

Henry Martyn, soldier, b. in Beaufort district, S. C., 2 May, 1837, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1857. He received his commission with the rank of lieutenant in the corps of engineers, and has ever since remained in that service. Soon after his graduation he was appointed assistant professor of natural philosophy at West Point, but he was subsequently transferred to the department of practical engineering. In 1858 he was stationed at Fort Vancouver, and during the northwest boundary difficulties between this country and Great Britain he had charge of the construction of defences on San Juan island. At the beginning of the civil war, though of southern birth and with all his relatives in the south, Col. Robert unhesitatingly espoused the Union cause. He served on the staff of Gen. McClellan, and assisted in building the fortifications around Washington. He was subsequently employed in similar services at Philadelphia and New Bedford, Mass. He was promoted captain in 1863, and at the close of the war he was placed again at the head of the department of practical engineering at West Point, where he remained till 1867. In that year he was made major, and in 1871, with headquarters at Portland, he had charge of the fortifications, light-houses, and harbor and river improvements in Oregon and Washington territory. He was transferred in 1873 to Milwaukee, and assigned to a like duty on Lake Michigan. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1883, and is now (1888) superintendent of river and harbor improvements and defences in the district of Philadelphia. Col. Robert is the author of "Robert's Rules of Order" (Chicago, 1876) and has supervised the preparation of "An Index to the Reports of the Chief Engineers of the U. S. A. on River and Harbor Improvements" (vol. i., to 1879, Washington, 1881; vol. ii., to 1887, in preparation).

ROBERTS. Benjamin Stone, soldier, b. in Manchester, Vt., in 1811; d. in Washington, D. C., 29 Jan., 1875. He was graduated at the U. S.

military academy in 1835, and assigned to the 1st dragoons, but after several years of frontier service he resigned on 28 Jan., 1839, and as principal engineer built the Champlain and Ogdensburg railroad. He was assistant geologist of New York in 1841, and in 1842 aided Lieut. George W. Whistler in constructing the Russian system of railways. He then returned to the United States, was admitted to the bar, and in 1843 began to practise in Iowa. He became lieutenant-colonel of state militia in 1844, and on 27 May, 1846, was reappointed in the U. S. army as a 1st lieutenant of mounted rifles, becoming captain, 16 Feb., 1847. During the war with Mexico he served at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, where he led an advance party of stormers and for which he was brevetted major, and the capture of the city of Mexico. He then took part in the actions at Matamoros and the Galajara pass against guerillas, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. At the close of the war he received, 15 Jan., 1849, a sword of honor from the legislature of Iowa. From this time till the civil war he served on the southwestern frontier and on bureau duty at Washington, with frequent leaves of absence on account of feeble health. At the beginning of the civil war he was in New Mexico, and after his promotion to major, on 13 May, 1861, he was assigned to the command first of the northern and then of the southern district of that territory, being engaged in the defence of Fort Craig against the Texan forces under Gen. Henry H. Sibley in 1862, the action at Valverde in the same year, where he was brevetted colonel for gallantry, and the combats at Albuquerque and Peralta. On 1 June, 1861, he was ordered to Washington, and on 16 July he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and assigned as chief of cavalry to Gen. John Pope, with whose Army of Virginia he served during its campaign in 1862, acting also as inspector-general. In the latter part of the year he was acting inspector-general of the northwestern department, and led an expedition against the Chippewa Indians, and in 1863 he was in command first of the upper defences of Washington and then of an independent brigade in West Virginia and Iowa. In 1864, after leading a division of the 19th corps in Louisiana, he was chief of cavalry of the Gulf department, till he was ordered, early in 1865, to the charge of a cavalry division in western Tennessee. At the close of the war he was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army for services at Cedar Mountain, and major-general of volunteers for that action and the second battle of Bull Run. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 3d cavalry on 28 July, 1866, served on frontier and recruiting service till 1868, and then as professor of military science at Yale till his retirement from active service on 15 Dec., 1870. He was the inventor of the Roberts breech-loading rifle, to the perfection and introduction of which he devoted many years of his life. In 1870 he formed a company for its manufacture, which finally failed, though Gen. Roberts had secured a contract in Europe.

Roberts, Benjn. S.*

[Born in Vt. Appointed from Vt.]

Brevet 2nd Lieut., 1st Dragoons, 1 July, 1835. 2nd Lieut., 31 May, 1836. 1st Lieut., 31 July, 1837. Resigned 28 Jan., 1839. 1st Lieut. Mounted Rifles, 27 May, 1846. Captain, 16 Feb., 1847. Major, 13 May, 1861. 3rd Cavalry, 3 Aug., 1861. Lieut. Colonel, 28 July, 1866. Retired 15 Dec., 1870. Died 29 Jan., 1875. *Brevet Rank*:—Brevet Major, 13 Sept., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chapultepec. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 24 Nov., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Matamoras, and the Pass of Gualaxara, Mexico. Brevet Colonel, 21 Feb., 1862, for gallant and meritorious service at Valverde, New Mexico. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service at Cedar Mountain, Va.

ROBERTS, George Washington, soldier. b. in Chester county, Pa., 2 Oct., 1833; d. near Murfreesborough, Tenn., 31 Dec., 1862. After graduation at Yale in 1857, he studied law and practised in his native county, and in Chicago after 1860. He was commissioned major of the 42d Illinois volunteers on 22 July, 1861, and participated in the march of Gen. John C. Frémont to Springfield, Ill. He became lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He won honor in the campaign of 1862, commanding a brigade of the Army of the Mississippi, served at the siege of Corinth in April and May, 1862, and at Farmington, Tenn., 7 Oct., 1862. At the battle of Stone River, Tenn., 31 Dec., 1862, he had the advance of the 20th army corps, drove the enemy to their breastworks, and was killed while leading the 42d Illinois in a successful charge.

ROBERTS, Joseph, soldier, b. in Middletown, Del., 30 Dec., 1814. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1835, assigned to the 4th artillery, and served in the Florida war of 1836-'7 as captain in a regiment of mounted Creek volunteers. From 1837 till 1849 he was assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the U. S. military academy, and he was made 1st lieutenant on 7 July, 1848, and captain on 20 Aug., 1848. In 1850-'8 he was engaged in hostilities against the Seminoles in Florida and on frontier duty in Texas, Kansas, and Nebraska, and in 1859 he was assigned to the artillery-school for practice at Fort Monroe, Va., where he was a member of the board to arrange the programme of instruction in 1859-'61. He was appointed major on 3 Sept., 1861, became chief of artillery of the 7th army corps on 19 Sept., 1862, and commanded Fort Monroe in 1863-'5 and Fort McHenry, Md., in 1865-'6, receiving the appointments of colonel of the 3d Pennsylvania heavy artillery, 19 March, 1863, and lieutenant-colonel, 4th artillery, 11 Aug., 1863. He was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general, U. S. army, to date from 13 March, 1865, and brigadier-general of volunteers on 9 April, 1865, for meritorious and distinguished services during the war. On 9 Nov., 1865, he was mustered out of the volunteer service. From 1 May, 1867, till 1 April, 1868, he was acting inspector-general of the Department of Washington, when he was made superintendent of theoretical instruction in the artillery-school at Fort Monroe, Va., serving until 13 Feb., 1877. He was promoted colonel in the 4th artillery on 10 Jan., 1877, and was placed on the retired list on 2 July, 1877. Gen. Roberts is the author of a "Hand-Book of Artillery" (New York, 1860).

ROBINSON, James Sidney, soldier, b. near Mansfield, Ohio, 14 Oct., 1827. He learned the printer's trade in Mansfield, and in 1846 established the Kenton "Republican," which he edited for eighteen years. In 1856 he was secretary of the first convention of the Republican party that was held in Ohio. He was for two sessions clerk of the state house of representatives. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the 4th Ohio regiment, and was soon made a captain. He took part in the operations at Rich Mountain, Va., was promoted major in October, 1861, served under Gen. John C. Frémont in the Shenandoah valley, and became lieutenant-colonel in April, and colonel in August, 1862. He was engaged at the second battle of Bull Run, and at Cedar Mountain and Chancellorsville, and was severely wounded at Gettysburg. He commanded a brigade under Gen. Joseph Hooker and Gen. Alpheus S. Williams in the Atlanta campaign and the march to the sea, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on 12 Jan., 1865, received the brevet of major-general on 13 March, and was mustered out on 31 Aug. On his return to Ohio he became chairman of the state Republican committee. In 1879 he was appointed by the governor commissioner of railroads and telegraphs. He was elected to congress for two successive terms, serving from 5 Dec., 1881, till 12 Jan., 1885; and subsequently held the office of secretary of state of Ohio.

RODDEY, Philip Dale, soldier, b. in North Carolina in 1818. He was for many years owner and captain of steamboats in the navigation of Tennessee river. He organized a company of scouts early in 1861 for the Confederate service, and sub-

sequently a brigade, and was commissioned brigadier-general, 31 Aug., 1863. His command was clothed, armed, and subsisted without cost to the Confederate government. He was one of the most successful of partisan officers, and was engaged in many of the great battles. Since 1870 he has resided chiefly in London, England.

RODENBOUGH, Theophilus Francis, soldier, b. in Easton, Pa., 5 Nov., 1838. He was educated at Lafayette college, engaged in mercantile business, and on 27 March, 1861, was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 2d U. S. dragoons. He was promoted 1st lieutenant on 14 May, was engaged at Gaines's Mills and the subsequent operations of the peninsular campaign of 1862, being promoted captain on 17 July, was captured at Manassas, but was immediately exchanged, and commanded a squadron in Stoneman's raid and a regiment at Gettysburg. He was engaged in the cavalry operations of 1864, was wounded at Trevillian's Station, and again at Winchester, losing his right arm while leading his regiment in a charge. He was brevetted major for his bravery on this occasion, and lieutenant-colonel for meritorious conduct during the war, was appointed colonel of the 18th Pennsylvania cavalry on 29 April, 1865, and received the brevets of brigadier-general of volunteers for services during the war, of colonel, U. S. army, for bravery at Todd's Tavern, and of brigadier-general, U. S. army, for gallant conduct at Cold Harbor. He was mustered out of the volunteer service on 31 Oct., 1865, became major of the 42d U. S. infantry on 28 July, 1866, and was retired from active service on 15 Dec., 1870, on account of wounds received in the line of duty, with the full rank of colonel of cavalry. He became secretary of the Military service institution in 1879, and as assistant inspector-general of the state of New York in 1880-'3 was efficient in improving the militia organization. Gen. Rodenbough is the author of "From Everglade to Cañon with the Second Dragoons" (New York, 1875); "Afghanistan and the Anglo-Russian Dispute" (1886); and "Uncle Sam's Medal of Honor" (1887).

Rodenbough, Theophilus F. [Born in Penn. Appointed from Penn.]

2nd Lieut. 2nd Dragoons, 27 March, 1861. 1st Lieut., 14 May, 1861. 2nd Cavalry, 3 Aug., 1861. Captain, 17 July, 1862. Brevet Major, 19 Sept., 1864, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battles of Trevillian Station and Opequan, Va. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war. Brevet Colonel, 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Todd's Tavern, Va. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Cold Harbor, Va. Brevet Brigadier Genl. Vols., 13 April, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war. Colonel 18th Penn. Cavalry, 29 April, 1865. Mustered out of Volunteer service, 31 Oct., 1865. Major 42nd Infantry, 28 July, 1866. Unassigned 15 March, 1869. Retired with rank of Colonel, 15 Dec., 1870.

RODES, Robert Emmett, b. in Lynchburg, Va., 29 March, 1829; d. in Winchester, Va., 19 Sept., 1864. He was graduated at Virginia military institute in 1848, and was professor in the institute for several years. He then moved to Mobile, Ala., entered the Confederate army as colonel of the 5th Alabama infantry in 1861, and was promoted brigadier-general, 21 Oct., 1861, and major-general, 2 May, 1863. His brigade was composed of six Alabama regiments of infantry, in Gen. Daniel H. Hill's division, Jackson's corps, Army of Northern Virginia. His division was composed of the brigades of Gens. Doles, Daniel, and Ramseur. He was killed at the battle of Winchester.

RODMAN, Isaac Peace, soldier, b. in South Kingston, R. I., 18 Aug., 1822; d. in Sharpsburg, Md., 30 Sept., 1862. He received a common-school education, entered into partnership with his father, and became a prominent woollen-manufacturer. He sat in both houses of the legislature for several terms. At the first call for troops in 1861 he raised a company, which was incorporated in the 2d Rhode Island regiment, and was engaged at Bull Run. For gallantry in that action he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Rhode Island volunteers, 25 Oct., 1861, and soon afterward was promoted colonel. He served with great credit at Roanoke island and New Berne, and in the capture of Fort Macon, and in July, 1862, was commissioned as brigadier-general of volunteers, to date from 28 April. At the Antietam he commanded the 3d division of the 9th corps, and was mortally wounded while leading a charge.

RODMAN, Thomas Jefferson, soldier, b. in Salem, Ind., 30 July, 1815; d. in Rock Island, Ill., 7 June, 1871. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841, assigned to the ordnance department, and served at Alleghany arsenal till 1848, going to Richmond, Va., in 1845 to prepare machinery for testing gun-metal and supervise the manufacture of cannon, and to Boston in September, 1846, for the purpose of experimenting with Col. George Bomford's columbiads of 12-inch calibre. He invented a method of casting guns on a hollow core, through which a stream of cold water is kept running, greatly improving their tenacity. In 1847 he supervised the manufacture of columbiads on this system at Pittsburg, Pa. During the Mexican war he served as ordnance officer at Camargo and Point Isabel depots. Returning to Alleghany arsenal, he continued his experiments. He was in

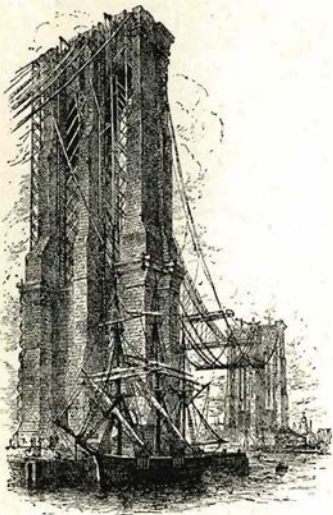
command of the arsenal in 1854, and of the one at Baton Rouge, La., in 1855-'6. Although columbiads made by his method showed greater power of resistance than those that were cast solid, yet they failed under severe tests, and, as the result of a series of experiments at Pittsburg in 1856, he recommended that no more guns of large calibre should be made of that pattern. In 1857-'8 he experimented with a pressure-gauge of his invention, consisting of a piston working in a hole bored into the wall of a gun and acting on an indenting tool, for the purpose of determining the pressure in the bore at different points. He devised a new form of columbiad which was determined on the hypothesis that the pressure is inversely as the square root of the space behind the shot. The first 15-inch Rodman gun was completed in May, 1860. In the trials, mammoth (or very large-grained) powder, and powder in perforated cakes, were also tested, and in the following year the mammoth powder was adopted for heavy ordnance. The perforated cake powder for rifled cannon of large calibre was at once adopted by the Russian government, which obtained specimens from Fortress Monroe in 1860, and soon afterward came into use in Prussia, and more recently the military authorities in England decided on using the mammoth powder, there called pebble powder, in their big rifled guns. Rodman, who had reached the grade of captain of ordnance on 1 July, 1855, and was promoted major on 1 June, 1863, was in command of Watertown arsenal during the civil war, being detached at intervals for various services, especially to supervise the manufacture and trials of 12-inch rifled and 20-inch smooth-bore cannon. Many 13- and 15-inch Rodman guns were made during the war for the monitors and the forts along the coast. The method of casting about a hollow core and cooling the metal from the inside was applied to shells as well as to cannon, and from 27 Sept., 1864, he was engaged in supervising the manufacture of ordnance and projectiles by this method. He originated the idea of making heavy guns without preponderance at the breech, on which plan all the heavy cast-iron cannon were subsequently constructed in the United States. In March, 1865, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general for his services in the ordnance department. He was placed in command at Rock Island on 4 Aug., 1865, and promoted lieutenant-colonel on 7 March, 1867, served on various boards for testing inventions in fire-arms, and at the time of his death was engaged in completing the arsenal at Rock Island, which was constructed at his suggestion and under his superintendence.

Rodnan, Thos. J.* [Born in Ind. Appointed from Ind.]

Brevet 2nd Lieut. Ordnance, 1 July, 1841. 1st Lieut., 3 March, 1847. Captain, 1 July, 1855. Major, 1 June, 1863. Lieut. Colonel, 7 March, 1867. Died 7 June, 1871. *Brevet Rank*:—Brevet Lieut. Colonel, Brevet Colonel and Brevet Brigadier Genl., 13 March, 1865, for faithful, meritorious and distinguished service in the Ordnance Department.

—His son, **Washington Augustus**, civil engineer, b. in Saxenburg, Pa., 26 May, 1837, was graduated as a civil engineer at Rensselaer polytechnic institute in 1857, and began his professional work at once under his father on the Alleghany suspension-bridge. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the 6th New York artillery, and served a year with that battery in the Army of the Potomac. In 1862 he was transferred to the staff of Gen. Irvin McDowell, and assigned to various engineering duties, notably the construction of a suspension-bridge across Rappahannock river. Later he served on Gen. John Pope's staff, and was present at South Mountain, Antietam, and the campaign that ended in the second battle of Bull Run, during which time he built a suspension-bridge across Shenandoah river at Harper's Ferry. He was also engaged on balloon duty, and was in the habit of ascending every morning in order to reconnoitre the Confederate army. By this means he discovered, and was the first to announce, the fact that Gen. Lee was moving toward Pennsylvania. From August, 1863, till March, 1864, he was attached to the 2d corps, serving on engineering duty and then on staff duty with the 5th corps during the overland campaign. He attained the rank of major on 20 April, 1864, also receiving three brevets, including that of colonel, and resigned in January, 1865. Col. Roebling then assisting his father on the Cincinnati and Covington bridge, of which he had almost the entire charge. He then went abroad to study pneumatic foundations before sinking those of the East river bridge, to the charge of which he was called on the death of his father, but before any of the details had been decided on. In 1869 he settled in Brooklyn, and gave his attention almost exclusively to the sinking of the caissons. His devotion to the work, with the fact that he spent more hours of the

twenty-four in the compressed air of the caissons than any one else, led to an attack of caisson fever early in 1872. He soon rallied and resumed his work, but he was so weak that he was unable to leave his room. Nevertheless, he prepared the most



minute and exact directions for making the cables, and for the erection of all the complicated parts of the superstructure. In 1873 he was compelled to give up work entirely, and spent several months in Europe, but on his return he resumed charge of the bridge, which he held until its completion in 1883. The structure he built, which is the longest suspension-bridge

in the world, cost about \$13,000,000. The picture shows it before completion. Its total length, including approaches, is 5,989 feet, of which the middle span takes up 1,596 feet, while the length of the suspended structure from anchorage to anchorage is 3,456 feet. He has since spent his time in directing the wire business in Trenton, N. J., and in the recuperation of his health. Besides various pamphlets on professional subjects, he is the author of "Military Suspension-Bridges" (Washington, 1862).

ROSE, Thomas Ellwood, soldier, b. in Bucks county, Pa., 12 March, 1830. He was educated in the common schools, entered the National army as a private in the 12th Pennsylvania regiment in April, 1861, became captain in the 77th Pennsylvania in October of the same year, was engaged at Shiloh, the siege and battles of Corinth and Murfreesboro', became colonel in January, 1863, and fought at Liberty Gap and Chickamauga, where he was taken prisoner. He escaped at Weldon, N. C., was retaken the next day, and sent to Libby prison, Richmond, Va., on 1 Oct., 1863. He almost immediately began preparations to escape. With the aid of Maj. Archibald G. Hamilton, of the 12th Kentucky cavalry, he cut a hole in the solid masonry of the kitchen fire-place large enough to admit a man's body into the cellar below, their only implements being a broken jack-knife and an old chisel found in the prison, and their time of working between the hours of 10 P. M. and 4 A. M. This

having been completed, a working-party of fifteen men was organized, under the command of Col. Rose, who undertook the most dangerous and arduous part of the task. They cut through the stone wall of the cellar, and dug a tunnel fifty feet long through an earthen embankment, emerging at a point where the sentry could not see them, whence they found easy access to the street. This work occupied nearly three months, and during much of the time Col. Rose and Maj. Hamilton worked alone. On the night of 9 Feb., 1864, the tunnel was completed, and 109 soldiers escaped, of whom 48 were retaken, including Col. Rose. Rose was suffering from a broken ankle, and was in sight of the National lines when he was recaptured. He was again confined in Libby prison, but left there on 30 April, 1864, and was ordered to Columbus, Ohio, where he was formally exchanged on 20 May, 1864, rejoined his regiment, and served with it from 6 June, 1864, until the close of the war, participating in the engagements around Atlanta and in the battles of Columbia, Franklin, and Nashville. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers "for gallant and meritorious service during the civil war" on 22 July, 1865, and major and lieutenant-colonel in the regular army on 2 March, 1867, for Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. He became captain in the 11th infantry in 1866, and in 1870 was transferred to the 16th infantry.

ROSECRANS, William Starke, soldier, b. in Kingston, Ohio, 6 Sept., 1819. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1842, standing fifth in his class, and entered the corps of engineers as brevet 2d lieutenant. He served for a year as assistant engineer in the construction of fortification at Hampton Roads, Va., and then returned to the military academy, where he remained until 1847 as assistant professor, first of natural and experimental philosophy, and then of engineering. Subsequently he served as superintending engineer in the repairs of Fort Adams, R. I., on surveys of Taunton river and New Bedford harbor, improvements of Providence and Newport harbors, and at the Washington navy-yard until 1 April, 1854, when he resigned, after attaining the rank of 1st lieutenant. He then established himself in Cincinnati as an architect and civil engineer. In 1855 he took charge of the Cannel coal company, Coal river, W. Va., becoming also in 1856 presi-

dent of the Coal river navigation company, and in 1857 he organized the Preston coal-oil company, manufacturing kerosene. At the beginning of the civil war he volunteered as aide to Gen. George B. McClellan, who was then commanding the Department of the Ohio, and assisted in organizing and equipping home-guards. He was appointed



N. S. Rosecrans

chief engineer of Ohio, with the rank of colonel, on 9 June, 1861, and on 10 June was made colonel of the 23d Ohio volunteers. Soon after organizing Camp Chase, at Columbus, Ohio, he received a commission as brigadier-general in the regular army, to date from 16 May, 1861; he took the field with command of a provisional brigade under Gen. McClellan in western Virginia. His first important

action was that of Rich Mountain, which he won on 11 July, 1861. After Gen. McClellan's call to higher command, Rosecrans succeeded him, on 25 July, in the Department of the Ohio, which consisted of western Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana. He had command of the National forces, and defeated Gen. John B. Floyd at Carnifex Ferry, 10 Sept., 1861, and thwarted all Lee's attempts to gain a footing in western Virginia. These services were recognized by unanimous votes of thanks of the legislatures of Ohio and West Virginia, and in May he was ordered to report to Gen. Henry W. Halleck, before Corinth, and given command of Gen. Eleazar A. Paine's and Gen. David Stanley's divisions in the Army of the Mississippi, with which he participated in the siege of Corinth. He succeeded Gen. John Pope in the command of the Army of the Mississippi, and with four brigades fought the battle of luka on 19 Sept., where he defeated Gen. Sterling Price, after which he returned to Corinth, where, anticipating an attack, he fortified the town, and on 3 and 4 Oct. defeated the Confederate army under Gen. Earl Van Dorn and Gen. Sterling Price, which he pursued for forty miles when he was recalled. On 25 Oct. he was sent to Cincinnati, where he found orders awaiting him to supersede Gen. Don Carlos Buell, and was made commander of the Department of the Cumberland, which was to consist of whatever territory south of the Cumberland he should wrest from the enemy. This command he held from 27 Oct., 1862, till 19 Oct., 1863, and during that time conducted a campaign remarkable for brilliant movements and heavy fighting. After reorganizing his army and providing twenty days' rations at Nashville, he advanced on the Confederate forces under Gen. Braxton Bragg, on Stone river, 30 Dec., 1862. On the following morning the Confederates attacked the right wing of the National army and drove it back, while the left wing engaged the Confederate right. Meanwhile Rosecrans was obliged to re-enforce his right, and personally directed the reformation of the wing, thereby saving it from rout, although not without very hard fighting, in which both sides lost heavily. Two days later the battle was renewed by a furious assault on the National lines, but after a sharp contest the enemy was driven back with heavy loss. Unwilling to engage

in a general action, the Confederate army retreated to the line of Duck river, and the Army of the Cumberland occupied Murfreesboro'. This battle was one of the bloodiest in the war, and resulted in a loss of 9,511 by the National forces and 9,236 by the Confederates. As soon as Vicksburg was beyond the reach of possible succor from Bragg, by a brilliant flank movement Rosecrans dislodged him from his intrenched camps at Shelbyville and Tullahoma, and in fifteen days, 24 June to 7 July, 1863, drove him out of middle Tennessee. As soon as the railway was repaired, he occupied Bridgeport and Stevenson. From 7 July till 14 Aug. railway bridges and trestles were rebuilt, the road and rolling-stock put in order, supplies pushed forward, and demonstrations made to conceal the point of crossing Tennessee river. From 14 Aug. till 1 Sept. he crossed the Cumberland mountains and the Tennessee river, and, threatening Bragg's communications, compelled him to withdraw from impregnable Chattanooga, 9 Sept., and retire behind the Chickamauga until Gen. Joseph E. Longstreet's arrival with his corps. Rosecrans concentrated his forces with the utmost despatch to meet the inevitable combat. The battle was opened on the 19th by an attempt to gain possession of the road to Chattanooga, continued through the day, and resulted in Rosecrans defeating the attempt and planting Gen. George H. Thomas's corps, re-enforced by Gen. Richard W. Johnson's and Gen. John M. Palmer's divisions, firmly upon that road; but during the night Longstreet came up, and was immediately given command of the Confederate left. On the following morning the contest was renewed by a determined attack on the National left and centre. At this moment, by the misinterpretation of an order, Gen. Thomas J. Wood's division was withdrawn, leaving a gap in the centre, into which Gen. Longstreet pressed his troops, forced Jefferson C. Davis's two brigades out of the line, and cut off Philip H. Sheridan's three brigades of the right, all of which, after a gallant but unsuccessful effort to stem this charge, were ordered to re-form on the Dry Valley road at the first good standing-ground in rear of the position they had lost. The two divisions of Horatio P. Van Cleve and Davis, going to succor the right centre, were partly shattered by this break, and four or five regiments were scattered through the woods, but most of the stragglers stopped with Sheridan's and Davis's commands. The remainder, nearly seven divisions, were unbroken, and continued the fight. The gallant Gen. George H. Thomas, whose orders the night before, reiterated a few moments before this disaster, were to hold his position at all hazards, continued the fight with seven divisions, while Gen. Rosecrans undertook to make such dispositions as would most effectually avert disaster in case the enemy should turn the position by advancing on the Dry Valley road, and capture the remaining commissary stores, then in a valley two or three miles to the west. Fortunately, this advance was not made, the commissary-train was pushed into Chattanooga, the cavalry, ordered down, closed the ways behind the National right, and Gen. Thomas, after the most desperate fighting, drew back at night to Rossville in pursuance of orders from Gen. Rosecrans. On the 22d the army was concentrated at Chattanooga. The battle was a victory to the Confederates only in name; for Chattanooga, the objective point of the campaign, remained in the possession of the National forces. The total National loss, in killed, wounded, and missing, was 16,179; the Confederate loss, 17,804. Gen. Rose-

crans was relieved of his command on 23 Oct., and he was assigned to the Department of the Missouri in January, 1864, with headquarters in St. Louis, where he conducted the military operations that terminated in the defeat and expulsion from the state of the invading Confederate forces under Gen. Price. He was placed on waiting orders at Cincinnati on 10 Dec., 1864, mustered out of the volunteer service on 15 Jan., 1866, and resigned from the army on 28 March, 1867, after receiving the brevet of major-general in the regular army for his services at the battle of Stone River. Later in 1867 he was offered the Democratic nomination for governor of California, but declined it. He was appointed minister to Mexico on 27 July, 1868, and held that office until 26 June, 1869, when he returned to the United States, and declined the Democratic nomination for governor of Ohio. Subsequently he resumed the practice of engineering, and in 1872-'3 was engaged in an effort to initiate the construction of a vast system of narrow-gauge railways in Mexico, at the instance of President Juarez. He became president in 1871 of the San Jose mining company, and in 1878 of the Safety powder company in San Francisco. He was also intrusted with a charter for an interoceanic railway from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, made by the Mexican republic under considerations urged by him when envoy to Mexico, and he was requested to use his influence to induce American railway building skill and capital to undertake the work. He memorialized congress to cultivate friendly and intimate commercial relations with Mexico, and to encourage and assist the material progress of that country; and at the instance of American and English railway builders, and of President Juarez, he went to Mexico. He had for fifteen months so ably discussed in the newspapers the benefits of railway construction to Mexico that the legislatures of seventeen of the Mexican states passed unanimous resolutions urging their national congress to enact the legislation advocated, and the governors of six other states sent official recommendations to the same effect. In 1876 Gen. Rosecrans declined the Democratic nomination for congress from Nevada. He was elected as a Democrat to congress from California, served from 5 Dec., 1881, till 4 March, 1885, and was appointed register of the U. S. treasury in June, 1885, which office he still (1888) holds. For a full account of the Tennessee campaigns, see Gen. Henry M. Cist's "Army of the Cumberland" (New York, 1882); "Rosecrans's Campaign with the 14th Army Corps, or the Army of the Cumberland," by W. D. Bickham (Cincinnati, 1863); and Van Horne's "History of the Army of the Cumberland" (2 vols., Cincinnati,

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W. S. Purser

ROSS, Lawrence Sullivan, soldier, b. in Bentonport, Iowa, 27 Sept., 1838. He was graduated at Florence Wesleyan university, Florence, Ala., commanded Texas frontier troops under Gen. Samuel Houston, and became colonel of the 6th Texas regiment of cavalry in the Confederate army on 24 May, 1862. He was made brigadier-general 21 Dec., 1863, and led a brigade in Wheeler's cavalry corps of the Army of Tennessee. In 1886 Gen. Ross became governor of Texas.

ROSS, Leonard Fulton, soldier, b. in Fulton county, Ill., 18 July, 1823. He was educated in the common schools of Illinois and at Jacksonville college, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. In 1846 he joined the 4th Illinois volunteers for the Mexican war, became 1st lieutenant, and was commended for services at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo, commanding the body-guard of Gen. James Shields while making a difficult reconnoissance. He also bore important despatches from Metamora to Gen. Zachary Taylor and to Gen. Robert Patterson in Victoria, Mexico. After the war he resumed his practice, and was probate judge for six years. He was chosen in May, 1861, colonel of the 17th Illinois regiment, which he had raised, and served with it in Missouri and Kentucky, bearing himself with great gallantry at Fredericktown, Mo., 21 Oct., 1861, where his horse was shot under him. In 1862 he was in command of Fort Girardeau, Mo. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on 25 April, 1862, after commanding a brigade since the capture of Fort Donelson, Tenn., 16 Feb., 1862. After the evacuation of Corinth, 30 May, 1862, he was promoted to the command of a division and stationed at Bolivar, Tenn. In 1867 he was appointed by President Johnson collector of internal revenue for the 9th district of Illinois. He has been three times a delegate to National Republican conventions, and was twice a defeated candidate for congress. Since 1866 he has given his attention to farming and has been interested in various agricultural societies. He has imported fine stock into this country, and now (1888) has a large farm in Iowa.—His brother, **LEWIS W.**, was a representative in congress in 1863-'9.

ROSSER, Thomas Lafayette, soldier, b. in Campbell county, Va., 15 Oct., 1836. He entered the U. S. military academy in 1856, but when Virginia seceded from the Union, although in the graduating class and about to receive a commission in the U. S. army, he resigned and entered the Confederate army as 1st lieutenant of artillery. His services soon gained him promotion, and he was made captain in October, 1861, and lieutenant-colonel of artillery in June, 1862. During the same month he was given command of a regiment of cavalry and attached to the Army of Northern Virginia. He attained the rank of briga-

dier-general on 10 Oct., 1863, and was given command of the Virginia cavalry in the Shenandoah valley. In this capacity he served under Gen. Jubal A. Early when the latter was ordered to command the Confederate forces in the valley of the Shenandoah, and was present at the battle of Cedar Creek. Gen. Rosser was conspicuous for his services in this campaign, and was constantly opposed by Gen. George A. Custer, who had been his classmate at the military academy. In November, 1864, he was made a major-general of cavalry. After the war he turned his attention to engineering, and had charge of the Dakota, Yellowstone, and Missouri divisions of the Northern Pacific railway from 1870 till 1879. He held the office of chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific railroad in 1881-'2, and is now (1888) president and general manager of the New South mining and improvement company, and consulting engineer of the Charleston, Cincinnati, and Chicago railroad company.

ROUSSEAU, Lovell Harrison, soldier, b. in Lincoln county, Ky., 4 Aug., 1818; d. in New Orleans, La., 7 Jan., 1869. He received but little schooling, and in 1833 his father died, leaving a large family in reduced circumstances. On be-



Lovell Harrison Rousseau

coming of age he went to Louisville, Ky., and began the study of law. Subsequently he removed to Bloomfield, Ind., where in February, 1841, he was admitted to the bar. In 1844-'5 he was elected to the Indiana legislature, of which he became an active member. He raised a company during the Mexican war, and was attached to the 2d

Indiana regiment, with which he participated in the battle of Buena Vista. After losing nearly one third of his men in that contest, he fell back to the hacienda, doing good service when the wagon-trains were attacked by the Mexicans. In 1847, four days after his return from Mexico, he was elected to the Indiana senate, and served for two terms. He removed to Louisville, Ky., in 1849, and there followed his profession, being very successful in the management of difficult cases, especially in addressing the jury. At the beginning of the civil war he was earnest in his efforts to restrain Kentucky from joining the Confederacy, and, resigning his seat in the state senate, began the organization of troops for the National army, and was appointed colonel of the 5th Kentucky volunteers in September, 1861. On 1 Oct., 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers and attached to Gen. Don Carlos Buell's army. He took part in the battle of Shiloh, where he led a brigade of Gen. Alexander M. McCook's division, and participated in the battle of Perryville on 8 Oct., 1862, where for his bravery he was promoted major-general of volunteers. Subsequently he succeeded Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel in the command of the 5th division of the Army of the Cumberland, serving with great credit in the battle of Stone River, the Tullahoma campaign, the movement at Chattanooga, and the battle of Chickamauga. From

November, 1863, till November, 1865, when he resigned, he had command of the districts of Nashville, Tenn., and middle Tennessee, and during this time made a raid into Alabama, destroying the Montgomery and Atlanta lines of railway. In 1864 he held the important post of Fort Rosecrans in the defence of Nashville against Gen. John B. Hood. He was elected to congress from Kentucky as a Republican, serving from 4 Dec., 1865, to 21 July, 1866, when he resigned after being censured by the house for publicly assaulting Josiah B. Grinnell, of Iowa, in the capitol; but he was re-elected, serving from 3 Dec., 1866, till 3 March, 1867. He served on the committee on military affairs, and was one of the representatives that were selected to attend the funeral of Gen. Winfield Scott in 1866. President Johnson appointed him brigadier-general in the regular army on 28 March, 1867, and he also received at the same time the brevet of major-general in the U. S. army for services during the civil war. He was then sent officially to receive Alaska from the Russian government and to assume control of the territory. Gen. Rousseau was summoned to Washington to testify in the impeachment trial of President Johnson, and was subsequently assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, with headquarters at New Orleans. He succeeded Gen. Philip H. Sheridan in this command and continued there until his death.



George B. Ruffels

ROWLEY (rhymes with Cowley), **Thomas Algeo**, soldier, b. in **Pittsburg, Pa.**, 5 Oct., 1808. He was educated in private schools, held several public offices in **Pittsburg**, and entered the U. S. army as 2d lieutenant of **Pennsylvania** volunteers to serve in the war with **Mexico**. He was afterward promoted to captain, and served in **Maryland** and **District of Columbia** regiments. From 1857 till 1860 he was clerk of the courts of **Alleghany** county, and at the beginning of the civil war he enlisted as captain in the 13th **Pennsylvania** volunteers, and was promoted to be major and colonel. Re-enlisting as colonel of the 102d **Pennsylvania** volunteers, he served three years, was made brigadier-general for services at **Fredericksburg, Va.**, on 29 Nov., 1862, and resigned his commission on 29 Dec., 1864. From 1866 till 1870 he was U. S. marshal for the western district of **Pennsylvania**, and he now (1888) practices law in **Pittsburg, Pa.**

ROWLEY, William Remben, soldier, b. in
Gouverneur, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 8 Feb., 1824;
d. in Chicago, Ill., 9 Feb., 1886. After teaching in

Brown county, Ohio, he settled in Galena, Ill., where he held various civil offices, and in November, 1861, entered the military service as 1st lieutenant in the 45th Illinois regiment. After the capture of Fort Donelson he was commissioned captain, 26 Feb., 1862, and appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. He distinguished himself at Shiloh by riding from the thickest of the fight at the Hornet's Nest toward Crump's Landing with orders to Gen. Lewis Wallace to bring his troops to the field, for which service he was promoted major, 1 Nov., 1862. He served on the staff until the siege of Vicksburg, when he was temporarily detached from headquarters, and acted as provost-marshal-general of the departments of the Tennessee and Cumberland, with headquarters at Columbus, Ky. When Gen. Grant was promoted lieutenant-general, Maj. Rowley was made lieutenant-colonel and military secretary on his staff, which office he held until 30 Aug., 1864, when he resigned, owing to impaired health. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865. He then returned to Galena, Ill., was elected county judge in 1877, which office he held at his death, and was also engaged in real-estate business. Before his death he was the only surviving member of Gen. Grant's military staff when he commanded the Army of the Tennessee, and he died on the day that closed the official term of mourning for Gen. Grant.

RUCKER, Daniel Henry, soldier, b. in Belleville, N. J., 28 April, 1812. In his youth he removed to Grosse Isle, Mich. He entered the U. S. army as 2d lieutenant in the 1st dragoons on 13 Oct., 1837, became 1st lieutenant, 8 Oct., 1844, and captain, 7 Feb., 1847, and served in Michigan, and against the Indians in the west and southwest. He participated in the war with Mexico, and commanded a squadron at Buena Vista, where for gallantry he was brevetted major on 23 Feb., 1847. On 23 Aug., 1849, he was transferred to captain assistant quartermaster. He declined the post of major of the 6th cavalry on 14 May, 1861, became major quartermaster on 3 Aug., 1861, and colonel and aide-de-camp on 28 Sept., 1861. He was appointed brigadier-general, U. S. volunteers, on 23 May, 1863, and on 5 July, 1864, was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general, U. S. army, for diligent and faithful service during the war. On 13 March, 1865, he received the brevets of major-general, U. S. army, and major-general, U. S. volunteers, for faithful and meritorious service during the war. He was appointed colonel and assistant quartermaster-general on 28 July, 1866, and was mustered out of the volunteer service on 1 Sept., 1866. Since that date he has served as quartermaster-general at various points, and on 13 Feb., 1882, was appointed quartermaster-general of the army. He was retired on 23 Feb., 1882, and now (1888) resides in Washington, D. C.

Rucker, Daniel H.

[Born in N. J. Appointed from Mich.]

2nd Lieut. 1st Dragoons, 13 Oct., 1837. 1st Lieut., 8 Oct., 1844. Captain 7 Feb., 1847. Brevet Major, 23 Feb., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battle of Buena Vista. Transferred to Captain Asst. Quartermaster, 23 Aug., 1849. Major 6th Cavalry, 14 May, 1861, declined. Major Quartermaster, 3 Aug., 1861. Colonel Addl. Aide-de-Camp, 28 Sept., 1861. Brigadier Genl. Vols., 23 May, 1863. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, Brevet Colonel and Brevet Brigadier Genl., 5 July, 1864, for diligent and faithful service during the war. Brevet Major Genl., 13 March, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the war. Brevet Major Genl. Vols., 13 March, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the war. Colonel Asst. Quartermaster Genl., 28 July, 1866. Mustered out of Volunteer service, 1 Sept., 1866.

RUFF, Charles Frederick, soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 10 Oct., 1818; d. there, 1 Oct., 1885. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1838, assigned to the 1st dragoons, served in garrison and frontier duty in Kansas and Iowa, and resigned on 31 Dec., 1843. Until 1846 he practised law in Liberty, Mo., and on 18 June, 1846, he enlisted for the war with Mexico as lieutenant-colonel of Missouri volunteers, being made captain in a regiment of mounted rifles in the U. S. army on 7 July, 1846. He was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious conduct at the skirmish at San

Juan de los Llanos, 1 Aug., 1847, and participated in the battles of Contreras, Molino del Rey (where he was wounded), and Chapultepec, and in the capture of the city of Mexico, after which he served on frontier duty in Washington territory. In 1852-'3 he was superintendent of the cavalry recruiting service, and in 1853 commanded the cavalry-school for practice at Jefferson barracks, Mo. He was made major of mounted rifles on 30 Dec., 1856, served on the Navajo expedition in 1858-'9, the Comanche expedition in 1860, and was the bearer of despatches to the war department in 1860-'1. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 3d cavalry, 10 June, 1861, was mustering and disbursing officer at Philadelphia, Pa., from 15 April, 1861, till 29 April, 1863, acting inspector-general of the Department of the Susquehanna from 29 June till 30 Sept., 1863, and retired from active service, owing to impaired health, on 30 March, 1864, having mustered into service more than 50,000 volunteers. He was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general, U. S. army, on 13 March, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in recruiting the armies of the United States. From 1868 till 1870 he served as professor of military science in the University of Pennsylvania.

RUGER, Thomas Howard, soldier, b. in Lima, Livingston co., N. Y., 2 April, 1833. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1854, assigned to the engineer corps, and worked on the defences of New Orleans, La., but resigned, 1 April, 1855, and from 1856 till the civil war practised law in Janesville, Wis. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Wisconsin regiment, 29 June, 1861, and its colonel on 20 Aug., and commanded it in Maryland and the Shenandoah valley till August, 1862, after which he was in the northern Virginia and Maryland campaigns. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, 29 Nov., 1862, led a brigade in the Rappahannock campaigns, and commanded a division at Gettysburg. In the summer of 1863 he was in New York city, where he aided in suppressing the draft riots. He then guarded the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad in Tennessee till April, 1864, led a brigade in Sherman's advance into Georgia till November, 1864, and with a division of the 23d corps took part in the campaign against Gen. John B. Hood's army in Tennessee, receiving the brevet of major-general of volunteers, 30 Nov., 1864, for services at the battle of Franklin. He then organized a division at Nashville, led it from February to June, 1865, in North Carolina, and then had charge of the department of that state till June, 1866, when he was mustered out. He accepted a colonelcy in the regular army, 28 July, 1866, and on 2 March, 1867, was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, for services at Gettysburg. From January till July, 1868, he was provisional governor of Georgia, and from 1871 till 1876 he was superintendent of the U. S. military academy. From the last year till 1878 he was in charge of the Department of the South, and in 1876 he commanded the troops during the trouble in South Carolina incident to the claims of rival state governments. (See CHAMBERLAIN, D. H.) He then commanded posts in the south and west, and on 19 March, 1886, was promoted brigadier-general. After temporarily commanding the Department of the Missouri in April and May, 1886, he was placed in charge of that of Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minn., where he is at present (1888) on duty.

Ruger, Thos. H.*

[Born in N. Y. Appointed from Wis.]

Brevet 2nd Lieut. Engineers, 1 July, 1854. Resigned 1 April, 1855. Lieut. Colonel 3rd Wis. Vols., 29 June, 1861. Colonel, 1 Sept., 1861. Brigadier Genl. Vols., 29 Nov., 1862. Brevet Major Genl. Vols., 30 Nov., 1864, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Franklin, Tenn. Mustered out 1 Sept., 1866. Colonel 33rd Infantry, 28 July, 1866. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 2 March, 1867, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Gettysburg, Penn. Transferred to 18th Infantry, 15 March, 1869.

RUGGLES, Daniel, soldier, b. in Barre, Mass., 31 Jan., 1810. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1833, entered the 5th infantry, and served on frontier and recruiting duty till the Mexican war, in which, after his promotion as captain, 18 June, 1846, he won the brevet of major for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, and that of lieutenant-colonel for Chapultepec. He then served mostly in Texas till his resignation on 7 May, 1861, for two years before which he had been on sick leave of absence. He then joined the Confederate army, was commissioned brigadier-general in the same year, served in New Orleans, and led a division at Shiloh and at Baton Rouge. He became major-general in 1863, and commanded the Department of the Mississippi. He repelled raids on the northern and southern borders of the state in 1863-'4, and in 1865 was commissary-general of prisoners. After the war he took charge of his large estate near Palafox, Tex., and also resided at Fredericksburg, Va.

1855.—Charles Herman's nephew, **George David**, soldier, b. in Newburg, N. Y., 11 Sept., 1833, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1855, and assigned to the mounted riflemen. He served on frontier duty, including three Indian expeditions, till the civil war, and in 1858 was acting adjutant-general of the Department of the West, at St. Louis. In July, 1861, he was made assistant adjutant-general, with the staff rank of captain, and assigned to special duty in the war department in the organization of volunteer forces. He be-

came colonel on the staff on 28 June, 1862, was chief of staff of the Army of Virginia in Gen. John Pope's campaign, and continued to serve as an additional aide-de-camp throughout the war, sometimes with the Army of the Potomac, of which he was adjutant-general from February till June, 1865, and sometimes in Washington. He took part in the battles of Antietam and South Mountain, and the assault and capture of Petersburg. On 9 April, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers for services during the operations that resulted in the fall of Richmond and surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia under Gen. Robert E. Lee, and he was also given brevet commissions in the regular army to date from 13 March, including that of brigadier-general. Since the war he has served as adjutant-general of various departments, and on 15 June, 1880, he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Ruggles, George D.*

[Born in N. Y. Appointed from N. Y.]

Brevet 2nd Lieut. 1st Infantry, 1 July, 1855. 2nd Lieut. 2nd Infantry, 1 July, 1855. Regimental Adjutant, 10 Sept., 1857, to 1 July, 1861. 1st Lieut., 2 May, 1861. 1st Lieut. 12th Infantry, 14 May, 1861, declined. Brevet Captain Asst. Adjt. Genl., 1 July, 1861. Captain Asst. Adjt. Genl., 3 Aug., 1861. Colonel Adtl. Aid-de-Camp, 28 June, 1862. Major Asst. Adjt. Genl., 17 July, 1862. Brevet Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel, 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army of Northern Virginia. Brevet Brigadier Genl. Vols., 9 April, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the recent operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under Genl. Robert E. Lee. Mustered out as Colonel Adtl. Aid-de-Camp, 31 May, 1866.

RUSK, Jeremiah McLain, governor of Wisconsin, b. in Morgan county, Ohio, 17 June, 1830. He divided his time between farm-work and the



J. M. Rusk

acquisition of a common-school education till he attained his majority, and in 1853 removed to Wisconsin and engaged in agriculture in Vernon county. He entered the National army in 1862, was commissioned major of the 25th Wisconsin regiment, rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and served with Gen. William T. Sherman from the siege of Vicksburg till the close of the war. In

1865 he received the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers for meritorious service at the battle of

Salkehatchie. He was elected bank comptroller of Wisconsin in 1866, which post he held till 1870, was chosen to congress as a Republican in the latter year, served three terms, and as chairman of the committee on pensions performed important services in readjusting the pension rates. He declined the appointment of chargé d'affaires in Paraguay and Uruguay, and that of chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, which were offered him by President Garfield. Since 1882 he has been governor of Wisconsin, having been elected for three successive terms. During the threatened Milwaukee riots in May, 1886, he did good service by his prompt action in ordering the militia to fire on the dangerous mob when they attempted to destroy life and property.



J. M. Rusk

David Allan, soldier, b. in Salem, N. Y., 10 Dec., 1820; d. near Winchester, Va., 19 Sept., 1864, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1845, served in the Mexican war, and received the brevet of 1st lieutenant in August, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several affairs with guerillas at Paso Ovejas, National Bridge, and Cerro Gordo. He became captain in 1854, was engaged in the defences of Washington, D. C., from November, 1861, till January, 1862, when he was appointed colonel of the 7th Massachusetts volunteers, served with the Army of the Potomac in the Virginia peninsular campaign, and was engaged at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and the seven days' battles around Richmond. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U. S. army, 1 July, 1862, for these services, became major of the 8th U. S. infantry on 9 Aug. of the same year, and participated in the battles of Crampton's Gap and Antietam. In November, 1862, he became brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded a brigade of the 6th corps in the Rappahannock campaign, was engaged

at Fredericksburg, Salem, and Beverly Ford, and at Gettysburg, for which battle he was brevetted colonel, 1 July, 1863. During the Rapidan campaign he participated in the capture of the Confederate works at Rappahannock station, commanded a division in the 6th corps in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and North Anna, was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, 6 May, 1864, and participated in the actions at Cold Harbor and the siege and battles around Petersburg. He was then engaged in the defence of Washington, D. C., and in August and September, 1864, served in the Shenandoah campaign in command of his former division. He was killed at the head of his column in the battle of Opequan, Va. He was brevetted major-general in the United States army, 19 Sept., 1864.

Russell, David A.*

[Born in N. Y. Appointed from N. Y.]

Brevet 2nd Lieut. 1st Infantry, 1 July, 1845. 2nd Lieut. 4th Infantry, 21 Sept., 1846. 1st Lieut., 1 Jan., 1848. Captain, 22 June, 1854. Major 8th Infantry, 9 Aug., 1862. Killed in the Battle of Opequan, Va., 19 Sept., 1864. *Brevet Rank*:—Brevet 1st Lieut., 15 Aug., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Paso Ovejas, National Bridge, and Cerro Gordo. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 1 July, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service in the Peninsular campaign. Brevet Colonel, 1 July, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service at the Battle of Gettysburg, Penn. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 6 May, 1864, for gallant and meritorious service at the Battle of the Wilderness, Va. Brevet Major Genl., 19 Sept., 1864, for gallant and meritorious service at the Battle of Opequan, Va., where killed.

RUTHERFORD, Friend Smith, soldier, b. in Schenectady, N. Y., 25 Sept., 1820; d. in Alton, Ill., 20 June, 1864. He was the great-grandson of Dr. Daniel Rutherford, of the University of Edinburgh, who is regarded as the discoverer of nitrogen. He studied law in Troy, N. Y., removed to the west, and settled in practice at Alton, Ill. On 30 June, 1862, he was commissioned as captain and commissary of subsistence, but he resigned on 2 Sept. in order to assume the command of the 97th Illinois regiment. He participated in the attack on the Confederate works at Chickasaw Bayou, near Vicksburg, led the assault on Arkansas Post, and served with credit at the capture of Port Gibson and in the final operations against Vicksburg. He subsequently served in Louisiana, and died from exposure and fatigue a week before his commission was issued as brigadier-general of volunteers.—His brothers, REUBEN C. and GEORGE V., served also in the volunteer army during the civil war, and were both made brigadier-general by brevet on 13 March, 1865.

SACKET, Delos Bennet, soldier, b. in Cape Vincent, N. Y., 14 April, 1822; d. in Washington, D. C., 8 March, 1885. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1845, assigned to the 2d

dragoons, and served in the Mexican war, being brevetted 1st lieutenant, 9 May, 1846, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Tex. On 30 June, 1846, he became 2d lieutenant, and he was made 1st lieutenant on 27 Dec., 1848. He

was engaged in scouting in 1850, and was assistant instructor of cavalry tactics in the U.S. military academy from 10 Dec., 1850, till 16 April, 1855. On 3 March, 1855, he became captain of 1st cavalry. He was a member of the board to revise the army regulations in Washington in 1856-'7, served on frontier duty in the



D. B. Sacket

Kansas disturbances in 1856-'7, and on the Utah and Cheyenne expedition in 1858. He was appointed major of 1st cavalry on 31 Jan., 1861, lieutenant-colonel of 2d cavalry on 3 May, 1861, and inspector-general on 1 Oct., 1861. Joining the Army of the Potomac, he served on the staff of the commanding general in the Virginia peninsula and the Maryland and Rappahannock campaigns, participating in the chief engagements. He was in charge of the inspector-general's office in Washington, D. C., from 10 Jan. till 26 May, 1863, and afterward a member of the board to organize invalid corps and treat for retiring disabled officers. From 1 April, 1864, till August, 1865, he was on inspection duty in the departments of the Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, and New Mexico. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general for gallant and meritorious services in the field and during the civil war. After the war he was inspector-general of the Department of the Tennessee and of the divisions of the Atlantic and the Missouri. On the retirement of Gen. Randolph B. Marcy on 2 Jan., 1881, he became senior inspector-general of the army with the rank of brigadier-general.



D. B. Sacket

Sacket, Delos B.*

[Born in N. Y. Appointed from N. Y.]

Brevet 2nd Lieut. 2nd Dragoons, 1 July, 1845. Brevet 1st Lieut., 9 May, 1846, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. 2nd Lieut. 1st Dragoons, 30 June, 1846. 1st Lieut., 27 Dec., 1848. Captain 1st Cavalry, 3 March, 1855. Major 1st Cavalry, 31 Jan., 1861. Lieut. Colonel 2nd Cavalry, 3 May, 1861. 5th Cavalry, 3 Aug., 1861. Colonel Inspector Genl., 1 Oct., 1861. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and

meritorious service in the field during the war. Brevet Major Genl., 13 March, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the war.