

county was named after him.—His son, **John**, soldier, b. in Louisville, Ky., 16 March, 1822, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1842, and made brevet 2d lieutenant of engineers. He served in Florida in 1842-'4, and assisted in the survey of the northeast boundary-line between the United States and the British provinces. He was made 2d lieutenant, 9 May, 1846, and took part in the Mexican war, being brevetted 1st lieutenant for gallantry at Monterey, and captain for his services in the battle of Buena Vista. In 1849 he conducted the Minnesota exploring expedition, which demonstrated the practicability of the navigation of the Red river of the north by steamers, and in 1851-'3 he was engaged in topographical engineering service in New Mexico. The six years following he had charge of the survey of the route for the Pacific railroad, near the 32d parallel, and in making experiments to procure water on the Llano Estacado, or "Staked Plain," stretching between Texas and New Mexico, by means of artesian wells. On 1 July, 1856, he was commissioned captain for four-

teen years' continuous service. In the political campaign of 1860 Capt. Pope sympathized with the Republicans, and in an address on the subject of "Fortifications," read before a literary society at Cincinnati, he criticised the policy of President Buchanan in unsparing terms. For this he was



Geo. Pope

court-martialed, but, upon the recommendation of Postmaster-General Joseph Holt, further proceedings were dropped. He was still a captain of engineers when Sumter was fired upon, and he was one of the officers detailed by the war department to escort Abraham Lincoln to Washington. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 17 May, 1861, and placed in command first of the

district of northern, and afterward of southwestern and central, Missouri. Gen. Pope's operations in that state in protecting railway communication and driving out guerillas were highly successful. His most important engagement was that of the Blackwater, 18 Dec., 1861, where he captured 1,300 prisoners, 1,000 stand of arms, 1,000 horses, 65 wagons, two tons of gunpowder, and a large quantity of tents, baggage, and supplies. This victory forced Gen. Sterling Price to retreat below the Osage river, which he never again crossed. He was next intrusted by Gen. Henry W. Halleck with the command of the land forces that co-operated with Admiral Andrew H. Foote's flotilla in the expedition against New Madrid and Island No. 10. He succeeded in occupying the former place, 14 March, 1862, while the latter surrendered on the 8th of the following month, when 6,500 prisoners, 125 cannon, and 7,000 small arms, fell into his hands. He was rewarded for the capture of New Madrid by a commission as major-general of volunteers. As commander of the Army of the Mississippi, he advanced from Pittsburg landing upon Corinth, the operations against that place occupying the period from 22 April till 30 May. After its evacuation he pursued the enemy to Baldwin, Lee co., Miss. At the end of June he was summoned to Washington, and assigned to the command of the Army of Virginia, comprised of Frémont's (afterward Sigel's), Banks's, and McDowell's corps. On 14 July he was commissioned brigadier-general in the regular army. On 9 Aug. a division of his army, under Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, had a severe engagement with the Confederates, commanded by Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, at Cedar mountain. For the next fifteen days Gen. Pope, who had been reinforced by a portion of the Army of the Potomac, fought continuously a greatly superior force of the enemy under Gen. Robert E. Lee, on the line of the Rappahannock, at Bristow station, at Groveton, at Manassas junction, at Gainesville, and at German town, near Chantilly. Gen. Pope then withdrew his force behind Difficult creek, between Flint hill and the Warrenton turnpike, whence he fell back within the fortifications of Washington, and on 3 Sept. was, at his own request, relieved of the command of the Army of Virginia, and was assigned to that of the Department of the Northwest, where in a short time he completely checked the outrages of the Minnesota Indians. He retained this com-



Bro. Pope

Pope, John.*

[Born in Ky. Appointed from Ill.]

Brevet 2nd Lieut. Topographical Engineers, 1 July, 1842. 2nd Lieut., 9 May, 1846.

Brevet 1st Lieut., 23 Sept., 1846, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey, Mexico. Brevet Captain, 23 Feb., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battle of Buena Vista, Mexico. 1st Lieut. Topographical Engineers, 3 March, 1853. Captain, 1 July, 1856. Brigadier Genl. Vols., 17 May, 1861. Major Genl. Vols., 21 March, 1862. Brigadier Genl. U. S. A., 14 July, 1862. Brevet Major Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service at the capture of Island No. 10. Mustered out of Volunteer service, 1 Sept., 1866.

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mand until 30 Jan., 1865, when he was given charge of the military division of the Missouri, which, in June following, was made the Department of the Missouri, including all the northwestern states and territories. From this he was relieved 6 Jan., 1866. He has since had command successively of the 3d military district, comprising Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, under the first Reconstruction act, 1867-'8; the Department of the Lakes, 1868-'70; the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 1870-'84; and the Military Department of the Pacific from 1884 until he was retired, 16 March, 1886. In Washington, in December, 1862, he testified before a court-martial, called for the trial of Gen. Fitz-John Porter (*q. v.*), who had been accused by him of misconduct before the enemy at the second battle of Manassas or Bull Run. Gen. Pope was brevetted major-general, 13 March, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services" in the capture of Island No. 10, and advanced to the full rank, 26 Oct., 1882. The fullest account of his northern Virginia campaign is to be found in the report of the congressional committee on the conduct of the war (Supplement, part xi., 1865). Gen. Pope is the author of "Explorations from the Red River to the Rio Grande," in "Pacific Railroad Reports," vol. iii., and the "Campaign of Virginia, of July and August, 1862" (Washington, 1865).

B. Gibson" (Philadelphia, 1855).—Another son of David Rittenhouse, **Horace**, soldier, b. in Huntingdon, Pa., 15 April, 1837, was educated in his native state, and afterward entered the Lawrence scientific school of Harvard, and while there was appointed to the U. S. military academy, and graduated in 1860. He was several months instructor of artillery at West Point, and was ordered to duty in the south at the beginning of the civil war.

He was chief of artillery, and had charge of the batteries at the capture of Fort Pulaski, and participated in the assault on Secessionville, where he received a slight wound in the first attempt to take Charleston. He was on the staff of Gen. McClellan in July, 1862, and served with the Army of the Potomac until after the engagement at Antietam. In the beginning of the next year he was chief of ordnance on Gen. Rosecrans's staff, and went through the Chickamauga campaign with the Army of the Cumberland. When Grant had taken command in the east, Porter became aide-de-camp on his staff, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and later as colonel. He accompanied him through the Wilderness campaign and the siege of Richmond and Petersburg, and was present at the surrender at Appomattox. Afterward he made a series of tours of inspection, by Grant's direction, in the south and on the Pacific coast. He was brevetted captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Fort Pulaski, the Wilderness, and Newmarket Heights respectively, and colonel and brigadier-general, U. S. army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He was assistant secretary of war while Grant was secretary *ad interim*, served as secretary to Grant during his first presidential term, and continued to be his intimate friend till the latter's death. He resigned from the army in 1873, and has since been interested in railroad affairs, acting as manager of the Pullman palace-car company and as president and director of several corporations. He was largely interested in building the West Shore railroad, of which he was the first president. Gen. Porter is the inventor of a water-gauge for steam-boilers and of the ticket-cancelling boxes that are used on the elevated railways in New York city. He has delivered numerous lectures and addresses, made a wide reputation as an after-dinner speaker, has contributed frequently to magazines, and is the author of a book on "West Point Life" (New York, 1866).—George Bryan's son, **Andrew**, sol-

York, 1866).—George Bryan's son, **Andrew**, soldier, b. in Lancaster, Pa., 10 July, 1820; d. in Paris, France, 3 Jan., 1872, entered the U. S. military academy in 1836, but left in the following year. He was appointed 1st lieutenant of mounted rifles on 27 May, 1846, and served in the Mexican war, becoming captain on 15 May, 1847, and receiving the brevet of major for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, and that of lieutenant-colonel for Chapultepec, 13 Sept., 1847. Afterward he served in Texas and in the southwest, and in 1860 was in command of Fort Craig, Va. At the opening of the civil war he was ordered to Washington, and promoted to command the 16th infantry. He had charge of a brigade at Bull Run, and, when Col. David Hunter was wounded, succeeded him in the command of the 2d division. On 17 May, 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. Subsequently he was provost-marshal-general for the Army of the Potomac, but after Gen. George B. McClellan's retreat from the Chickahominy to James river he was relieved from duty with this army. In the autumn of 1862 he was ordered to Harrisburg, Pa., to assist in organizing and forwarding troops, and in November of that year he was assigned to command in Pennsylvania, and charged with the duties of provost-marshal-general of Washington, where he was active in restoring order in the city and surrounding district. He was mustered out on 4 April, 1864, and, owing to impaired health, resigned his commission on 20 April, after which he travelled in Europe.

into Havana.—David Dixon's cousin, **Fitz-John**, soldier, b. in Portsmouth, N. H., 13 June, 1822, is the son of Commander John Porter, of the U. S. navy. He studied at Phillips Exeter academy, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1845, and assigned to the 4th artillery, in which he became 2d lieutenant, 18 June, 1846. He served in the Mexican war, was commissioned 1st lieutenant on 29 May, and received the brevet of captain on 8 Sept., 1847.

for services at Molino del Rey, and that of major for Chapultepec. During the assault on the city of Mexico he was wounded at Belen gate. Afterward he was on garrison duty until 9 July, 1849, when he was appointed assistant instructor of artillery at West Point. He became adjutant there in 1853-'4, and was instructor of artillery and cavalry from 1 May, 1854, till 11 Sept., 1855. In 1856 he was appointed assistant adjutant-general with the rank of captain, and he served under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston in the Utah expedition of 1857-'60. In 1860 he became assistant inspector-general, with headquarters in New York city, and superintended the protection of the railroad between Baltimore and Harrisburg during the Baltimore riots. When communication was interrupted with Washington at the breaking out of the civil war, he assumed the responsibility of replying in the affirmative to telegrams from Missouri asking permission to muster troops for the protection of that state. His act was approved by the war department. During this period he also organized volunteers in Pennsylvania. On 14 May, 1861, he became colonel of the 15th infantry, a new regiment, and on 17 May, 1861, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and assigned to duty in Washington. In 1862 he participated in the Virginia peninsular campaign, served during the siege of Yorktown from 5 April till 4 May, 1862, and upon its evacuation was governor of that place for a short time. He was given command of the 5th corps, which formed the right wing of the army and fought the battles of Mechanicsville, 26 June, 1862, and Gaines's Mills, 27 June, 1862. At Malvern Hill, 1 July, 1862, he commanded the left flank, which mainly resisted the assaults of that day. He received the brevet of brigadier-general in the regular army for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Chickahominy, Va., 27 June, 1862. He was made major-general of volunteers, 4 July, 1862, and temporarily attached to Gen. John Pope's Army of Virginia. His corps, although ordered to advance, was unable to move forward at the second battle of Bull Run, 29 Aug., 1862, but in the afternoon of the 30th it was actively engaged, and to its obstinate resistance it is mainly due that the defeat was not a total rout. Charges were brought against him for his inaction on the first day, and he was deprived of his command, but was restored to duty at the request of Gen. George B. McClellan, and took part in the Maryland campaign. On 27 Nov., 1862, Gen. Porter was arraigned before a court-martial in Washington, charged with disobeying orders at the second battle of Bull Run, and on 21 Jan., 1863, he was cashiered, "and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the government of the United States, for violation of the 9th and 52d articles of war." The justice of this verdict has been the subject of much controversy. Gen. Porter made several appeals for a reversal of the decision of the court-martial, and numerous petitions to open the case were addressed to the president during the



G. B. Porter

succeeding eighteen years, as well as memorials from various legislatures, and on 28 Dec., 1882, a bill for his relief was presented in the senate, under the action of an advisory board appointed by President Hayes, consisting of Gen. John M. Schofield, Gen. Alfred H. Terry, and Gen. George W. Getty. On 4 May, 1882, the president remitted so much of the sentence of the court-martial as forever disqualified Gen. Porter from holding any office of trust or profit under the government; but the bill for his relief failed in its passage. A technical objection caused President Arthur to veto a similar bill that was passed by the 48th congress, but another was passed subsequently which was signed by President Cleveland, and he was restored to the U. S. army as colonel on 7 Aug., 1886. Gen. Grant, after his term of service as president had ended, though he had refused many petitions to open the case, studied it more thoroughly, and published his conclusions in December, 1882, in an article entitled "An Undeserved Stigma," in which he said that he was convinced of Gen. Porter's innocence. After leaving the army, Gen. Porter engaged in business in New York city, was subsequently superintendent of the New Jersey asylum for the insane, and in February, 1875, was made commissioner of public works. In 1884 he became police commissioner, which office he held until 1888. In 1869 the khedive of Egypt offered him the post of commander of his army, with the rank of major-general, which he declined.



J. J. Foster

POSEY, Carnot, soldier, b. in Wilkinson county, Miss., 5 Aug., 1818; d. in Charlottesville, Va., 13 Nov., 1863. He served in the Mexican war as a lieutenant of rifles under Jefferson Davis, and was wounded at Buena Vista. He became colonel of the 16th Mississippi regiment on 4 June, 1861, and was appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army, 1 Nov., 1862. His brigade was composed of four Mississippi regiments of infantry, and formed part of Anderson's division of Ambrose P. Hill's corps in the Army of Northern Virginia. Gen. Posey received wounds at Bristoe Station, Va., 14 Oct., 1863, from the effects of which he died.

POST, Philip Sidney, soldier, b. in Florida, Orange co., N. Y., 19 March, 1833. He was graduated at Union college in 1855, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He then travelled through the northwest, his parents having meanwhile removed to Illinois, and took up his abode in Kansas, where he practised his profession, and also established and edited a newspaper. At the opening of the civil war he was chosen 2d lieutenant in the 59th Illinois infantry, and in 1862 he became its colonel. He was severely wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, and made his way with much suffering, and under many difficulties, to St. Louis. Before fully recovering, he joined his regiment in front of Corinth, Miss., and was assigned to the command of a brigade. From May, 1862, till the close of the war he was constantly at the front. In the Army of the Cumberland, as first organized, he commanded the 1st brigade, 1st division, of the 20th

army corps from its formation to its dissolution. He began the battle of Stone River, drove back the enemy several miles, and captured Leetown. During the Atlanta campaign he was transferred to Wood's division of the 4th army corps, and when that general was wounded at Lovejoy's station, Post took charge of the division, and with it opposed the progress of the Confederates toward the north. On 16 Nov., 1864, in a charge on Overton Hill, a grape-shot crushed through his hip, making what was for some days thought to be a mortal wound. On 16 Dec., 1864, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. After the surrender at Appomattox he was appointed to the command of the western district of Texas, where there was then a concentration of troops on the Mexican border. He remained there until 1866, when the withdrawal of the French from Mexico removed all danger of military complications. He was then earnestly recommended by Gen. George H. Thomas and others, under whom he had served, for the appointment of colonel in the regular army; but he did not wish to remain in the army. In 1866 he was appointed U. S. consul at Vienna, and in 1874 he became consul-general. His official reports have been quoted as authority. In 1878 he tendered his resignation, which, however, was not accepted till the year following. He then resided at Galesburg, Ill., and in 1886 he was elected to congress as a Republican.

POTTER, Edward Elmer, soldier, b. in New York city, 20 June, 1823. He was graduated at Columbia in 1842, studied law, and after spending some time in California he returned to New York and turned his attention to farming. Early during

the civil war he was appointed captain and commissary of subsistence from New York, which commission he held from February to October, 1862. Subsequently he recruited a regiment of North Carolina troops, of which he was made colonel, and was engaged chiefly in the operations in North and South Carolina and east Tennessee, receiving the promotion of brigadier-general of volunteers on 29 Nov., 1862. He resigned on 24 July, 1865, and was brevetted major-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865. Since the war Gen. Potter has lived in Madison, N. J., and New York city.

—FREDERICK BRIDGES, *Journal*, 1865.

POTTER, Joseph Haydn, soldier, b. in Concord, N. H., 12 Oct., 1822. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1843, standing next below Gen. Grant in class rank. In 1843-'5 he was engaged in garrison duty, and he then participated in the military occupation of Texas and the war with Mexico. He was engaged in the defence of Fort Brown, and was wounded in the battle of Monterey. Subsequently he was employed on recruiting service, was promoted 1st lieutenant in the 7th infantry on 30 Oct., 1847, and served on garrison duty until 1856, becoming captain on 9 Jan. of that year. He accompanied the Utah expedition in 1858-'60, and at the beginning of the civil war was on duty in Texas, where he was captured by the Confederates at St. Augustine Springs on 27 July, 1861, but was exchanged on 2 Aug., 1862. The command of the 12th New Hampshire volunteers was given him, and he took part in the Maryland and Rappahannock campaigns with the Army of the Potomac, receiving his promotion of major in the regular army on 4 July, 1863. He took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, and at Chancellorsville was wounded and captured. His services in these two battles gained for him the brevets of lieutenant-colonel and colonel respectively. He was exchanged in October, 1863, and was assistant provost-marshal-general of Ohio until September, 1864, when he was assigned a brigade in the 18th corps of the Army of the James, with command of the Bermuda Hundred front during the attack on Fort Harrison. He afterward was assigned to command of brigade in the 24th corps and continued at the front as chief of staff of the 24th corps from January, 1865, until the surrender of Gen. Lee, receiving the brevet of brigadier-general in the U. S. army on 13 March, 1865, and promotion to brigadier-general of volunteers on 1 May, 1865. He was mustered out of the volunteer service on 15 Jan., 1866, and appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 30th infantry, 28 July same year. After holding various posts in the west he received his promotion as colonel on 11 Dec., 1873, and then continued with his regiment, with the exception of four years, from 1 July, 1877, to 1 July, 1881, when he was governor of the soldiers' home, Washington, D. C., until 1 April, 1886, when he was made brigadier-general in the regular army. He then had command of the Department of Missouri until his retirement on 12 Oct., 1886.

of his paintings have been engraved.

POWELL, William Henry, soldier, b. in Pontypool, South Wales, 10 May, 1825. He came to this country in 1830, received a common-school education in Nashville, Tenn., and from 1856 till 1861 was general manager of a manufacturing company at Ironton, Ohio. In August, 1861, he became captain in the 2d West Virginia volunteer cavalry, and he was promoted to major and lieutenant-colonel in 1862, and to colonel, 18 May, 1863. He was wounded in leading a charge at Wytheville, Va., on 18 July, and left on the field, whence he was taken to Libby prison and confined for six months. After his exchange he led a cavalry division in the Army of the Shenandoah, being made brigadier-general of volunteers in October, 1864. After the war he settled in West Virginia, declined a nomination for congress in 1865, and was a Republican presidential elector in 1868. Gen. Powell is now (1888) president of a manufacturing company in Belleville, Ill.

PRATT, Calvin Edward, soldier, b. in Princeton, Worcester co., Mass., 23 Jan., 1828. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1852, and practised for several years in Worcester. He was a member of the Cincinnati convention which nominated James Buchanan for president. In 1859 he removed to New York city and practised till 1861, when he raised the 31st regiment of New York volunteers, and commanded it at the first battle of Bull Run. With his regiment he afterward took part in the battles on the peninsula, the second battle of Bull Run, and the battle of Antietam. On 10 Sept., 1862, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and he resigned, 25 April, 1863. After the war he held the post of collector of internal revenue in the Brooklyn district, which he resigned to resume his law-practice. In the autumn of 1869 he was elected a judge of the supreme court of the state of New York, and he was re-elected in 1877 for fourteen years.

crally known by his title.—His son, **George Watson**, soldier, b. in Prattsville, N. Y., 18 April, 1830; d. near Manassas, Va., 21 July, 1861, was educated in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and in Europe, receiving the degree of Ph. D. at the University of Erlangen, Bavaria. He engaged in business, took an active interest in politics, and served in the state senate. At the beginning of the civil war he became colonel of the 20th New York regiment, and at the time of his death, at the battle of Bull Run, he was acting brigadier-general. Col. Pratt was the author of an elaborate review of Gen. George B. McClellan's report on the Crimean war.

PRENTISS, Benjamin Mayberry, soldier, b. in Belleville, Wood co., Va., 23 Nov., 1819. He removed with his parents to Missouri in 1835, and in 1841 settled in Quincy, Ill., where he learned rope-making, and subsequently engaged in the commission business. In 1844-'5 he was 1st lieutenant of a company that was sent against the Mormons in Hancock, Ill. He served in the Mexican war as captain of volunteers, and on his return was an unsuccessful Republican candidate for congress in 1860. At the beginning of the civil war he reorganized his old company, was appointed colonel of the 7th Illinois regiment, and became brigadier-general of volunteers, 17 May, 1861. He was placed in command of Cairo, afterward served in southern Missouri, routed a large body of Confederates at Mount Zion on 28 Dec., 1861, and joined Gen. Grant three days before the battle of Shiloh, on the first day of which he was taken prisoner with most of his command. He was released in October, 1862, and appointed major-general of volunteers on 29 Nov. He was a member of the court-martial that tried Gen. Fitz-John Porter (*q. v.*). He commanded at the post of Helena, Ark., and on 3 July, 1863, defeated Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes and Gen. Sterling Price, who attacked him there. Gen. Prentiss resigned his commission on 28 Oct., 1863.

PREVOST, Charles Mallet, soldier, b. in Baltimore, Md., 19 Sept., 1818; d. in Philadelphia, 5 Nov., 1887. His father, Gen. Andrew M. Prevost, who commanded the first regiment of Pennsylvania artillery in the war of 1812, was born in Geneva, Switzerland, of Huguenot ancestry, and his grandfather, Paul Henry Mallet Prevost, a Geneva banker, came to the United States in 1794 and purchased an estate at Alexandria (since called Frenchtown), Hunterdon co., N. J. Charles M. Prevost studied law and was admitted to the bar, and shortly afterward was appointed U. S. marshal for the territory of Wisconsin, and he was subsequently deputy collector of the port of Philadelphia. He was an active member of the militia, and at the beginning of the civil war had command of a company. Soon afterward he was appointed assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Frank Patterson. He was engaged in the peninsular campaign, later was appointed colonel of the 118th (Corn exchange) regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, and commanded it at Antietam. The severity of the attack compelled his regiment to fall back, and Col. Prevost seized the colors and ran to the front to rally his men. While encouraging them, he was struck in the shoulder by a Minié ball, and also by a fragment of shell, and so severely wounded that he never recovered. The brevet of brigadier-general of volunteer was conferred on him on 13 March, 1865, for his bravery in this action. After his partial recovery he returned to the command of his regiment, and took part in the battle of Chancellorsville with his arm strapped to his body. After this engagement he was ordered to take charge of a camp at Harrisburg for the organization of the Veteran reserve corps, and, finding that his health would not permit him to engage in active service, he entered that corps, as colonel of the 16th regiment, and served in it through the war. On his return home he was appointed major-general of the 1st division of the Pennsylvania national guard.

PRICE, Sterling, soldier, b. in Prince Edward county, Va., 11 Sept., 1809; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 29 Sept., 1867. He was a student at Hampden Sidney college, read law, moved to Chariton county, Mo., in 1831, and was speaker of the Missouri house of representatives in 1840-'4. He was elected to congress in the latter year as a Democrat, but resigned in 1846, and raised the 2d Missouri cavalry regiment for the Mexican war, becoming its colonel. He moved his regiment with that of Col. Doniphan, both under command of Gen. Stephen W. Kearny, from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fé, more than 1,000 miles, the march occupying more than fifty days, and the army subsisting mainly on the country. Col. Price,

with about 2,000 men, was left in charge of New Mexico, Gen. Kearny moving with the remainder of the command to California. An insurrection occurred in Santa Fé, to which Gov. Brent and several of his officers fell victims during their absence from the town. Col. Price now attacked the Mexicans, completed the conquest of the province in several brilliant actions, and after promotion to brigadier-general of volunteers, 20 July, 1847, marched to Chihuahua, of which he was made military governor. He defeated the Mexicans at Santa Cruz de Rosales, 16 March, 1848. Gen. Price was governor of Missouri from 1853 till 1857, bank commissioner of the state from 1857 till 1861, and president of the State convention on 4 March, 1861. He was appointed major-general of the Missouri state guard on 18 May, and

after he had been joined by Gen. Ben McCulloch and Gen. Pearce with Confederate troops and Arkansas militia, they defeated Gen. Nathaniel Lyon at Wilson's creek, in southwestern Missouri, 10 Aug., 1861. Price then advanced northward and invested Lexington, on Missouri river, 12 Sept., 1861. He captured the place, with 3,500 men, on 21 Sept., but fell back southward before Gen. John C. Frémont, and went



Sterling Price

into winter-quarters near Springfield, whence he was driven by Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, 12 Feb., 1862, and retreated toward Fort Smith, Ark. Gen. Earl Van Dorn assumed command of Price's and McCulloch's armies, attacked Curtis at Pea Ridge, 7 March, 1862, and was defeated. Van Dorn was now ordered to Tennessee. Price participated in the engagements around Corinth, retreated under Beauregard to Tupelo, was assigned to the command of the Army of the West in March, 1862, and then to the district of Tennessee. He moved toward Nashville, and met and fought with Gen. William S. Rosecrans, in command of Grant's right, at Iuka, 19 Sept., 1862, but was ordered to report to Van Dorn, and by his direction abandoned Iuka and joined him near Baldwyn. He participated in Van Dorn's disastrous attack upon Corinth in October, 1862, and in the operations under Gen. John C. Pemberton in northern Mississippi during the winter of 1862-'3. He was then ordered to the Trans-Mississippi department, took part in the unsuccessful attack upon Helena, 21 July, 1863, and was assigned to the command of the district of Arkansas. He was driven from Little Rock by Gen. Frederic Steele, but successfully resisted Steele's advance toward Red river in March, 1864, and forced him to retreat. He made a raid into Missouri in September, 1864, had many engagements with the National forces, and reached Missouri river, but was driven out of the state and into southwestern Arkansas. After the surrender of the Confederate armies he went to Mexico, but he returned to Missouri in 1866.



Sterling Price

son, **Frederick E.**, soldier, b. in Florence, Italy, 24 Sept., 1829, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1850, and employed on fortifications in New York, California, Alabama, and Mississippi. In 1861 he was taken prisoner at Pensacola, Fla., while he was on his way to Fort Pickens. Having been commissioned captain of engineers, he served during the Manassas campaign, and the following six months he was successively chief engineer of the departments of Kentucky, the Cumberland, and the Ohio. After being wounded and taken prisoner while on a reconnoissance, he occupied the same post during Gen. Grant's Mississippi campaign in 1862-'3. He was brevetted major for gallantry at the battle of Corinth, and took part in the siege of Vicksburg. He was also promoted major, 1 June, 1863, brevetted lieutenant-colonel the following month for meritorious services before Vicksburg, and colonel and brigadier-general, 13 March, 1865, for gallant conduct throughout the war. The commission of brevet brigadier-general was declined. On 5 Sept., 1871, Maj. Prime was retired through disability from wounds that he received "in line of duty."

PRINCE, Henry, soldier, b. in Eastport, Me., 19 June, 1811. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1835, assigned to the 4th infantry, and served in the Seminole war in 1836-'7. He became 1st lieutenant, 7 July, 1838, assisted in removing the Creek Indians to the west, and then served on frontier duty, in the Florida war of 1841-'2, and in the war with Mexico, in which he received the brevet of captain for services at Contreras and Churubusco, and that of major for Molino del Rey, where he was severely wounded. On 26 Sept., 1847, he was made captain, and on 23 May, 1855, he was appointed major and served on the pay department in the west, participating in the Utah campaign in 1858-'9. In the civil war he took part in the northern Virginia campaign, was made brigadier-general of volunteers on 28 April.

1862, and received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for services at Cedar Mountain, 9 Aug., 1862, where he was captured. After his release in December he participated in the North Carolina operations from 11 Jan. till 24 June, 1863, commanded the district of Pamlico from 1 May till 24 June, 1863, pursued the Confederate army in its retreat from Maryland, served in the Rapidan campaign from October till December, 1863, pursued Gen. Nathan B. Forrest's raiders in Tennessee and Alabama in 1864, and commanded on the coast of South Carolina from January till May, 1865. He was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general, U. S. army, on 13 March, 1865. He served on courts-martial in Washington, D. C., in 1865-'6, and was mustered out of volunteer service on 30 April, 1866. He then served as paymaster in Boston till 1869, as chief paymaster of the Department of the East till 1871, and as paymaster in New York city until 1875. He was assigned to the Division of the Pacific on 28 June, 1875, became lieutenant-colonel on 3 March, 1877, and retired on 31 Dec., 1879.

PROCTOR, Redfield, cabinet officer, b. in Proctorville, Vt., 1 June, 1831. The town was founded by his grandfather. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1851, and at Albany law-school in 1859. For two years he practised law in Boston. In June, 1861, he entered the army as lieutenant in the 3d Vermont volunteers; in October he was made major of the 5th Vermont regiment, and in 1862 became colonel of the 15th. After leaving the army in 1863, he again practised law in Rutland, Vt.; in 1867 and 1868 was a member of the legislature; in 1869 he was appointed manager of the Sutherland Falls marble company. In 1880 this company was united with another, under the title of the Vermont marble company, and Mr. Proctor became its president. In the interval he had been state senator, and in 1876 became lieutenant-governor; and in 1878 he was elected governor. In 1884 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention, and in 1888 he was chairman of the Vermont delegation to the Chicago convention, and cast the votes of his state for Gen. Harrison for president. Later the legislature of Vermont, by unanimous vote, recommended Gov. Proctor for a place in the cabinet, and on 5 March, 1889, the president appointed him secretary of war.

PUTNAM, Haldimand Sumner, soldier, b. in Cornish, N. H., 15 Oct., 1835; d. near Fort Wagner, S. C., 18 July, 1863. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1857, and entered the army in July as brevet 2d lieutenant of topographical engineers. From that time till a few months previous to the civil war he was engaged in explorations and surveys in the west. When the war began he was summoned to Washington and intrusted with important despatches for Fort Pickens. He accomplished his mission, but, while returning to the north, was seized by the Confederates at Montgomery, Ala., and imprisoned for several days. On his release he was placed on Gen. Irvin McDowell's staff, participated in the battle of Bull Run, and gained the brevet of major for gallantry. In October he went to his native state and organized the 7th New Hampshire regiment, of which he became colonel in December, 1861. It was stationed during the first year of its service at Fort Jefferson, on Tortugas island, and afterward at St. Augustine, Fla., and in South Carolina. In 1863

Col. Putnam commanded a brigade in the Stono inlet expedition, and in the capture of Morris island. In the assault on Fort Wagner, 18 July, 1863, where he led the second storming column, he was killed on the parapet of the work while rallying his men. He was made brevet colonel, U. S. army, 18 July, 1863. For about four months preceding his death he was acting brigadier-general.

QUINBY, Isaac Ferdinand, soldier, b. near Morristown, N. J., 29 Jan., 1821. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1843, standing first in engineering. He was a classmate and close friend of Gen. Grant. He was an assistant professor at West Point in 1845-'7 and took part in several skirmishes on the Rio Grande and Vera Cruz lines at the close of the Mexican war. He went to Rochester, N. Y., in September, 1851, to become professor of mathematics in the newly founded university in that city, and resigned from the army, 16 March, 1852. He held his professorship until the civil war, and then became colonel of the 13th New York regiment. Under his command, it marched through Baltimore on 30 May, being the first body of National troops to pass through that city after the attack upon the 6th Massachusetts regiment on 19 April. Col. Quinby resigned his commission, 2 Aug., 1861, and resumed his chair; but he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 17 March, 1862, and in the following month was assigned to the command at Columbus, Ky. In October, 1862, he was relieved, to take command of the 7th division of the Army of the Tennessee. The division was sent to take part in the movement to turn the Confederate right flank at Vicksburg by Yazoo pass, the Coldwater, Tallahatchie, and Yazoo rivers. Amid great difficulties Gen. Quinby pushed on to Fort Pemberton, where he arrived on 23 March. Finding that there was no ground suitable for camping or moving a large body of troops, and the fire of the small gun-boats being ineffectual, he conceived the idea of going around to the east side of Fort Pemberton, crossing the Yallahusha river on a pontoon bridge, cutting the communications of the fort, and compelling its surrender; but he also constructed works for a direct attack, and sent back to Helena for heavy guns. The boat that carried them brought orders from Gen. Grant to abandon the movement by Yazoo pass, and Gen. Quinby withdrew his force from before Fort Pemberton on 5 April. The fatigues and anxieties of this expedition in a malarious region brought on a severe illness, and he was ordered home on sick-leave, 1 May, 1863. But learning, a few days after reaching home, the progress of Grant's movement to the rear of Vicksburg, he hastened back, assuming command of his division on the 17th, and taking part in the assault of the 19th, and the subsequent movements. On 5 June illness again rendered him unfit for duty in the field, and he went to the north under Grant's orders, remaining in Rochester until 1 July. He then commanded the rendezvous at Elmira till 31 Dec., 1863, when, convinced that he would not again be

able to go to the front, he resigned his commission and resumed his duties as professor in the university. In May, 1869, he was appointed U. S. marshal for the northern district of New York, and he held that office during Gen. Grant's two presidential terms, holding his professorship also till September, 1884. In May, 1885, he was appointed city surveyor of Rochester, and he now (1888) holds that office. He was a trustee of the Soldiers' home at Bath, N. Y., and vice-president of the board from the foundation of the institution in 1879 till his resignation in 1886. In addition to his official duties, he is frequently employed as a consulting engineer. He has revised and rewritten several of the works in the Robinson Course of Mathematics, and the treatise on the "Differential and Integral Calculus" in that series is altogether his.

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Another son, **Samuel Miller**, b. in Boston in 1833, was graduated at Harvard in 1852, was admitted to the Boston bar, and for several years edited the "Monthly Law Reporter." He entered the army as captain in the 2d Massachusetts regiment, 24 May, 1861, became lieutenant-colonel of the 72d U. S. colored regiment, 20 Oct., 1863, and its colonel, 24 May, 1864, and on 13 March, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. He has edited the "Reports of Cases" of his great-grandfather, Josiah (1865). — President Josiah's

RAINS, Gabriel James, soldier, b. in Craven county, N. C., in June, 1803; d. in Aiken, S. C., 6 Sept., 1881. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1827, assigned to the infantry, and served in garrison and against hostile Indians till the Mexican war, being promoted captain on 25 Dec., 1837, and brevetted major, 28 April, 1840, for gallantry in the action with the Seminoles near Fort King, Fla., where he routed a superior force, and was twice severely wounded. One of his injuries was considered mortal, and several obituary notices of him were published. He was one of the first to be engaged in the Mexican war, being one of the defenders of Fort Brown in May, 1846. When the demand for the surrender of this post was made by Gen. Ampudia, Capt. Rains gave the deciding vote against compliance with it in a council of officers. After the battle of Resaca de la Palma he was ordered to the United States on recruiting duty, and organized a large part of the recruits for Gen. Scott's campaign. He became major on 9 March, 1851, and from 1853 till the civil war was on the Pacific coast, where he made a reputation as a successful Indian fighter, and in 1855 was a brigadier-general of Washington territory volunteers. He was made lieutenant-colonel on 5 June, 1860, but resigned on 31 July, 1861, and joined the Confederate army, in which he was commissioned brigadier-general. He led a division at Wilson's Creek, did good service at Shiloh and Perrysville, and after the battle of Seven Pines, where he was wounded, was highly commended by Gen. Daniel H. Hill for a rapid and successful flank movement that turned the tide of battle in favor of the Confederates. He was then placed in charge of the conscript and torpedo bureaus at Richmond, organized the system of torpedoes that protected the harbors of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and other places, and invented a sub-terra shell, which was successfully used. At the close of the war Gen. Rains resided for some time at Augusta, Ga., but he afterward removed to Aiken, S. C. His death resulted from the wounds that he had received in Florida in 1840. — His brother, **George Washington**, soldier, b. in Craven county, N. C., in 1817, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1842, and assigned to the corps of engineers, but was transferred to the 4th artillery in 1843, and in 1844-'6 was assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology at West Point. He served with credit during the war with Mexico on the staffs of Gen. Winfield Scott, and Gen. Pillow, and was brevetted captain and major for gallantry at Contreras, Churubusco, and Chapultepec. Afterward he served on garrison and recruiting duty and against the Seminole Indians in 1849-'50, and was promoted captain, 14 Feb., 1856. On 31 Oct. of that year he resigned and became part proprietor and president of the Washington iron-works and the Highland iron-works at Newburg, N. Y. He entered the Confederate army in 1861, was commis-

sioned colonel, and was at once given the task of building and equipping a powder-mill. This he did under great difficulties, and created at Augusta, Ga., the Confederate powder-works, which were, at the close of the war, among the best in the world. He was promoted brigadier-general before 1865. Since 1867 he has been professor of chemistry and pharmacy in the medical department of the University of Georgia, and he was dean of the faculty till 1884. Gen. Rains has obtained three patents for improvements in steam portable engines. He has published a treatise on "Steam Portable Engines" (Newburg, N. Y., 1860); "Rudimentary Course of Analytical and Applied Chemistry" (Augusta, Ga., 1872); "Chemical Qualitative Analysis" (New York, 1879); a pamphlet "History of the Confederate Powder-Works," which he read before the Confederate survivors' association (Augusta, 1882), and numerous essays.—Gabriel James's son, SEVIER McCLELAN, soldier, b. in 1851, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1876, and killed in the action of Craig's Mountain, Idaho, with hostile Indians, 3 July, 1877.

RAINS, James Edward, soldier, b. in Nashville, Tenn., 10 April, 1833; d. near Murfreesboro', Tenn., 31 Dec., 1862. After graduation at Yale in 1854 he studied law, was city attorney of Nashville in 1858, and attorney-general for his judicial district in 1860. He was a Whig, and in 1857 edited the "Daily Republican Banner." In April, 1861, he entered the Confederate army as a private, was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and made commandant of a garrison of two regiments at Cumberland gap. In 1862 he was commissioned brigadier-general. While ordering a charge at the battle of Stone river, 31 Dec., 1862, he received a bullet through his heart.

RAMSAY, George Douglas, soldier, b. in Dumfries, Va., 21 Feb., 1802; d. in Washington, D. C., 23 May, 1882. His father, a merchant of Alexandria, Va., removed to Washington early in the 19th century. The son was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1820, assigned to the artillery, and served on garrison and topographical duty till 25 Feb., 1835, when he was made captain of ordnance. He then had charge of various arsenals till the Mexican war, when he was engaged at Monterey and brevetted major for gallantry there. He was chief of ordnance of Gen. Taylor's army in 1847-'8, and again commanded arsenals till 1863, when he was a member of the ordnance board. He was made lieutenant-colonel, 3 Aug., 1861, and was in charge of Washington arsenal from that time till 1863. On 15 Sept. of that year he was made chief of ordnance of the U. S. army with the rank of brigadier-general, and he was at the head of the ordnance bureau in Washington till 12 Sept., 1864, when he was retired from active service, being over sixty-two years of age. He continued to serve as inspector of arsenals till 1866, then in command of the arsenal at Washington till 1870, and afterward as member of an examining board. He was brevetted major-general, U. S. army, 13 March, 1865, "for long and faithful services." Gen. Ramsay was an active member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and for many years served as senior warden of St. John's church, Washington.—His son, **Fran-**

RAMSEUR, Stephen Dodson, soldier, b. in Lincolnton, N. C., 31 May, 1837; d. in Winchester, Va., 20 Oct., 1864. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1860, assigned to the 4th artillery, and placed on garrison duty at Fortress Monroe. In 1861 he was transferred to Washington, but he resigned on 6 April and entered the Confederate service as captain of the light artillery. Late in 1861 he proceeded to Virginia and was stationed on the south side of the James, and in the spring of 1862 he was ordered to report with his battery to Gen. John B. Magruder. During Gen. McClellan's advance



S. D. Ramseur

up the peninsula he had command of the artillery of the right wing with the rank of major. Soon afterward he was promoted colonel, assigned to the 49th North Carolina infantry, and with this regiment participated in the latter part of the peninsular campaign. He received the appointment of brigadier-general on 1 Nov., 1862, succeeded to the brigade, composed of North Carolina regiments, that was formerly commanded by Gen. George B. Anderson, and was attached to Gen. Thomas J. Jackson's corps, serving with credit at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. Subsequently he served in the Wilderness, and on 1 June, 1864, was given the temporary rank of major-general and assigned a division that had been commanded by Gen. Jubal A. Early. Gen. Ramseur followed the

latter commander in the brief campaign in the Shenandoah valley, participated in the battle of Winchester, and was mortally wounded at Cedar Creek while rallying his troops.



S. D. Ramsey

RANSOM, Matt Whitaker, senator, b. in Warren county, N. C., 8 Oct., 1826. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1847, and admitted to the bar the same year, and was presidential elector on the Whig ticket in 1852. For the subsequent three years he was state attorney-general, and then, joining the Democratic party, was a member of the legislature in 1858, and in 1861 one of the three North Carolina commissioners to the Confederate congress in Montgomery, Ala. He did his utmost to avert the war, but, on the secession of his state, volunteered as a private in the Confederate service, and was at once appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 1st North Carolina infantry, with which he marched to the seat of war in Virginia. He was chosen colonel of the 35th North Carolina infantry in 1862, participated with his regiment in all the important battles of the Army of Northern Virginia, was severely wounded in the seven days' fight around Richmond, and was promoted brigadier-general in 1863 and major-general in 1865, but the fall of the Confederacy prevented the receipt of the latter commission. He resumed his profession in 1866, exerted a pacific influence in the politics of his state, was elected to the U. S. senate as a Democrat in 1872, and has served since by re-election. His present term will end in 1889.

This present term will end in 1869.

RANSOM, Robert, soldier, b. in North Carolina about 1830. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy, and assigned to the 1st dragoons. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in the 1st cavalry, 3 March, 1855, and captain, 31 Jan., 1861, but resigned, 24 May, 1861, and was appointed captain of cavalry in the Confederate army in June. He was made colonel of the 9th North Carolina cavalry soon afterward, became brigadier-general, 6 March, 1862, and major-general, 26 May, 1863. He commanded a brigade and the defences near Kinston, N. C., in 1862, and the Department of Richmond from 25 April till 13 June, 1864. He also commanded the sub-district, No. 2, of the department that included South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida in November, 1864.

RANSOM, Truman Bishop, soldier, b. in Woodstock, Vt., in 1802; d. near the city of Mexico, 13 Sept., 1847. He was early left an orphan, entered Capt. Alden Partridge's military academy soon after its opening, taught in several of the schools that Capt. Partridge established subsequently, and on the incorporation of Norwich university in 1835 became vice-president and professor of natural philosophy and engineering. He was also instructor in mathematics in the U. S. navy, did much to reorganize the Vermont militia, in which he was major-general in 1837-'44, and in 1844 succeeded Capt. Partridge as president of the university. He was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for congress in 1840, and for lieutenant-governor in 1846. Gen. Ransom volunteered for the Mexican war, was appointed major of the 9th U. S. infantry on 16 Feb., 1847, and colonel on 16 March. He fell at the head of his regiment while storming the works at Chapultepec.—His son, **Thomas Edward Greenfield**, soldier, b. in Norwich, Vt., 29 Nov., 1834; d. near Rome, 29 Oct., 1864, was educated at Norwich university, learned civil engineering, and in 1851 removed to Illinois, where he engaged in business. He was elected major and then lieutenant-colonel of the 11th Illinois, and was wounded while leading a charge at Charlestown, Mo., 20 Aug., 1861. He participated in the capture of Fort Henry, and

led his regiment in the assault upon Fort Donelson, where he was again severely wounded, yet would not leave the field till the battle was ended. He was promoted colonel for his bravery and skill.



T. E. Ransom

At Shiloh he was in the hottest part of the battle, and, though wounded in the head early in the action, remained with his command through the day. He served as chief of staff to Gen. John A. McClernand and inspector-general of the Army of the Tennessee, and subsequently on the staff of Gen. Grant, and in January, 1863,

was made a brigadier-general, his commission dating from 29 Nov., 1862. He distinguished himself at Vicksburg, and was at the head of a division in the Red River campaign, taking command of the corps when Gen. McClernand fell ill. In the battle of Sabine Cross-Roads he received a wound in the knee, from which he never recovered. He commanded a division, and later the 17th corps, in the operations about Atlanta, and, though attacked with sickness, directed the movements of his troops in the pursuit of Gen. John B. Hood's army until he sank under the disease. Gen. Ransom was buried in Rose Hill cemetery, Chicago. He was brevetted major-general on 1 Sept., 1864. Both Grant and Sherman pronounced Ransom to be among the ablest volunteer generals in their commands. A Grand army post in St. Louis was named in his honor, and a tribute to his memory was delivered at Chicago on Decoration-day, 1886, by Gen. William T. Sherman. See "Sketches of Illinois Officers," by James Grant Wilson (Chicago, 1862).



F & G Ransom

RATHBONE, John Finley, manufacturer, b. in Albany, N. Y., 18 Oct., 1821. He was educated at Albany academy and the Collegiate institute at Brockport, N. Y. In 1845 he built a foundry in Albany that is now one of the largest establishments of the kind in the world. In 1861 he was appointed brigadier-general of the 9th brigade of the National guard of New York, and at the beginning of the civil war he was made commandant of the Albany depot of volunteers. From this depot he sent to the front thirty-five regiments. In 1867 he resigned his office as commander of the 9th brigade. Under the administration of Gov. John A. Dix he was appointed adjutant-general of the state, with the rank of major-general. As a private citizen Gen. Rathbone has been conspicuous for his zeal in promoting works of philanthropy. He is one of the founders of the Albany orphan asylum, and for many years has been president of its board of trustees. He is a trustee of the University of Rochester, in connection with which he established, by his contribution of \$40,000, the Rathbone library.—His cousin, **Henry Reed**, soldier, b. in Albany, N. Y., 1 July, 1837, was appointed major of U. S. volunteers on 29 Nov., 1862, and resigned on 8 July, 1867. He received a wound from the assassin's dirk in the theatre-box with

President Lincoln on the evening of his murder.—
Henry Reed's brother, **Jared Lawrence**, soldier, b.
in Albany, N. Y., 29 Sept., 1844, was graduated at
the U. S. military academy in 1865, was assigned to
the 12th infantry, in 1866-'70 was aide to Gen. John
M. Schofield, and was transferred to the artillery
in 1869. Resigning in 1872, he engaged in stock-
raising and mining in California. He was appoint-
ed U. S. consul-general in Paris on 18 May, 1887.

DATTA, V. WILLIAM, London, C.

RAUM, Green Berry, commissioner of internal revenue, b. in Golconda, Pope co., Ill., 3 Dec., 1829. He received a common-school education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1856 he removed with his family to Kansas, and at once affiliated with the Free-state party. Becoming obnoxious to the pro-slavery faction, he returned the following year to Illinois and settled at Harrisburg. At the opening of the civil war he made his first speech as a "war" Democrat while he was attending court at Metropolis, Ill. Subsequently he entered the army as major of the 56th Illinois regiment, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brevet brigadier-general. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers on 15 Feb., 1865, which commission he resigned on 6 May. He served under Gen. William S. Rosecrans in the Mississippi campaign of 1862. At the battle of Corinth he ordered and led the charge that broke the Confederate left and captured a battery. He was with Gen. Grant at Vicksburg, and was wounded at the battle of Missionary Ridge in November, 1863. During the Atlanta campaign he held the line of communication from Dalton to Acworth and from Kingston to Rome, Ga. In October, 1864, he re-enforced Resaca, Ga., and held it against Gen. John B. Hood. In 1866 he obtained a charter for the Cairo and Vincennes railroad company, aided in securing its construction, and became its first president. He was then elected to congress, and served from 4 March, 1867, till 3 March, 1869. In 1876 he was president of the Illinois Republican convention, and in the same year he was a delegate to the National convention of that party in Cincinnati. He was appointed commissioner of internal revenue, 2 Aug., 1876, and retained the office till 31 May, 1883. During this period he collected \$850,000,000 and disbursed \$30,000,000 without loss. He wrote "Reports" of his bureau for seven successive years. He is also the author of "The Existing Conflict between Republican Government and Southern Oligarchy" (Washington, 1884). He is at present (1888) practising law in Washington, D. C.

RAWLINS, John Aaron, soldier, b. in East Galena, Ill., 18 Feb., 1831; d. in Washington, D. C., 9 Sept., 1869. He was of Scotch-Irish extraction. His father, James D. Rawlins, removed

from Kentucky to Missouri and then to Illinois. John passed his early years on the family farm, and attended the district school in winter. He also assisted at burning charcoal and hauling it to market; but this work became disagreeable to him as he approached manhood, and, after reading all the books within his reach, he attended the Mount Morris seminary in Ogle county, Ill., in 1852-'3. His money having given out, he resumed his occupation of charcoal-burner that he might earn more; but, instead of returning to the seminary, as he had intended, he studied law with Isaac P. Stevens at Galena, and in October, 1854, was admitted to the bar and taken into partnership by his preceptor. In 1855 Mr. Stevens retired, leaving the business to be conducted by Rawlins. In 1857 he was elected attorney for the city of Galena, and in 1860 he was nominated for the electoral college on the Douglas ticket. During the contest that followed he held a series of joint discussions with Allen C. Fuller, the Republican candidate, and added greatly to his reputation as a public speaker. He held closely to the doctrines of Judge Douglas, but was, of course, defeated with his party. His own opinions were strongly opposed to human slavery, and yet he looked upon it as an evil protected within certain limits by the constitution of the United States. His love for the Union was, however, the master sentiment of his soul, and while he had followed his party in all peaceful advocacy of its claims, when the South Carolinians fired upon Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, he did not hesitate for a moment to declare for coercion by force of arms. He was outspoken for the Union and for the war to maintain it, and at a mass-meeting at Galena on 16 April, 1861, Rawlins was called on to speak; but, instead of deprecating the war, as had been expected, he made a speech of an hour, in which he upheld it with signal ability and eloquence. Among those of the audience that had acted with the Democrats was Capt. Ulysses S. Grant. He was deeply impressed by the speech, and thereupon offered his services to the country, and from that time forth was the warm friend of Rawlins. The first act of Grant after he had been assigned to the command of a brigade, 7 Aug., 1861, was to offer Rawlins the post of aide-de-camp on his staff, and almost immediately afterward, when Grant was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, he offered Rawlins the position of captain and assistant adjutant-general, to date from 30 Aug., 1861. He joined Grant at Cairo, Ill., 15 Sept., 1861, and from that time was constantly with the latter till the end of the war, except from 1 Aug. to 1 Oct., 1864, when he was absent on sick-leave. He was promoted major, 14 April, 1862, lieutenant-colonel, 1 Nov., 1862, brigadier-general of volunteers, 11 Aug., 1863, brevet major-general of volunteers, 24 Feb., 1865, chief-of-staff to Lieut.-Gen. Grant, with the rank of brigadier-general, U. S. army, 3 March, 1865, and brevet major-general, U. S. army, 13 March, 1865. Finally he was



John A. Rawlins

appointed secretary of war, 9 March, 1869, which office he held till his death. Before entering the army Rawlins had never seen a company of uniformed soldiers nor read a book on tactics or military organization, but he soon developed rare executive abilities. During Grant's earlier career he was assistant adjutant-general, but as Grant was promoted and his staff became larger, Rawlins became chief of staff. Early after joining Grant, Rawlins acquired great influence with him. He was bold, resolute, and outspoken in counsel, and never hesitated to give his opinion upon matters of importance, whether it was asked or not. His relations with Grant were closer than those of any other man, and so highly did the latter value his sterling qualities and his great abilities that, in a letter to Henry Wilson, chairman of the senate military committee, urging his confirmation as brigadier-general, he declared that Rawlins was more nearly indispensable to him than any officer in the army. He was a man of austere habits, severe morals, aggressive temper, and of inflexible will, resolution, and courage. He verified, re-arranged, and re-wrote, when necessary, all the statements of Grant's official reports, adhering as closely as possible to Grant's original drafts, but making them conform to the facts as they were understood at headquarters. While he did not originate the idea of running the batteries at Vicksburg with the gun-boats and transports and marching the army by land below, he was its first and most persistent advocate. His views upon such questions were sound and vigorous, and were always an important factor in Gen. Grant's decisions concerning them. At Chattanooga he became an ardent advocate of the plan of operations devised by Gen. William F. Smith, and adopted by Gens. Thomas and Grant, and for the relief of the army at Chattanooga, and for the battle of Missionary Ridge, where his persistence finally secured positive orders from Grant to Thomas directing the advance of the Army of the Cumberland that resulted in carrying the heights. He accompanied Grant to the Army of the Potomac, and, after careful study, threw his influence in favor of the overland campaign, but throughout the operations that followed he deprecated the repeated and costly assaults on the enemy's intrenched positions, and favored the flanking movements by which Lee was finally driven to the south side of the Potomac. It has been said that he opposed the march to the sea, and appealed to the government, over the head of his chief, to prevent it; but there is no evidence in his papers, nor in those of Lincoln or Stanton, to support this statement. It is doubtless true that he thought the time chosen for the march somewhat premature, and it is well known that he opposed the transfer of Sherman's army by steamer from Savannah to the James river for fear that it would leave the country open for the march of all the southern forces to a junction with Lee in Virginia before Sherman could reach that field of action, and it is suggested that the recollection of these facts has been confused with such as would justify the statement above referred to, but which was not made till several years after his death. He was a devoted and loyal friend to Gen. Grant, and by far too good a disciplinarian to appeal secretly over his head to his superiors. His whole life is a refutation of this story, and when it is remembered that Gen. Grant does not tell it as of his own knowledge, it may well be dismissed from history. Rawlins, as secretary of war, was the youngest member of the cabinet, as he was the youngest member of Grant's staff when he joined it at Cairo.

in 1861. He found the administration of the army as fixed by the law somewhat interfered with by an order issued by his predecessor, and this order he at once induced the president to countermand. From that time till his death he was a great sufferer from pulmonary consumption, which he had contracted by exposure during the war; but he performed all the duties of his office and exerted a commanding influence in the counsels of the president to the last. A bronze statue has been erected to his memory at Washington. He was married twice. After his death provision was made by a public subscription of \$50,000 for his family.



Geo H. Rawlins

RAYNOLDS, William Franklin, soldier, b. in Canton, Ohio, 17 March, 1820. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1843, and entered the army in July, as brevet 2d lieutenant in the 5th infantry. He served in the war with Mexico in 1847-'8, and was in charge of the exploration of Yellowstone and Missouri rivers in 1859-'61. He was chief topographical engineer of the Department of Virginia in 1861, and was appointed colonel and additional aide-de-camp, 31 March, 1862. Besides serving as chief engineer of the middle department and the 8th army corps from January, 1863, till April, 1864, he was in charge of the defences of Harper's Ferry during the Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania in June, 1863, and was chief engineer of the defences of Baltimore, Md., 28 June, 1863. He was superintending engineer of north and northwest lakes, and engineer of light-houses on northern lakes, and in charge of harbor improvements in the entire lake region from 14 April, 1864, till April, 1870. At the end of the civil war he was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general in the regular army. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel, 7 March, 1867, and colonel, 2 Jan., 1881.

—Daniel's son, **Theodore**, soldier, b. in Athens, Ohio, 11 April, 1836; d. near Farmville, Va., 5 April, 1865, was graduated at the Indiana state university in 1854, studied law, was appointed district attorney, afterward held a clerkship in the interior department at Washington, and in 1860 began practising law at Paris, Ill. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted, and served his term of three months in the ranks. He was then given a staff appointment with the rank of captain, 24 Oct., 1861, received a wound at Chancellorsville, at Gettysburg, and for the third time at Cold Harbor. He was promoted major on 25 July, 1864, and was chief of staff to Gen. Edward O. C. Ord from the time when the latter took command of a corps in the Army of the James. He served in various battles in Gen. Grant's campaign, and on 29 Sept., 1864, was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers for services in the field. He lost his life in the last encounter between the armies of Gens. Grant and Lee. Gen. Ord had directed Gen. Read to burn the bridge at Farmville, in the line of Lee's retreat. The small party was overtaken by the advance of the entire Confederate army, and surrendered after every officer had been killed, having, however, accomplished its purpose of checking Lee's movement. (See DEARING, JAMES.)

REED, Horatio Blake, soldier, b. in Rockaway, L. I., 22 Jan., 1837; d. in Togus, Kennebec co., Me., 7 March, 1888. He was educated at Troy polytechnic institute, and on 14 May, 1861, was commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 5th U. S. artillery. He took part in the battles of Bull Run (for which he was brevetted 1st lieutenant), Hanover Court-House, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mills, Malvern Hill, and Manassas. He was also present at Antietam, where he was severely wounded. He was brevetted captain, 1 July, 1862, for the peninsular campaign, and commissioned lieutenant, 19 Sept., 1863. The following October he was brevetted major for the skilful handling of his guns at Bristol Station, Va. The latter appointment was made at the special request of Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, who declared in his report that Capt. Reed had saved the day. From November, 1863, till April, 1864, he was acting assistant adjutant-general of the 1st brigade of horse artillery. In October, 1864, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 22d New York cavalry, having already commanded the regiment at the crossing of the Opequan, and in the action at Lacey's Springs. He was promoted colonel in January, 1865, and commanded a cavalry brigade in the valley of Virginia from May till August of that year under Gen. George A. Custer. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in the regular army for meritorious services during the war. On 8 May, 1870, he resigned from the army to become

REESE, Chauncey B., soldier, b. in Canastota, N. Y., 28 Dec., 1837; d. in Mobile, Ala., 22 Sept., 1870. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1859, and at the beginning of the civil war sent to Fort Pickens, Fla., as assistant engineer in defence of that work. He was then transferred to similar duty at Washington, D. C., and became 1st lieutenant of engineers, 6 Aug., 1861. He rendered valuable service in the Virginia peninsular campaign from March till August, 1862, in constructing bridges, roads, and field-works, particularly the bridge, 2,000 feet in length, over the Chickahominy. He became captain of engineers in March, 1863, and was engaged in the Rappahannock campaign in similar service, constructing a bridge before Fredericksburg, defensive works and bridges at Chancellorsville, and at Franklin's crossing of the Rappahannock, in the face of the enemy. He participated in the battle of Gettysburg, in the siege of Fort Wagner, S. C., and was

chief engineer of the Army of the Tennessee during the Atlanta campaign, the subsequent march to the sea, and that through the Carolinas. In December, 1864, he was brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign through Georgia and ending in the capture of Savannah," and in March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general in the U. S. army for faithful and meritorious service during the same campaign. He became lieutenant-colonel in June, 1865, was superintending engineer of the construction of Fort Montgomery, N. Y., and recorder of the board of engineers to conduct experiments on the use of iron in permanent defences in 1865-'7. In March of the latter year he became major in the corps of engineers. He was then secretary of the board of engineers for fortifications and harbor and river obstructions for the defence of the United States.

REEVE, Isaac Van Duzen, soldier, b. in Butternuts, Otsego co., N. Y., 29 July, 1813. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1835, became 1st lieutenant in 1838, was engaged in the Florida war in 1836-'7 and in 1840-'2, and served throughout the war with Mexico. He became captain in 1846, and received the brevet of major and lieutenant-colonel for gallant and meritorious service at Contreras, Churubusco, and Molino del Rey. He commanded the expedition against the Pinal Apache Indians in 1858-'9, became major in May, 1861, was made prisoner of war by Gen. David E. Twiggs on 9 May of that year, and was not exchanged till 20 Aug., 1862. He was chief mustering and disbursing officer in 1862-'3, became lieutenant-colonel in September, 1862, and was in command of the draft rendezvous at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1864-'5. He became colonel of the 13th infantry in October, 1864, and was brevetted brigadier-general in the U. S. army, 13 March, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious service during the civil war." In January, 1871, he was retired at his own request.

REID, Hugh Thompson, soldier, b. in Union county, Ind., 18 Oct., 1811; d. in Keokuk, Iowa, 21 Aug., 1874. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and, after graduation at Bloomington college, Ind., studied law, was admitted to the bar, and removed in 1839 to Fort Madison, Iowa, practising there until 1849, when he removed to Keokuk and practised occasionally. In 1840-'2 he was prosecuting attorney for Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, and Van Buren counties, holding high rank as a land lawyer. He was president for four years of the Des Moines Valley railroad. He entered the volunteer service as colonel of the 15th Iowa infantry in 1861, and commanded it at Shiloh, where he was shot through the neck and fell from his horse, but remounted and rode down the lines, encouraging his men. He was in other actions, was appointed brigadier-general on 13 March, 1863, and commanded the posts of Lake Providence, La., and Cairo, Ill., until he resigned on 4 April, 1864.

REILLY, James W., soldier, b. about 1842. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1863, appointed 1st lieutenant of ordnance, and served as assistant ordnance officer at Watertown arsenal, Mass., from 24 July, 1863, till 24 Feb., 1864, as inspector of ordnance at Pittsburgh, Pa., from March till July, 1864, and as assistant ordnance officer of the Department of the Tennessee from 11 July till 11 Nov., 1864, being engaged in the battles of Atlanta, 22 and 29 July, 1864. He was chief of ordnance of the Department of the Ohio from 11 Nov., 1864, till April, 1865, participating in the battles of Franklin, 30 Nov., 1864, and Nashville, 15-16 Dec., 1864, after which he was on sick leave of absence. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers on 30 July, 1864, resigning on 20 April, 1865. In May, 1866, he was assistant ordnance officer in the arsenal in Washington, D. C., and he was afterward assistant officer at Watervliet arsenal, N. Y.

RENO, Jesse Lee (re-no'), soldier, b. in Wheeling, W. Va., 20 June, 1823; d. on South Mountain, Md., 14 Sept., 1862.

He was appointed a cadet in the U. S. military academy from Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1846, and at once promoted brevet 2d lieutenant of ordnance. He served in the war with Mexico, taking part in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, and Chapultepec, and in the siege of Vera Cruz.

He was commissioned 2d lieutenant, 3 March, 1847, brevetted 1st lieutenant, 18 April, for gallant conduct in the first-named engagement, and captain, 13 Sept., for bravery at Chapultepec, where he commanded a howitzer battery, and was severely wounded. He was assistant



J. L. Reno

professor of mathematics at the military academy from January till July, 1849, secretary of a board to prepare a "system of instruction for heavy artillery" in 1849-'50, assistant to the ordnance board at Washington arsenal, D. C., in 1851-'3, and on topographical duty in Minnesota in 1853-'4. He was chief of ordnance in the Utah expedition in 1857-'9, and in command of Mount Vernon arsenal, Ala., from 1859 until its seizure by the Confederates in January, 1861. On 1 July, 1860, he was promoted captain for fourteen years' continuous service. From 2 Feb. till 6 Dec., 1861, he was in charge of the arsenal at Leavenworth, Kan. After being made brigadier-general of volunteers, 12 Nov., 1861, he was in command of the 2d brigade during Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside's expedition into North Carolina, being engaged in the capture of Roanoke island, where he led an attack against Fort Bartow, and the battles of New Berne and Camden. From April till August, 1862, he was in command of a division in the Department of North Carolina, and on 18 July he was commissioned major-general of volunteers. In the campaign in northern Virginia, in the following month, he was at the head of the 9th army corps, and took part under Gen. John Pope in the battles of Manassas and Chantilly. Still at the head of the 9th corps, Gen. Reno was in the advance at the battle of South Mountain, where he was conspicuous for his gallantry and activity during the entire day. Early in the evening he was killed while leading an assault.

RENO, Marcus A., soldier, b. in Illinois about 1835; d. in Washington, D. C., 29 March, 1889. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1857, and assigned to the dragoons. After serving on the frontier and being made lieutenant, he was commissioned captain, 12 Nov., 1861. Subsequently he took part, among other engagements, in the battles of Williamsburg, Gaines's Mills, Malvern Hill, Antietam, and the action at Kelly's Ford, Va., 17 March, 1863, where he was wounded, and was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious conduct. He was also present at Cold Harbor and Trevillian Station, and at Cedar Creek on 19 Oct., 1864, when he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. From January till July, 1865, as colonel of the 12th Pennsylvania cavalry, he was in command of a brigade and encountered Mosby's guerillas at Harmony, Va. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted colonel in the regular army and brigadier-general of volunteers for meritorious services during the civil war. After serving as assistant instructor of infantry tactics in the U. S. military academy, and in the Freedmen's bureau at New Orleans, he was assigned to duty in the west. On 26 Dec., 1868, he was promoted major of the 7th cavalry, and in 1876 he was engaged with Gen. George A. Custer (*q. v.*), in the expedition against the hostile Sioux Indians. His conduct in that campaign led to a court of inquiry, but he was held blameless. For other causes he was dismissed the service, 1 April, 1880.

Reno, Marcus A.*

[Born in Ill. Appointed from Ill.]

Brevet 2nd Lieut. 1st Dragoons, 1 July, 1857. 2nd Lieut., 14 June, 1858. 1st Lieut., 25 April, 1861. Captain, 12 Nov., 1861. Brevet Major, 17 March, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service in action at Kelly's Ford, Va. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 19 Oct., 1864, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Cedar Creek, Va. Colonel 12th Penn. Cavalry, 1 Jan., 1865. Brevet Colonel, 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war. Brevet Brigadier Genl. Vols., 13 March, 1865, for meritorious service during the war. Mustered out of Volunteer service, 20 July, 1865. Major 7th Cavalry, 26 Dec., 1868. Dismissed 1 April, 1880.

ties.—His grandson, **Joseph Warren**, soldier, b. in Boston, Mass., 17 May, 1812; d. in Hoboken, N. J., 20 April, 1880. He was made a midshipman in the U. S. navy, 1 April, 1828, became a passed midshipman on 4 June, 1834, and lieutenant on 25 Feb., 1841, took part in the Mexican war, and resigned from the navy on 20 Sept., 1850. He then entered the Mexican service. For saving the lives of several Spaniards he was knighted by Queen Isabella of Spain. He was made colonel of the 7th regiment of New Jersey volunteers on 31 Aug., 1861, and promoted brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers on 25 Oct., 1862. He led a brigade at Fredericksburg, was then transferred to the command of the Excelsior brigade in the 2d division, fought with it at Chancellorsville, and after the engagement fell under the censure of his superior officer. In May, 1863, he was tried by court-martial, and dismissed from the military service of the United States. He defended his conduct with great earnestness, and on 10 Sept., 1864, his dismissal from the army was revoked by President Lincoln, and his resignation was accepted. His "Keel and Saddle" (Boston, 1872) relates many of his personal adventures.—

ward H. R., **Paul Joseph**, soldier, b. in Boston, Mass., 10 Sept., 1832; d. in Westminster, Md., 4 July, 1863, was graduated at Harvard in 1852, and at the beginning of the civil war entered the National army as major of the 20th Massachusetts volunteers. At Ball's Bluff he was wounded in the leg and taken prisoner, and he was confined in Libby prison until he and six other officers were selected as hostages to answer with their lives for the safety of Confederate privateersmen who had been convicted of piracy in the U. S. court. They were transferred to the Henrico county prison, and confined for three months in a felon's cell. Maj. Revere was paroled on 22 Feb., 1862, and in the beginning of the following May was exchanged. He was engaged in the peninsular campaign until he was taken sick in July. On 4 Sept., 1862, he was made a lieutenant-colonel, and served as assistant inspector-general on the staff of Gen. Edwin V. Sumner. At Antietam, where he displayed great gallantry, he received a wound that compelled him to retire to his home. On his recovery he was appointed colonel of his old regiment, 14 April, 1863, and returned to the field in May. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers for bravery at Gettysburg, where he received a fatal wound in the second day's battle.

REYNOLDS, Alexander W., soldier, b. in Clarke county, Va., in August, 1817; d. in Alexandria, Egypt, 26 May, 1876. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1838, served in the Florida war, became 1st lieutenant in 1839, became captain in 1848, and was dismissed in 1855. He was reappointed, with his former rank, in 1857, but joined the Confederate army in 1861, and was made captain of infantry. He became colonel of the 50th regiment of Virginia infantry in July of the same year, and brigadier-general, 14 Sept., 1863, his brigade being composed of North Carolina and Virginia troops. He went to Egypt after the civil war, received the appointment of brigadier-general in the khedive's army in 1866, and served in the Abyssinian war, but subsequently resigned, and resided in Cairo, Egypt.

REYNOLDS, Daniel H., soldier, b. near Centreburg, Knox co., Ohio, 14 Dec., 1832. He was educated at Ohio Wesleyan university, settled in Somerville, Fayette co., Tenn., in 1857, studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1858. He removed to Arkansas in May, 1858, settling at Lake Village, Chicot county. On 25 May, 1861, he was elected captain of a company for service in the Confederate army, and he served in the campaigns in Arkansas and Missouri until April, 1862, when his

regiment was ordered to the eastern side of Mississippi river, and fell back to Tupelo, Miss. He was promoted brigadier-general, 5 March, 1864. Gen. Reynolds participated in many of the battles of the western Confederate armies from Oak Hills, Mo., to Nashville, Tenn. He was several times wounded, and lost a leg. He was state senator in Arkansas in 1866-'7.

NOLDS, Joseph Jones, soldier, b. in Flem-
ing, Ky., 4 Jan., 1822. He was graduated at
S. military academy in 1843, served in the
occupation of Texas in 1845-'6, became 1st
lieutenant in 1847, and was principal assistant pro-
fessor of natural and experimental philosophy in
S. military academy from 1849 until his
discharge from the army in 1856. He was then
professor of mechanics and engineering in Wash-
ington university, St. Louis, Mo., till 1860, returned
to army as colonel of the 10th Indiana volun-
teers in April, 1861, became brigadier-general of
volunteers the next month, and was engaged in va-
rious skirmishes and in the action at Green Brier
Oct., 1861. He resigned in January, 1862,
without a commission in organizing Indiana
volunteers, became colonel of the 75th Indiana regi-
ment 7 Aug., 1862, and brigadier-general, 17 Sept.
of that year. He was in the campaign of the Army
of the Cumberland in 1862-'3, became major-gen-
eral of volunteers in November, 1862, and was en-
gaged at Hoover's Gap, 24 June, 1863, and Chicka-
mauga 19-20 Sept., 1863. He was chief of staff of
the Army of the Cumberland from 10 Oct. to 5
Nov. of that year, and participated in the battle of
Chickamauga. He commanded the defences of New
Orleans, La., from January till June, 1864, com-
manded the 19th army corps, and organized forces
for the capture of Mobile, Fort Gaines, and Fort
Mifflin in June and August. He was in charge of
the Department of Arkansas from November, 1864,
till April, 1866, mustered out of volunteer service,
April, 1866, and reappointed in the U. S. army
as major of the 26th infantry, 28 July, 1866. He
received the brevet of brigadier-general, U. S.
Army, March, 1867, for gallant and meritorious
conduct at the battle of Chickamauga, and that of
major-general, U. S. army, at the same date for
the battle of Ridge. During the reconstruction period,
1867-'72, he was in command of the 5th mili-
tary district, comprising Louisiana and Texas, was
U. S. senator from the latter state in 1871,
commanded the Department of the Gulf from
1872-'6, and in June, 1877, he was retired.

Reynolds, Joseph J.*

[Born in Ky. Appointed from Ind.]

Brevet 2nd Lieut. 4th Artillery, 1 July, 1843. 2nd Lieut. 3rd Artillery, 11 May, 1846. 1st Lieut., 3 March, 1847. Resigned 28 Feb., 1857. Colonel 10th Ind. Vols., 25 April, 1861. Brigadier Genl. Vols., 17 May, 1861. Resigned 23 Jan., 1862. Brigadier Genl. Vols., 17 Sept., 1862, for meritorious service in West Virginia. Major Genl. Vols., 29 Nov., 1862. Mustered out of Volunteer service, 1 Sept., 1866. Colonel 26th Infantry, 28 July, 1866. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 2 March, 1867, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Chickamauga, Ga. Brevet Major Genl., 2 March, 1867, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Missionary Ridge. Unassigned 15 March, 1869. Assigned to 25th Infantry, 8 Jan., 1870. Transferred to 3rd Cavalry, 15 Dec., 1870. Retired 25 June, 1877.

REYNOLDS, Joseph Smith, soldier, b. in New Lenox, Ill., 3 Dec., 1839. He went to Chicago in 1856, was graduated at its high-school in July, 1861, and in August of that year enlisted in the 64th Illinois regiment. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant on 31 Dec., and was in active service three years and ten months. He took part in seventeen battles, was wounded three times, and for "gallant and meritorious service" was promoted to a captaincy, subsequently to colonel. On 11 July, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. He then began the study of law, was graduated at the law department of Chicago university in 1866, admitted to the bar, and has since practised his profession in Chicago. Gen. Reynolds has been elected as representative and senator to the Illinois legislature, was a commissioner from Illinois to the Universal exposition at Vienna in 1873, and has held other offices.

(Philadelphia, 1880).—His brother, John Fulton, soldier, b. in Lancaster, Pa., 20 Sept., 1820; d. near Gettysburg, Pa., 1 July, 1863, was graduated at



John Freymuth

the U. S. military academy in 1841, became 1st lieutenant in 1846, received the brevet of captain in June of that year for his service at Monterey, and was given that of major for Buena Vista in January, 1847. He became captain in 1855, was mentioned in general orders for his services in the expedition against the Rogue river Indians in Ore-

gon, took part in the Utah expedition under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston in 1858, and in 1859 became commandant of cadets at the U. S. military academy. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 14th infantry in May, 1861, and on 20 Aug. brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers, and was assigned to the command of the 1st brigade of Pennsylvania reserves. He was appointed military governor of Fredericksburg, Va., in May, 1862, and was engaged at the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mills, and Glendale, where he was taken prisoner. So great was his popularity in Fredericksburg that the municipal authorities went to Richmond and solicited his exchange. During his captivity he prepared a careful report of the operations of his command under Gen. George B. McClellan. He rejoined the army on his exchange, 8 Aug., 1862, was engaged in the campaign of northern Virginia, and commanded his division at the second battle of Bull Run. At a critical time in that battle, when his brigade, unable to hold the enemy in check, fell back in con-

fusion, observing that the flag-staff of the 2d regiment had been broken by a bullet, he seized the flag from the color-bearer and, dashing to the right, rode twice up and down the line, waving it and cheering his men. The troops rallied, and Gen. George H. Gordon, in his "Army of Virginia," says: "Reynolds's division, like a rock, withstood the advance of the victorious enemy, and saved the Union army from rout." He was assigned to the command of the state militia in defence of Pennsylvania during the Maryland campaign, and on 29 Sept., 1862, received the thanks of the legislature for his services. He was commissioned major-general of volunteers, 29 Nov., 1862, succeeded Gen. Joseph Hooker in command of the 1st corps of the Army of the Potomac, was engaged on the left at the battle of Fredericksburg, and was promoted colonel of the 5th U. S. infantry, 1 June, 1863. On the opening day of the battle of Gettysburg, 1 July, 1863, where he was in command of the left wing—the 1st, the 3d, and the 11th corps, and Buford's cavalry division—he encountered the van of Lee's army, and, after making disposition of his men in person, and urging them on to a successful charge, he was struck by a rifle-ball that caused instant death. A sword of honor was awarded him by the enlisted men of the Pennsylvania reserves at the close of the peninsula campaign. The men of the 1st corps erected a bronze heroic statue of him, by John Q. A. Ward, on the field of Gettysburg, and subsequently placed his portrait, by Alexander Laurie, in the library of the U. S. military academy, and the state of Pennsylvania placed a granite shaft on the spot where he fell at Gettysburg. On 18 Sept., 1884, the Reynolds memorial association unveiled in Philadelphia a bronze equestrian statue of Gen. Reynolds, by John Rogers, the gift of Joseph E. Temple. See "Reynolds Memorial Address," by Joseph G. Rosengarten (Philadelphia, 1880), and "The Unveiling of the Statue of Gen. John F. Reynolds, by the Reynolds Memorial Association" (1884).



John F. Reynolds

RHETT, Thomas Grincké, soldier, b. in South Carolina about 1825; d. in Baltimore, Md., 28 July, 1878. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1845, assigned to the ordnance corps, and served at Washington arsenal till 1846, when he was transferred to the mounted rifles and ordered to Mexico. He was brevetted captain, 12 Oct., 1847, for gallantry in the defence of Puebla, and after the war was on frontier duty, becoming captain in 1853, and paymaster, with the rank of major, 7 April, 1858. He resigned on 1 April, 1861, and reported to the provisional Confederate government at Montgomery, but, not receiving the recognition to which he thought himself entitled, returned to his native state, and was commissioned major-general by Gov. Francis W. Pickens. He was chief of staff to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston till June, 1862, when he was ordered to the trans-Mississippi department. After the war Gen. Rhett was colonel of ordnance in the Egyptian army from 1870 till 1873, when he had a paralytic stroke, and resigned. He remained abroad till 1876, but found no relief from his malady.

uted to "Ancient Cities of the New World" (1887).

RICE, Americus Vespucius, soldier, b. in Perrysville, Ohio, 18 Nov., 1835. He was graduated at Union college in 1860, and began the study of law. On 12 April, 1861, he enlisted in the National army, soon afterward was appointed a lieutenant, and then a captain in the 22d Ohio volunteers, and served in West Virginia. When his term of enlistment expired in August, 1861, he assisted in recruiting the 57th Ohio infantry, returned to the field as captain of a company, and became lieutenant-colonel, and afterward colonel, of the regiment. He fought in Gen. William T. Sherman's campaigns, in Gen. William B. Hazen's division, was wounded several times, and at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain lost a leg. The people of his district gave him a majority of votes as the Democratic candidate for congress in 1864, but he was defeated by the soldiers' vote. He was promoted brigadier-general on 31 May, 1865, and mustered out on 15 Jan., 1866. In 1868 he became manager of a private banking business in Ottawa, Ohio. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore in 1872, and was elected in 1874 to congress, and re-elected in 1876.--His

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RICE, James Clay, soldier, b. in Worthington, Mass., 27 Dec., 1829; d. near Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., 11 May, 1864. He obtained an education by his own efforts, and, after graduation at Yale in 1854, engaged in teaching at Natchez, Miss., and conducted the literary department of a newspaper. He also began the study of law, and continued it in New York city, where he was admitted to the bar in 1856 and entered into practice. When the civil war began he enlisted as a private, became adjutant and captain, and, on the organization of the 44th New York regiment, was appointed its lieutenant-colonel. He became colo-

nel of the regiment soon afterward, and led it in the battles of Yorktown, Hanover Court-House, Gaines's Mills, Malvern Hill, Manassas, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg commanded a brigade, and during the second day's fight performed an important service by holding the extreme left of the line against repeated attacks and securing Round Top mountain against a flank movement. For this he was commissioned as brigadier-general of volunteers, 17 Aug., 1863. He participated in the advance on Mine Run and in the operations in the Wilderness, and was killed in the battle near Spottsylvania.

RICE, Samuel Allen, soldier, b. in Penn Yan, N. Y., 27 Jan., 1828; d. in Oskaloosa, Iowa, 6 July, 1864. He was educated at Ohio university and at Union college, where he was graduated in 1849. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1852, and began practice at Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he was elected county attorney in 1853. In 1856 he was chosen attorney-general of Iowa, and in 1858 he was continued in that office for a second term. He entered the National army as colonel of the 33d Iowa volunteers, his commission dating from 10 Aug., 1862. For bravery at Helena, Ark., he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers on 4

Aug., 1863, and served with credit through the campaigns of 1863-'4 in Arkansas until he was mortally wounded at Jenkin's Ferry, 30 April, 1864.—His brother, **Elliott Warren**, soldier. b. in Pittsburg, Pa., 16 Nov., 1835; d. in Sioux City, Iowa, 22 June, 1887, was educated at Ohio university and Union law-school, admitted to the bar, and practised in Oskaloosa, Iowa. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the National army as a private, and first met the enemy at Belmont, Mo., 7 Nov., 1861. He rose to the rank of brigadier-general, his commission dating from 20 June, 1864, fought with distinction in the important battles of the southwest, and in Gen. William T. Sherman's campaign in Georgia and the Carolinas commanded a brigade in Gen. John M. Corse's division. He was brevetted major-general on 13 March, 1865, and mustered out on 24 Aug.

RICHARDSON, Israel Bush, soldier, b. in Fairfax, Vt., 26 Dec., 1815; d. in Sharpsburg, Md., 3 Nov., 1862. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841, entered the 3d infantry, and served through the Florida war. He became 1st lieutenant in 1846, participated in the principal battles of the Mexican war, and received the brevets of captain and major for gallantry at Contreras, Churubusco, and Chapultepec. His coolness in action won him the name of "fighting Dick" in the army. He became captain in 1851, resigned in 1855, and settled on a farm near Pontiac, Mich. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed colonel of the 2d Michigan regiment, and when he reported with his regiment in Washington, D. C., Gen. Winfield Scott greeted him with "I'm glad

to have my 'Fighting Dick' with me again." A few days afterward he was placed at the head of a brigade with which he covered the retreat of the army at Bull Run, his commission of brigadier-general of volunteers dating from 17 May, 1861. He commanded a division of Gen. Edward V. Sumner's corps at the battle of the Chickahominy, where he acted with great gallantry, became major-general of volunteers, 4 July, 1862, was engaged at the second battle of Bull Run, at South Mountain, and Antietam, receiving fatal wounds in the latter fight. He was a lineal descendant of Israel Putnam.

Richardson, Israel B.*

[Born in Vt. Appointed from Vt.]

Brevet 2nd Lieut. 3rd Infantry, 1 July, 1841. 2nd Lieut., 30 Sept., 1841. 1st Lieut., 21 Sept., 1846. Captain, 5 March, 1851. Resigned 30 Sept., 1855. *Brevet*

Rank:—Brevet Captain, 20 Aug., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco. Brevet Major, 13 Sept., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chapultepec.

RICKETTS, James Brewerton, soldier, b. in New York city, 21 June, 1817; d. in Washington, D. C., 22 Sept., 1887. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1839, assigned to the 1st artillery, and served during the Canada border disturbances on garrison duty, and in the war with Mexico, taking part in the battle of Monterey, and holding the Rinconada pass during the battle of Buena Vista. He had been made 1st lieutenant, 21 April, 1846, became captain on 3 Aug., 1853, and served in Florida against the Seminole In-



James B. Ricketts

dians, and subsequently on frontier duty in Texas. At the beginning of the civil war he served in the defence of Washington, D. C., commanded a battery in the capture of Alexandria, Va., in 1861, was wounded and captured at Bull Run on 21 July, and on that day was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, and made brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers. He was confined as a prisoner of war, and afterward was on sick leave of absence until June, 1862, when he engaged in operations in the Shenandoah valley, and participated with the Army of the Potomac in the northern Virginia, the Maryland, and the Richmond campaigns, fighting in all the chief battles. On 1 June, 1863, he became major of the 1st artillery, and he received the brevet of colonel, U. S. army, for gallant and meritorious services at Cold Harbor, Va., 3 June, 1864. He served in the siege of Petersburg, Va., in that year in the defence of Maryland against Gen. Jubal Early's raid, and in the Shenandoah campaign, receiving the brevet of major-general of volunteers on 1 Aug., 1864, for gallant conduct during the war, particularly in the battles of the campaign under Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and Gen. Philip H. Sheridan. He was severely wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., 19 Oct., 1864, and was on sick-leave from that date until 7 April, 1865. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, for gallant services at Cedar Creek, and major-general, U. S. army, for gallant and meritorious service in the field. On 28 July, 1865, he was assigned to the command of a district in the Department of Virginia, which post he held until 30 April, 1866, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel, 21st infantry, on 28 July, 1866, but declined this post. He was retired from active service on 3 Jan., 1867, for disability from wounds received in battle, and served on courts-martial from that date until 22 Jan., 1869.



James B. Ricketts

RIPLEY, James Wolfe, soldier, b. in Windham, Conn., 10 Dec., 1794; d. in Hartford, Conn., 16 March, 1870. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1814, entered the artillery, served in the second war with Great Britain, and participated in the defence of Sackett's Harbor. He became battalion quartermaster of artillery in 1816, 1st lieutenant in 1818, was engaged during the Seminole war in the seizure of Pensacola and the capture of San Carlos de Barrancas, and was commissioner for running the boundary-line of the Florida Indian reservations in 1823-'4. He became captain in 1825, was in command at Charleston harbor during the threatened South Carolina nullification disturbances in 1832-'3, and became major in 1838. He was superintendent of the Springfield armory in 1841-'54, and in May, 1848, was brevetted lieutenant-colonel "for the performance of his duty in the prosecution of the Mexican war." He became full lieutenant-colonel in 1854, was chief of ordnance in the Department of the Pacific in 1855-'7, and became colonel and chief of ordnance, U. S. army, which he held till his retirement in 1863. He received the brevet of brigadier-general, U. S. army, in July, 1861, and in August was promoted to the full rank. From his retirement until his death he was inspector of the armament of fortifications on the New England coast. In March, 1865, he received the brevet of major-general, U. S. army, for "long and faithful service."—His nephew, **Roswell Sabine**, soldier,

service."—His nephew, **Roswell Sabine**, soldier, b. in Worthington, Franklin co., Ohio, 14 March, 1823; d. in New York city, 26 March, 1887, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1843, served in the Mexican war, where he was engaged at Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the capture of the city of Mexico, and was brevetted captain for Cerro Gordo and major for Chapultepec. He engaged in the Florida war in 1849, but resigned from the army in 1853 and engaged in business in Charleston, S. C. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate service, directed the fire on Fort Sumter, 13 April, 1861, and in August of that year was appointed brigadier-general, with command of the Department of

South Carolina and its coast defences. He was in charge of the 2d military district of that state from December, 1861, till May, 1862, commanded a brigade that was composed of two Georgia and two North Carolina regiments in the defence of Richmond, Va., in June, 1862, and with it participated in the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mills, Malvern Hill, South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. He then returned to South Carolina in charge of the 1st military district of that state, constructed the defences of Charleston, and met the naval attack on 7 April, 1863. After the evacuation of that city he joined Gen. Robert E. Lee in Richmond, and continued with him till the surrender. He went abroad after the war, resided in Paris for several years, and subsequently returned and engaged in business in Charleston, S. C. He published a "History of the Mexican War" (2 vols., New York, 1849).

Ripley, James W.*

[Born in Conn. Appointed from Conn.]

2nd Lieut. Corps Artillery, 1 June, 1814. 1st Lieut., 20 April, 1818. Transferred to 4th Artillery, 1 June, 1821. Captain, 1 Aug., 1825. Captain Ordnance, 30 May, 1832. Major, 7 July, 1838. Lieut. Colonel, 31 Dec., 1854. Colonel Chief of Ordnance, 3 April, 1861. Brigadier Genl. Chief of Ordnance, 3 Aug., 1861. Retired 15 Sept., 1863. Died 15 March, 1870. *Brevet Rank*:—Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 30 May, 1848, for meritorious conduct, particularly in performing his duty in the prosecution of war with Mexico. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 2 July, 1861. Brevet Major Genl., 13 March, 1865, for long and faithful service in the army.

Ripley, Roswell S.* [Born in Ohio. Appointed from N. Y.]

Brevet 2nd Lieut. 3rd Artillery, 1 July, 1843. 2nd Lieut. 2nd Artillery, 26 March, 1846. 1st Lieut., 3 March, 1847. Resigned 2 March, 1853. *Brevet Rank:—*

Brevet Captain, 18 April, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battle of Cerro Gordo, Mexico. Brevet Major, 13 Sept., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battle of Chapultepec.