPherson and Fort D. A. Russell, and was afterward in charge of the construction of Sidney barracks, till November, 1871. Failing health compelled him to obtain sick leave till January, 1873, when he was retired from active service. Col. Duncan received several brevets, including that of brigadier-general, for his services during the civil war.

History of Indiana. — His son, William  
McKee, lawyer, b. in Hanover, Jefferson co., Ind.,  
12 Dec., 1814; d. in Maplewood, Fairfax co., Va.

24 July, 1887. He was graduated at the Indiana state university in Bloomington in 1832, and became professor of mathematics at Hanover college, Indiana. After a graduate course at Yale, where he received the degree of A. M. in 1835, he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised for many years in Madison, Ind. He was a member of the legislature in 1848, a delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1850, and was then chosen to congress as a Republican, serving from 1859 till 1863. When the war broke out he was offered a coloneley by Gov. Morton, and a brigadiership by President Lincoln, but declined both. During his second term he was chairman of the committee on patents. He was defeated in the election for the following congress, and on 13 March, 1863, was appointed major and judge-advocate, U. S. volunteers, in the department of Missouri. On 22 June, 1864, he became colonel and assistant judge-advocate-general, U. S. army, and was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, in March, 1865, for faithful, meritorious, and distinguished services in his department. On the retirement of Judge-advocate-general Holt, he was appointed to the place. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia loyalists' convention of 1866. Gen. Dunn became judge-advocate-general, with the rank of brigadier-general, on 1 Dec., 1875, and on 22 Jan., 1881, was retired from active service.

naval gunnery.—**Henry Algernon**, soldier, son of Henry, b. near Wilmington, Del., 30 July, 1838, was graduated at the U. S. military academy, 6 May, 1861, at the head of his class, and promoted to 2d lieutenant of the engineer corps. On 14 May he was commissioned 1st lieutenant, 5th artillery, and became captain 24 March, 1864. He was acting assistant adjutant-general of the troops in New York harbor in 1862-'3, and commanded a battery

in West Virginia from 1863 until 24 May, 1864, participating in the battle of Newmarket. As chief of artillery of that department from the latter date he commanded the artillery in engagements at Piedmont, Lexington, and Lynchburg during the spring and summer of 1864. Later in the year he took part in the battles of Cedar Creek, Halltown, Berryville, Opequan, and Fisher's Hill, in command of the artillery of Crook's corps, being brevetted major for gallant services in the two last-mentioned engagements, and lieutenant-colonel, 19 Oct., 1864, for services at Cedar Creek. After the war he was a member of the board to assimilate the tactics for the three arms of the service. Col. Du Pont resigned in March, 1875. Since 5 May, 1879, he has been president of the Wilmington and Northern railroad company.

**DURYÉE, Abram**, soldier, b. in New York city, 29 April, 1815. He is of Huguenot descent, and his grandfather served in the Revolutionary war, being at one time a prisoner in the old sugar-house on Liberty street. His father and two of his uncles served as officers in the war of 1812. Young Duryee was graduated at the Crosby street high school, and trained to mercantile life, accumulating a fortune as a mahogany merchant in New York. He entered the New York state militia in 1833, and served in the 142d regiment. Five years later he joined the 27th regiment (now the 7th) as a private, and rose gradually until he became its colonel in 1849, holding that office for fourteen years. During the Astor place riots he commanded his regiment and was twice wounded, and he also participated in the subsequent police, city hall, sixth ward, and "dead-rabbit" riots with the 7th. In April, 1861, he raised in less than a week the 5th New York volunteers, a regiment best known as "Duryee's zouaves." His command was engaged at Big Bethel, the first battle of the

war, and after the fight he was made acting brigadier-general, superseding Gen. E. W. Pierce. In August, 1861, he received his commission as brigadier-general and was given command of a brigade in Gen. James B. Ricketts's division. He participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Thoroughfare Gap, second Bull Run, and Chantilly, and with the Army of the Potomac was at South Mountain and Antietam, where he commanded Gen. Ricketts's division when the latter succeeded Gen. Hooker as corps commander. He then obtained a short leave of absence, and on his return to the army found that his brigade had been given to an inferior in rank. His claims for the old position were ignored, and in consequence he resigned in January, 1863. At the close of the war he received the brevet of major-general. Subsequently he was elected colonel of the 71st regiment, and brigadier-general of the 4th New York brigade, but both of these honors he declined. Besides his own regiment, the 165th (2d Duryee zouaves) and the 4th regiments in the national guard bore his name. In 1873 he was appointed police commissioner in New York city, which office he held for many years. At the time of the communistic gathering in Tompkins square during January, 1874, with a small force of police he attacked the crowd, captured their banners, and drove them from the square.

**DUTTON, Arthur Henry**, soldier, b. in Wallingford, Conn., 15 Nov., 1838; d. in Baltimore, Md., 2 July, 1864. He was graduated at West Point in the engineer corps in 1861. He served on the staff of Gen. Mansfield in Washington at the beginning of the war, and then had charge of the defences of Fernandina, Fla., until he became colonel of the 21st Connecticut regiment on 5 Sept., 1862. While on duty in North Carolina with his regiment, he served as chief of staff to Maj.-Gen. Peck, and subsequently held a similar position upon the staff of Maj.-Gen. W. F. Smith. After the battle of Drury's Bluff, in which he greatly distinguished himself, he was placed in command of the 3d brigade. While reconnoitring with his brigade in the neighborhood of Bermuda Hundred on 5 June, 1864, he came upon the enemy strongly intrenched and almost hidden from view. Being, as usual, on the skirmish line, he was mortally wounded in the beginning of the engagement. — His brother, **Clarence Edward**, soldier, b. in Wallingford, Conn., 15 May, 1841, was graduated at Yale in 1860, and subsequently spent two years in study at New Haven. In 1862 he became 1st lieutenant and adjutant, and shortly afterward captain, in the 21st Connecticut volunteers. He was engaged at Fredericksburg, Norfolk, Cold Harbor, Bermuda Hundred, and Drury's Bluff. In 1863 he was admitted to the U. S. army as 2d lieutenant in the ordnance corps, after passing a severe competitive examination, and was promoted 1st lieutenant in March, 1867. Meanwhile he had been stationed at Watervliet arsenal in West Troy, in 1865, and came under the influence of Robert P. Whitfield and Alexander L. Holley, who directed his attention to geology and the technology of iron. For five years his leisure was occupied in the study of these subjects, and in 1870 he read his first paper, "On the Chemistry of the Bessemer Process," before the American association for the advancement of science, at their Troy meeting. He was transferred to the Frankford arsenal in 1870, and in 1871 to the Washington arsenal, where he remained until May, 1876, having been promoted to captain in June, 1873. While in Washington he renewed his studies in geology and devoted considerable attention to the micro-

was compelled by deafness to resign.

**DUVAL, Isaac Hardin**, soldier, b. in Wellsburg, Brooke co., Va., 1 Sept., 1824. He received a common-school education, was many years a hunter in the Rocky mountains, commanded the first company that crossed the plains from Texas to California, and travelled in Mexico and Central and South America. In 1846-'7 he was secretary to the commissioners sent by President Polk to

treat with the Indians on the Texas frontier. On 1 May, 1861, he entered the U. S. volunteer service as major of the 1st West Virginia infantry. He was promoted colonel on 1 Sept., 1862, brigadier-general on 1 Nov., 1864, assigned to the command of the 1st division of the 8th army corps, and made major-general by brevet at the end of the war. He was two years in the senate of West Virginia, two years adjutant-general of the state, and in 1868 was elected as a republican to congress, serving one term. He was appointed assessor of internal revenue in 1871, and was collector for the first district of West Virginia in 1873-'5. He subsequently followed the insurance business, and in 1886 was elected to the legislature.

active in devising and establishing the present code of public instruction in the state of New York.—**William**, soldier, grandson of Edmund's brother Jonathan, b. in Springfield, Mass., 14 July, 1831; d. in Boston, Mass., 21 April, 1888, was at the United States military academy, West Point, in 1849-'53, but resigned before he was graduated and became a manufacturer in Boston, and afterward in Philadelphia. He was commissioned captain in the 13th U. S. infantry on 14 May, 1861, and in June of that year became lieutenant-colonel of the 70th New York volunteers, of which Daniel E. Sickles was colonel. At the battle of Williamsburg half the regiment were killed or wounded, Col. Dwight being wounded three times and left for dead on the field. For his gallantry on this occasion he was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers on 29 Nov., 1862, and assigned to the 1st brigade of Grover's division, which he led in the attack on Port Hudson. He also served on the commission to settle the terms of surrender of that place. In May, 1864, he was Gen. Banks's chief of staff in the Red river expedition, succeeding Charles P. Stone, and in July of that year was put in command of the 1st division of the 19th army corps, under Sheridan, with which he rendered important service at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. He remained in the army till 15 Jan., 1866, and subsequently removed to Cincinnati, Ohio.—His brother, **Wilder**, soldier, b. in Springfield, Mass., 23 April, 1833; d. in Boonsborough, Md., 19 Sept., 1862, was graduated at Harvard in 1853, and at the law-school in 1855. He practised in Boston from 1857 till 24 May, 1861, when he became major of the 2d Massachusetts infantry. He distinguished himself in Gen. Banks's retreat through the Shenandoah valley, and was taken prisoner at Winchester on 25 May, 1862. He was made lieutenant-colonel on 13 June, 1862, was mortally

**DYCKMAN, Garrett W.**, soldier, b. in New York; d. in New York city, 21 May, 1868. He began his military career in the Mexican war, entering the army as a captain, and participating in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battles of National Bridge, Contreras, and Cerro Gordo, where he was severely wounded, and the capture of the city of Mexico. At the close of the war he was brevetted colonel for bravery and meritorious conduct, and on his return was elected register of the county of New York. During the civil war he served as lieutenant-colonel of the 1st New York regiment, and afterward became its colonel. He was a candidate, in August, 1859, for the gold snuff-box in which the freedom of the city of New York had been officially given to Andrew Jackson forty years before. See BURNETT, WARD BENJAMIN.

**DYE, William McEntyre**, soldier, b. in Washington, Pa., 26 Jan., 1831. He was appointed to the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1853, served in the 8th infantry on frontier and garrison duty, was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1856, and captain, 14 May, 1861. After being employed on mustering and recruiting service he became colonel of the 20th Iowa regiment, 25 Aug., 1862, served in Missouri and Arkansas in 1862-'3, receiving the brevet of major for gallantry at Vicksburg, and led a brigade in the Red river campaign of 1864, for which he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel on 28 May. He commanded a brigade at Mobile bay in September, and, after taking part in several expeditions, was acting assistant provost-marshal-general of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Dakota in 1865. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 13 March, 1865, for services during the war, and colonel in the regular army on 9 April for gallantry in the Mobile campaign. He was promoted major of the 4th infantry, 14 Jan., 1866, served in various garrisons, and on 30 Sept., 1870, was honorably discharged at his own request. He entered the Egyptian service late in 1873, and served as assistant to the chief of staff in the Abyssinian expedition, where he was wounded. He returned to this country in 1879, was chief of police of the District of Columbia in 1883-'6, and is now (1887) chief of the special examination division of the pension office in Washington. He has published "Moslem Egypt and Christian Abyssinia; or, Military Service under the Khedive" (1880).

**DYER, Alexander Brydie**, soldier, b. in Richmond, Va., 10 Jan., 1815; d. in Washington, D. C., 20 May, 1874. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1837, served in garrison at Fortress Monroe, Va., in the Florida war of 1837-'8, and on ordnance duty at various arsenals in 1838-'46, was chief of ordnance of the army invading New Mexico in 1846-'8, during a part of which time he was on the staff of Gen. Sterling Price, and was engaged at Canada, Taos, where he was wounded 4 Feb., 1847, and Santa Cruz de Rosales, Mexico, receiving for his services the brevets of 1st lieutenant and captain. He was afterward in command of North Carolina arsenal. At the beginning of the civil war Capt. Dyer was active in promoting the efficiency of the ordnance department. He invented the Dyer projectile for cannon. He was in command of the Springfield armory in 1861-'4, and greatly extended the manufacture of small-arms for the army. In 1864, as chief of ordnance, U. S. army, he was placed in charge of the ordnance bureau in Washington, D. C., with the rank of brigadier-general, and he retained this office till his death. In March, 1865, he was brevetted major-general, U. S. army, for faithful, meritorious, and distinguished services.

**EARLY, Jubal Anderson**, soldier, b. in Franklin county, Va., 3 Nov., 1816. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1837, appointed a lieutenant of artillery, and assigned to duty at Fort Monroe, Va. He served in the Florida war in 1837-'8, resigned from the army in July, 1838, and began the practice of law in Virginia. He served in the legislature in 1841-'2, and was commonwealth attorney in 1842-'7, and again in 1848-'52. During the Mexican war he was major of a regiment of Virginia volunteers, serving from January, 1847, till August, 1848, was acting governor of Monterey in May and June, 1847, and after the disbanding of the army returned to the practice of law. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate service as a colonel, commanded a brigade at Bull Run, and in the battle of Williamsburg, 5 May, 1862, was supposed to be mortally wounded. He was promoted brigadier-general, and in May, 1863, commanded the division that held the lines at Fredericksburg, while Lee was fighting the battle of Chancellorsville. He also commanded a division at Gettysburg. In 1864



*J. A. Early*

he was ordered to the valley of the Shenandoah, where his operations were at first successful. In July he crossed the Potomac, gained the battle of Monocacy, and threatened Washington, but was obliged to retreat. Toward the end of the month a portion of his cavalry advanced into Pennsylvania as far as Chambersburg, which, by his orders, they burned. He was

afterward, 19 Sept., defeated by Sheridan on the Opequan, and again at Fisher's Hill three days later. On 19 Oct., Gen. Early surprised the National forces at Cedar Creek in the absence of Gen. Sheridan; but the latter, having arrived in the afternoon, rallied his army and gained a decisive victory, Gen. Early losing the greater part of his artillery and trains.

In March, 1865, he was totally routed by Gen. Custer at Waynesboro, and a few days later he was relieved by Lee from the command in the valley; that general saying in his letter, 30 March, 1865: "Your reverses in the valley, of which the public and the army judge chiefly by the results, have, I fear, impaired your influence both with the people and the soldiers, and would greatly add to the difficulties which will, under any circumstances, attend our military operations in S. W. Virginia. While my own confidence in your ability, zeal, and devotion to the cause is unimpaired, I have nevertheless felt that I could not oppose what seems to be the current opinion without injustice to your reputation and injury to the service." After the close of the war he spent some time in Europe, and on his return resumed the practice of law in Richmond. He subsequently took up his residence in New Orleans (alternately with Lynchburg), where, with Gen. Beauregard, he became a manager of the Louisiana state lottery. He is president of the Southern historical society, and has published a pamphlet entitled "A Memoir of the Last Year of the War for Independence in the Confederate States" (Lynchburg, 1867).

**EASTMAN, Seth**, soldier, b. in Brunswick, Me., 24 Jan., 1808; d. in Washington, D. C., 31 Aug., 1875. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1829 and assigned to the infantry. After frontier and topographical duty he was assistant teacher of drawing at West Point from 1833 to 1840, served in the Florida war in 1840-'1. and afterward on the western frontier. From 1850 to 1855 he was employed in the bureau of the commissioner of Indian affairs to illustrate the national work on the "History, Condition, and Future Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States" (Washington, 1850-'7). He then returned to the frontier. He was retired with the rank of lieutenant-colonel on 3 Dec., 1863, on account of disability from exposure in the line of duty, and on 9 Aug., 1866, was brevetted brigadier-general. Gen. Eastman was elected a member of the National academy of design in 1838. He was the author of a "Treatise on Topographical Drawing" (1827). His wife, **Mary Henderson**, author, b. in

**EASTON**, Langdon Cheves, soldier, b. in St. Louis, Mo., 10 Aug., 1814; d. in New York city, 29 April, 1884. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1838, and was assigned to the 6th infantry. He was promoted to be 1st lieutenant, 23 July, 1839, and held the commission till 15 April, 1851, becoming assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, 3 March, 1847, and quartermaster, with the rank of colonel, 2 Aug., 1864. He served in the Florida and Mexican wars, and during the civil war. He was chief quartermaster of the Army of the Cumberland from 15 Dec., 1863, till 4 May, 1864, and of the armies commanded by Maj.-Gen. Sherman from 4 May, 1864, till 27 June, 1865, being

present during the operations of the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and subsequently at the capture of Savannah. On the march from the latter city to Goldsborough, N. C., and thence to Washington, D. C., via Raleigh and Richmond, Gen. Easton acted in the same capacity. After the close of the war he was stationed in Mississippi and Missouri. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general, 17 Sept., 1864, "for distinguished and important service in the quartermaster's department in the campaign terminating in the capture of Atlanta, Ga.," and major-general, 13 March, 1865, "for meritorious service during the war." He was promoted to be colonel and assistant quartermaster-general, 6 June, 1872, retiring from active service, 24 Jan., 1881.

(New York, 1838).—His son, **Amos Beebe**, soldier, b. in Catskill, N. Y., 12 May, 1806; d. in New Haven, Conn., 21 Feb., 1877, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1826. He took part in the Seminole war, was appointed chief commissary of subsistence of Gen. Taylor's army at the beginning of the Mexican war, and was brevetted major after the battle of Buena Vista. He was depot purchasing commissary in New York from 1861 till 1864, when he was appointed commissary-general of the subsistence bureau in Washington, D. C. After being promoted successively to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general, he was brevetted major-general in 1865, and was placed on the retired list in 1874.—Amos Beebe's

**EDSON, Theodore**, soldier, b. in Massachusetts in 1838; d. in Rock Island, Ill., 16 Nov., 1870. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1860, and served with honor in the civil war, being chief of ordnance in Gen. Rosecrans's Tennessee campaign. He was brevetted captain on 31 Dec., 1862, for services at the battle of Stone River, given his full rank on 3 March, 1863, and commanded various arsenals and ordnance depots, being chief of ordnance in the department of Virginia and North Carolina in 1864-'5. He was promoted to major in 1867, and in 1869-'70 was instructor in gunnery at West Point.

**EDWARDS, Oliver**, soldier, b. in Springfield, Mass., 30 Jan., 1835. He was graduated at the Springfield high-school in 1852. At the beginning of the civil war Mr. Edwards was commissioned 1st lieutenant and adjutant of the 10th Massachusetts regiment, and in January, 1862, was appointed senior aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Darius N. Couch. He was commissioned major of the 37th Massachusetts on 9 Aug., and was promoted colonel on 27 Aug. On 19 Oct., 1864, he was brevetted brigadier-general "for gallant and distinguished services at the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House, and for meritorious services at the battle of the Opequan." He was brevetted major-general, 5 May, 1865, "for conspicuous gallantry in the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va.," and was made a full brigadier-general, 19 May, 1865. After serving through the Peninsula campaign of 1862, and those of Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, Gen. Edwards was ordered to New York city in command of a picked provisional brigade, to quell the draft riots in July, 1863, and placed in command of Fort Hamilton and Fort Lafayette. At the end of the enforcement of the draft, Gen. Edwards returned to the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the battle of Rappahannock. During the second day of the battle of the Wilderness, when in command of the 4th brigade, 2d division, 6th army corps, he made a charge at the head of the 37th Massachusetts regiment, and succeeded in breaking through the Confederate lines. At Spottsylvania, Va., 12 May, 1864, he held the "bloody angle" with his own brigade from 5 A. M. till 4 P. M. and was at the head of twenty regiments from that hour until 5 A. M., when the enemy withdrew, making twenty-four hours of continuous fighting. He subsequently participated in all the battles of the overland campaign, and accompanied the 6th corps when sent to the defence of Washington against the advance of Early. He was afterward with Gen. Sheridan in his campaign in the Shenandoah valley, and took part in the battle of Winchester, of which town he

was placed in command by that officer. The latter also offered him the provost-marshal-generalship of the middle military division, but he declined it, preferring a direct command. In the final assault on Petersburg, Gen. Edwards's brigade captured the guns in front of three of the enemy's brigades, and he received the surrender of the city from the hands of its mayor, 3 April, 1865. At the battle of Sailor's Creek, on 6 April, Gen. Edwards, with the 3d brigade of the 1st division, captured Gen. Custis Lee and staff, with his entire brigade, Lieut.-Gen. Ewell and staff, and many others. He was mustered out of the army on 16 Jan., 1866, and has been since engaged in mercantile pursuits, both in this country and in England. He invented the Florence oil-stove.

**EDWARDS, Timothy,** born in Haverhill, Mass., 1797; died in New York, 1871.

**EGAN, Thomas W.**, soldier, b. in New York city in 1836; d. there, 24 Feb., 1887. He entered the 40th New York regiment at the beginning of the civil war, and was made lieutenant-colonel, 14 June, 1861. In June, 1862, he was promoted colonel, and participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac. During Gen. Grant's overland campaign of 1864 he commanded a brigade, receiving his commission 3 Sept., 1864, and was wounded at Petersburg. At the battle of Boydton plank-road he commanded the division, and was brevetted major-general. He was seriously wounded in November, and on recovery was given a division in the Army of the Shenandoah. Gen. Egan was mustered out of the service, 15 Jan., 1866, and subsequently lived in New York.

**EGGLESTON, Joseph**, soldier, b. in Amelia county, Va., 24 Nov., 1754; d. there, 13 Feb., 1811. He was graduated at William and Mary in 1776, and soon afterward joined the Revolutionary army, serving in the cavalry. In the southern campaign against Col. Tarleton, Capt. Eggleston commanded the rear guard of Col. Henry Lee's legion, and acquired the name of being one of the most efficient officers in the American cavalry. He was distinguished in the engagement at Guilford Court-House in March, 1781, and in the siege of Augusta in June of that year. The first success in the battle of Eutaw, in September, 1781, was the attack by Maj. Eggleston on the advance of the British forces. After the war he was a member of the Virginia assembly for several years, and was also a representative in congress from Virginia, serving from 3 Dec., 1798, till 3 March, 1801.

**EKIN, James Adams**, soldier, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., 31 Aug., 1819. He was a ship-builder prior to 1861, but at the beginning of the civil war entered the 12th Pennsylvania infantry as 1st lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, and at the expiration of three months was made captain and assistant quartermaster in the volunteer army, being stationed in Pittsburg as acting assistant commissary of subsistence. In October, 1861, he was made assistant quartermaster and stationed in Indianapolis until December, 1863, when he was admitted to the regular army with similar rank, to date from March, 1863, and assigned to duty as quartermaster of the cavalry bureau in Washington till February, 1864. He was then promoted to lieutenant-colonel and made chief quartermaster of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, remaining as such until August, when he was advanced to colonel and given charge of the 1st division of the quartermaster-general's office in Washington, where he continued till 1870, holding various appointments in

that office. Subsequently he was chief quartermaster of the 5th military district and the department of Texas, then chief quartermaster of the department of the South, and in similar capacity in Jeffersonville, Ind., and finally disbursing agent of the quartermaster's department in Louisville, Ky., being assistant quartermaster-general of the army from February, 1882. He received the brevet of brigadier-general in the volunteer army, and those of major to brigadier-general in the regular army, for his services during the war. In August, 1883, he was retired, and has since resided in Louisville.

**ELDRIDGE, Hamilton N.**, soldier, b. in South Williamstown, Berkshire co., Mass., 23 Aug., 1831; d. in Chicago, Ill., 27 Nov., 1882. He was graduated at Williams in 1856, in the same class with James A. Garfield, and at the Albany law institute in 1857, and began practice in Chicago. In July, 1862, with his partner, Col. F. W. Tourtelotte, he raised the 127th Illinois regiment, and was made its lieutenant-colonel. He commanded the regiment in the operations of Gen. Sherman from Memphis to Grenada and Chickasaw bayou, distinguished himself at Arkansas Post, was promoted colonel, and took part in the siege of Vicksburg, where he bore the colors with his own hand, after several color-bearers had been shot, and led his regiment, in advance, to the fortifications of the enemy. After the surrender, he was compelled by sickness to resign, but was brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry. After a slow recovery he resumed the practice of law in Chicago.

other scientific papers.—His brother, **Alfred W.**, held a commission under him as lieutenant-colonel in the same fleet, and was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 1 Nov., 1862. He ordered the burning of Austin, Miss., on 24 May, 1863, in retaliation for information furnished by citizens to Confederates of Gen. Chalmers's command, which enabled them to fire upon a Federal transport. He resigned on 31 Dec., 1864.—Charles's son, **Charles Rivers**, soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1841; d. in Bunker Hill, Ill., 29 Oct., 1863, was engaged at the beginning of the war in studying medicine, and became assistant surgeon in one of the military hospitals. In 1862 he commanded one of his father's rams in the action at Memphis. After his father's death, on the organization of the Mississippi brigade by his uncle, Alfred W. Ellet, he was appointed colonel, and when his uncle was commissioned brigadier-general he was placed in command of the marine brigade. Choosing the ram "Queen of the West" for his headquarters, he made many daring expeditions on the Mississippi, and succeeded in running the Confederate batteries at Vicksburg as he was cruising between that stronghold and Port Hudson. On 10 Feb., 1863, he made an expedition up the Red river and captured the Confederate steamer "Era" and some other vessels. After ascending the river with success the pilot ran his vessel aground, placing her in such a difficult position that she was disabled by the fire from the Confederate fort, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Col. Ellet made his escape on a bale of cotton, and was rescued by the "De Soto." During the siege of Vicksburg, and afterward, he rendered valuable assistance to Gen. Grant in keeping open his communications, but in the course of this duty his health failed, owing to the influence of the climate, and he died suddenly in Illinois, where he had retired for rest.

**ELLIOTT, Gilbert Molleson**, soldier, b. in Thompson, Windham co., Conn., 7 Oct., 1840; d. on Lookout Mountain, Tenn., 24 Nov., 1863. He removed to New York in early childhood and studied at the Free academy (now the College of the city of New York), received the gold medal for excellence as the leader of his class at four successive commencements, and delivered the valedictory oration at his graduation in 1861. He also took the Burr gold medal for mathematics, the Cromwell gold medal for history and belles-lettres, and the Ward bronze medals for excellence in logic, philosophy, law, Greek, Latin, and Spanish, oratory, composition, and engineering. In April, 1861, when Fort Sumter was fired upon, he unfurled the stars and stripes from the college building, and in his address declared he would defend his country's honor with his life's blood. Full of loyalty and patriotism, he gave up his purpose of studying law and entered the United States service in October, 1861, as 1st lieutenant in the 102d New York volunteers. He took part in Banks's campaign in the Shenandoah valley, distinguished himself at Antietam, was soon afterward promoted to captain, and a little later was attached to the staff of Gen. John W. Geary. He acted as ordnance officer in the 2d division of the 12th army corps, and rendered effective service during the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. When his commission as major was received, he returned to his regiment and shared its fortunes. The 12th corps was transferred to Chattanooga in 1863. His regiment was directed to lead the assault at Lookout Mountain, and he was placed in actual command of it. While leading the skirmishers, he was mortally wounded by a sharp-shooter. The

government gave him the posthumous brevets of  
lieutenant-colonel and colonel.

phia, 1835).—His son, **Washington Lafayette**, soldier, b. in Carlisle, Cumberland co., Pa., 31 March, 1821; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 29 June, 1888, accompanied his father in cruises in the West Indies in 1831-'2, and in the Mediterranean. He studied at Dickinson college, and in 1841 entered the U. S. military academy. In May, 1846, he was commissioned as 2d lieutenant of mounted rifles. He served with his regiment in Mexico till the sur-

render of Vera Cruz, was promoted 1st lieutenant on 20 July, 1847, and after the war was stationed at Fort Laramie and in Texas and New Mexico, becoming a captain in July, 1854. In September, 1858, he distinguished himself in conflicts with the Navajoes in New Mexico. In the beginning of the civil war he took part in the actions at Springfield and Wilson's Creek, Mo., was appointed colonel of the 2d Iowa cavalry in September, 1861, and on 5 Nov., 1861, was promoted major in the regular army. He afterward commanded a brigade of cavalry in the Army of the Tennessee, was engaged at the capture of Madrid, brevetted for gallantry at the capture of Island No. 10, and again for services at the siege of Corinth, and in a raid on the Mississippi and Ohio railroad in May, 1862. He was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers in June, 1862, became chief of cavalry in the Army of Virginia in August, 1862, and was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run. He commanded the Department of the Northwest in the beginning of 1863, was placed in command of a division in the Army of the Potomac in the summer of that year, then in the Army of the Cumberland, and was engaged in re-enforcing Gen. Burnside, and commanded in the action of Mossy Creek, Tenn. He was subsequently chief of cavalry in the Army of the Cumberland, and took part in the Atlanta campaign and in the pursuit of Gen. Hood. In 1865 he commanded a division of the 4th corps, and was in the battles around Nashville. For services at Nashville he received the brevets of major-general of volunteers and brigadier-general in the regular army. He was also brevetted major-general, U. S. army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He became lieutenant-colonel in August, 1866, colonel in April, 1878, and on 20 March, 1879, was retired at his own request.

**Stephen**, son of the second Stephen, soldier, b. in Beaufort, S. C., in 1832; d. in Aiken, S. C., 21 March, 1866. At the beginning of the war he raised and equipped a battery of light artillery, known as the Beaufort artillery. At Pinckney island, in August, 1862, he commanded three batteries, and was promoted for his gallantry. Shortly afterward he was placed in command of Fort Sumter, where he continued during the long bombardment to which it was subjected by Gen. Gillmore. In July, 1864, he was wounded by the explosion of the mine at Petersburg, and was disabled for the rest of the war. He attained the grade of brigadier-general. In 1865 he took the oath to support the constitution of the state and of the United States, and later was a candidate for congress, being opposed by ex-Gov. Aiken.—Another son of the second Stephen, **Robert Wood-**

**ELLIS, Theodore Gunville**, soldier, b. in Boston, Mass., 25 Sept., 1829; d. in Hartford, Conn., 8 Jan., 1883. He became a civil engineer, was chief engineer of the Sackett's harbor and Saratoga railroad, subsequently had charge of silver mines in 1856-'58 in Mexico, and in 1859 became engineer of the Hartford dyke. He entered the Federal army as adjutant of the 14th Connecticut infantry, was engaged at Antietam and Fredericksburg, was promoted major in April, 1863, and at the battle of Chancellorsville commanded the regiment. At Gettysburg his regiment was hotly engaged, and captured five battle-flags in a bayonet charge. In September, 1863, he became lieutenant-colonel, and in October colonel, of the regiment. He was engaged at Mine Run, and in the battle of the Wilderness and the subsequent conflicts commanded a brigade. During the summer of 1864 he commanded the camp at Annapolis, Md. His regiment had become greatly reduced in numbers by many severe engagements. In the winter of 1864-'5 he was a member of a general military court at Washington. He was mustered out on 8 June, 1865, with the brevet rank of brigadier-general. In 1867 he became surveyor-general of Connecticut. He was for several years vice-president of the American society of civil engineers. In 1874 he conducted hydraulic experiments with large apertures at Holyoke, Mass. At the time of his death he had charge of the government works on the Connecticut river. He published many important papers on engineering in the "Transactions" of the American society of civil engineers.

**ELLSWORTH, Ephraim Elmer**, soldier, b. in Mechanicsville, Saratoga co., N. Y., 23 April, 1837; d. in Alexandria, Va., 24 May, 1861. After entering mercantile life in Troy and New York city, he removed at an early age to Chicago, where he studied law, and became a solicitor of patents. In 1860 he organized a regiment of zouaves, which became renowned for the perfection of their discipline, and of which he was commissioned colonel. He accompanied Lincoln to Washington in 1861, and proceeded thence to New York, where in April he organized a zouave regiment composed of firemen. Of this regiment he was appointed colonel, and sent to Alexandria, Va. Seeing a Confederate flag floating above a hotel owned by a man named Jackson, Ellsworth rushed to the roof and tore down the flag. On his way from the roof he was met and shot dead by Jackson, who in turn was immediately killed by one of Ellsworth's men, Frank E. Brownell.

**ELY, William G.**, soldier, b. about 1835. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted as a private for the three months' call, went out again as lieutenant-colonel of the 6th Connecticut infantry, and was afterward elected colonel of the 18th regiment. On 13 June, 1863, in charge of the 2d brigade, he advanced upon the Fort Royal pike, and, while in action, was made a prisoner. He was confined in Libby prison, Richmond, Va., till the following February, when, with 108 other officers, he escaped through the famous tunnel dug under Twentieth street. About fifty of the party were recaptured, among them Col. Ely, in a state of great exhaustion. He was taken by cavalry forty-two miles out, after being absent four days, and returned to the prison. A few weeks later he was paroled, and returned north, his exchange following. On 17 May, 1864, he rejoined his regiment, and commanded it at the battle of Piedmont on 4 June, 1864. On 18 June, in the advance toward Lynchburg, he was wounded in the throat and temporarily disabled. In August he was assigned to the command of a brigade, and in September was brevetted a brigadier-general.

**ELZEY, Arnold**, soldier, b. in Somerset county, Md., 18 Dec., 1816; d. in Baltimore, Md., 21 Feb., 1871. His name was originally Arnold Elzey Jones, but he dropped the last name shortly after his graduation at the U. S. military academy in 1837. He was assigned to the 2d artillery, and served in the Florida war of 1837-'8 and in the Canada border disturbances. During the Mexican war he was brevetted captain for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, and was also at Fort Brown, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, San Antonio, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the capture of the city of Mexico. He became captain in the 2d artillery, 14 Feb., 1849, and served against the Seminoles in 1849-'50 and 1856. On 25 April, 1861, he resigned and entered the Confederate service, with the rank of colonel. At the first battle of Bull Run he was senior colonel of Kirby Smith's brigade, and in the afternoon after Gen. Smith was wounded, led a successful charge, for which he was complimented by Gen. Beauregard, and promoted on the field to a brigadier-generalship by Jefferson Davis. He commanded a brigade through Stonewall Jackson's valley campaign, was wounded and had his horse shot under him at Port Republic, and at Cold Harbor was shot through the head. This last wound prevented him from seeing any more active service, but after his recovery he was promoted to major-general, and commanded the department of Richmond till just before the close of the war, when he joined Hood in Georgia, and was with him at Chattanooga. After the close of the war he retired to a farm near Jessup's Cut, Anne Arundel co., Md.

Emory's first cousin, **William Hemsley**, soldier, b. in Queen Anne county, Md., 9 Sept., 1811; d. in Washington, D.C., 1 Dec., 1887, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1831, and appointed lieutenant of artillery. He was chiefly at sea-ports in 1831-'6, and was in Charleston harbor during the nullification trouble in South Carolina. He was in the Creek nation in 1836-'8, was appointed 1st lieutenant of topographical engineers in the latter year, and employed successively on the improvements of Delaware river, and on the northeast boundary survey. He went with Gen. Stephen W. Kearny to California in 1846, and was on his staff during the Mexican war, when he was successively made captain and brevet-major. He was on the Mexican and Californian border in 1848-'53, and in those years was commissioner and astronomer to run the boundary between Mexico and the United States, especially under the Gadsden treaty

of 1853. He was in Kansas in 1854, in Utah in 1858, and remained on border duty till 9 May, 1861, when he resigned. He was reappointed as lieutenant-colonel of the 6th cavalry on 14 May, and he took part in the peninsular campaign, being engaged at Yorktown, Williamsburg, and Hanover Court-House.

He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 17 March, 1862, commanded a division under Banks in Louisiana in 1863, and, having been raised to the command of the 19th corps, was with the same commander in 1864 in the Red river expedition, in which he displayed unwonted bravery and skill, winning distinction especially at Sabine Cross-Roads, at Pleasant Hill, and



*W. H. Emory*

at Cane River. Later in the same year, at the head of the 19th corps, he offered a splendid and successful resistance to Early in the Shenandoah valley, especially at Opequan Creek, 19 Sept., at Fisher's Hill, 22 Sept., and at Cedar Creek in October. He received the successive brevets of major-general of volunteers, 23 July, 1864, and brigadier-general and major-general in the regular army, 13 March, 1865, and on 25 Sept., 1865, was commissioned full major-general of volunteers. After the war he was successively in command of the Department of West Virginia in 1865-'6, of the Department of Washington in 1869-'71, and of the Department of the Gulf in 1871-'5. He retired in 1876 with the rank of brigadier-general. Gen. Emory has published "Notes of a Military Reconnoissance in Missouri and California" (New York, 1848); and "Report of the United States and Mexican Boundary Commission" (Washington).—His son, **William Hemsley**, naval officer, was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1866, became master in 1869, and lieutenant in 1870, and in 1884 commanded the "Bear," of the Greely relief expedition.

**ERNST, Oswald Hubert**, soldier, b. near Cincinnati, Ohio, 27 June, 1842. He entered Harvard in 1858, and two years later was appointed to the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1864, becoming at once 1st lieutenant in the engineer corps. In July, 1864, he became assistant engineer of the Army of the Tennessee, and served throughout the Georgia campaign. After a short service at the U. S. military academy as assistant professor of engineering, he was appointed assistant engineer in constructing fortifications on the Pacific coast, and remained so occupied till 1868. He was promoted captain in March, 1867, had command of an engineer company at Willett's Point, N. Y., in 1868-'71, and in 1870 was sent as astronomer with the government expedition to Spain, to observe the solar eclipse of that year. Later he was appointed instructor of practical military engineering, military signalling, and telegraphy at the military academy, performing also the duties of architect for the more important structures of the place. In 1878 he became assistant engineer on western river improvements, and in 1880 was given charge of the improvements of the Mississippi river, between the Illinois and Ohio rivers. He received his commission as major in May, 1882, and has since had charge of the works of river and harbor improvement in Texas. Major Ernst has written articles on engineering subjects, and has also published "A Manual of Practical Military Engineering" (New York, 1873).

**EVANS, Nathan George**, soldier, b. in Marion, S. C., 6 Feb., 1824; d. in Midway, Ala., 30 Nov., 1868. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1848, assigned to the 1st dragoons, and served on frontier duty and against the Indians. He was made 1st lieutenant in the 2d cavalry, 3 March, 1855; captain, 1 May, 1856; and distinguished himself in a fight with Comanche Indians, 1 Oct., 1858, killing two of them in personal combat. He resigned on 27 Feb., 1861, entered the Confederate service as colonel, and commanded a brigade at Bull Run. He was then promoted to brigadier-general, and commanded the Confederate forces at Ball's Bluff, 19 Oct., 1861. He also commanded in the actions at James Island, S. C., and Kinston, N. C., in 1862, and subsequently became major-general. He led a division at Hatcher's Run, and surrendered with Gen. Lee. In 1861 the South Carolina legislature voted him a gold medal for gallantry at Leesburg.

**EWELL, Benjamin Stoddert**, soldier and educator, b. in Washington, D. C., 10 June, 1810. He is a grandson of Benjamin Stoddert, first secretary of the navy. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1832, and assigned to the 4th artillery. He served in the military academy as assistant professor of mathematics in 1832-'5, and as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy in 1835-'6, when he resigned. From 1836 till 1839 he was one of the principal assistant engineers of the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad. He was professor of mathematics at Hampden-Sidney from 1840 till 1846, when he was elected to the Cincinnati professorship of mathematics and military science in Washington college, Lexington, Va., which office he held two years. In 1848 he was elected professor of mathematics and acting president of William and Mary, and became president in 1854. He held this office till the beginning of the civil war, when the college was suspended. He then served in the Confederate army as colonel of the 32d Virginia regiment in 1861-'2, and afterward was appointed adjutant-general to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, when he commanded the departments of Tennessee and Mississippi. He was again elected president of William and Mary in 1865, and still (1887) retains the office. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him from Hobart college in 1874. He was made an honorary member of the Royal historical society of Great Britain in 1880. Dr. Ewell urged the election and re-election of Gen. Grant to the presidency because of his moderation and magnanimity at the close of the civil war. He was opposed to secession in 1861, thinking it unnecessary and unconstitutional, and resisted the measure until war was waged. Since 1865 he has exerted himself to foster harmony between the north and the south, and loyalty to the National government. He spoke in the house of representatives at Washington on 1 April, 1874, and again on 25 Jan., 1876,

in support of the petition of William and Mary college for an appropriation on account of the destruction of its buildings and property during the civil war.—His brother, **Richard Stoddert**, soldier, b. in Georgetown, D. C., 8 Feb., 1817; d. in Springfield, Tenn., 25 Jan., 1872, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1840. His first experience of actual warfare was obtained in Mexico, where, in August, 1847, he was engaged at Contreras and at Churubusco. He was promoted to captain, 4 Aug., 1849, and in June, 1857, won distinction fighting against the Apaches in New Mexico. When the civil war began, he resigned his commission, entered the Confederate army, and was actively engaged throughout the war. He was promoted to the rank of major-general, and fought at



*G. B. Ewell*

Blackburn's Ford, 18 July, 1861, and at Bull Run, 21 July. In the following year he distinguished himself under Jackson, by whom he was greatly trusted, and took an active part in the various movements preceding the second battle of Bull Run, losing a leg at Warrenton Turnpike on 28 Aug., 1862. He took part also in the Maryland cam-

paign. When Gen. Jackson was fatally wounded at Chancellorsville, Ewell, at his request, was promoted to lieutenant-general, and assigned to the command of the 2d corps. At the head of Jackson's veterans he fought valiantly at Winchester, at Gettysburg, and at the Wilderness on the Confederate left. He was captured, with his entire force, by Sheridan at Sailor's Creek, 6 April, 1865. After the war he retired to private life. Gen. Grant says in his "Memoirs": "Here" [at Farmville] "I met Dr. Smith, a Virginian and an officer of the regular army, who told me that in a conversation with Gen. Ewell, a relative of his" [who had just been made a prisoner], "Ewell had said that when we had got across the James river he knew their cause was lost, and it was the duty of their authorities to make the best terms they could while they still had a right to claim concessions. The authorities thought differently, however. Now the cause was lost, and they had no right to claim anything. He said further, that for every man that was killed after this in the war, somebody is responsible, and it would be but very little better than murder. He was not sure that Lee would consent to surrender his army without being able to consult with the president, but he hoped he would." Grant says this gave him the first idea of demanding the surrender.—Another brother, **Thomas**, was killed at the battle of Cerro Gordo, Mexico, in 1847.

the daughter of his benefactor.—His son, **Hugh Boyle**, soldier, b. in Lancaster, Ohio, 31 Oct., 1826, was educated at the U. S. military academy. At the time of the gold fever, in 1849, he went to California by way of New Orleans and Texas, and travelled extensively through that country, going to the High Sierra in an expedition sent by his father, then secretary of the interior, to rescue emigrants from the snows. In 1852 he returned by way of Panama, as bearer of despatches to Washington. He then went to Lancaster and completed his law studies, began the practice of his profession in St. Louis in 1854, and two years later opened an office with his brother Thomas in Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1858 he removed to Ohio, in order to assume charge of his father's salt-works. In April, 1861, he was appointed brigade-inspector of Ohio volunteers, with the rank of major, and took part in the early combats in the mountains of West Virginia under McClellan and Rosecrans. He commanded the 30th Ohio regiment in August, 1861, was appointed brigadier-general, 29 Nov., 1862, and brevetted major-general in 1865. He led a brigade at Antietam, and at the siege of Vicksburg, and a division at Chickamauga, which formed the advance of Sherman's army, and which, in a desperate battle, carried Mission Ridge. He was afterward ordered to North Carolina, and was preparing a secret joint military and naval expedition up the Roanoke, when the war came to an end. In 1866 he was appointed U. S. minister to Holland, where he served for four years. After his return he bought a small estate near his native town, where he has since resided. Gen. Ewing has travelled widely in this country and abroad, and is author of "The Grand Ladron, a Tale of Early California," and "A Castle in the Air" (1887).—Another son, **Thomas**, lawyer, b. in Lancaster, Ohio, 7 Aug., 1829, was educated at Brown university, which gave him the degree of A. M. in 1860. He was private secretary to President Taylor from 1849 till 1850, and subsequently studied law in Cincinnati, where he began to practise his profession. In 1856 he removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, and became a member of the Leavenworth constitutional convention of 1858, and in 1861 became the first chief-justice of the state. He was a delegate to the Peace conference of 1860. He resigned his judgeship in 1862, recruited the 11th Kansas regiment, was made its colonel, and served with distinction in the civil war, taking part in the battles of Fort Wayne, Cane Hill, and Prairie Grove. He was made brigadier-general, 13 March, 1863, for gallantry at the last-named battle, commanded the district of the border, and subsequently at Pilot Knob, 28 Sept., 1864, with a thousand men, held his position against the repeated assaults of the Confederates under Price, thus checking the invasion of Missouri. He made a retreat to Rolla in 1864, and in 1865 was brevetted major-general of volunteers. After the war he practised law in Washington, D. C., but returned to Lancaster in 1871, and in 1877-'81 was a member of congress, where he prepared a bill to establish a bureau of labor statistics. He also actively supported the measures that stopped the use of troops at the polls, advocated the remonetization of silver, and the retention of the greenback currency. In 1879 he was the unsuccessful candidate for governor of Ohio. At the close of his last term in congress he declined a renomination, and removed to New York city, where he has since practised law.—Another son, **Charles**, soldier, b. in Lancaster, Ohio, 6 March, 1835; d. in Washington, D. C., 20 June,

1883, was educated in his native town, at a Dominican college, and at the University of Virginia. At the beginning of the civil war he received a commission in the regular army as captain of the 13th infantry, and also served for some time on the staff of his brother-in-law, Gen. William T. Sherman. He was brevetted major in 1863 for gallantry in the first assault at Vicksburg, where he was wounded while planting the flag of his battalion on the parapet. He was also brevetted lieutenant-colonel in 1864 for services in the Atlanta campaign, and colonel in 1865 for gallant conduct during the war. On 8 March, 1865, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. He resigned his commission in 1867, and practised law successfully in Washington, D. C., during the remainder of his life.

**FAIRCHILD, Cassius**, soldier, b. in Kent, Ohio, 16 Dec., 1828; d. in Milwaukee, Wis., 26 Oct., 1868. In 1846 his father settled at Madison, Wis., where, as state treasurer and in other responsible offices, his time was so fully occupied that Cassius, the eldest living son, devoted himself mainly to the care of his father's private business. He was elected a member of the state legislature in 1860. On President Lincoln's first call for troops in 1861, he was commissioned major of the 16th Wisconsin volunteers. In the battle of Shiloh, 6 April, 1862, he received a wound that disabled him until 18 April, 1863, when he rejoined his regiment at Lake Providence, and took command of it on 18 June. He served on general court-martial at Vicksburg, Miss., from 10 Oct., 1863, till 7 March, 1864, at which date he again took command of his regiment, participated in the march from Clifton, Tenn., to Ackworth, Ga., and was engaged in the battles of Big Shanty and Kenesaw Mountain, and many other conflicts. He was detached on recruiting

service, 12 Aug., 1864, but rejoined his regiment at Beaufort, S. C., in January following. He commanded a brigade of the 3d division of the 17th army corps from 15 Jan., 1865, till 1 April, and, on being mustered out in July, was brevetted brigadier-general, his commission to date from 13 March, 1865. On his return to Wisconsin he was appointed U. S. marshal, the duties of which office he continued to discharge until his death, which was caused by the reopening of his wound.

**FAIRCHILD, Lucius**, statesman, b. in Kent, Portage co., Ohio, 27 Dec., 1831. He was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, and at Carroll college in Waukesha, Wis. In 1846 his father removed to Wisconsin, then a territory, and settled in Madison. On the discovery of gold in California, the son, at the age of eighteen, joined with others, and with a four-yoke ox-team set out for the gold

fields across the plains. After months of toil and travel the party arrived in San Francisco with a capital of twenty-seven cents. For six years he worked as digger, miner, prospector, and laborer, then returned to Wisconsin in 1855, not much richer than when he left. His entrance into politics began in California with his election as delegate to a convention for the nomination of governor. On his way to the gathering his mule fell off a height, carrying with him all of young Fairchild's baggage. He finished the remainder of his journey on foot, and sat in the convention without a coat and without a cent in his pocket. He was elected clerk of the circuit court in 1858, and in 1860 admitted to the bar. At the beginning of the civil war he was a member of a local company known as the "Governor's Guard," and promptly enlisted. He entered the service as captain in the 1st Wisconsin regiment, and served in the three months' campaign. In August, 1861, he was commissioned by President Lincoln a captain in the 16th regiment of the regular army, also about the same time a major in the 2d Wisconsin infantry. He accepted both appointments, and was the first officer of the regular army to receive leave of absence to serve with a volunteer regiment. At Bull Run he commanded the consolidated 2d and 7th Wisconsin regiments, forming part of the famous "iron brigade." At the beginning of the battle of Antietam he was sick in an ambulance at the rear, but went into action, where his regiment lost more than half its force. As colonel of the 2d Wisconsin, in the battle of Gettysburg, he led a charge at Seminary Hill, where he lost his left arm.



*Lucius Fairchild*

While recovering from his wounds he was commissioned a brigadier-general, 19 Oct., 1863, and shortly afterward elected secretary of state in Wisconsin, where he remained two years. He was then elected governor, and served for six consecutive years, during which time he aided the Soldiers' orphans' home in Madison, and was one of the founders of the State board of charities and reform. Gen. Fairchild was appointed U. S. consul at Liverpool in November, 1872, and served six years. He was consul-general in Paris in 1878-'80, and then U. S. minister to Spain till 1882, when he resigned and returned to Madison, Wis. In 1886 he was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand army of the republic.

**FARNUM, John Egbert**, soldier, b. in New Jersey, 1 April, 1824; d. in New York city, 16 May, 1870. He was educated in Pottsville, Pa., entered the army as sergeant-major of the 1st Pennsylvania infantry in 1846, and served through the Mexican war. Subsequently he joined the Lopez expedition to Cuba which left New Orleans in 1850, and also took an active part in Walker's Nicaraguan expeditions. Still later he was captain of the slave-yacht "Wanderer," and was indicted at Savannah for carrying on the slave-trade. He is said to have regretted this episode in his life, and at the beginning of the civil war he became major in the 70th New York volunteers, which was raised and commanded by Gen. Sickles. He distinguished himself for gallantry in all the engagements in which Sickles's brigade took part, and was promoted colonel of his regiment. At the battle of Williamsburg, 5 May, 1862, he was severely wounded, but recovered in time to take part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, and was brevetted brigadier-general for gallant conduct in those engagements. He was then compelled by his wounds to abandon active service, and accepted the colonelcy of the 11th regiment of the veteran reserve corps, which he retained till the close of the war. Later he was appointed inspector of customs in the city of New York, which office he held at the time of his death.