HOBSON, Edward Henry, soldier, b. in Greensburg, Ky., 11 July, 1825. He was educated in common schools in Greensburg and Danville, Ky. In 1846 he enlisted in the 2d regiment of Kentucky volunteers, and was soon promoted to 1st lieutenant, serving in the battle of Buena Vista, 22 and 23 Feb., 1847. He was mustered out of service in June, 1847, returned to Greensburg, and resumed mercantile business. He was a director of the Branch bank of Kentucky in 1853, and served as president from 1857 till 1861. He then organized and became colonel of the 13th Kentucky volunteers, serving at Camp Hobson till he moved southward with Gen. Buell's army in February,

1862. He commanded his regiment at the battle of Shiloh with such success that he was nominated by President Lincoln for brigadier-general. Before receiving this commission, he took part in the siege of Corinth, Miss. He commanded a brigade at Perrysville. Owing to the condition of his regiment, he was relieved from active service and ordered to Mumfordsville, Ky., to protect the lines of communication and to discipline about 10,000 new troops. Receiving his commission as brigadier-general, he was placed in charge of the southern division of Kentucky troops, was ordered to Marrowbone, Ky., with cavalry and infantry, to watch the movements of Gen. John Morgan, and after a slight engagement pursued him through Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio. At Lebanon, Ky., he was given two brigades in connection with his own in the pursuit of Gen. Morgan, whom he attacked near the Ohio. He was appointed to the command of Gen. Burnside's cavalry corps, but owing to impaired health was unable to serve, and again commanded troops in repelling raids at Lexington, Ky. He was mustered out of service in September, 1865, since which time he has been engaged in business. He was a delegate to the National Republican convention of 1880, serving as a vice-president, and was a supporter of Gen. Grant. He is now (1887) president of the southern division of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad company.

death (1887).—Hugh Lenox's son, **Hugh Lenox,** physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 30 July, 1836; d. there, 10 June, 1881, was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1855 and in medicine there in 1858. In 1861 he was appointed demonstrator of surgery and chief of the surgical dispensary of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1870 was made demonstrator of anatomy. He was attached to the U. S. Satterlee hospital at Philadelphia during the civil war, and was also a surgeon in the Pennsylvania reserve corps, serving

in McClellan's campaign, before Richmond, in the Gettysburg campaign, and at Fredericksburg in Grant's advance on Richmond. He was consulting surgeon to many charitable institutions, served as president of the Pathological society, and was a member of various medical associations. He contributed freely to medical literature on his original investigations on the subjects of metallic sutures, the treatment of fractures of the thigh by improved apparatus, the drainage of wounds by a solid metal probe, deformities after hip disease, tracheotomy in cases of pseudo-membranous croup, ovariotomy, and excision of the hip-joint.

HODGE, George B., soldier, b. in Fleming county, Ky., 8 April, 1828. He was educated at the U. S. naval academy, Annapolis, Md., became a midshipman, 16 Dec., 1845, and afterward acting lieutenant, but resigned in 1851. He was an unsuccessful candidate for congress in 1852, was subsequently admitted to the bar at Newport, Ky., and was elected to the legislature in 1859. In 1860 he was an elector on the Breckinridge ticket. He entered the Confederate service as a private in 1861, and was soon afterward chosen to represent Kentucky in the Confederate congress. While not at Richmond, he was in the field, and was made captain and assistant adjutant-general in Breckinridge's division. He was promoted major for gallantry at Shiloh, and colonel in 1864, serving as inspector-general. He became a brigadier-general, and participated in the battle of Chickamauga, subsequently commanding the districts of east Louisiana and Mississippi until the close of the war. He then resumed practice at Newport, Ky., and was an elector on the Greeley ticket in 1872. He was state senator in 1873–'7.

HOFFMAN, William, soldier, b. in New York city, 2 Dec., 1807; d. in Rock Island, Ill., 12 Aug., 1884. His father, of the same name, was a lieutenant-colonel in the U. S. army. The son was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1829, entered the army as a lieutenant of infantry, served in Kansas and in the Black Hawk war in 1832, and was promoted 1st lieutenant on 16 Nov., 1836, and captain on 1 Feb., 1838. In the war with Mexico he was engaged in the march through Chihuahua, the siege of Vera Cruz, and the battle of Cerro Gordo, was brevetted for services at Contreras and Churubusco, and again for bravery in the battle of Molino del Rey, and was present at the storming of Chapultepec and at the capture of the city of Mexico. He was promoted major on 15 April, 1851, served in the Sioux expedition of 1855, and in 1858 in the Utah expedition and the march to California. He became a lieutenant-colonel on 17 Oct., 1860, and was engaged in frontier duty at San Antonio, Tex., when he was made a prisoner of war by the Confederates, and not exchanged till 27 Aug., 1862. He was made a colonel on 25 April, 1862, served during the war as commissary-general of prisoners at Washington, and was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general. At the close of the war he took command of his regiment in Kansas, and in 1870 was retired at his own request.

HOGE, Solomon La Fayette, member of congress, b. in Logan county, Ohio, about 1837. He was graduated at the Cincinnati law college in 1859, and practised at Bellefontaine. He entered the army in 1861 as 1st lieutenant of Ohio volunteers, was promoted captain, and was severely wounded at the second battle of Bull Run. He was twice brevetted for gallantry in battle, and on 23 Feb., 1866, received the commission of 2d lieutenant in the 6th regular infantry. He was promoted 1st lieutenant on 28 July, 1866, but resigned in 1868 and removed to South Carolina, where he took an active part in the reconstruction movement. He was elected an associate judge of the state supreme court, and afterward to congress, serving from December, 1869, till March, 1871, and again from 6 Dec., 1875, till 3 March, 1877. He was comptroller-general of South Carolina in 1874–'5.

son, **Theophilus Hunter,** soldier, b. in Sampson county, N. C., in 1804; d. near Fayetteville, N. C., 21 June, 1880, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1829, served on the western frontier, and as lieutenant and captain of infantry in the Florida war, the occupation of Texas, and the war with Mexico, receiving the brevet of major for gallantry in the engagements before Monterey. He was commissioned major on 3 March, 1855, took part in the Navajo expedition of 1858–'9, and was engaged as superintendent of the general recruiting service when the civil war began. He went on leave of absence to North Carolina, resigned his commission in the U. S. army on 22 April, 1861, and was at once made a brigadier-general in the service of the state. He organized many of the North Carolina regiments, and selected their commanding officers. When North Carolina joined the Confederacy he was commissioned a brigadier-general by the Confederate government. He commanded at Aquia Creek, and was engaged in the various campaigns of northern Virginia, rising to be major-general in the Confederate army. In September, 1862, he was transferred to the com-

used in the reports of the geological survey. Mr. Holmes has edited Hayden's "Atlas of Colorado," that of the "Yellowstone Country," the 11th and 12th annual reports of the geological survey, and other geological publications; and he has contributed geological reports for Hayden's annual reports of 1874–'6 and 1878, and numerous papers on aboriginal American art and archæology to the Smithsonian institution, which have been published in the annual reports of the bureau of ethnology.

HOOD, John Bell, soldier, b. in Owenville, Bath co., Ky., 1 June, 1831; d. in New Orleans, La., 30 Aug., 1879. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1853, and, after serving two years in California, was transferred in 1855 to the 2d cavalry, of which Albert Sidney Johnston was colonel and Robert E. Lee lieutenant-colonel. In the fight at Devil's Run with the Comanche and Lipian Indians, in July, 1857, he was severely wounded in a hand-to-hand encounter with a savage. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1858, and was cavalry instructor at the military academy in 1859–'60. At the beginning of the civil war he resigned his commission, and, entering the Confederate army, rose to the rank of colonel, and, after a short service

in the peninsula, was appointed brigadier-general of the Texas brigade. He was then ordered back to the peninsula, was engaged at West Point, and, while leading his men on foot at Gaines's Mill, was shot in the body. In this battle his brigade lost more than half its number, and Hood was brevetted major-general on the field. He served in both Maryland campaigns, was engaged in the second battle of Bull Run and those of Boonesborough, Fredericksburg, and Antietam, and was a second time severely wounded at Gettysburg, losing the use of his arm. Two months later he re-joined his command, and was ordered to Tennessee to re-enforce Gen. Braxton Bragg. During the second day's fight at Chickamauga, seeing the line of his brigade waver, he rode to the front, and demanded the colors. The Texans rallied and charged, and Hood, at the head of the column, was again shot down. This wound necessitated the loss of his right leg, and while in hospital he was offered a civil appointment, which he refused, saying: "No bomb-proof place for me; I propose to see this fight out in the field." Six months later he returned to duty, and in the spring of 1864 commanded a corps in Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army, fighting through the retreat from Dalton to Atlanta. In obedience to an order of Jefferson Davis he succeeded Johnston in the command on 8 July, 1864, and, after several days of stubborn fighting, was completely outflanked by Gen. William T. Sherman, and compelled to evacuate Atlanta, leaving Sherman in the rear, and enabling him to make his march to the sea. Hood then began a counter-movement into Tennessee. He compelled the evacuation of Decatur in November, crossed the Tennessee, and on the 30th of this month was defeated by Gen. John M. Schofield at Franklin. On 16 Dec. he was again disastrously defeated at Nashville by Gen. George H. Thomas, and after this battle, at his own request, was relieved of command and succeeded by Gen. Richard Taylor. On the termination of the war he engaged in business as a commission-merchant in New Orleans, and was also president of the Louisiana branch of the Life association of America, acquiring a competency, which was afterward lost in trade. During the yellow-fever epidemic of 1879 his wife and eldest child died within a few hours of each other, and Hood also succumbed to the disease. He is the author of "Advance and Retreat, Personal Experiences in the United States and Confederate Armies" (New Orleans, 1880).

HOOKER, Joseph, soldier, b. in Hadley, Mass., 13 Nov., 1814; d. in Garden City, N. Y., 31 Oct., 1879. After a good elementary education he was appointed a cadet in the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1837 with Braxton Bragg, Jubal Early, John Sedgwick, and Edward D. Townsend. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the 1st artillery, and after serving in the Florida war was sent with his regiment to the Maine frontier, on account of the disputed boundary controversy. On 1 Nov., 1838, he was promoted to a 1st lieutenancy. After continued service with his regiment, he was appointed adjutant of the military academy, 1 July, 1842, but soon after-

ward, having been offered the adjutancy of his own regiment, accepted it, and retained it until 11 May, 1846. He served with distinction in the Mexican war from 1846 till 1848, and in the former year was appointed a captain in the adjutant-general's department. He was attached successively to the staffs of Gens. Persifer F. Smith, Thomas L. Hamer, William O. Butler, and Gideon J. Pillow. He was particularly distinguished in the siege and assault of Monterey, under Gen. Zachary Taylor, and received the brevet of captain. He took part in the movements from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and for his gallantry in a spirited affair at the National bridge on 11 Aug., 1847, was brevetted major. He was favorably mentioned in the despatches announcing the series of actions and victories in the valley of Mexico—Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the capture of the city. For the decisive action of Chapultepec he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, being thus among the very few to whom were given three brevets during the war. After a year's sojourn at the east he was sent, on 9 July, 1849, as assistant adjutant-general to the Division of the Pacific, where he served until 24 Nov., 1851. By regular lineal promotion he had become a captain in his regiment on 29 Oct., 1848; but this post he declined and vacated, since he could not hold both, in order to retain his captaincy in the adjutant-general's department. From 1851 till 1853 he was on leave of absence. Being, like many others, smitten with the "California fever," he resigned from the army on 21 Feb., 1853, and from that time until 1861 lived a precarious and not very successful life. At first he was a farmer in Sonora county, Cal. In 1858 he was appointed superintendent of military roads in Oregon, and had other government surveying. From 1859 till 1861 he was colonel of California militia, expecting the cloud of war soon to burst. Thus by his needs, his training, and his forecast he was ready to avail himself of the opportunity that soon presented itself to his uncommon military talents. Still young, tall, handsome, cool, brave, and dashing, he was at once a soldier and a general, the beau-ideal of a leader of men. The government made haste to accept his services, which he had promptly offered, and he was appointed on 17 May, 1861, a brigadier-general of volunteers. The actual time of issuing his commission was in August, but it was dated back to give him a claim to higher command. He saw the battle of Bull Run, without participating in it. He was employed in the defences of Washington, 12 Aug., 1861, and then on the eastern shore of the lower Potomac, and was appointed in April, 1862, to the command of the 2d division in the 3d corps, Army of the Potomac, under Heintzelman, and fought in that capacity during the peninsular campaign. He was distinguished at the siege of Yorktown, 5 April to 4 May, and was appointed a major-general of volunteers on the day after the evacuation, 5 May. In the battle of Williamsburg his single division held the whole Confederate army in check, and lost 2,228 men, killed or wounded, while 30,000 National troops looked on and gave no assistance until, when all his men had been engaged, and he was obliged to retire, Kearny and Hancock came to his relief. He was also distinguished at the battles of Fair Oaks, Frazier's Farm, Glendale, and Malvern, where so much depended upon defeating the enemy while the change of base was being executed. At the close of the campaign, Hooker was employed, still as a division commander, in the new movement under Gen. John Pope, against Gen. Lee's Army of

northern Virginia, and fought with skill and valor at Bristoe Station, 27 Aug., Manassas, 29 and 30 Aug., and Chantilly, where he held the enemy in check with the gallant Kearny, who was killed there. From the soldiers who had admired his cool and dashing courage under fire he received the nickname of "Fighting Joe," and when he appeared on the field the men were strengthened and inspired. Especially had his rapid defeat of Ewell, 27 Aug., at Manassas compelled Jackson to evacuate Manassas, and relieved the army from a very critical situation.

When Pope had failed and was hurled back under the defences of Washington, the Army of the Potomac was restored to McClellan, and Hooker was promoted to the command of the 1st corps. He took a prominent part in the Maryland campaign, and was engaged in the battle of South Mountain, 14 Sept., 1862, where he carried the mountain-sides on the right of the gap, as Reno carried those on the left, the enemy precipitately retreating. At the battle of Antietam, 17 Sept., he again did more than his share of the fighting. His corps lay on the right, resting on Antietam creek, with Mansfield in rear and Sumner on his left. At dawn he crossed the creek and attacked the Confederate left flank; but that unbalanced field caused him to be confronted with overpowering numbers, and his losses were extremely heavy. He was shot through the foot and carried from the field. Had the movements of the left wing been as vigorous, had others obeyed orders as promptly and fought as bravely as he, the victory would have been much more decisive. For his conduct in this action he was appointed a brigadier-general in the regular army, to date from 20 Sept., 1862. His wound only kept him out of the field until 10 Nov., when he rejoined the army for the campaign on the Rappahannock, with Fredericksburg as the objective point. The slow and cautious movement of McClellan in pursuit of Lee after Antietam had caused him to be relieved of the command, which was conferred upon Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside. In the new organization for the advance on Fredericksburg the army was formed into three grand divisions, the command of the centre, 40,000 men, being given to Hooker. The principal attack was made on 13 Dec. Burnside had expected to surprise Lee, but failed in this, and the assault resulted in the discomfiture of the National army. In the criminations and controversies of generals, Hooker's conduct in the field had impressed Mr. Lincoln with a favorable estimate of his abilities, and when, at his own request, Burnside was relieved of the command, Hooker was appointed, by an order of 25 Jan., to succeed him. The letter that was addressed to Gen. Hooker by President Lincoln, when he appointed him to the command, is so remarkable for its keen insight into character and careful study of the situation that it seems proper to insert it here:

"I have placed you at the head of the Army of the Potomac. Of course I have done this upon what appear to me sufficient reasons, and yet I think it best for you to know that there are some things in regard to which I am not quite satisfied with you. I believe you to be a brave and skilful soldier, which of course I like. I also believe you do not mix politics with your profession, in which you are right. You have confidence in yourself, which is a valuable if not indispensable quality. You are ambitious, which, within reasonable bounds, does good rather than harm; but I think that during Gen. Burnside's command of the army you have taken counsel of your ambition, and thwarted him as much as you could, in which you did a great wrong to the country and to a most meritorious and honorable brother officer. I have heard, in such a way as to believe it, of your recently saying that both the army and the government needed a dictator. Of course it was not for this, but in spite of it, that I have given you the command. Only those generals who gain successes can set up dictators. What I now ask of you is military success, and I will risk the dictatorship. The government will support you to the utmost of its ability, which is neither more nor less than it has done and will do for all commanders. I much fear that the spirit which you have aided to infuse into the army, of criticising their commander and withholding confidence from him, will now turn upon you. I shall assist you as far as I can to put it down. Neither you nor Napoleon, were he alive again, could get any good out of an army while such a spirit prevails in it. And now, beware of rashness! Beware of rashness! But with energy and sleepless vigilance go forward and give us victories."

The hopes of the country were high that the Army of the Potomac now had a general that would lead it to glorious victory. Hooker reorganized it, abandoned the cumbrous machinery of grand divisions, returned to the corps system, and formed a new plan, of the success of which he was very sanguine. He said he had "the finest army on the planet," and that no power, earthly or heavenly, could save Lee from destruction. After some unimportant movements he sent Stoneman's cavalry to the enemy's rear, and then, crossing the Rappahannock at several fords, with the ultimate intention of turning Lee's left, while Sedgwick should make a demonstration on Fredericksburg, instead of attacking Lee, he took post at Chancellorsville, where he awaited Lee's attack. This came with unexpected force and unexampled rapidity. Sedgwick's attack upon the Fredericksburg heights had been successful, but Jackson, by a vigorous flanking movement, turned the National right, and threw it back in great confusion upon the centre; there was want of concert of action, and thus the battle, although well planned, was lost. In the very heat of the conflict occurred an accident that entailed serious results. Gen. Hooker was leaning against a pillar on the piazza of the Chancellor house, which was struck by a cannon-ball. He was stunned, and for some time senseless, and could not recover his judgment so as to continue the command or to transfer it to a subordinate. Jackson was mortally wounded, and for two days the Army of the Potomac held its ground. The command devolved upon Gen. Couch, of the 2d corps, who withdrew the forces to the north side of the river. While the Confederate general, elated by this unexpected victory, was moving northward with bold schemes of invasion, the Army of the Potomac took up a line extending from Washington to Baltimore, hoping and expecting that Lee would again give battle in Maryland. In this they were disappointed. It soon became evident that Lee was going to invade Pennsylvania by way of Chambersburg. The Army of the Potomac marched northward, parallel with Lee's route, and looking for the best place to thwart him. Perceiving the inferiority of his army, Hooker demanded that the 11,000 troops under French at Harper's Ferry should be added to his force. This was refused, and for this reason ostensibly Hooker sent in his resignation of the command. In this condition of affairs, without assigning any reason, the president issued an order, under date of 27 June, 1863, relieving Hooker from

the command and conferring it upon Gen. George G. Meade, the commander of the 5th corps, who conducted it to Gettysburg, fought Lee there, and drove him back across the Potomac. In his farewell order to the troops, Gen. Hooker acquiesced cheerfully in the action of the government, like a soldier and a patriot, and gave the true significance of the order: "Impressed," he says, "with the belief that my usefulness as the commander of the Army of the Potomac is impaired, I part from it, yet not without the deepest emotion." He went to Baltimore, where he remained about two months. But so accomplished a general could not be spared, and on 24 Sept. he was assigned to the command of the 11th and 12th army corps, which were consolidated later, and constituted the 20th corps. With these troops he was sent to the south for the relief of Chattanooga, first under Rosecrans and afterward under Grant. From Wauhatchie he marched into Lookout valley on 27 and 28 Oct., and thus aided in opening communications for supplies, so that the army was thoroughly provisioned by two steamers, with only eight miles of wagoning. When Grant's plans were in order for the final movement, so that his line was complete from the northern end of Lookout Mountain to the northern end of Missionary Ridge, Hooker made a bold attack on the former, and carried it on 24 Nov., fighting what has been picturesquely called "the battle above the clouds." He then marched across to strengthen the National right, and shared in the grand attack on Missionary Ridge, by which Bragg was defeated and driven away in confusion. In pursuit of the enemy, he fought him at Ringgold on the 27th, where he met with stubborn resistance.

When Gen. William T. Sherman organized his army for the invasion of Georgia, Hooker was retained in command of the 20th corps, and gained new laurels at Mill Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, and Pine Mountain. He took part in the attack on Atlanta, and in the capitulation in the latter days of August. Gen. James B. McPherson, who commanded the Army of the Tennessee, was killed in one of the movements around Atlanta, 22 July, 1864. Hooker had expected to succeed him, but was disappointed. The president, at the suggestion of Gen. Sherman, appointed Gen. Oliver O. Howard to that post. Sherman regarded Hooker as one that interfered in the actions of others and questioned the orders of his superiors. Hooker considered himself ill-treated, and by his own request was relieved of his command, 30 July, and was placed upon waiting orders until 28 Sept. But his services were not forgotten. For the part he took in the movements under Grant and Sherman he was brevetted a major-general in the regular army, under date of 13 March, 1865. After the close of the war in 1865, Hooker was put in charge of the Department of the East, with his headquarters in New York city. In August, 1866, he was transferred to the Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Detroit. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, 1 Sept., 1866, and was for some time on a board for the retirement of officers. Having been struck with paralysis and incapacitated for further active duty, he was, at his own request, placed on the retired list, 15 Oct., 1868, with the full rank of a major-general. He lived subsequently in New York and in Garden City, L. I., where he was buried. Hooker was a brave soldier, a skilful military organizer, with an overplus of self-esteem, which led him to follow the dictates of his ambition, sometimes without regard to the just claims of others; but his military achieve-

ments and unwavering patriotism so overshadowed his few faults that he is entitled to great praise.

HOUSTON, David Crawford, engineer, b. in New York city, 5 Dec., 1835; d. there, 18 May, 1893. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy, and was retained at the academy as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy one year, when he was placed on construction of fortifications at Hampton Roads, Va. From 1856 till 1860 he commanded a detachment of engineer troops in Oregon, after which he was assistant engineer in the construction of a fort on Sandy Hook, N. J. During the civil war, as 1st lieutenant of the engineer corps, he aided in constructing the defences of Washington, D. C. He was at Blackburn's Ford and Bull Run as engineer of Gen. Tyler's division, and as chief engineer 1st army corps, department of the Rappahannock. He was with the 3d army corps in the second battle of Bull Run and of Cedar Mountain, after which he was brevetted captain. He became chief engineer of the 1st corps, Army of the Potomac, in the Maryland campaign, and was engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, where he was brevetted major, 17 Sept., 1862. He was in charge of the defences of Harper's Ferry, Va., and of the Department of the Gulf during the siege of Port Hudson, La., in March, 1863, for which service he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 17 June, 1863. He took part in the expedition to the mouth of the Rio Grande, 1863, and in the Red River campaign in April, 1864. He was a member of the special board of engineers for the defences of San Francisco, Cal., in 1864–'5. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted colonel for "gallant and meritorious services during the rebellion." He served on the board for defences of Willet's Point, N. Y., in 1865, and from 1865 till 1867 on

the board to carry out in detail the modifications of the defences near Boston, as proposed by the board of 27 Jan., 1864. He was also superintending engineer of the construction of the defences of Narragansett bay, R. I., in 1865; of the river and harbor improvements in Rhode Island and Connecticut from 1866 till 1870; and of surveys and improvements of various rivers in Wisconsin after July, 1870. In 1868 he was a member of the board of engineers on Block Island breakwater, on the wreck of the steamer "Scotland," and on the improvement of Ogdensburg and Oswego harbors. In 1869 he served on the Wallabout channel and in the New York navy yard. In 1871 he was charged with the plans for docks in Chicago breakwater, and from 1872 till December, 1875, was engaged in constructing harbors in the northwest. He was also superintending engineer on modifications proposed for Michigan city harbor, Ind., in July, and on the improvement of Fox and Wisconsin rivers in August, 1878. He became major of the corps of engineers on 7 March, 1867, lieutenant-colonel, 30 June, 1882, and after 1886 was a member of the board of engineers for fortifications and river and harbor improvements.

HOVEY, Alvin Peterson, soldier, b. in Posey county, Ind., 6 Sept., 1821; d. in Indianapolis, Ind., 23 Nov., 1891. He studied law, was admitted to the bar of Mount Vernon in 1843, and practised with success. He was a delegate to the Constitutional convention of Indiana in 1850. In 1851 he became circuit judge of the 3d judicial circuit of Indiana, which office he held until 1854, when he was made judge of the supreme court of Indiana. From 1856 till 1858 he served as U. S. district attorney for Indiana. During the civil war he entered the national service as colonel of the 24th Indiana volunteers, in July, 1861. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers on 28 April, 1862, and brevetted major-general for meritorious and distinguished services in July, 1864. He was in command of the eastern district of Arkansas in 1863, and of the district of Indiana in 1864–'5. Gen. Grant, in his official report, awards to Gen. Hovey the honor of the key-battle of the Vicksburg campaign, that of Champion's Hill. Gen. Hovey resigned in October, 1865, and was appointed minister to Peru, which office he resigned in 1870. He was elected to congress as a Republican in 1886.

HOWARD, Oliver Otis, soldier, b. in Leeds, Me., 8 Nov., 1830. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1850, and at the U. S. military academy in 1854, became 1st lieutenant and instructor in mathematics in 1854, and resigned in 1861 to take command of the 3d Maine regiment. He commanded a brigade at the first battle of Bull Run, and for gallantry in that engagement was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 3 Sept., 1861. He was twice wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, losing his right arm on 1 June, 1862, was on sick-leave for six months, and engaged in recruiting service till September of this year, when he participated in the battle of Antietam, and afterward took Gen. John Sedgwick's division in the 2d corps. In November, 1862, he became major-general of volunteers. He commanded the 11th corps during Gen. Joseph Hooker's operations in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, 2 May, 1863, served at Gettysburg, Lookout Valley, and Missionary Ridge, and was on the expedition for the relief of Knoxville in December, 1863. He was in occupation of Chattanooga from this time till July, 1864, when he was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee in the invasion of Georgia, was engaged at Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, and Pickett's Mill, where he was again wounded, was at the surrender of Atlanta, and joined in pursuit of the Confederates in Alabama, under Gen. John B. Hood, from 4 Oct. till 13 Dec., 1864. In the march to the sea and the invasion of the Carolinas he commanded the right wing of Gen. William T. Sherman's army. He became brigadier-general in the U. S. army, 21 Dec., 1864. He was in command of the Army of the Tennessee, and engaged in all the important

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battles from 4 Jan. till 26 April, 1865, occupying Goldsborough, N. C., 24 March, 1865, and participating in numerous skirmishes, terminating with the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at Durham, N. C., 26 April, 1865. In March of this year he was brevetted major-general for gallantry at the battle of Ezra Church and the campaigns against Atlanta, Ga. He was commissioner of the Freedmen's bureau at Washington from March, 1865, till July, 1874, and in that year was assigned to the command of the Department of the Columbia. In 1877 he led the expedition against the Nez Perces Indians, and in 1878 led the campaign against the Bannocks and Piutes. In 1881–'2 he was superintendent of the U. S. military academy. In 1886 Gen. Howard was commissioned major-general, and given command of the division of the Pacific. Bowdoin college gave him the degree of A. M. in 1853, Waterville college that of LL. D. in 1865, Shurtleff college the same in 1865, and Gettysburg theological seminary in 1866. He was also made a chevalier of the Legion of honor by the French government in 1884. Gen. Howard was retired in 1894, and in 1898 was active in the movement for National volunteer reserves. He has contributed various articles to magazines, and has published "Donald's School Days" (1879); "Chief Joseph, or the Nez Perces in Peace and War" (1881); and "General Taylor" (in the "Great Commanders" series, New York, 1893).

son. "Statute Laws of Mississippi" (1840).

HOWARD, William A., revenue officer, b. in Maine in 1807; d. 18 Nov., 1871. When a boy he distinguished himself by leading an expedition to rescue a United States vessel that had been seized

by the British for infringing the fishery laws. In 1824 he entered the U. S. navy, and in 1828 resigned his commission to receive a captaincy in the revenue marine. So successful was he in assisting vessels in distress on the coast of New England that the merchants of Boston presented him with a valuable service of silver. In 1848 the German confederation appointed him second in command of the fleet on the Weser, and he there constructed a navy-yard and dock, and remained in charge until the breaking up of the fleet. At the beginning of the civil war Capt. Howard raised a regiment of marine artillery, which was attached to the Burnside expedition. On returning north he began organizing in New York a regiment of heavy artillery, and raised 2,500 men, who were detailed for active service with the Army of the James. As colonel he commanded the defences around Portsmouth and Norfolk, and at the close of the war resumed his commission as captain in the revenue marine. He hoisted the flag of the United States in Alaska soon after its transference by Russia. His last service was superintending the building of steam-launches for the revenue marine.

HOWE, Albion Paris, soldier, b. in Standish, Me., 13 March, 1818; d. in Cambridge, Mass., 25 Jan., 1897. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy, entered the 4th artillery, and was a teacher of mathematics at West Point. He served in the Mexican war, was brevetted captain for his conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, and became captain, 2 March, 1855. He was Gen. McClellan's chief of artillery in western Virginia in 1861, and commanded a brigade of light artillery in the Army of the Potomac during the campaign on the pen-

insula in 1862. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 11 July, 1862, and was assigned to a brigade in Couch's division, 4th army corps. He was in the battles of Manassas, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg. He was in command of the artillery depot, Washington, D. C., in 1864–'6, and was brevetted major-general, U. S. army, 13 March, 1865, for meritorious service during the rebellion. He was retired from the army, 30 June, 1882, after serving for several years on the Pacific coast with the 4th artillery, of which he became colonel, 19 March, 1882.

of the U. S. army.—Francis Kinloch's son, **Benjamin,** soldier, b. in Charleston, S. C., in 1806; d. there, 7 Dec., 1877, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1825, and brevetted 2d lieutenant in the 3d artillery. He served on topographical duty till 1828, when he went to Europe on leave of absence. He became a captain of ordnance, 30 May, 1832, and was in command of Fort Monroe arsenal, Va., from 1832 till 1839. From 1839 till 1846 he was a member of the ordnance board, and in 1840–'1 of a military commission on professional duty in Europe, and he was again in command of Fort Monroe arsenal from 1841 till 1846. In 1847–'8 he was chief of ordnance in the army under Gen. Winfield Scott in the war with Mexico, having charge of the siege-train at Vera Cruz, and was brevetted major for gallantry, 29 March, 1847. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel at Molino del Rey, 8 Sept., 1847, and colonel at Chapultepec, 13 Sept., 1847. In 1852 South Carolina presented him with a sword of honor for meritorious conduct and gallantry in the war with Mexico. From 1848 till 1851 he again held command of the Fort Monroe arsenal, and from 1849 till 1851 was a member of a board to devise "a complete system of instruction for siege, garrison, sea-coast, and mountain artillery," adopted, 20 May, 1851, for the U. S. service. In 1851–'4 he commanded the armory at Harper's Ferry, Va. He became major on 15 Feb., 1855, and was stationed at Pikesville arsenal, Md., in 1854–'60, and the Charleston arsenal, S. C., in 1860. On 22 April, 1861, he resigned, and was made a brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He commanded, with the rank of major-general, at Norfolk, before its occupation by the National forces, 10 May, 1862, and subsequently led a division in the seven days' fight in front of Richmond. He was relieved from command of his division in consequence of his failure to cut off McClellan's retreat after the battle of Malvern Hill, 1 July, 1862. He was assigned to duty in the ordnance department in the trans-Mississippi, where he continued until the end of the war. He then became a farmer in Virginia.

—Harm Jan's grandson, **Henry Shippen,** soldier, b. at "Pomona Hall," Meadville, Pa., 17 July, 1839, the eldest son of Edgar and Frances (Shippen) Huidekoper. His mother was the eldest daughter of Judge Henry Shippen, a member of the Shippen family of Philadelphia. He was educated at the Meadville academy, and by private tutors, was graduated A.B. at Harvard college in 1862, and received the degree of A.M. in 1872. On 10 August, 1862, he became captain of Company K, 150th Pennsylvania volunteer infantry ("Bucktails"), and on 4 September, 1862, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. During that month the 150th Pennsylvania was stationed in Washington and two of its companies—D and K—were assigned to duty at the soldiers' home as a body-guard to President Lincoln. Upon the departure of the regiment, on 14 February, 1863, to join the Army of the Potomac, Company K was retained on guard duty at the White House. On 1 July, 1863, the first day of the battle of Gettysburg, Lieutenant - Colonel Huidekoper greatly distinguished himself in command of his regiment, which held its ground on the Chambersburg Pike, just south of the railway cut for several hours, against the repeated attacks made upon its exposed position both from the west and north by vastly superior forces, and only fell back to Gettysburg when the final retreat of the entire First Corps was ordered. Out of 1,300 men the "Bucktail Brigade" lost no less than 853. Every officer of the 150th Pennsylvania was killed, wounded or captured save one. Its losses (66%) far exceeded in percentage those of the celebrated Light Brigade at Balaclava (37%), or the Guards at Inkerman (45%), and its casualties were identical in number with those of the five regiments composing Kemper's brigade in Pickett's charge on the last day of Gettysburg. Lieutenant-Colonel Huidekoper was first wounded in the leg and later in the afternoon in the right arm, but he applied a tourniquet to his arm, and against the remonstrances of General Roy Stone, his brigade commander, who himself was badly wounded, he persisted in remaining

at the head of his regiment, until compelled by loss of blood and weakness to relinquish the command to Captain Widdis. His right arm had to be amputated that evening between six and seven o'clock, and while on the operating table in the Catholic church he was captured and held as a prisoner for three days, with hundreds of other wounded men. In the early morning of 4 July, the Federal troops attacked Ewell's forces and drove them out of the town, preventing them from carrying away even the least wounded of their prisoners. In a subsequent communication to the War Department, Major General Abner Doubleday, the commander of the first corps, said:

"There is not a more gallant officer or more perfect gentleman in the Army of the Potomac than Colonel Huidekoper, and when the history of the war is written no harder fighting will be recorded than that of the One Hundred and Fiftieth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers during the first day at Gettysburg."

In December, 1863, Lieutenant-Colonel Huidekoper returned to the command of his regiment, and on 23 February, 1864, was commissioned colonel of the 150th Pennsylvania. On 5 March, 1864, he was obliged to resign because of disability. Forty-one years later, on 27 May, 1905, he was rewarded with the congressional medal of honor "for most distinguished gallantry in action at Gettysburg," being one of the four veterans of the civil war to receive this much-coveted decoration, during the period from 1 September, 1904, to 31 December, 1906, while William H. Taft was secretary of war.

Col. Huidekoper was appointed major-general of the 20th division, national guard of Pennsylvania, on 17 September, 1870, and was assigned to the command of the 7th division on 30 June, 1874. On 16 March, 1875, he resigned, but on the same day was reappointed major-general. He commanded the 7th division during the railroad riots of 1877, and to his skill as a commander was due much of the credit for quelling the disturbances in Pennsylvania during July and August of that year. On 12 June, 1878, he was honorably discharged, but, upon the reorganization of the state national guard, with Hartranft as major-general he was appointed brigadier-general, and was assigned to the 5th brigade on 23 September, 1878. He was commissioned on 22 October, 1878, to rank from 17 September, 1870, and on 21 January, 1879, was reappointed brigadier-general. During that year he published his "Manual of Service for the 5th Brigade, N. G. P." On 8 July, 1881, his resignation was accepted, and the commander-in-chief of the national guard of Pennsylvania expressed in general orders his high appreciation of Gen. Huidekoper's "long-continued and valuable services." On 6 November, 1895, he was placed on the retired list with the rank of major-general and was re-commissioned to the retired list on 27 May, 1913; being now (1914) the senior retired officer of the national guard of Pennsylvania. From 1876 to 1895 Gen. Huidekoper was general agent of the Western Car company. Meanwhile, in July, 1880, he was appointed by President Hayes postmaster of Philadelphia, assuming his duties on 1 August, and serving under four presidents and under seven postmasters-general. Henry S. Huidekoper's administration of the Philadelphia post-office was made notable by the several new measures suggested by him and

flag of my country."—Samuel's son, **Andrew Atkinson,** soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 2 Nov., 1810; d. in Washington, D. C., 27 Dec., 1883. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1831, assigned to the 2d artillery, and served at the academy, on garrison duty, in special work, and in the Florida campaign of 1835. In September, 1836, he resigned, and was employed as a civil engineer by the U. S. government on the plans of Brandywine Shoal lighthouse and Crow Shoal breakwater, under Major Hartman Bache. On 7 July, 1838, he was reappointed in the U. S. army, with the rank of 1st lieutenant in the corps of topographical engineers, and served in charge of works for the improvement of various harbors, and in Washington in 1842–'9 as assistant in charge of the coast-survey office. Meanwhile, in May, 1848, he was promoted captain, and subsequently was engaged in a topographical and hydrographical survey of the delta of the Mississippi river, with a view of determining the most practicable plans for securing it from inundation and for deepening its channel at the mouth. He was compelled by illness to relinquish the charge of this work in 1851, and went to Europe, where he examined the river deltas of the continent, studying the means that were employed abroad for protection against inundation. On his return in 1854 he was given charge of the office duties in Washington that were connected with the explorations and surveys for railroads from the Mississippi to the Pacific. In 1857 he resumed his work on the survey of the Mississippi delta, and published in conjunction with Lieut. Henry L. Abbot a "Report on the Physics and Hydraulics of the Mississippi River" (Philadelphia, 1861). He was made major in August, 1861, and after the beginning of the civil war was assigned to duty on Gen. McClellan's staff. During the campaign on the Virginia peninsula he was chief topographical engineer of the Army of the Potomac, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers on 28 April, 1862. In September, 1862, Gen. Humphreys was given command of a division of new troops in the 5th corps of the Army of the Potomac, with which he led in the Maryland campaign. He was engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg and at Chancellorsville, where he was posted on the extreme left of the

A. A. Humphreys.

army, and meanwhile he received the brevet of colonel and was made lieutenant-colonel in the corps of engineers. He was then transferred to the command of the 2d division in the 3d corps, with which he served in the battle of Gettysburg under Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, where he was promoted major-general in the volunteer army. On 8 July, 1863, he became chief of staff to Gen. Meade, and he continued to fill that place till November, 1864. He was then given command of the 2d corps, which was engaged under his direction at the siege of Petersburg, the actions at Hatcher's Run, and the subsequent operations, ending with Lee's surrender. Gen. Humphreys received the brevet of major-general in the U. S. army for services at Sailor's Creek, and, after the march to Washington, was placed in command of the district of Pennsylvania. From December, 1865, till August, 1866, he was in charge of the Mississippi levees, where he was mustered out of the volunteer service. He was then made brigadier-general and given command of the corps of engineers, the highest scientific appointment in the U. S. army, with charge of the engineer bureau in Washington. This office he held until 30 June, 1879, when he was retired at his own request, serving during three years on many commissions, including that to examine into canal routes across the isthmus connecting North and South America, and also on the lighthouse board. Gen. Humphreys was elected a member of the American philosophical society in 1857, a member of the American academy of arts and sciences in 1863, and was one of the incorporating members of the National academy of sciences in the last-named year. He also held honorary memberships in foreign scientific societies, and received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard in 1868. His literary labors included several reports to the government concerning the engineering work on the Mississippi and on railroad routes across the continent, and he contributed biographical material concerning Joshua Humphreys to Jas. Grant Wilson's "History of the Frigate Constitution." He also published "The Virginia Campaigns of 1864 and 1865" (New York, 1882), and "From Gettysburg to the Rapidan" (1882).

HUNT, Henry Jackson, soldier, b. in Detroit, Mich., 14 Sept., 1819; d. in Washington, D. C., 11 Feb., 1889. His grandfather, Thomas, at the time of his death was colonel of the 1st infantry; and his father, Samuel W., lieutenant in the 3d infantry, died in September, 1829. Henry accompanied his father on the expedition that established Fort Leavenworth in 1827, and, after attending school in Missouri, entered the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1839. He served in the 2d artillery on the frontier during the Canada border disturbances of that year, in garrisons at Fort Adams, R. I., and Fort Columbus and Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and on recruiting service till 18 June, 1846, when he was promoted to 1st lieutenant. During the Mexican war he was brevetted captain for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, and major at Chapultepec, and he was at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, San Antonio, Molino del Rey, where he was twice wounded, and at the capture of the city of Mexico. He was then on frontier duty till the civil war, with the exception of service in 1856–'7 and 1858–'60 on a board to revise the system of light-artillery tactics. He had become captain, 28 Sept., 1852, was promoted to major, 14 May, 1861, and commanded the artillery on the extreme left in the battle of Bull Run. He

Henry J. Hunt

was chief of artillery in the defences of Washington from July to September, 1861, and on 28 Sept. became aide to Gen. McClellan with the rank of colonel. In 1861–'2 he was president of a board to test rifled field-guns and projectiles, and organized the artillery reserve of the Army of the Potomac, commanding it in the peninsular campaign of 1862. In September, 1862, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and became chief of artillery of the Army of the Potomac, holding the office till the close of the war, and taking an active part in all the battles that were fought by that army in 1862–'5. He was brevetted colonel, 3 July, 1863, for his services at Gettysburg, major-general of volunteers, 6 July, 1864, for "faithful and highly meritorious services" in the campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg, brigadier-general in the regular army for his services in the campaign ending with Lee's surrender, and major-general, U. S. army, 13 March, 1865, for services during the war. He was president of the permanent artillery board in 1866, and then commanded various forts, being promoted to colonel of the 5th artillery, 4 April, 1869. He was retired from active service, 14 Sept., 1883, and appointed governor of the Soldiers' home, Washington, D. C. Gen. Hunt published "Instruction for Field Artillery" (Philadelphia, 1860), and was the author of various papers on artillery, projectiles, and army organization. In 1886 he contributed to the "Century" three articles on the battle of Gettysburg.

—His brother, **Lewis Cass**, soldier, b. in Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wis., 23 Feb., 1824; d. in Fort Union, New Mexico, 6 Sept., 1886, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1847, and assigned to the infantry. He became captain, 23 May, 1855, and served on the Pacific coast till the civil war. He was stationed in Washington territory in 1859, when Gen. Harney occupied San Juan island in Puget sound, which was then claimed by Great Britain, and, when a joint occupation of the island by British and U. S. forces was arranged by Gen. Scott, was chosen to command the American detachment. After serving in the first part of the peninsular campaign of 1862, he became on 21 May of that year colonel of the 92d New York regiment, and was severely wounded at Fair Oaks. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers 29 Nov., 1862, and in the winter of 1862–'3 served in North Carolina, receiving the brevet of colonel for gallantry at Kinston. He was made major in the 14th infantry, 8 June, 1863, had charge of the draft rendezvous at New Haven, Conn., in 1863–'4, and, after special duty in Missouri and Kansas, commanded the defences of New York harbor in 1864–'6. He was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army, 13 March, 1865, for his services in the war, and afterward commanded various posts, becoming lieutenant-colonel of the 20th infantry, 29 March, 1868. He was transferred to the 4th infantry on 25 Feb., 1881, and promoted to colonel of the 14th infantry on 19 May.

HUNT, John Wesley, physician, b. in Groveland, Livingston co., N. Y., 10 Oct., 1834. He was educated at the Wesleyan seminary, Lima, N. Y., and graduated at the University medical college, New York city, in 1859. He served on the house surgical staff in Bellevue hospital, New York city, and began practice in Jersey City, N. J. In May, 1861, he was commissioned as surgeon of a New York regiment, and served at Fortress Monroe, where he was remarkably successful in treating the disease that became known as Chickahominy fever. In May, 1862, he was made brigade-surgeon of volunteers, and placed in charge of the Mill Creek hospital, near Fortress Monroe. There he demonstrated the practicability of thoroughly ventilating a large building crowded with wounded men. In August, 1862, he was attacked with fever, and returned to the north. He resigned from the army, and after months of illness resumed his practice. He was one of the organizers of the Jersey City charity hospital, and first president of its medical board. He has read papers before the Hudson County medical society, and contributed to the "Transactions" of the New Jersey medical society.

tions. — His brother, **Edward Bissell,** military engineer, b. in Livingston county, N. Y., 15 June, 1822; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 2 Oct., 1863, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1845, entered the corps of engineers, was commissioned as 2d lieutenant in December, 1845, and was employed as assistant professor of civil and military engineering at West Point in 1846–'9, afterward in the coast survey, and in the construction of fortifications and lighthouses. He became a captain on 1 July, 1859, while engaged in the construction of defensive works at Key West, and was instrumental in pre-

venting the forts of southern Florida from falling into the hands of the Confederates at the beginning of the civil war. In 1862 he served as chief engineer of the department of the Shenandoah. He was subsequently employed in erecting fortifications on Long Island sound, and in April, 1862, was detailed to perfect and construct a battery for firing under water, which was invented by him, and which he called the "sea miner." He was promoted major on 3 March, 1863. While making experiments with his submarine battery, he was suffocated by the escaping gases, and killed by falling into the hold of the vessel. He married a daughter of Prof. Nathan W. Fiske. (See JACKSON, HELEN MARIA FISKE.) He contributed papers to the "Transactions" of the American association for the advancement of science, and to several literary and scientific periodicals.

society building at Yale; the Vanderbilt mausoleum on Staten island; the Yorktown monument, Virginia; and the pedestal of the statue of Liberty on Bedlow's island, New York harbor. He was a member of various associations of architects, and was made a chevalier of the Legion of honor in 1884. The illustration on p. 320 represents the Yorktown monument erected by the U. S. government in 1881.

HUNTER, Andrew, clergyman, b. in Virginia in 1752; d. in Washington, D. C., 24 Feb., 1823. He was the son of a British officer, was licensed to preach by the first presbytery of Philadelphia in 1773, and immediately afterward made a missionary tour through Virginia and Pennsylvania. He was appointed a brigade chaplain in 1775, and served throughout the Revolution, receiving the public thanks of Gen. Washington for valuable aid at the battle of Monmouth. In 1794 he was principal of a school near Trenton, N. J. In 1804 he was elected professor of mathematics and astronomy in Princeton, but resigned in 1808, to take charge of the Bordentown academy, and in 1810 became a chaplain in the navy. He married a daughter of Richard Stockton, the signer.—His son, **David,** soldier, b. in Washington, D. C., 21 July, 1802; d. there, 2 Feb., 1886. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1822, appointed 2d lieutenant in the 5th infantry, promoted 1st lieutenant in 1828, and became a captain in the 1st dragoons in 1833. He was assigned to frontier duty, and twice crossed the plains to the Rocky mountains. He resigned his commission in 1836, and engaged in business in Chicago. He re-entered the military service as a paymaster, with the rank of major, in March, 1842, was chief paymaster of Gen. John E. Wool's command in the Mexican war, and was afterward stationed successively at New Orleans, Washington, Detroit, St. Louis, and on the frontier. He accompanied President-elect Lincoln when he set out from Springfield for Washington in February, 1861, but at Buffalo was disabled by the pressure of the crowd, his collar-bone being dislocated. On 14 May he was appointed colonel of the 6th U. S. cavalry, and three days later was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded the main column of McDowell's army in the Manassas campaign, and was severely wounded at Bull Run, 21 July, 1861. He was made a major-general of volunteers, 13 Aug., 1861, served under Gen. Frémont in Missouri, and on 2 Nov. succeeded him in the command of the western department. From 20 Nov., 1861, till 11 March, 1862, he commanded the Department of Kansas. Under date of 19 Feb., 1862, Gen. Halleck wrote to him: "To you, more than any other man out of this department, are we indebted for our success at Fort Donelson. In my strait for troops to reënforce Gen. Grant, I applied to you. You responded nobly, placing your forces at my disposition. This enabled us to win the victory." In March, 1862, Gen. Hunter was transferred to the Department of the South, with headquarters at Port Royal, S. C. On 12 April he issued a general order in which he said: "All persons of color lately held to involuntary service by enemies of the United States, in Fort Pulaski and on Cockspur island, Ga., are hereby confiscated and declared free in conformity with law, and shall hereafter receive the fruits of their own labor." On 9 May, in general orders declaring Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina (his department) under martial law, he added, "Slavery and martial law, in a free country, are altogether incompatible. The persons in these three states, heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free." Ten days later this order was annulled by the president. (See LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.) In May Gen. Hunter organized an expedition against Charleston, in which over 3,000 men were landed on James island, but it was unsuccessful. Later he raised and organized the 1st South Carolina volunteers, the first regiment of black troops in the National service. Thereupon a Kentucky representative introduced into congress a resolution calling for information on the subject. This being referred to Gen. Hunter by the secretary of war, the general answered: "No regiment of fugitive slaves has been or is being organized in this department. There is, however, a fine regiment of persons whose late masters are fugitive rebels—men who everywhere fly before the appearance of the National flag, leaving their servants behind them to shift, as best they can, for themselves." In August Jefferson Davis issued a proclamation to the effect that, if Gen. Hunter or any other U. S. officer who had been drilling and instructing slaves as soldiers should be captured, he should not be treated as a prisoner of war, but held in close confinement for execution as a felon. In September Gen. Hunter was ordered to Washington and made president of a court of inquiry, to investigate the causes of the surrender of Harper's Ferry, and other matters. In May, 1864, he was placed in command of the Department of West Virginia. He defeated a Confederate force at Piedmont on 5 June, and attacked Lynchburg unsuccessfully on the 18th. From 8 Aug., 1864, till 1 Feb., 1865, he was on leave of absence, after which he served on courts-martial, being president of the commission that tried the persons who conspired for the assassination of President Lincoln. He was brevetted major-general U. S. army, 13 March, 1865, and mustered out of the volunteer service in January, 1866, after which he was president of a special-claims commission and of a board for the examination of cavalry officers. He was retired from active service, by reason of his age, 31 July, 1866, and thereafter resided in Washington. Gen. Hunter married a daughter of John Kinzie, who was the first permanent citizen of Chicago. Mrs. Hunter survived her husband.—Another son, **Lewis Bondinot,** surgeon, b. in Princeton, N. J., 9 Oct., 1804; d. in Philadelphia, Pa., 24 June, 1887, was graduated at Princeton in 1824, and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1828. He then entered the U. S. navy as a surgeon, and was on the "Princeton" when the secretary of state and the secretary of the navy were killed by the bursting of a gun in 1843. He served during the Mexican war on the "Saratoga," and during the civil war as fleet-surgeon of the North Atlantic squadron under Admiral Porter. On 3 March, 1871, he was made medical director, with the rank of commodore, and retired.

HUNTER, John, senator, b. in South Carolina about 1760. He received an academic education, engaged in agriculture, and in 1792 was elected to congress, serving till 1795. He was elected U. S. senator from South Carolina in 1796, in place of

HUNTER, Morton Craig, soldier, b. in Versailles, Ind., 5 Feb., 1825; d. in Bloomington, Ind., 25 Oct., 1896. He was graduated at Indiana university in 1849, and elected a member of the legislature in 1858. He was colonel of the 82d regiment of Indiana infantry in the civil war, until the fall of Atlanta. He then commanded a brigade in the 14th army corps till the end of the war, taking part in Sherman's march to the sea. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 13 March, 1865, and was afterward elected to congress from Indiana as a Republican, serving from 4 March, 1867, till 3 March, 1869, and again from 1 Dec., 1873, till 4 March, 1879.

HUNTON, Eppa, soldier, b. in Fauquier county, Va., 23 Sept., 1823. His early education was limited. He studied and practised law, and was commonwealth attorney for Prince William county from 1849 till 1862. He was elected to the Virginia convention of 1861, and after serving through its

first session entered the Confederate army as colonel of the 8th Virginia infantry. After the battle of Gettysburg he was promoted and served through the rest of the war as brigadier-general. He was captured at Sailor's Creek, 6 April, 1865, and imprisoned in Fort Warren, but was released in July, 1865. Gen. Hunton was elected a representative to congress as a Democrat in 1873, and re-elected to the three succeeding congresses. He was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Senator Barbour's death, and later was elected to fill out the term expiring in March, 1895.

HURLBUT, Stephen Augustus, soldier, b. in Charleston, S. C., 29 Nov., 1815; d. in Lima, Peru, 27 March, 1882. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and practised in Charleston until the Florida war, in which he served as adjutant in a South Carolina regiment. In 1845 he went to Illinois and practised his profession in Belvidere. He was a presidential elector on the Whig ticket in 1848, was a member of the legislature in 1859, 1861, and 1867, and presidential elector at large on the Republican ticket in 1868. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers, and commanded at Fort Donelson after its capture in February, 1862. When Gen. Grant's army moved up Tennessee river, Hurlbut commanded the 4th division, and was the first to reach Pittsburg Landing, which he held for a week alone. He was promoted major-general for meritorious conduct at the battle of Shiloh, was then stationed at Memphis, and after the battle of Corinth, in October, 1862, pursued and engaged the defeated Confederates. He commanded at Memphis in September, 1863, led a corps under Sherman in the expedition to Meridian in February, 1864, and succeeded Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks in command of the Department of the Gulf, serving there from 1864 till 1865, when he was honorably mustered out. He was minister resi-

dent to the United States of Colombia from 1869 till 1872, and then elected a representative to congress from Illinois as a Republican for two consecutive terms, serving from 1873 till 1877. In 1881 he was appointed minister to Peru, which office he retained till his death.—His brother, **William**

INGALLS, Rufus, soldier, b. in Denmark, Me., 23 Aug., 1820; d. in New York city, 15 Jan., 1893. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1843, and was transferred to the 1st dragoons in 1845. He was in the battles of Embudo and Taos, New Mexico, in 1847, became 1st lieutenant, 16 Feb., 1847, and was made assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, 12 Jan., 1848. He then served in California and in Oregon, was in Col.

Edward J. Steptoe's expedition across the continent, and from 1856 till 1860 was stationed at Fort Vancouver, being on the staff of Gen. Harney at the time of the San Juan affair. In April, 1861, he was sent to re-enforce Fort Pickens, and in July was ordered to duty with the Army of the Potomac. He was appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. McClellan, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, on 28 Sept., major in the quartermaster's department, 12 Jan., 1862, and was chief quartermaster in the Army of the Potomac from 1862 till 1865. He became brigadier-general of volunteers, 23 May, 1863, and colonel and assistant quartermaster-general, 29 July, 1866. He was present at the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the subsequent battles, till the surrender of Lee. He received the brevet of brigadier-general in the regular army in 1864, and that of major-general, for meritorious services during the war, on 13 March, 1865, was mustered out of volunteer service, 1 Sept., 1866, and was stationed as chief quartermaster at New York city from April, 1867, to 31 July, 1876. He was reassigned to New York city, 1 March, 1881, and relieved 14 March, 1882, to become quartermaster-general of the army. Gen. Ingalls was retired from the service at his own request on 1 July, 1883.

JACKSON, John King, soldier, b. in August
Ga., 8 Feb., 1828; d. in Milledgeville, Ga., 27 Feb
1866. He was graduated with honors at the C
lumbia university, South Carolina, in 1846, an
practised law till the beginning of the civil wa
He then raised the 1st Georgia infantry and th
Augusta volunteer battalion for the Confedera
army, was made colonel of the 5th Georgia reg
ment in 1861, and subsequently brigadier-genera
He commanded a brigade in Bragg's corps
Shiloh, and in August, 1864, took charge of th
Department of Florida. After the war he resume
his law practice in Augusta.

JACKSON, James Streshley, soldier, b. in Fayette county, Ky., 27 Sept., 1823; d. in Perryville, Ky., 8 Oct., 1862. He was graduated at Jefferson college, Pa., and in law at Transylvania university, in 1845, and began practice. At the beginning of the Mexican war he raised a regiment of volunteers, and served for a time as lieutenant. While in Mexico he had a difficulty with Col. Thomas F. Marshall, which resulted in a duel, and he resigned to avoid trial by court-martial. He then resumed practice first at Greenupsburg, and afterward at Hopkinsville, Ky., and in 1860 was elected to congress as a Unionist, but resigned his seat in autumn, 1861, and organized for the National government the 3d Kentucky cavalry, of which he became colonel. He took an active part in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, and Athens, and on 16 July, 1862, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded a division of McCook's corps, of the Army of the Ohio, at the battle of Perryville, where he was killed. Gen. Jackson possessed great personal attractions, and his impetuosity led him into several duels in addition to the one above mentioned.

JACKSON, Conrad Faeger, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania, 11 Sept., 1813; d. in Fredericksburg, Va., 13 Dec., 1862. Before the civil war he had been connected with the Pennsylvania and Reading railroad. He joined the army early in 1861, was appointed colonel of the 9th regiment of Pennsylvania reserves, which he commanded at the battle of Dranesville, Va., and served under Gen. George A. McCall in the Peninsula campaign. In July, 1862, he was made brigadier-general, and commanded the 3d brigade of McCall's division, participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and was killed at Fredericksburg while at the head of the column of attack.

JACKSON, Howell Edmunds, jurist, b. in Paris, Tenn., 8 April, 1832; d. in West Meade, Tenn., 8 Aug., 1895. He was graduated at the West Tennessee college in 1848, and then passed two years in the University of Virginia. In 1856 he was graduated at the Lebanon law-school, and began practice at Jackson. In 1859 he removed to Memphis, and was twice appointed a judge of the state supreme court. He returned to Jackson in 1876, and was elected a representative in the legislature in 1880. He was elected U. S. senator from Tennessee for the term beginning 4 March, 1881, but resigned in 1886, and in March of that year was appointed by President Cleveland U. S. district judge for the western district of Tennessee. In February, 1893, he became a justice of the U. S. supreme court.—His brother, **William Hicks,** soldier, b. in Paris, Tenn., 7 Oct., 1835, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1856, and assigned to the mounted riflemen. He served at the cavalry school, Carlisle, Pa., in 1856–'7, and afterward, among other services, was engaged in a skirmish with the Kiowa Indians near Fort Craig, N. M., 7 Dec., 1857, in scouting in the Navajo country in 1859 and in the Comanche and Kiowa expedition in 1860. He resigned, 16 May, 1861, and entered the Confederate army. During the civil war he served in the southwest, fought against Grant at Vicksburg and Sherman at Atlanta, and attained the rank of brigadier-general. Since the war he has been mainly engaged in stock-raising in the blue-grass region of Tennessee.

ble qualities.—Henry's son, **Henry Rootes,** soldier, b. in Athens, Ga., 24 June, 1820, was graduated at Yale in 1839. He was admitted to the bar of Georgia in 1840, appointed U. S. district attorney for the state in 1843, and was colonel of a Georgia regiment in the Mexican war. In 1848–'9 he was editor and part owner of the Savannah "Georgian." He was judge of the superior court of Georgia from December, 1849, till the summer of 1853, when he resigned to become U. S. chargé d'affaires at the court of Austria, and was minister resident there from the summer of 1854

till the summer of 1858, when he resigned. Shortly after his return to Savannah he was appointed by the U. S. government associate counsel with the district attorney for Georgia in the prosecution of the persons connected with the importation of slaves on "The Wanderer," and was actively engaged for two years in this work. In December, 1858, he was elected chancellor of the University of Georgia, but after some correspondence retired from the office. He was appointed major-general to command the forces of Georgia after the passage of the ordinance of secession, and was judge of Confederate courts from 20 March, 1861, till 17 Aug., 1861, when he retired to accept the commission of brigadier-general in the Confederate army. In December, 1861, he was appointed major-general of a division of Georgia troops in the field, was reappointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army in 1863, and assigned a command on the upper Potomac. He was under Hood in his expedition to Tennessee in the autumn of 1864, participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and was taken prisoner, with his entire command, at the latter place. As a prisoner of war he was taken first to Johnson's island, and then to Fort Warren, where he remained till the end of the war. After his liberation he resumed the practice of law at Savannah. He was appointed U. S. minister to Mexico on 23 March, 1885, but resigned, 30 June, 1885, and withdrew from office in the following October. He has been president of the Georgia historical society, Savannah, trustee of Telfair academy of arts and sciences in that city, and on 8 Oct., 1875, was made a trustee of the Peabody education fund. He is the author of "Tallulah, and Other Poems" (Savannah, 1851).— James's

JACKSON, Nathaniel James, soldier, b. in Newburyport, Mass., about 1825; d. in Jamestown, N. Y., 21 April, 1892. He became colonel of the 1st Maine regiment, and later of the 5th Maine regiment. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on 24 Sept., 1862, commanded the 2d brigade, 2d division of the 12th corps, and served through the campaigns of McClellan and Pope in Virginia, being wounded at Gaines's Mills. In the autumn of 1864 he commanded the 1st division of the 20th corps, taking part in Sherman's march to the sea and in the invasion of the Carolinas. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers at the close of the war, and mustered out, 24 Aug., 1865.

JACKSON, Thomas Jonathan, soldier, b. in Clarksburg, West Va., 21 Jan., 1824; d. at Guinea station, Va., 10 May, 1863. His great-grandfather emigrated from London in 1748 to Maryland. Here he married Elizabeth Cummins, and shortly afterward removed to West Virginia, where he founded a large family. At seven years of age Thomas Jonathan, whose father had been a lawyer, became an orphan, and he was brought up by a bachelor uncle, Cummins Jackson. Young Jackson's constitution was weak, but the rough life of a West Virginia farm strengthened it, and he became a constable for the county. He was appointed a cadet at the U. S. military academy at the age of eighteen. His preparation was poor, and he never reached a high grade. On his graduation in 1846 he was ordered to Mexico, became a lieutenant in Magruder's battery, and took part in Gen. Scott's campaign from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. He was twice brevetted for good conduct at Churubusco and Chapultepec. After the Mexican war he was for a time on duty at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, and subsequently was sent to Fort Meade, Florida. He resigned from the army in 1851, on his election as professor of philosophy and artillery tactics in Virginia military institute. He was noted for the faithfulness with which he performed his duties and his earnestness in matters of religion (he was a member and officer of the Presbyterian church); but his success as a teacher was not great. He took much interest in the improvement of the slaves and con-

ducted a Sunday-school for their benefit, which continued in operation a generation after his death. A few days after the secession of Virginia he took command of the troops that were collecting at Harper's Ferry, and, when Virginia joined the Confederacy a few weeks later, he was relieved by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and then became commander of a brigade in Johnston's army, which rank he held at the battle of Bull Run. In that action the left of the Confederate line had been turned and the troops holding it driven back for some distance. Disaster to the Confederates was imminent, and Johnston was hurrying up troops to support his left. Jackson's brigade was the first to get into position, and checked the progress of the National forces. The broken troops rallied upon his line, other re-enforcements reached the left, the Confederates took the aggressive, and in a short time gained a victory. In the crisis of the fight, Gen. Bernard E. Bee, in rallying his men, said: "See, there is Jackson standing like a stone wall; rally on the Virginians!" Bee fell a few moments after, but his exclamation gave Jackson a new name. For his conduct at Bull Run, Jackson was made major-general, and in November, 1861, was assigned to the command of the district that included the Shenandoah valley and the portion of Virginia northwest of it. In the course of the winter he drove the National troops from his district, but the weather compelled him to return to winter quarters at Winchester. Early in March he was at Winchester with 5,000 men, while Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks was advancing against him from the Potomac. Jackson's instructions were to detain as large a hostile force as possible in the valley, without risking the destruction of his own troops. He fell back forty miles before Banks; but as soon as the latter returned to Winchester and began to send his troops away, Jackson with 3,500 men made a forced march toward Winchester, and on 23 March attacked the troops still left in the valley with great vigor. In this battle (at Kernstown) he was defeated; but so fierce and unexpected was the attack that Banks, with all the troops within reach, returned to the valley. Jackson retreated up the Shenandoah and took position at Swift Run Gap in the Blue Ridge mountains.

At the end of April, 1862, he entered upon a new campaign in the valley. While McClellan's great army was pushing up the peninsula toward Richmond, Gen. Irvin McDowell with 30,000 men lay on the Rappahannock and threatened Richmond from the north. Banks with 20,000 men occupied Harrisonburg and was watching Jackson, while Frémont was gathering a column of 15,000 men on the upper Potomac and moving toward Staunton. Jackson was given control of all the Confederate troops in northern Virginia, with instructions to do the best he could to hamper the operations of the National armies in that region. His troops consisted of his own division of 8,000 men, Gen. Richard S. Ewell's division of about the same number, and Gen. Edward Johnson's brigade of 3,000 men, which was in Frémont's front. Jackson, having united his own division with Johnson's brigade by a circuitous march, struck the head of Frémont's column at the village of McDowell on 8 May, and damaged it so as to paralyze it for some weeks. He then returned rapidly to the Shenandoah valley and concentrated all his forces against Banks, who, having sent half his troops to Gen. McDowell on the Rappahannock, had taken position at Strasburg and Front Royal. Jackson surprised him, overwhelmed the detachment at Front Royal on 23 May, and on the 25th

defeated Banks at Winchester and drove him beyond the Potomac, making large captures of prisoners and stores. The National government took possession of the railroads, and recalled McDowell from Fredericksburg and Frémont from West Virginia to fall upon Jackson's rear, while Banks and Sigel were to move from the Potomac. On the night of 30 May, Jackson at Winchester seemed about to be surrounded; but, making a rapid march next morning, he placed himself at Strasburg directly between his principal antagonists, McDowell and Frémont, and kept one of them at bay by a show of force, and bewildered the other by the rapidity of his movements, until his prisoners and captured stores had been sent to the rear. He then retreated up the valley, pursued by Shields's division of McDowell's forces and by Frémont, whom he kept apart by burning the bridges over the Shenandoah. He turned at bay at Port Republic on 8 June, repelled Frémont at Cross Keys, and, crossing the Shenandoah during the night and the early morning, threw himself unexpectedly upon the head of McDowell's column near Port Republic, which he routed and drove from the battle-field before Shields with the main body of his division could get up or Frémont could render assistance from the other side of the river. The National forces retreated to the lower Shenandoah. Jackson now hastened by forced marches to Richmond to unite with Gen. Lee in attacking McClellan. Here, on 27 June, Jackson turned the scale in the battle of Gaines's Mills, where Fitz-John Porter was overthrown. He also took part in the subsequent operations during McClellan's retreat. About the middle of July, Lee detached Jackson to Gordonsville to look after his old adversaries of the Shenandoah valley, who were again gathering under Gen. John Pope. On 9 Aug., Jackson, having crossed the Rapidan, defeated Banks at Cedar Run. A week later Lee arrived with Longstreet's corps, and the campaign against Pope began in earnest. On 25 Aug., Jackson was sent from the Rappahannock with 25,000 men to pass around Pope's right flank, seize his depot at Manassas, and break up his communications; and this movement was successful, and Pope was forced to let go the Rappahannock. Jackson kept his opponent at bay by stubborn fighting, and kept him on the ground until Lee with the rest of the Confederate army arrived, when Pope was defeated in the battle of 30 Aug., 1862, known as the second battle of Manassas, Groveton, or Bull Run.

In the Maryland campaign two weeks later Gen. Jackson had charge of the operations that resulted in the investment and capture of the post at Harper's Ferry, 15 Sept., with 13,000 prisoners and seventy cannon, while Lee held back McClellan at South Mountain and along the Antietam. By a severe night march, Jackson reached Sharpsburg on 16 Sept., and the next day commanded the left wing of the Confederate army, against which McClellan hurled in succession Hooker's, Mansfield's, and Sumner's corps. With thinned lines, Jackson maintained himself throughout the day near the Dunker church, while one of his divisions—A. P. Hill's, which had been left at Harper's Ferry—reached the field late in the day and defeated Burnside's corps, which was making rapid progress against the Confederate right flank. At Fredericksburg, 13 Dec., 1862, Jackson, who meantime had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, commanded the right wing of the Confederate army, which repelled the attack of Franklin's division. When, in the spring of 1863, Hooker's movement upon Chancellorsville was fully devel-

oped, Lee ordered Jackson's corps to move up to meet him. On the morning of 1 May, Jackson met Hooker emerging from the wilderness that surrounds Chancellorsville, and at once assumed the aggressive so fiercely that Hooker withdrew into the wilderness and established lines of defence. As these offered no favorable opportunity for attack, Lee ordered Jackson to make a flank movement around the right of the National army. At sunrise, 2 May, Jackson was on the march, and all day he pursued his way through the wilderness. When his movement was discovered, and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles attacked some of his trains, Jackson sent back a brigade to cover his rear and continued his march. Late in the evening he had reached the old turnpike, upon the flank and rear of Gen. O. O. Howard's corps, which held the right of Hooker's army. Quickly forming his command into three lines of battle, Jackson attacked furiously. He routed Howard's corps in half an hour, and pressed the troops sent to its assistance back to the vicinity of Chancellorsville, when his own forces were checked by a powerful artillery fire from batteries hastily brought into line. (See PLEASONTON, ALFRED.) Between eight and nine o'clock Jackson with a small party rode forward beyond his own lines to reconnoitre. As he turned to ride back, his party was mistaken for National cavalry, and a volley was poured into it by Lane's brigade. Several of the party were killed, and Jackson received three wounds, two in the left arm and one through the right hand. When he had been assisted from his horse and the flow of blood stanched, it was some minutes before he could be conveyed within his own lines, so fierce was the artillery fire that swept the field. This fire struck down one of the litter-bearers, and the general was badly injured by the fall. His left arm was amputated, and for some days he seemed to be doing well; but on 7 May he was attacked by pneumonia, which left him too exhausted to rally. His remains were taken to Richmond, whence, after a public funeral, they were removed to Lexington. Jackson was a tall, spare man, of polite but constrained address and few words. He was twice married, first to Miss Eleanor Junkin, and secondly to Miss Mary Ann Morrison. The latter, with one daughter, survives him. A bronze statue of Gen. Jackson, paid for by English subscriptions, was unveiled in Richmond, Va., in 1875. His life has been written by Robert L. Dabney (New York, 1863) and by John Esten Cooke (1866).

president of the Newton bank.

JACKSON, William Lowther, soldier, b. in Clarksburg, Va., 3 Feb., 1825; d. in Louisville, Ky., 26 March, 1890. He was admitted to the bar in 1847, and served as commonwealth's attorney, was twice in the Virginia house of delegates, twice second auditor and superintendent of the State literary fund, once lieutenant-governor, and was elected judge of the 19th judicial district of the state in 1860. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army in command of the 31st Virginia regiment, and in 1862 became one of the staff of

his cousin, "Stonewall" Jackson, whom he followed through the campaign and battles around Richmond, Cedar Run, Harper's Ferry, and Antietam. With the rank of brigadier-general, he recruited in northwestern Virginia a brigade of cavalry, which he led in the subsequent campaigns of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. In May, 1865, he disbanded his troops at Lexington, being among the last to give his parole. He retired to Mexico for a time, and on his return, finding that a statute of West Virginia debarred him from the practice of his profession, removed to Louisville, Ky., and pursued the law until 1872, when he was elected judge of the circuit court. He was re-elected from term to term.

JACOB, Richard Taylor, soldier, b. in Oldham county, Ky., in 1825. He studied law, and travelled in South America. Visiting California in 1846, he raised a company of cavalry, and joined Gen. John C. Frémont in his military operations there until its conquest. Returning home, he was soon afterward called to Washington as a witness for Gen. Frémont, and while there married Sarah, third daughter of Thomas H. Benton. He has filled the offices of legislator and judge for his county, and has been active in politics. Though a supporter of Breckinridge and Lane in 1860, he resisted with boldness and efficiency the effort to take Kentucky out of the Union, in the legislature and before the people. In 1862, at the request of Gen. Boyle, military commandant, he opened camp at Eminence, Ky., in ten days had raised a regiment of 1,244 cavalry,

and in ten days more was mounted and in the field. He rendered active and valuable services, especially to Buell's army in Kentucky, and was engaged in several severe skirmishes and battles, receiving two disabling wounds. His regiment was engaged in resisting Morgan's raid, and followed him until his capture at Buffington island. In 1863 Col. Jacob was elected lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Thomas E. Bramlette. Col. Jacob fiercely assailed the emancipation proclamation as an act of violated faith toward the friends of the Union cause, and of injustice to the owners of property in slaves in a loyal state. He advocated the election of Gen. McClellan to the presidency in 1864, and censuring the administration in unsparing terms, while canvassing the state, was arrested by order of Gen. Burbridge, and sent through the Confederate lines to Richmond. He afterward received an unconditional release from Mr. Lincoln, and returned to Kentucky, where he now (1887) resides in Oldham county.

JACOBS, Ferris, soldier, b. in Delhi, N. Y., 20 March, 1836; d. in White Plains, N. Y., 31 Aug., 1881. He was graduated at Williams in 1856, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1859, and practised in Delhi. Joining a New York regiment of volunteer cavalry, he served through the civil war, rising to the rank of colonel, and at its close was brevetted brigadier-general. He subsequently served two terms as district attorney of Delaware county, N. Y., and in 1880 was elected to congress as a Republican.

JAMESON, Charles Davis, soldier, b. in Gorham, Me., 24 Feb., 1827; d. in Oldtown, Me., 6 Nov., 1862. In his youth his parents removed with him to Oldtown, where, after receiving a limited education, he embarked in the lumber-trade, and became one of the largest manufacturers and shippers of lumber on the Penobscot. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Charleston National Democratic convention, and at the beginning of the civil war he was placed in command of the 2d Maine regiment, the first that left that state for the seat of war. He led his regiment at Bull Run, and with his command protected the rear of the army in its retreat to Centreville. For his services on this occasion he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 3 Sept., 1861. He participated in the seven days' fight about Richmond, but after the battle of Fair Oaks was attacked with camp fever, and returned home to die. In 1861–'2 he was the Democratic candidate for governor of Maine.

JENKINS, Albert Gallatin, soldier, b. in Cabell county, Va., 10 Nov., 1830; d. in Dublin, Va., 7 May, 1864. He was educated at the Virginia military institute, Lexington, Va., at Jefferson college, Pa., where he was graduated in 1848, and at Harvard law-school, where he was graduated in 1850. He was admitted to the bar, but never practised, devoting himself instead to agriculture. He was delegate to the National Democratic convention in Cincinnati in 1856, a member of congress from Virginia in 1857–'61, and a delegate from Virginia to the provisional Confederate congress in the latter year. He then entered the Confederate army, and was appointed brigadier-general, 5 Aug., 1862. He commanded a brigade in A. P. Hill's division, and afterward in Stuart's cavalry corps, did good service at Gettysburg, and served in the Shenandoah valley and western Virginia. He was killed in action at Dublin, Va.

JOHNSON, Andrew, seventeenth president of the United States, b. in Raleigh, N. C., 29 Dec., 1808; d. near Carter's Station, Tenn., 31 July, 1875. His parents were very poor, and when he was four years old his father died of injuries received in saving another from drowning. At the age of ten Andrew was apprenticed to a tailor. A natural craving to learn was fostered by hearing a gentleman read from "The American Speaker." The boy was taught the alphabet by fellow-workmen, borrowed the book and learned to read. In 1824 he removed to Laurens Court-House, S. C., where he worked as a journeyman tailor. The illustration on page 437 represents the small shop in which he pursued the calling that is announced on the sign over the door. In May, 1826, he returned to Raleigh, and in September, with his mother and step-father, he set out in a two-wheeled cart, drawn by a blind pony, for Greenville, Tenn. Here he married Eliza McCardle, a woman of refinement, who taught him to write, and read to him while he was at work during the day. It was not until he had been in congress that he learned to write with ease. From Greenville he went to the west, but returned after the lapse of a year. In those days Tennessee was controlled by landholders, whose interests were fostered by the state constitution, and Greenville was ruled by what was called an "aristocratic coterie of the quality." Johnson resisted their supremacy, and made himself a leader of the opposition. In 1828 he was elected alderman, in 1829 and 1830 was re-elected, and in 1830 was advanced to the mayoralty, which office he held for three years. In 1831 the county court appointed him a trustee of Rhea academy, and about this time he took part in the debates of a society at Greenville college. In 1834 he advocated the adoption of the new state constitution, by which the influence of the large landholders was abridged. In 1835 he represented Greene and Washington counties in the legislature. He resisted the popular mania for internal improvements, which caused his defeat in 1837, but the reaction justified his foresight, strengthened his influence, and restored his popularity. In 1839 he was returned. In 1836 he supported Hugh L. White for the presidency, and was a Bell man in the warm personal and political altercations between John Bell and James K. Polk, which distracted Tennessee at this time. Johnson was the only ardent follower of Bell that failed to go over to the Whig party. In 1840 he was an elector for the state-at-large on Van Buren's ticket, and made a state reputation by the force of his oratory. In 1841 he was elected

to the state senate from Greene and Hawkins counties, and while in that body he was one of the "immortal 13" Democrats who, having it in their power to prevent the election of a Whig senator, did so by refusing to meet the house in joint convention. He also proposed that the basis of representation should rest upon the white votes, without regard to the ownership of slaves.

In 1843 he was elected to congress over John A. Asken, a U. S. bank Democrat, who was supported by the Whigs. His first speech was in support of the resolution to restore to Gen. Jackson the fine imposed upon him at New Orleans. He supported the annexation of Texas. In 1845 he was re-elected, and sustained Polk's administration. He opposed all expenditures for internal improvements that were not general, and resisted and defeated the proposed contingent tax of ten per cent. on tea and coffee. He was regularly re-elected until 1853. During this period he made his celebrated defence of the veto power, and urged the adoption of the homestead law, which was obnoxious to the slave-holding power of the south. He supported the compromise measures of 1850 as a matter of expediency, but opposed compromises in general as a sacrifice of principle. In 1853 the district lines were so "gerrymandered" as to throw him into a district in which the Whigs had an overwhelming majority. Johnson at once announced himself a candidate for the governorship, and was elected by a fair majority. In his message to the legislature he dwelt upon the homestead law and other measures for the benefit of the working-classes, and earned the title of the "mechanic governor." He opposed the Know-nothing movement with characteristic vehemence. In 1855 he was opposed by Meredith P. Gentry, the Whig candidate, and defeated him after a canvass remarkable for the feeling displayed. Mr. Johnson earnestly supported the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

In 1857 he was elected to the U. S. senate, where he urged the passage of the homestead bill, and on 20 May, 1858, made his greatest speech on this subject. Finally, in 1860, he had the momentary gratification of seeing his favorite bill pass both houses of congress, but President Buchanan vetoed it, and the veto was sustained. Johnson revived it at the next session, and also introduced a resolution looking to a retrenchment in the expenditures of the government, and on constitutional grounds opposed the grant of aid for the construction of a Pacific railroad. He was prominent in debate, and frequently clashed with southern supporters of the administration. His pronounced Unionism estranged him from the slave-holders on the one side, while his acceptance of slavery as an institution guaranteed by the constitution caused him to hold aloof from the Republicans on the other. This intermediate position suggested his availability as a popular candidate for the presidency; but in the Democratic convention he received only the vote of Tennessee, and when the convention reassembled in Baltimore he withdrew his name. In the canvass that followed, he supported the extreme pro-slavery candidate, Breckinridge. Johnson had never believed it possible that any organized attempt to dissolve the Union could be made; but the events preceding the session of congress beginning in December, 1860, convinced him of his error. When congress met, he took decided and unequivocal grounds in opposition to secession, and on 13 Dec. introduced a joint resolution, proposing to amend the constitution so as to elect the president and vice-president by district votes, to elect senators by a direct popular vote, and to limit the terms of Federal judges to twelve years, half of them to be from slave-holding and half from non-slave-holding states. In his speech on this resolution, 18 and 19 Dec., he declared his unyielding opposition to secession, and announced his intention to stand by and act in and under the constitution. The southern states were then in the act of seceding, and every word uttered in congress was read and discussed with eagerness by thirty millions of people. Johnson's speech, coming from a southern man, thrilled the popular heart; but his popularity in the north was offset by the virulence with which he was assailed in the south. In a speech delivered 2 March, 1861, he said, referring to the secessionists: "I would have them arrested and tried for treason, and, if convicted, by the eternal God, they should suffer the penalty of the law at the hands of the executioner." Returning to Tennessee from Washington, he was attacked at Liberty, Va., by a mob, but drove them back with his pistol. At Lynchburg he was hooted and hissed, and at various places burned in effigy. He attended the East Tennessee union convention, in Cincinnati, 30 May, and again on 19 June he visited the same place and was received with enthusiasm. Here he declared for a vigorous prosecution of the war.

He retained his seat in the senate until appointed by President Lincoln military governor of Tennessee, 4 March, 1862. On 12 March he reached Nashville, and organized a provisional government for the state. On 18 March he issued a proclamation, in which he appealed to the people to return to their allegiance, to uphold the law, and to accept "a full and competent amnesty for all past acts and declarations." He required the city council to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. They refused, and he removed them and appointed others. He urged the holding of Union meetings throughout the state, and frequently attended them in person. It was chiefly due to his courage that Nashville was held against a Confederate force. He completed the railroad from Nashville to Tennessee river, and raised 25 regiments for service in the state. On 8 Dec., 1862, he issued a proclamation ordering congressional elections, and on the 15th levied an assessment upon the richer southern sympathizers, "in behalf of the many helpless widows, wives, and children in the city of Nashville who have been reduced to poverty and wretchedness in consequence of their husbands, sons, and fathers having been forced into the armies of this unholy and nefarious rebellion." On 20 Feb., 1863, Gov. Johnson issued a proclamation warning the agents of all "traitors" to retain their collections until some person should be appointed to receive them for the United States. During the term of his service, Gov. Johnson exercised absolute and autocratic powers, but with singular moderation and discretion, and his course strengthened the Union cause in Tennessee. The Republican convention assembled in Baltimore, 6 June,

1864, and renominated Mr. Lincoln for the presidency by acclamation. There was a strong sentiment in favor of recognizing the political sacrifices made for the cause of the Union by the war Democrats, and it was generally conceded that New York should decide who was to be the individual. Daniel S. Dickinson, of that state, was most prominent in this connection; but internal factional divisions made it impossible for him to obtain the solid vote of that state, and Sec. Seward's friends feared this nomination would force him from the cabinet. Henry J. Raymond urged the name of Andrew Johnson, and he was accordingly selected. Johnson, in his letter of acceptance, virtually disclaimed any departure from his principles as a Democrat, but placed his acceptance upon the ground of "the higher duty of first preserving the government." He accepted the emancipation proclamation as a war measure, to be subsequently ratified by constitutional amendment. In his inaugural address as vice-president, 4 March, 1865, a lack of dignity in his bearing and an incoherency in his speech were attributed to the influence of strong drink. As a matter of fact, he was much worn by disease, and had taken a little stimulant to aid him in the ordeal of inauguration, and in his weakened condition the effect was more decided than he anticipated. This explanation was generally accepted by the country.

On 14 April, 1865, President Lincoln was assassinated, and Mr. Johnson was at once sworn in as president, at his rooms in the Kirkwood house, by Chief-Justice Chase. In his remarks to those present Mr. Johnson said: "As to an indication of any policy which may be pursued by me in the administration of the government, I have to say that that must be left for development as the administration progresses. The message or declaration must be made by the acts as they transpire. The only assurance I can now give of the future is reference to the past." In his addresses to various delegations that called upon him, he emphasized the fact that he advocated a course of forbearance toward the mass of the southern people, but demanded punishment for those who had been leaders. "Treason is a crime," he said to the Illinois delegation, "and must be punished." At the time it was generally supposed that Johnson, who was known to be personally embittered against the dominant classes in the south, would inaugurate a reign of terror and decimate those who had taken up arms against the national authority. His protest against the terms of surrender granted to Gen. Lee by Gen. Grant, and utterances in private conversation, strengthened the fear that he would be too bloody and vindictive. He was supposed not to have been in accord with the humane policy that Lincoln had foreshadowed, and his silence in reference to Lincoln's policy, which amounted to ignoring it, was accepted as a proof that he did not intend to follow this course. On one occasion he said: "In regard to my future course, I will now make no professions, no pledges." And again: "My past life, especially my course during the present unholy rebellion, is before you. I have no principles to retract. I defy any one to point to any of my public acts at variance with the fixed principles which have guided me through life." It was evident that the difference in views of public policy, which were kept in abeyance during the war, would now come to the surface. The surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army, 26 April, 1865, was practically the end of the war (although 20 Aug., 1866, was officially fixed as the close of the civil war by the second section of the act of 2 March, 1867), and on 29 April President Johnson issued a proclamation for the removal of trade restrictions in most of the insurrectionary states, which, being in contravention of an act of congress, was subsequently modified. On 9 May, 1865, he issued a proclamation restoring Virginia to the Union, and on 22 May all ports except four in Texas were opened to foreign commerce. On 29 May a general amnesty was declared to all except fourteen specified classes of citizens. Among the number excepted were "all participants in the rebellion the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars." This exception was undoubtedly the result of personal feeling on the part of the president. It began to be perceived that a change was taking place in his sentiments, and this was attributed to the influence of Sec. Seward, who was popularly supposed to perpetuate the humane spirit of the dead president. Those who had fears of too great severity now anticipated too great leniency. After the amnesty proclamation, the fundamental and irreconcilable difference between President Johnson and the party that had elevated him to power became more apparent. The constitution made no provision for the readmission of a state that had withdrawn from the Union, and Mr. Johnson, as a state-rights Democrat, held that the southern states had never been out of the Union; that the leaders were solely responsible; that as soon as the seceded states applied for readmission under such a form of government as complied with the requirements of the constitution, the Federal government had no power to refuse them admission, or to make any conditions upon subjects over which the constitution had not expressly given congress jurisdiction. The Republican leaders held that the action of the seceded states had deprived them of their rights as members of the Union; that in any event they were conquered, and as such at the mercy of the conqueror; and that, at best, they stood in the category of territories seeking admission to the Union, in which case congress could admit or reject them at will. The particular question that brought on a clash between these principles was the civil status of the negro. The 13th amendment became a law, 18 Dec., 1865, with Johnson's concurrence. The Republicans held that slavery had been the cause of the war; that only by giving the freedman the right to vote could he be protected, and the results of the war secured; and that no state should be admitted until it had granted the right of suffrage to the negroes within its borders. Johnson held this to be a matter of internal regulation, beyond the control of congress. From 9 May till 13 July he appointed provisional governors for seven states, whose duties were to reorganize the governments. The state governments were organized, but passed such stringent laws in reference to the negroes that the Republicans declared it was a worse form of slavery than the old. When congress met in December, 1865, it was overwhelmingly Republican and firmly determined to protect the negro against outrage and oppression. The first breach between the president and the party in power was the veto of the freedman's bureau bill in February, 1866, which was designed to protect the negroes. One of the grounds of the veto was, that it had been passed by a congress in which the southern states had no representatives. On 27 March the president vetoed the civil rights bill, which made freedmen citizens without the right of suffrage. The chief ground of objection was the interference

with the rights of the states. This bill was passed over the veto. On 16 June the 14th amendment to the constitution, which contained the principle of the civil rights bill, was proposed, disapproved by the president, but ratified and declared in force, 28 July, 1868. Both houses of congress passed a joint resolution that the delegation from a state lately in rebellion should not be received by either the senate or the house until both united in declaring said state a member of the Union. In July the second freedman's bureau bill was passed, vetoed, and passed over the veto. In June, 1866, the Republicans in congress brought forward their plan of reconstruction, which was called the "congressional plan," in contradistinction to the president's plan, of which he spoke as "my policy." The chief features of the congressional plan were, to give the negroes the right to vote, to protect them in this right, and to prevent the Confederate leaders from voting. Congress met on 3 Dec., 1866. The bill giving negroes the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia was passed over a veto. An attempt was made to impeach the president, but it failed. In January, 1867, a bill was passed to deprive the president of the power to proclaim general amnesty, which he disregarded. Measures were adopted looking to the meeting of the 40th and all subsequent congresses immediately upon the adjournment of the predecessor. The president was deprived of the command of the army by a "rider" to the army appropriation bill, which provided that his orders should only be given through the general, who was not to be removed without the previous consent of the senate. The bill admitting Nebraska provided that no law should ever be passed in that state denying the right of suffrage to any person because of his color or race. This was vetoed, and passed over the veto. On 2 March, 1867, the "bill to provide efficient governments for the insurrectionary states," which embodied the congressional plan of reconstruction, was passed, vetoed, and passed over the veto. This divided the southern states into military districts, each under a brigadier-general, who was to preserve order and exercise all the functions of government until the citizens had formed a state government, ratified the amendments, and been admitted to the Union. On 2 March, 1867, the tenure-of-office bill was passed over the veto. This provided that civil officers should remain in office until the confirmation of their successors; that the members of the cabinet should be removed only with the consent of the senate; and that when congress was not in session, the president could suspend, but not remove, any official, and in case the senate at the next session should not ratify the suspension, the suspended official should be reinducted into his office. The elections of 1866 were uniformly favorable to the Republicans, and gave them a two-third majority in both house and senate. On 5 Aug., 1867, the president requested Edwin M. Stanton to resign his office as secretary of war. Mr. Stanton refused, was suspended, and Gen. Grant was appointed in his place. When congress met, it refused to ratify the suspension. Gen. Grant then resigned, and Mr. Stanton again entered upon the duties of his office. The president removed him, and appointed Lorenzo Thomas, adjutant-general, U. S. army. The senate declared this act illegal, and Mr. Stanton refused to comply, and notified the speaker of the house. On 24 Feb., 1868, the house passed a resolution for the impeachment of the president. The trial began on 5 March. The main articles of impeachment were for violating the provisions of the tenure-of-office act, which it was claimed he had done in order to test its constitutionality. After the trial began, the president made a tour through the northwest, which was called "swinging round the circle," because in his speeches he declared that he had swung around the entire circle of offices, from alderman to president. He made many violent and intemperate speeches to the crowds that assembled to meet him, and denounced the congress then sitting as "no congress," because of its refusal to admit the representatives and senators from the south, and on these speeches were based additional articles of impeachment. On 16 May the test vote was had. Thirty-five senators were for conviction and nineteen for acquittal. A change of one vote would have carried conviction. The senate adjourned *sine die*, and a verdict of acquittal was entered. After the expiration of his term the president returned to Tennessee. He was a candidate for the U. S. senate, but was defeated. In 1872 he was a candidate for congressman from the state-at-large, and, though defeated, he regained his hold upon the people of the state, and in January, 1875, was elected to the senate, taking his seat at the extra session of 1875. Two weeks after the session began he made a speech which was a skilful but bitter attack upon Gen. Grant. He returned home at the end of the session, and in July visited his daughter, who lived near Carter's station in east Tennessee. There he was stricken with paralysis, 29 July, and died the next day. He was buried at Greenville. His "Speeches" were published with a biographical introduction by Frank Moore (Boston, 1865), and his "Life and Times" were written by the late John Savage (New York, 1866). See also "The Tailor Boy" (Boston, 1865), and "The Trial of Andrew Johnson on Impeachment" (3 vols., Washington, 1868).—His wife, **Eliza McCardle**, b. in Leesburg, Washington co., Tenn., 4 Oct., 1810; d. in Home, Greene co., Tenn., 15 Jan., 1876, was the only daughter of a widow in Greenville, Tenn. On 27 May, 1826, she married Andrew Johnson, and devoted herself to his interests and education, contributing effectually toward his future career. She remained in Greenville while he served in the legislature, and in 1861 spent two months in Washington while Mr. Johnson was in the senate. Owing to impaired health she returned to Greenville, and while there received an order, dated 24 April, 1862, requiring her to pass beyond the Confederate lines through Nashville in thirty-six hours. This was impossible, owing to her illness, and she therefore remained in Greenville all summer, hearing constantly rumors of Mr. Johnson's murder. In September she applied for permission to cross the line, and, accompanied by her children and Mr. Daniel Stover, she began her journey to Nashville. At Murfreesboro they were met by Gen. Forrest, who detained them until Isham G. Harris and Andrew Ewing obtained permission from the authorities at Richmond for them to pass. Mrs. Johnson joined her husband at Nashville. During her residence

Eliza Johnson

Commanders" series, New York, 1894).

JOHNSON, Bushrod Rust, soldier, b. in Belmont county, Ohio, 7 Oct., 1817; d. in Brighton, Ill., 11 Sept., 1880. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1840, served in the Seminole war, and became 1st lieutenant in 1844. During the Mexican war he participated in numerous battles. He became professor and subsequently superintendent of the Western military institute of Kentucky at Georgetown. He entered the Confederate service in 1861, was commissioned brigadier-general, and taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, but shortly afterward escaped, and was wounded at Alleghany camp, and again at Shiloh. He commanded a division at the battle of Chattanooga, served in subsequent engagements in the Army of Tennessee, was promoted major-general in 1864, and in command of a division at the surrender. After the war he became superintendent of the

military college in the University of Nashville, and chancellor of that institution.

JOHNSON, Edward, soldier, b. in Chesterfield county, Va., 16 April, 1816; d. in Richmond, Va., 22 Feb., 1873. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1838, was brevetted captain in 1847 for meritorious service during the Florida wars, and major in 1848 for gallantry at Chapultepec and the city of Mexico, being presented on his return with swords of honor by his native state and county. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant in 1839, and captain in 1851. In 1861 he resigned, and, joining the Confederate army, was appointed colonel of the 12th Georgia volunteers, brigadier-general in 1862, and major-general in 1863. He commanded a division at Gettysburg, was taken prisoner, with his entire force, at Spottsylvania Court-House, 12 May, 1864, and subsequently was recaptured at Nashville in December of that year. At the close of the war he retired to his farm in Chesterfield county, Va.

JOHNSON, John Milton, physician, b. in Smithland, Livingston co., Ky., 15 Jan., 1812; d. in Atlanta, Ga., 18 May, 1886. His ancestor, Thomas, came to this country in 1700. After receiving an education from his father and from a physician of Madisonville, Ky., he began the practice of medicine in 1833. His success in treating an epidemic in western Kentucky that was known as the "milk sickness," between 1840 and 1845, brought him into notice, and his notes upon this disease and its causes were republished in the London "Lancet" and other medical journals. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army, and in 1862 was surgeon of the post at Atlanta, Ga. Afterward he was medical director for Gen. Hardee's division, and served in all of Gen. Bragg's engagements. After the close of the civil war he settled in Atlanta, where he practised his profession until his death. He was president of the Atlanta academy of medicine in 1875, and from 1868 till 1872 taught physiology and pathological anatomy in Atlanta medical college. He has published numerous medical papers.—His brother, **Richard W.,** soldier, b. near Smithland, Livingston co., Ky., 7 Feb., 1827, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1849, and assigned to the 6th infantry. He soon joined the 1st infantry, and in March, 1855, was transferred to the cavalry, in which he was quartermaster until December, 1856, when he was made captain and served against the Indians on the Texan frontier. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Kentucky cavalry (National) on 28 Aug., 1861, and on 11 Oct., 1861, was made brigadier-general of volunteers and assigned to a brigade in Gen. Buell's army, engaging in the movement to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and also serving in Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky. He was present at the siege of Corinth on 28 May, 1862, and routed a Confederate force in his front. In July, 1862, he commanded a division of the Army of the Ohio, in the Tennessee campaign. He was taken prisoner at Gallatin, Tenn., on 21 Aug., by a greatly superior force under Morgan, and after his exchange in December was placed in command of the 12th division of the Army of the Cumberland. He was at Stone River, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge, and in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged in all the battles in the line of march from Nashville to New Hope Church, near Atlanta, where he was severely

wounded, 28 May, 1864. He subsequently commanded a division of cavalry at the battle of Nashville, was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, for gallant and meritorious services, 13 March, 1865, and also major-general for his services in the field during the war. He remained on the staff of Gen. George H. Thomas, as provost-marshal and judge-advocate of the military division of the Tennessee, serving till 1866, when he was mustered out of volunteer service. He was retired with the rank of brigadier-general on 12 Oct., 1867. He was military professor in the University of Missouri in 1868–'9, and in the University of Minnesota in 1869–'70. In 1881 he was the Democratic nominee for governor of Minnesota. He is the author of a "Life of Gen. George H. Thomas" (Philadelphia, 1881), and "A Soldier's Reminiscences" (1886).

JOHNSTON, Albert Sidney, soldier, b. in Washington, Mason co., Ky., 3 Feb., 1803; d. near Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., 6 April, 1862. He was the youngest son of Dr. John Johnston, a country physician, a native of Salisbury, Conn. Albert Sidney was graduated at the U. S. military academy, eighth in his class, in 1826, and was assigned to the 2d infantry, in which he served as adjutant until his resignation, 24 April, 1834. In 1829 he married Henrietta Preston, who died in August, 1835. During the Black Hawk war in 1832 Lieut. Johnston was chief of staff to Gen. Henry Atkinson. His journals furnish an original and accurate account of that campaign. After his wife's death he was a farmer for a short time near St. Louis, Mo., but in August, 1836, joined the Texas patriots, devoted himself to the service of that state, and by his personal qualities, physical and mental, soon attained notice. He was specially admired for his fine horsemanship, and his feats of daring, one of which was the killing of a puma with his clubbed rifle. He had entered the ranks as a private, but rapidly rose through all the grades to the command of the army. He was not allowed to assume this, however, until he had encountered his competitor, Gen. Felix Huston, in a duel, in which he received a dangerous wound. In 1838 President Mirabeau B. Lamar made him secretary of war, in which office he provided for the defence of the border against Mexican invasion, and in 1839 conducted a campaign against the intruding U. S. Indians in northern Texas, and in two battles, at the Salines of the Neches, expelled them from the country. In 1843 he married Miss Eliza Griffin, and engaged in planting in Brazoria county, Texas; but when the Mexican war began he joined the army, under Gen. Zachary Taylor, on the Rio Grande. His regiment, the 1st Texas rifles, was soon disbanded, but he continued in service, and was inspector-general of Butler's division at the battle of Monterey. All his superiors recommended him as a brigadier-general, but he was set aside by the president for political reasons, and retired to his farm. Gen. Taylor said he was "the best soldier he ever commanded." Gen. Johnston remained on his plantation in poverty and neglect until,

without solicitation, he was appointed a paymaster in the U. S. army by President Taylor in 1849. He served as paymaster for more than five years, making six tours, and travelling more than 4,000 miles annually on the Indian frontier of Texas. In 1855 President Pierce appointed him colonel of the 2d (now 5th) cavalry, a new regiment, which he organized. Robert E. Lee was lieutenant-colonel, and George H. Thomas and William J. Hardee were the majors. Gen. Scott called Gen. Johnston's appointment "a god-send to the army and the country." He remained in command of his regiment and the Department of Texas until ordered, in 1857, to the command of the expedition to restore order among the Mormons in Utah, who were in open revolt against the National government. In his conduct of affairs there he won great reputation for energy and wisdom. By a forced march of 920 miles in twenty-seven days, over bad roads, he reached his little army of 1,100 men, to find it lost in the defiles of the Rocky mountains, with the snow a foot deep and the thermometer 16° below zero, their supplies cut off by the hostile Mormons, their starving teams their sole food, and sage-brush their only fuel. By an extraordinary display of vigor and prudence he got the army safely into winter-quarters, and before spring had virtually put an end to the rebellion without actual collision, solely by the exercise of moral force. Col. Johnston was brevetted brigadier-general, and was retained in command in Utah until 29 Feb., 1860. He spent 1860 in Kentucky until 21 Dec., when he sailed for California, to take command of the Department of the Pacific.

Gen. Johnston witnessed the culmination of "the irrepressible conflict" in secession, and the prospect of war, with unalloyed grief. He was a Union man from both principle and interest, and the highest posts in the United States army were within easy reach of his ambition. He believed the south had a grievance, but did not believe secession was the remedy. Still, his heart was with his state, and he resigned his commission, 9 April, 1861, as soon as he heard of the secession of Texas. Regarding his command as a sacred trust, he concealed his resignation until he could be relieved. He remained in California until June. After a rapid march through the deserts of Arizona and Texas, he reached Richmond about 1 Sept., and was appointed at once to the command of all the country west of the Atlantic states and north of the Gulf states. When he arrived at Nashville, 14 Sept., 1861, he found only 21,000 available troops east of the Mississippi. Gen. Leonidas Polk had 11,000 at Columbus, Ky., Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer had about 4,000 raw levies at Cumberland gap, and there were 4,000 armed men in camps of instruction in middle Tennessee. Tennessee was open to an advance by the National forces, and, for both military and political reasons, Gen. Johnston resolved on a bold course, and occupied Bowling Green, Ky., with his 4,000 available troops, under Gen. Simon B. Buckner. This place he strongly fortified, and vainly appealed to the Confederate government and state governments for troops and arms. He was enabled to hold the National army in check until January, 1862, during which time a single engagement of note occurred, the battle of Belmont, in which Gen. Grant suffered a reverse by the Confederates under Gens. Polk and Pillow. On 19 Jan., Gen. Crittenden, commanding the small army defending east Tennessee, contrary to his instructions, attacked the National forces, under Gen. George H. Thomas, at Fishing creek. His repulse was converted into a route, and Johnston's right flank was thus turned. Gen. Johnston wrote to his government: "To suppose, with the facilities of movement by water which the well-filled rivers of the Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennessee give for active operations, that they [the National forces] will suspend them in Tennessee and Kentucky during the winter months, is a delusion. All the resources of the Confederacy are now needed for the defence of Tennessee." As he had to take the risk somewhere, and these were positions less immediately vital than Bowling Green and Columbus, he took it there. On 6 Feb., 1862, Gen. Grant and Flag-Officer Andrew H. Foote moved upon Fort Henry on the Tennessee, and, after a few hours' fighting, the fort was surrendered. The Confederate troops, about 4,000, retired to Fort Donelson. The Tennessee river was now open for the National navy and armies to Gen. Johnston's left flank and rear, and he began a retreat, intending to cover Nashville and the line of the Cumberland if possible, and if not, then to fall back behind the line of the Tennessee. He determined to defend Nashville at Donelson, and placed 17,000 troops there under Gens. Floyd, Pillow, and Buckner, to meet Grant's impending attack. For himself he reserved the more difficult task of covering Nashville. He was cheered on the arrival of the rear of his army at Nashville on 15 Feb. by a telegram from his generals at Donelson announcing a brilliant victory, but before daylight next morning he was informed that the fort would be surrendered. (See GRANT, ULYSSES S.) Amid the utmost popular demoralization and rage, a blind fury directed against himself, Gen. Johnston preserved his equanimity and fell back to Murfreesboro, where he reorganized his troops.

He had given Gen. Beauregard the command of west Tennessee when Fort Henry fell, with large discretionary power, and had advised him of his plan to unite their forces when possible. He now sent his stores and munitions by the railroad, and marched to Decatur, Ala., and thence moved by rail to Corinth, Miss. This was the key of the defence of the railroad system in the Mississippi valley, and the Confederate government re-enforced him with Bragg's army from Pensacola, 10,000 strong, and 5,000 men from Louisiana, so that on 24 March he had concentrated 50,000 men at Corinth, 40,000 of whom were effectives. It was Gen. Johnston's purpose to attack Grant's forces in detail. He was delayed some time reorganizing Beauregard's forces, but held himself ready to attack as soon as he should hear of Buell's approach. This intelligence reached him late at night on 2 April, and he began his march next day, hoping to assail Grant unprepared. Heavy rains delayed the march of his troops over twenty miles of bad roads, through a wooded and unknown country, so that, instead of being in position to attack on Friday afternoon, a full day was lost, and his troops were not up until the afternoon of the 5th. Then, in an informal council of war, his second in command, Gen. Beauregard, strenuously protested against an attack, and urged a retreat to Corinth. Gen. Johnston listened, and replied: "Gentlemen, we will attack at daylight." Turning to his staff officer, he said: "I would fight them if they were a million." Gen. Beauregard twice renewed his protests, but Gen. Johnston, on Sunday morning, as he was mounting his horse to ride forward, gave this final reply: "The battle has opened. It is now too late to change our dispositions." Gen. Johnston said to a soldier friend early in the battle: "We must this day conquer or perish"; and to all about him: "To-night we will

water our horses in the Tennessee river." His plan was to mass his force against the National left, turn it, and crowd it into the angle of Snake creek and the Tennessee river, where it must surrender, and as long as he lived the battle was fought exactly as he planned. The struggle began before dawn on Sunday, 6 April. The Confederates attacked in three lines of battle under Gens. Hardee, Bragg, Polk, and Breckinridge. The National army was surprised, and Prentiss's division was broken and driven back. It rallied on its supports, and a tremendous conflict ensued. The struggle lasted all day, and at half-past two o'clock, in leading the final charge, which crushed the left wing of the National army, Gen. Johnston received a mortal wound. His death was concealed, and his body borne from the field. (For the subsequent conduct of this battle, see articles BEAUREGARD and GRANT.) Gen. Johnston's body was first carried to New Orleans, and was finally buried at Austin, Tex. —His son, **William Preston,** educator, b. in Louisville, Ky., 5 Jan., 1831; d. in Lexington, Va., 16 July, 1899. He was graduated at Yale in 1852, and became a colonel in the Confederate army at the beginning of the civil war, and served on the staff of Jefferson Davis. After the war he was a professor in Washington and Lee university till November, 1880, when he became president of the Louisiana state university. On the foundation of Tulane university in New Orleans in 1884, he became its first president. Besides fugitive pieces and addresses, he had published a "Life of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston" (New York, 1878). — Albert Sidney's half-brother, **Josiah Stoddard,**

Sidney's nephew, **Josiah Stoddard**, journalist, son of John Harris Johnston, b. in Rapides parish, La., 10 Feb., 1833, became an orphan early, and was brought up in Kentucky. He was graduated at Yale in 1853, and was a planter in Louisiana before the civil war. During the war he served on the staffs of Gen. Braxton Bragg and Gen. Simon B. Buckner, and as chief of staff to Gen. John C. Breckinridge, and shared in over twenty battles. He was with the party that escorted Jefferson Davis in his flight from Richmond, Va., to Charlotte, N. C. After the war he was editor of the "Kentucky Yeoman," at Frankfort, Ky., for nearly twenty years. During the most of this time he has also been secretary or chairman of the Democratic state central committee, and has been noted for the moderation and tact of his party rulings. He was adjutant-general of Kentucky in 1870–'1, and held the office of secretary of state for the commonwealth for nearly ten years. In 1870 he became president of the Kentucky press association.

JOHNSTON, Peter, jurist, b. in Osborne's Landing, Va., 6 Jan., 1763; d. near Abingdon, Washington co., Va., 8 Dec., 1841. His father, Peter Johnston, came to this country from Scotland in 1727 and settled on James river, Va. Subsequently he removed to Prince Edward county, and gave to the trustees of Hampden Sidney college the land on which that institution was afterward erected. The son was sent to college to prepare for the church, but, preferring to enlist in the Revolutionary army, he joined Lee's legion at the age of sixteen, without the knowledge of his father. He led the forlorn hope at the storming of Fort Watson, and was publicly thanked, in the presence of the army, for his conduct. After the war he studied law, and resided near the town of Farmville, Va. He represented Prince Edward county in the general assembly of Virginia, and was speaker of that body at the time of the passage of the resolutions of 1798–'9. In 1809 he removed to Washington county, Va., having been elected judge

of a new judicial circuit, and resided there till his death. He married Mary Wood, a niece of Patrick Henry.—His son, **Joseph Eggleston**, soldier, b. in Longwood, near Farmville, Va., 3 Feb., 1807; d. in Washington, D. C., 21 March, 1891, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1829, and was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 4th artillery. He served in garrison at Fort Columbus, N. Y., in 1830–'1, at Fort Monroe, Va., in 1831–'2, was in the Black Hawk expedition in 1832, in garrison at Charleston, S. C., in 1832–'3, at Fort Monroe in 1833–'4, at Fort Madison, N. C., in 1834, and on topographical duty in 1834–'5. He was made 1st lieutenant, 4th artillery, 31 July, 1836, aide-de-camp to Gen. Winfield Scott in the Seminole war in 1836–'8, and resigned on 31 May, 1837. He was a civil engineer in 1837–'8, and was appointed 1st lieutenant in the corps of topographical engineers, 7 July, 1838, and brevetted captain for gallantry in the war with the Florida Indians. On one occasion, having been sent under the escort of a party of infantry and sailors to make a survey or reconnoissance of a region around a lake, and having crossed the lake in boats, the party fell into an ambuscade, and nearly all its officers were killed or disabled at the first fire. The men were thrown into confusion, but Lieut. Johnston took command, subdued what was fast becoming a panic, and conducted the retreat for seven miles. A ball struck him above the forehead, and ranged backward, grazing the skull the whole distance. The troops repelled the enemy, and carried off their wounded in safety to the boats. The uniform worn by Lieut. Johnston on this occasion was long preserved by a friend as a curiosity, being perforated by six bullets. He was in charge of the Black river improvement, New York, in 1838–'9, of the Sault Ste. Marie in 1840, the boundary between Texas and the United States in 1841, the harbors on Lake Erie in 1841, and the topographical bureau at Washington in 1841–'2. He served in the Florida war of 1842–'3, and as acting assistant adjutant-general in 1842–'3, on the survey of the boundary between the United States and the British provinces in 1843–'4, on the coast survey in 1844–'6, and became captain in the corps of topographical engineers, 21 Sept., 1846. In the war with Mexico he participated in the siege of Vera Cruz and the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the assault on the city of Mexico, and was brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, 12 April, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct on reconnoitring duty at Cerro Gordo. He was severely wounded at Cerro Gordo, and again at Chapultepec, 13 Sept., 1847, where he led a detachment of the storming party, and Gen. Scott reported that he was the first to plant a regimental color on the ramparts of the fortress. He was mustered out as lieutenant-colonel of volunteers, 28 Aug., 1848, but was reinstated by act of congress with his original rank as captain of topographical engineers, to date from 21 Sept., 1846. He served as chief of topographical engineers of the Department of Texas in

1852–'3, was in charge of western river improvements in 1853–'5, and was acting inspector-general on the Utah expedition of 1858. On 28 June, 1860, he was commissioned quartermaster-general of the U. S. army, which post he resigned on 22 April, 1861, to enter the Confederate service.

He was commissioned major-general of volunteers in the Army of Virginia, and with Gen. Robert E. Lee organized the volunteers of that state, who were pouring into Richmond. On being summoned to Montgomery, the capital of the Confederate states, he was appointed one of the four brigadier-generals then commissioned, and was assigned to the command of Harper's Ferry. Gen. Robert Patterson, at the head of a National force, was then approaching from the north of the Potomac, and Gen. Johnston withdrew from the cul-de-sac at Harper's Ferry and took position at Winchester with his army, which was called the Army of the Shenandoah. When Gen. Beauregard was attacked at Manassas by the National army under Gen. McDowell, 18 July, 1861, Johnston, covering his movement with Stuart's cavalry, left Patterson in the valley and rapidly marched to the assistance of Beauregard. On reaching the field he left Beauregard, whom he ranked, in tactical command of the field, and assumed responsibility and charge of the battle then about to be fought. (See BEAUREGARD.) Gen. Johnston remained in command of the consolidated forces until the spring of 1862, when, finding McClellan about to advance, he withdrew to the Rappahannock, whence he moved to meet McClellan. He was wounded at Seven Pines, 31 May, 1862, and incapacitated for duty until the following autumn. On 16 May, 1861, the brigadier-generals Johnston, Cooper, and Lee were created generals by act of the Confederate congress in the order named. On 31 Aug., 1861, Johnston was appointed one of the five full generals authorized by this act, who were commissioned in the following order: Samuel Cooper, Albert Sidney Johnston, Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, and G. T. Beauregard. This assignment of rank was directly contrary to the act of the Confederate congress, which required that when officers resigned from the U. S. army the rank of such officers, when commissioned in the army of the Confederate states, should be determined by their former commissions in the U. S. army. The order of rank thus established by law was Joseph E. Johnston, brigadier-general; Samuel Cooper, colonel; Albert S. Johnston, colonel; Robert E. Lee, lieutenant-colonel; Pierre G. T. Beauregard, captain. Gen. Johnston protested against this illegal action, and his protest is believed to have been the beginning and cause of Mr. Davis's hostility, which was exhibited throughout the war. When Gen. Johnston was ordered to the peninsula to oppose McClellan, he asked to be re-enforced with the troops from the sea-coast, to enable him to crush McClellan; but this was not done. On 24 March, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the southwest, including the troops of Gens. Bragg, Kirby Smith, and Pemberton. He at once addressed a letter to the secretary of war, Mr. Randolph, and urged that Gen. Holmes's army, 55,000 strong, then at Little Rock, should be ordered to him, to enable him to defeat Grant. Sec. Randolph had actually issued such an order before Johnston's communication was received, but Mr. Davis countermanded it, and Randolph resigned. In May, 1863, Gen. Grant crossed the Mississippi to attack Vicksburg in the rear, and Gen. Johnston was ordered to take command of all the Confederate forces in Mississippi. Going there at once, he endeavored to withdraw Pemberton from Vicksburg and re-enforce him from Bragg's army, but failed by reason of Pemberton's disobedience of orders, and Vicksburg was taken by Grant. On 18 Dec., 1863, he was transferred to the command of the Army of Tennessee, with headquarters at Dalton, Ga. During the winter of 1863–'4 he was occupied in restoring and reorganizing this force, which had been broken by the defeat of Missionary Ridge. By May, 1864, he had collected 43,000 men of all arms (exclusive of officers, musicians, teamsters, etc.), and a week later he was re-enforced by Gen. Polk's corps. (For an account of the campaign that followed, Johnston's army slowly retreating toward Atlanta, followed closely by Sherman's, see SHERMAN, WILLIAM TECUMSEH.) On 17 July, 1864, the Richmond authorities, dissatisfied with Johnston's movements, relieved him of the command, and directed him to turn it over to Gen. John B. Hood.

On 23 Feb., 1865, Gen. Johnston was ordered by Gen. Lee, then commander-in-chief of all the armies of the Confederate states, to assume command of the Army of Tennessee, and all troops in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, "to concentrate all available forces and drive back Sherman." The available forces were 5,000 men of the Army of Tennessee, near Charlotte, N. C., and 11,000 scattered from Charleston through South Carolina. Sherman had 60,000 men. An inspection of the railroad depots in North Carolina showed that there were then collected in them four and one half months' provisions for 60,000 men; but these Johnston was ordered not to touch, as they were for the use of Lee's army, so that the difficulty of collecting provisions was added to the other difficulties of his position. Gen. Johnston urged Gen. Lee to withdraw from Richmond, unite with him, and beat Sherman before Grant could join him; but Lee replied that it was impossible for him to leave Virginia. Collecting such troops as could be got together, Johnston threw himself before Sherman, and on 19–21 March attacked the head of his column at Bentonville, south of Goldsboro, and captured four pieces of artillery and 900 prisoners. Then Johnston retired before Sherman to Raleigh, and thence toward Greensboro. In the mean time Richmond had been evacuated, and on 9 April, Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia to Grant. Johnston thereupon assumed the responsibility of advising Mr. Davis, whom he found at Greensboro, that, the war having been decided against them, it was their duty to end it, arguing that further continuation of war would be murder. Mr. Davis agreed that he should make terms with Sherman, and, on 18 April, 1865, Johnston and Sherman entered into a military convention, by which it was stipulated that the Confederate armies should be disbanded and conducted to their state capitals, to deposit their arms and public property in the state arsenals; the soldiers to execute an agreement to abstain from acts of war, and to abide the action of the state and National authorities; that the several state governments should be recognized by the executive of the United States upon their officers and legislatures taking the oath prescribed by the constitution of the United States; the people and inhabitants of the states to be guaranteed all their rights under the Federal and state constitutions; general amnesty for all acts in the late war; war to cease and peace to be restored. This agreement was rejected by the National government, and, on 26 April, Gens. Johnston and Sherman signed another, surrendering the Confederate army on

the terms of the agreement between Grant and Lee. After the war Gen. Johnston was president of a railroad in Arkansas, president of the National express company in Virginia, agent for the London, Liverpool, and Globe insurance company, and for the New York life insurance company in Savannah, Ga. In 1877 he was elected to represent the Richmond district of Virginia in congress, and later was commissioner of railroads of the United States, appointed by President Cleveland. The difference of opinion as to the strategy and policy of the war between Mr. Davis and Gen. Johnston exhibited itself at an early date, and from it may be deduced many of the disasters that befell the Confederate arms and the final fall of the Confederate states. Mr. Davis was convinced that the whole territory of the seceded states ought to be protected from invasion by the National forces. Hence the sea-coast was fortified and garrisoned as far as possible, and lines along the frontier were held. Gen. Johnston, on the other hand, was fixed in the opinion, and persistent in urging it, that there should be no defence of positions or of lines; that if any part of the country was given up to invasion by withdrawal of troops provided for its defence, so as to re-enforce armies in the field, the destruction or repulse of the invading army would recover the territory so abandoned. Early in the war Gen. Johnston advised the concentration of his Army of the Shenandoah with Beauregard's Army of the Potomac, for the purpose of fighting McDowell. This was attempted when it was too late, and only part of Johnston's army was engaged in the first battle of Bull Run. When McClellan transferred his operations to the peninsula, Johnston insisted on abandoning Yorktown so as to draw McClellan further into the interior, re-enforcing the Confederates with the troops from the sea-coast of Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, thus giving him an equality, if not a preponderance, of force over McClellan; but Mr. Davis refused to do this, although it was partly done after Johnston was wounded at Seven Pines. When Grant's army was scattered from Mississippi to Memphis, Johnston argued that Gen. Bragg should be re-enforced from South Carolina, Georgia, and Mobile, and fall upon Grant and beat him in detachments. And he opposed Bragg's march into Kentucky as leading to no decisive result. Gen. Johnston was wounded in the Indian war in Florida, in the Mexican war, and in the civil war—ten times in all. Early in life he married Lydia McLane, daughter of Louis McLane (*q. v.*). She died in 1886 without issue. He published a "Narrative of Military Operations directed during the Late War between the States" (New York, 1874).—Peter's grandson,

Charles (New York, 1867).—His son, **Charles Colcock**, lawyer, b. in Savannah, Ga., 28 Oct., 1831; d. in Augusta, Ga., 19 July, 1893, was graduated at Princeton, and at the Harvard law-school. Returning to Savannah, Ga., he was admitted to the bar, and practised his profession, holding the office of mayor in 1860–'1. He joined the Confederate army in 1862, and served as colonel of artillery, surrendering with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in April, 1865. Mr. Jones removed to New York city

JONES, David Rump, soldier, b. in South Carolina in 1825; d. in Richmond, Va., 8 March, 1863. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1846, brevetted 1st lieutenant for bravery at Contreras and Churubusco, and captain for gallantry at Chapultepec during the Mexican war. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant in 1849, was assistant instructor in military tactics at West Point in 1851–'3, assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain, in 1853, and resigned in 1861 to enter the Confederate army, where he was appointed brigadier-general. He led a brigade at the battle of Bull Run, and in 1862 commanded a division under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

JONES, John Marshall, soldier, b. in Charlottesville, Va., 26 July, 1820; d. in Spottsylvania, Va., 10 May, 1864. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841, and after serving on frontier duty was assistant instructor of infantry tactics at the academy from 1845 till 1852. In 1854–'5 he was a member of the board to revise

rifle and light artillery tactics, and on 3 March, 1855, he was promoted captain. He was then in garrison at various forts, and in the Utah expedition of 1858–'60, and on 27 May, 1861, resigned and entered the Confederate army. He was appointed colonel of a Virginia regiment, and in 1863 promoted brigadier-general and given a command in Gen. Longstreet's corps. He was severely wounded at Gettysburg, and took part in the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., and in the operations from the Wilderness to Spottsylvania, where he was killed.

JONES, John Sills, soldier, b. in Champaign county, Ohio, 12 Feb., 1836. He was graduated at Ohio Wesleyan university in 1855, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He was elected prosecuting attorney for Delaware county in 1860, but resigned in 1861, and enlisted as a private in the National army. He served with distinction throughout the war, rising to the colonelcy of the 174th Ohio regiment, and on 27 June, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. In 1866 he was elected mayor of Delaware, Ohio, and was prosecuting attorney of Delaware county, 1866–'71, when he declined renomination. He was a member of the board of managers of the Ohio soldiers' and sailors' orphans' home from 1870 till 1874, and was a trustee of Wesleyan female college at Delaware from 1865 till 1875. He was a presidential elector in 1872, and was afterward elected to congress as a Republican, serving from 15 Oct., 1877, till 4 March, 1879. He was elected a member of the legislature of Ohio in 1879, re-elected in 1881, and was chairman of the judiciary committee of the house. He became a trustee of the Ohio soldiers' and sailors' orphan home in 1887.

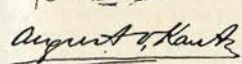
JONES, William Edmondson, soldier, b. near Glade Spring, Washington co., Va., in May, 1824; d. near New Hope, Augusta co., Va., 5 June, 1864. He was educated at Emory and Henry college, and at the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1848. He was assigned to the mounted rifles, and served in various frontier posts till 26 Jan., 1857, when he resigned, and, after travelling abroad, became a farmer near Glade Spring, Va. He entered the Confederate army as captain, and on 28 Sept., 1861, became colonel of the 1st Virginia cavalry. He was promoted to brigadier-general on 19 Sept., 1862, and in the winter of 1862–'3 commanded the Department of the Valley of Virginia. He was made major-general in 1863, and then had charge of southwestern Virginia and eastern Tennessee till he was ordered back to the valley of Virginia to meet Gen. Hunter. He was killed in an action with the forces of that general.

JORDAN, Thomas, soldier, b. in Luray valley, Va., 30 Sept., 1819; d. in New York city, 28 Nov., 1895. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy, and served as 2d lieutenant of infantry in the war against the Seminole Indians. He was then on garrison duty, and took part in the war with Mexico. He became 1st lieutenant, 18 June, 1846, and captain and quartermaster, 3 March, 1847, serving on the Pacific coast. He resigned, 21 May, 1861, entered the Confederate army as lieutenant-colonel, and was immediately made adjutant-general of the forces at Manassas Junction. He accompanied Gen. Beauregard to Tennessee as chief of staff, and became brigadier-general after the battle of Shiloh. He served temporarily on the staff of Gen. Bragg, but returned to his former post with Gen. Beauregard during the defence of Charleston in 1862–'4. After the war he was made chief of the general staff of the Cuban insurgent army, and in May, 1869, landed at Mayari with 300 men, and arms, ammunition, and supplies for 6,000. On marching into the interior to join the insurgents he was attacked by the Spanish forces and lost 80 men. In December he succeeded to the chief command of the revolutionists, and in January, 1870, gained a victory over a superior force at Guaimaro. But as the supply of arms and ammunition was exhausted, and as there was small chance of reorganizing an effective force, he resigned in February, 1870, and returned to the United States. He resided for many years in New York city and was editor of the "Mining Record." Immediately after the civil war he published a critical review of the Confederate operations and administration in "Harper's Magazine," and was the editor of the "Memphis Appeal" in 1866. He contributed to periodical literature and published, in connection with John B. Pryor, "The Campaigns of Lieut.-Gen. Forrest" (New York, 1868).

JUDAH, Henry Moses, soldier, b. in Snow Hill, Md., 12 June, 1821; d. in Plattsburg, N. Y., 14 Jan., 1866. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in July, 1843, and, entering the 8th infantry, served in the Mexican war. He commanded his company at the storming of Monterey, and for bravery at Molino del Rey, and at the capture of the city of Mexico, was brevetted 1st lieutenant and captain. On 29 Sept., 1853, he became captain in the 4th infantry, and served actively against the Indians of California and Washington and Oregon territories till the civil war. He was made colonel of a regiment of volunteers in 1861, brigadier-general of volunteers, 21 March, 1862, and acting inspector-general of the Army of the Tennessee. Resigning his staff appointment, he was ordered to command the 1st division of the army of the reserve, which he relinquished after the evacuation of Corinth by the Confederate troops. He was reappointed acting inspector-general of the Army of the Ohio, 10 Oct., 1862, and held various other commands until he was mustered out of volunteer service, 24 Aug., 1865. He was active in his pursuit of Morgan at the time of the latter's raid into Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, in 1863. At his death he was commandant of the post at Plattsburg, N. Y.

(Philadelphia, 1858).—Another son, **Thomas Leiper,** soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 27 Jan., 1822; d. there, 26 Dec., 1883, was educated in Paris, where he associated with Auguste Comte and French Republicans, and contributed to "Le National," a democratic organ. After his return to Philadelphia he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846, and held for several years the office of clerk of the U. S. district court, but resigned it on account of the passage of the fugitive-slave law. In 1847 he visited the Mormon settlements, and secured their confidence to such an extent, by befriending them during the miseries of their pilgrimage to Utah, that in 1858, after Brigham Young had called the people of Utah to arms to prevent the entrance of U. S. troops, and Gov. Alfred Cumming (*q. v.*) had issued a proclamation declaring the territory to be in a state of rebellion, he went to Utah at his own expense with letters from President Buchanan, and arranged the basis of the settlement that was afterward concluded by peace commissioners. He founded and laid out the town of Kane in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania, where he raised, in April, 1861, a regiment of hunters and loggers known as the "Bucktails," which became famous for valor and endurance. He was wounded at Dranesville, where he led the advance, and at Harrisonburg he was sent to the rescue of a regiment that had fallen into an ambuscade, with 104 picked riflemen encountered three regiments of the enemy, and was wounded and taken prisoner. He was released on parole, and in August, 1862, exchanged. On 7 Sept., 1862, he was made a brigadier-general for gallant services in the field. At the beginning of the battle of Gettysburg he was absent on sick leave, yet he hastened to Washington for orders, took to Gen. Meade the information that the National telegraphic cipher was known to the Confederates, joined his brigade on the morning of the second day, and held an important position on the extreme right. He resigned on 7 Nov., 1863, being disabled by wounds and exposure. He was the author of "The Mormons" (Philadelphia, 1850); "Alaska" (1868); and "Coahuila" (1877).

KAUTZ, August Valentine, soldier, b. in Ispringen, Baden, 5 Jan., 1828; d. in Seattle, 4 Sept., 1895. His parents emigrated to this country, and settled in Brown county, Ohio. The son served as a private in the 1st regiment of Ohio volunteers in the Mexican war, and on his discharge was appointed to the United States military academy, where he was graduated in 1852 and assigned to the 4th infantry. He served in Oregon and Washington territory till the civil war, and in the Rogue river wars of 1853–'5, and was wounded in the latter, and in the Indian war on Puget sound in 1856, in which he was also wounded. In 1855 he was promoted 1st lieutenant, and in 1857 commended for gallantry by Gen. Scott. In 1859–'60 he travelled in Europe. He was appointed captain in the 6th U. S. cavalry in 1861, and served with the regiment from its organization through the peninsular campaign of 1862, commanding it during the seven days until just before South Mountain, when he was appointed colonel of the 2d Ohio cavalry. His regiment was ordered to Camp Chase, Ohio, to re-mount and refit, and he commanded that post from December, 1862, till April, 1863, when he led a cavalry brigade in Kentucky, forming a part of Gen. Carter's division of the Army of the Ohio. He took part in the capture of Monticello, Ky., 1 May, 1863, and on 9 June was brevetted major for commanding in an action near there. He was engaged in the pursuit and capture of John Morgan in July, 1863, preventing him from crossing the Ohio, and afterward served as chief of cavalry of the 23d corps. On 7 May, 1864, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers and assigned to the command of the cavalry division of the Army of the James. He entered Petersburg with his small cavalry command on 9 June, 1864, for which attack he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, and he led the advance of the Wilson raid, which cut the roads leading into Richmond from the south, for more than forty days. On 28 Oct., 1864, he was brevetted major-general of volunteers, and in March, 1865, was assigned to the command of a division of colored troops, which he marched into Richmond on 3 April. He was brevetted colonel in the regular service for gallant and meritorious service in action on the Darbytown road, Virginia, 7 Oct., 1864. Also brigadier and major-general for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war, 13 March, 1865. Gen. Kautz was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 34th infantry in 1866, transferred to the



15th in 1869, and commanded the regiment on the New Mexican frontier till 1874. He organized several successful expeditions against the Mescalero Apaches, who had fled from their reservation in 1864, and in 1870–'1 succeeded in establishing the tribe on their reservation, where they have since remained. In June, 1874, he was promoted colonel of the 8th infantry, and in 1875 was placed in command of the department of Arizona. He served in California and in Nebraska, and was retired in 1892. Gen. Kautz was the author of "The Company Clerk" (Philadelphia, 1863); "Customs of Service for Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers" (1864); and "Customs of Service for Officers" (1866).—His brother, **Albert,** naval officer, b. in Georgetown, Ohio, 29 June, 1839, was graduated at the U. S. naval academy in 1861. He was appointed lieutenant, 21 April, 1861; lieutenant-commander, 31 May, 1865; commander, 3 Sept., 1872; and captain in 1885. In June, 1861, he was placed in command of the prize brig "Hannah Balch," off Charleston, S. C., ordered to Philadelphia, and was captured near Cape Hatteras by privateer "Winslow." For two months he was on parole in North Carolina, and then was imprisoned in Richmond as a retaliatory measure consequent on the imprisonment of privateers in New York city. In October, 1861, he was released on parole and went to Washington to negotiate an exchange, by means of which Admiral John L. Worden, Lieut. George L. Selden, and himself were released from prison and restored to duty, on condition that Lieutenants Stevens, Loyal, and Butt should be sent south under a flag of truce. There were also 350 prisoners, captured at Hatteras Inlet in August, 1861, sent south under the same negotiation, for which they received 350 Union prisoners, who were captured at Hatteras Inlet in July, 1861. This was the first exchange authorized by President Lincoln. He served in the flagship "Hartford" at the passage of Fort Jackson and Fort St. Phillip, at the capture of New Orleans, 24 April, 1862, and in the various engagements with the Vicksburg batteries in June and July, 1862, being highly commended in the official despatches for "gallantry and ability." He is now (1887) stationed at the Boston navy-yard.

tory of New Mexico" (Santa Fé, 1846).—Stephen Watts's nephew, **Philip,** soldier, b. in New York city, 2 June, 1815; d. near Chantilly, Va., 1 Sept., 1862, was graduated at Columbia in 1833, and then studied law under Peter A. Jay, but in 1837 accepted a commission in the 1st dragoons, and was stationed at Jefferson barracks, Mo., serving on the staff of Gen. Henry Atkinson. He was sent to Europe by the war department in 1839 to examine the tactics of the French cavalry service, and for the thorough accomplishment of this purpose entered the cavalry-school in Saumur. After six months of this experience he went to Algiers as a volunteer with the 1st chasseurs d'Afrique, and served with Col. Le Pays de Bourjolli. He made the passage of the Atlas mountains, and participated in the engagements at the plains of Metidjah and of the Chelif, at the siege of Milianah, and passage of the Mousaia. His daring exploits during these campaigns attracted the attention of the French army. In the autumn of 1840 he returned to the United States, and was almost immediately appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Alexander Macomb, holding this appointment until the death of the commander-in-chief. For some months he was then stationed at the cavalry barracks in Carlisle, Pa., but he was soon recalled to Washington to serve on the staff of Gen. Winfield Scott. In 1845 he accompanied his uncle, Gen. Kearny, on the march to the South Pass, which was the first expedition that penetrated so far from settlements into the Indian country. During the Mexican war, at the head of a magnificently equipped company of cavalry, he operated at first along the Rio Grande, but later joined Gen. Scott on his march to Mexico. His command served as the body-guard of the general-in-chief, and Kearny was promoted captain in December, 1846. He took part in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and at the close of the latter, as the Mexicans were retreating into the capital, Kearny, at the head of his dragoons, charged the enemy and followed them into the city of Mexico itself; but as he fell back he was shot in the left arm, which necessitated amputation. When Gen. Oliver O. Howard lost his right arm at the battle of Fair Oaks, Kearny happened to be present when the amputation was performed, and Howard, looking up, said: "We'll buy our gloves together hereafter." A month later Gen. Scott with his army entered the city of Mexico, but the

first man who had entered, sword in hand, the gate of the captured capital was Capt. Kearny, who was rewarded with the brevet of major. On his recovery he was stationed in New York on recruiting service, and was presented with a sword by the members of the Union club. Early in 1851 he went to California, and was engaged in the campaign against the Rogue river Indians, but resigned from the army in October, 1851. He then went around the world by way of China and Ceylon, and, after spending some time in Paris, settled at Belle Grove, opposite Newark, N. J.

In 1859 he returned to France, and, joining his old comrades of the chasseurs d'Afrique, participated in the war in Italy. At Solferino he was in the charge of the cavalry under Gen. Louis M. Morris, which penetrated the Austrian centre, capturing the key-point of the situation. He is described on this occasion as charging "holding his bridle in his teeth, with his characteristic impetuosity." He received the cross of the Legion of honor, being the first American that had ever been thus honored for military service. In 1861, soon after the beginning of the civil war, he returned to the United States, and tendered his services to the National government. After their rejection by these authorities and those of New York state, his claims were pressed by New Jersey, and he was made brigadier-general on 17 May, 1861, and assigned to the command of the 1st New Jersey brigade in Gen. William B. Franklin's division of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Kearny was present at the battle of Williamsburg, where his timely arrival changed the repulse into a victory, and served through the engagements in the peninsula, then with the Army of Virginia from the Rapidan to Warrenton. In May, 1862, he was given command of the 3d division, and his commission as major-general bears date 7 July, 1862, but was never received by him. At the second battle of Bull Run he was on the right, and forced Gen. Thomas J. Jackson's corps back against Gen. Longstreet's men. A few days later, at Chantilly, while reconnoitering, after placing his division, he penetrated into the Confederate lines, and was shot. His remains were sent by Lee under a flag of truce to Gen. Hooker, and found their last resting-place in Trinity churchyard, New York city. Gen. Scott referred to Gen. Kearny as "the bravest man I ever knew, and the most perfect soldier." See "Personal and Military History of Philip Kearny," by J. Watts De Peyster (New York, 1869).

KEENAN, Peter, soldier, b. in York, Livingston co., N. Y., 9 Nov., 1834; d. at Chancellorsville, Va., 2 May, 1863. He was the son of poor Irish parents, but was adopted into a wealthy family. He was a resident of Philadelphia when the war began, and in the summer of 1861 went to Williamsport, and assisted in recruiting the 8th Pennsylvania cavalry, in which he was made a captain, 19 Aug. He was many times sent out as a scout. At Chancellorsville, where he was in command of his regiment, holding the rank of major, he was ordered by Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, after the rout of the 11th corps on the right wing, to charge the advancing enemy in a wood, and hold them in check until the artillery could be got into position. He charged with his regiment, which numbered fewer than 500 men, so impetuously that the Confederates were startled, and hesitated to advance from the wood, until the guns were ready to rake the column as it emerged. Keenan met an inevitable death at the head of his men, many of whom fell with him, but the sacrifice enabled Gen. Pleasonton to hold Stonewall Jackson's corps in check and save the army from rout.

KEIFER, Joseph Warren, lawyer, soldier, and politician, b. in Clark county, Ohio, 30 Jan., 1836. He was educated at Antioch college, Yellow Springs, Ohio, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1858, and began practice in Springfield. On 19 April, 1861, he enlisted in the National service, and was commissioned major of the 3d Ohio infantry on 27 April. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel on 12 Feb., 1862, and on 30 Sept. was made colonel of the 110th Ohio infantry. During the war he was four times wounded. He was brevetted brigadier-general on 19 Oct., 1864, and major-general on being mustered out in June, 1865. He returned to the practice of his profession at Springfield, Ohio, declining a lieutenant-colonel's commission in the regular army, which was offered him in November, 1866. In 1868–'9 he was a member of the Ohio senate. He was a delegate to the National Republican convention in 1876, and was elected a member of congress from Ohio the same year, serving from 15 Oct., 1877, till 3 March, 1885. He was speaker of the house during the 47th congress, from 5 Dec., 1881, till 3 March, 1883, and was the orator at the unveiling of the Garfield statue in Washington, in May, 1887.

KEIM, William High, soldier, b. near Reading, Pa., 25 June, 1813; d. in Harrisburg, Pa., 18 May, 1862. He was educated at Mount Airy military academy, Pa., was mayor of Reading in 1848, was elected to congress as a Democrat to fill a vacancy, and served in 1858–'9, and then became surveyor-general of the state. In 1861 he was commissioned major-general of the Pennsylvania volunteers that were sent by order of the governor, under Gen. Robert Patterson, to defend the towns of Chambersburg, Pa., Hagerstown, Md., Harper's

Ferry, Va., and the upper Potomac. In the autumn of this year, Keim was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and, joining the army under Gen. McClellan, he commanded a Pennsylvania brigade in the peninsular campaign. His death was the result of camp fever.