

**SALM SALM**, Prince **Felix**, soldier, b. in An-holt, Prussia, 25 Dec., 1828; d. near Metz, Alsace, 18 Aug., 1870. He was a younger son of the reigning Prince zu Salm Salm, was educated at the cadet-school in Berlin, became an officer in the Prussian cavalry, and saw service in the Schleswig-Holstein war, receiving a decoration for bravery at Aarhuis. He then joined the Austrian army, but was compelled to resign, extravagant habits having brought him into pecuniary difficulties. In 1861 he came to the United States and offered his services to the National government. He was given a colonel's commission and attached to the staff of Gen. Louis Blenker. In November, 1862, he took command of the 8th New York regiment, which was mustered out in the following spring. He was appointed colonel of the 68th New York volunteers on 8 June, 1864, serving under Gen. James B. Steedman in Tennessee and Georgia, and toward the end of the war was assigned to the command of the post at Atlanta, receiving the brevet of brigadier-general on 15 April, 1865. He next offered his services to the Emperor Maximilian, embarked for Mexico in February, 1866, and on 1 July was appointed colonel of the general staff. He became the emperor's aide-de-camp and chief of his household, and was captured at Queretaro. Soon after

Maximilian's execution he returned to Europe, re-entered the Prussian army as major in the grenadier guards, and was killed at the battle of Gravelotte. He published "My Diary in Mexico in 1867, including the Last Days of the Emperor Maximilian, with Leaves from the Diary of the Princess Salm Salm" (London, 1868).—His wife,

**SALOMON, Frederick**, soldier, b. near Halberstadt, Prussia, 7 April, 1826. After passing through the gymnasium, he became a government surveyor, later a lieutenant of artillery, and in 1848 a pupil in the Berlin school of architecture. Emigrating soon afterward to the United States, he settled in Manitowoc, Wis., as a surveyor. He was for four years county register of deeds, and in 1857-'9 chief engineer on the Manitowoc and Wisconsin railroad. He entered the volunteer service in the spring of 1861 as a captain in the 5th Missouri volunteers, and served under Gen. Franz Sigel, being present at Wilson's Creek. After the three-months' term of service had expired he was appointed colonel of the 9th Wisconsin infantry, which he commanded in the southwest until he was made a brigadier-general, 16 June, 1862, and assigned to the command of a brigade in Kansas. On 30 Sept. he made an unsuccessful attempt to capture Newtonia, Mo. He served through the war, receiving the brevet of major-general in March, 1865, and was mustered out on 25 Aug., 1865. Gen. Salomon was subsequently for several years surveyor-general of Utah territory, where he now (1888) resides.—His brother, **EDWARD**, b. near Halberstadt, Prussia, in 1828, came with him to this country, became a lawyer, was governor of Wisconsin in 1862-'3, and now practises in New York city. He has gained a high reputation as a political speaker, especially in the German language.

**SANBORN, John Benjamin**, soldier, b. in Epsom, N. H., 5 Dec., 1826. He was educated at Dartmouth, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in July, 1854. In December of that year he removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of the law when not in the public service. As adjutant-general and quartermaster-general of Minnesota he organized and sent to the field five regiments of infantry, a battalion of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery in 1861, and in the spring of 1862 left the state as colonel of



*John B. Sanborn*

the 4th Minnesota volunteers, remaining in active service in the field to the close of the war. At Iuka, his first battle, he commanded the leading brigade and was commended in the official report. About 600 of his men, out of 2,200, were killed and wounded in little more than an hour. For this he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, but the senate allowed this appointment to lapse, and after the Vicksburg campaign, on the recommendation of Gen. McPherson and Gen. Grant, he was again commissioned to date from 4 Aug., 1863. This appointment was con-

firmed by the senate. He participated in the battles of Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, and Champion Hills, and in the assault and siege of Vicksburg. He was designated to lead the advance into the town after the surrender, and superintended the paroling of the prisoners of war and passing them beyond the lines. This honor was conferred on account of his gallant conduct and that of his command, especially at the battle of Jackson. After October he commanded the district of southwest Missouri and a brigade and division of cavalry in the field in October and November, 1864, and fought the actions of Jefferson City, Booneville, Independence, Big Blue, Little Blue, Osage, Marias des-Cygnés, and Newtonia. He was never defeated by the enemy, and never failed of complete success except in the assault of 22 May at Vicksburg. He conducted a campaign against the Indians of the southwest in the summer and autumn of 1865, opened all the lines of communication to the territories of Colorado and New Mexico, and terminated all hostilities with the Comanche, Kiowa, Cheyenne, Arapahoe, and Apaches of the upper Arkansas, by the treaties that he concluded at the mouth of the Little Arkansas in October, 1865. After this, in the winter of 1865-'6, under the direction of President Johnson, he adjusted amicably the difficulties growing out of the war between the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles and their slaves, and declared the slaves of these tribes free. In 1867 Gen. Sanborn was designated by congress as one of an Indian peace commission, and with the other commissioners negotiated several treaties which have remained in force and, in connection with the report of that commission, have had a great influence in the amelioration of the condition of the Indians. He has been a member of the house and senate of Minnesota on various occasions.



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**SANDERSON, John Philip**, soldier, b. in Lebanon county, Pa., 13 Feb., 1818; d. in St. Louis, Mo., 14 Oct., 1864. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, and served in the legislature in 1845, and in the state senate in 1847. He edited the Philadelphia "Daily News" in 1848-'56, and became chief clerk of the U. S. war department in 1861, but resigned to become lieutenant-colonel of the 15th U. S. infantry. He was appointed its colonel in July, 1863, and in February, 1864, became provost-marshal-general of the Department of the Missouri. His most important public service was the full exposition that he made during the civil war of the secret political organization in the northern and western states, known as the "Knights of the golden circle" or the "Order of American knights." He published "Views and Opinions of American Statesmen on Foreign Immigration" (Philadelphia, 1843), and "Republican Landmarks" (1856).

—Lucius Manlius's son, **Horace Binney**, soldier, b. in Quincy, Mass., 30 June, 1821, was graduated at Harvard in 1843, and at the law department there in 1845. At the opening of the civil war he was senior aide on the staff of Gov. John A. Andrew, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 1st regiment, Massachusetts cavalry, in 1861, became colonel of the same regiment in October, 1862, was on duty with the forces in South Carolina, in the Army of the Potomac and the Department of the Gulf, participating in the engagements of Secessionville, Culpeper, and Rapidan Station, and in the battles of Antietam, South Mountain, Chancellorsville, and in the Red River campaign under Gen. Banks, where he was wounded in action, 21 March, 1864, was brevetted brigadier-general for "gallantry and good conduct," and 29



Sept., 1864, was mustered out on account of wounds received in action. He has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature and the press, and has delivered numerous addresses.—Another son of Lucius Manlius, **Lucius Manlius**, soldier, b. in Boston, 15 Sept., 1826; d. near Bellefield, Va., 9 Dec., 1864, was graduated at Harvard in 1848, and at the medical department there in 1857, becoming house surgeon and dispensary physician at the Massachusetts general hospital. He was commissioned surgeon in the 2d Massachusetts volunteers in May, 1861, but resigned in October of that year, and became captain in the 1st Massachusetts cavalry, was ordered to the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battles of Kelly's Ford, Antietam, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. He became major in his former regiment, 2 Jan., 1864, lieutenant-colonel, 30 Sept., and was mortally wounded in an engagement on Meherrin river.—**John Osborne**, lawyer, b. in Glou-

**SAWTELLE, Charles Greene**, soldier, b. in Norridgewock, Me., 10 May, 1834. His father, Cullen Sawtelle, was a member of congress in 1845-'7 and 1849-'51. After graduation at the U. S. military academy in 1854, he served in quelling Kansas border disturbances, in the Utah expedition in 1858, and on garrison duty in California in 1859-'60. On 17 May, 1861, he became captain of the staff and assistant quartermaster. He superintended the forwarding of troops and supplies for the Army of the Potomac until 17 Aug., 1862, and the embarkation during the Maryland campaign. He was chief quartermaster of the 2d corps in the Rappahannock campaign, and engaged on Gen. Stoneman's raid toward Richmond in May, 1863. From 21 June till 6 Aug., 1863, he was assistant chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, and forwarded supplies from Washington and Alexandria, Va., for the Pennsylvania campaign. He was chief quartermaster of the cavalry bureau in Washington from 6 Aug., 1863, till 15 Feb., 1864, and then was transferred to Brownsville, Tex., and was in charge of the transports and supplies for Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks's army on its return from Red river, which he met at Atchafalaya. He constructed a bridge of 900 feet across the river, using 21 steamers as pontoons. From 19 May till 6 June, 1864, he was in charge of steam transportation in the Department of the Gulf, and was chief quartermaster in the military division of west Mississippi, from 6 June, 1864, till 2 July, 1865. He received the brevets of major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general, U. S. army, on 13 March, 1865. In 1881 he attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and has since served in the quartermaster's departments of the Columbia and

of the South, and of the military divisions of the Atlantic and of the East, and is now (1888) in the quartermaster's department in Washington, D. C.

**Sawtelle, Chas. G.\***

[Born in Maine. Appointed from Maine.]

Brevet 2nd Lieut. 2nd Infantry, 1 July, 1854. 2nd Lieut. 6th Infantry, 3 March, 1855. 1st Lieut., 5 June, 1860. Captain Asst. Quartermaster, 17 May, 1861. Lieut. Colonel Quartermaster, 20 Aug., 1862, to 4 Oct., 1862. Lieut. Colonel Quartermaster, 12 Nov., 1862, to 15 Feb., 1864. Lieut. Colonel Quartermaster, 27 May, 1864. Brevet Major, Brevet Lieut. Colonel, and Brevet Colonel, 13 March, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the war. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 13 March, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service in the Quartermaster Department during the war. Relieved as Lieut. Colonel Quartermaster, 24 May, 1865. Colonel Quartermaster, 25 May, 1865, to 1 Jan., 1867. Major Quartermaster, 18 Jan., 1867.

**SAXTON, Rufus**, soldier, b. in Greenfield, Mass., 19 Oct., 1824. He attended Deerfield academy, worked on a farm until his twentieth year, and afterward entering the U. S. military academy, was graduated in 1849. He entered the 3d artillery, became 1st lieutenant in 1855, and in 1853-'4 led a surveying party across the Rocky mountains. In 1855-'9 he was employed in the coast survey, and made improvements in the instruments for deep-sea soundings, one of which, a self-registering thermometer, bears his name. In 1859 he became an instructor at the U. S. military academy, and at the opening of the civil war he was at St. Louis acting as quartermaster with the rank of captain, and was engaged in breaking up Camp Jackson. (See LYON, NATHANIEL.) He joined Gen. George B. McClellan in western Virginia, afterward accompanied Gen. Thomas W. Sherman to Port Royal as quartermaster, and on 15 April, 1862, was made brigadier-general of volunteers. For a short time after the retreat of Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks from the Shenandoah, Gen. Saxton commanded at Harper's Ferry, and successfully resisted an attack on his position by Confederate troops under Gen. Ewell. He was military governor of the Department of the South in 1862-'5, and was appointed quartermaster with the rank of major in July, 1866. He was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, 13 March, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, and promoted lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general, 6 June, 1872, and colonel and assistant quartermaster-general, 10 March, 1882. From 1883 till 1888 he was in charge of the Jeffersonville department at Louisville, Ky.

**Saxton, Rufus.\***

[Born in Mass. Appointed from Mass.]

Brevet 2nd Lieut. 3rd Artillery, 1 July, 1849. 2nd Lieut. 4th Artillery, 12 Sept., 1850. 1st Lieut., 2 March, 1855. Captain Asst. Quartermaster, 13 May, 1861. Brigadier Genl. Vols., 15 April, 1862. Brevet Major Genl. Vols., 12 Jan., 1865. Brevet Major, Brevet Lieut. Colonel, and Brevet Colonel, 13 March, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the war. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 9 April, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the war. Mustered out of Volunteer service, 15 Jan., 1866. Major Quartermaster, 29 July, 1866. Lieut. Colonel Deputy Quartermaster Genl., 6 June, 1872.

**SCALES, Alfred Moore**, governor of North Carolina, b. in Reedsville, Rockingham co., N. C., 26 Nov., 1827. He was educated at the University of North Carolina, but was not graduated. He afterward taught for a time, then studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1851, and in 1853 became solicitor of Rockingham county. He was a member of the lower house of the legislature in 1852, 1853, and 1856, and was then elected to congress as a Democrat, serving from 7 Dec., 1857, till 3 March, 1859. He became clerk and master of the court of equity of Rockingham county in 1859, which office he held till the civil war. In 1860 he was a presidential elector on the Breckinridge ticket, and at the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate army as a private. He was elected captain, subsequently promoted colonel, and then made brigadier-general. He took part in the battle of Williamsburg and in the engagements near Rich-

t | mond, and, after Gen. Pender was wounded at  
1 | the battle of Fredericksburg, took command of his  
3 | brigade. He was severely wounded at Chancellors-  
1 | ville and Gettysburg, and was present at most of  
- | the other battles till the close of the war. He re-  
- | sumed the practice of his profession after the war,  
- | was elected to the legislature of North Carolina in  
3 | 1866-'7, and served in congress by successive elec-  
s | tions from 1875 till 1885. On 4 Nov., 1884, he was  
7 | elected governor of North Carolina for the term  
1 | that will end in January, 1889.



periodical press.—His brother, Eliakin Parker, soldier, b. in Whitefield, Me., 27 Dec., 1816, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1837, and promoted 2d lieutenant of artillery. In 1838

he was appointed 2d lieutenant of topographical engineers, and he was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point from 1837 till 1838, and of ethics from 1841 till 1846. He was aide-de-camp to Gen. Winfield Scott in Mexico in 1846-'7, engaged on the survey of the northern lakes in 1847-'54, in 1853 became captain. In 1856 he was dismissed the army for "disobedience of orders." He was then professor in Mount St. Mary's college, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1856-'8, and president of the polytechnic college in that city from 1859-'61. He became colonel of the 23d Ohio regiment in June, 1861, served in western Virginia and Maryland, and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, 15, Oct., 1862, for gallant conduct at the battle of South Mountain, Md. He commanded the district of Kanawha from November, 1862, till 3 Feb., 1864, was a prisoner of war from the latter date till 3 Aug., and then led a separate brigade at Morris island, S. C. From November, 1864, till April, 1865, he was in charge of the district of Florida. He was U. S. consul in Prince Edward island from 1866 till 1870, and afterward professor of mathematics and history in Seton Hall college, Orange, N. J.—Another brother, Charles Mell-

1868, and retired by law, 11 June, 1869.—His brother, **Robert Cumming**, diplomatist, b. in Franklin, Ohio, 4 Oct., 1809, was graduated at Miami university in 1827, and remained as a resident graduate and tutor for three years longer, then studied law with Thomas Corwin, was admitted to the bar, and established himself in practice at Dayton, Ohio. He was a member of the legislature in 1841-'2, displaying practical knowledge and pungent wit in the debates, and was then elected as a Whig to congress, and thrice re-elected, serving from 4 Dec., 1843, till 3 March, 1851. He was a

member of important committees, and during his third term was the chairman of that on roads and canals. On 12 March, 1851, he was commissioned as minister to Brazil. In 1852, with John S. Pendleton, who was accredited to the Argentine Republic as chargé d'affaires, he arranged a treaty of friendship and commerce with the government



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of that country and one for the free navigation of the river La Plata and its great tributaries. They also negotiated treaties with the governments of Uruguay and Paraguay. He left Rio Janeiro on 8 Oct., 1853, and after his return to Ohio engaged in the railroad business. He offered his services to the government when the civil war began, and was one of

the first brigadier-generals appointed by President Lincoln, his commission bearing the date of 17 May, 1861. He was attached to the military department of Washington, and on 17 June moved forward by railroad with a regiment to dislodge the Confederates at Vienna, but was surprised by a masked battery, and forced to retreat. On meeting re-enforcements, he changed front, and the enemy retired. His brigade formed a part of Gen. Daniel Tyler's division at the first Bull Run battle, and was on the point of crossing the Stone Bridge to make secure the occupation of the plateau, when the arrival of Confederate re-enforcements turned the tide of battle. He next served in West Virginia under Gen. William S. Rosecrans, and was ordered to the Shenandoah valley with the force that was sent to oppose Gen. Thomas J. Jackson. Pushing forward by a forced march to the relief of Gen. Robert H. Milroy, he had a sharp and brilliant engagement with the enemy at McDowell. At Cross Keys he led the Ohio troops in a charge on the right, and maintained the ground that he won until he was ordered to retire. Gen. John C. Frémont then intrusted him with the command of a division. At the second battle of Bull Run he led the first division of Gen. Franz Sigel's corps. He was wounded in that action by a musket-ball, which shattered his right arm, incapacitating him for active service till 16 Dec., 1862, when he took command of the middle department and eighth corps at Baltimore, having been promoted major-general on 18 Sept. After performing effective services in the Gettysburg campaign, he resigned his commission on 3 Dec., 1863, in order to take his place in the house of representatives, in which he served as chairman of the committee on military affairs. He was re-elected in 1864, and was placed at the head of the same committee, where he procured the establishment of the National military and naval asylum. In 1865 he was president of the board of visitors to the U. S. military academy, and was one of the committee of congress on the death of President Lincoln, serving also on the committee on retrenchment. In 1866 he attended the Loyalists' convention at Philadelphia and the soldiers' convention at Pittsburg, Pa. He was re-elected to congress in 1866 and in 1868, when

his opponent was Clement L. Vallandigham, serving as chairman of the committee of ways and means and of the ordnance committee. On 22 Dec., 1870, he received the appointment of minister to Great Britain. In 1871 he was one of the "Alabama" commission. He resigned his post in 1876 in consequence of the failure of the Emma silver-mine company, in which he had permitted himself to be chosen a director, and resumed the practice of law in Washington, D. C.



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**SCHIMMELPFENNIG, Alexander**, soldier, b. in Prussia in 1824; d. in Minersville, Pa., 7 Sept., 1865. He served as an officer of the Prussian army in Schleswig-Holstein in 1848, and soon afterward came to the United States. At the beginning of the civil war he was elected colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment, which he commanded during Gen. John Pope's campaign in Virginia. For his services at Bull Run he was nominated brigadier-general. The appointment was at first rejected, but, on being presented again, was confirmed in March, 1863, the commission dating from

29 Nov., 1862. At Chancellorsville he commanded a brigade in Gen. Carl Schurz's corps, and served with credit at Gettysburg. In February, 1864, he was sent to St. John's island, near Charleston, and thence crossed to James island. When Charleston was evacuated on the approach of Gen. William T. Sherman's army, Gen. Schimmelpfennig entered and took possession, 18 Feb., 1865. He remained in command of the city for some time, but was finally relieved on account of sickness, the result of exposure, which in a short time terminated in his death. He was the author of "The War between Russia and Turkey" (Philadelphia, 1854).



**SCHOEPF, Albin Francisco**, soldier, b. in Potgusch, Hungary, 1 March, 1822; d. in Hyattsville, Md., 15 Jan., 1886. He entered the military academy at Vienna in 1837, became a lieutenant of artillery in 1841, and was promoted captain on the field for bravery. At the beginning of the Hungarian war for independence in 1848 he left the Austrian service, enlisted as a private in Louis Kossuth's army, and was soon made captain, and afterward major. After the suppression of the revolution he was exiled to Turkey, served under Gen. Jozef Bem against the insurgents at Aleppo, and afterward became instructor of artillery in the Ottoman service, with the rank of major. In 1851 he came to the United States, and received an appointment in the U. S. coast survey. In 1858 he became an assistant examiner in the patent-office. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers on 30 Sept., 1861. Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer, after a series of successes against the Kentucky homeguards, attacked his fortified position, called Wild-cat camp, on the hills of Rock Castle county, Ky., and was defeated; but the prestige thus gained for the National arms was sacrificed by Schoepf's precipitate retreat, by order of his superior officer, a few weeks later from London to Crab Orchard, which the Confederates called the "Wild-Cat stampede." Gen. George B. Crittenden, thinking to crush Schoepf's force at Fishing creek, or Mill springs, encountered Gen. George H. Thomas's entire army, and suffered a disastrous defeat. Gen. Schoepf's brigade led in the pursuit of the enemy to Monticello. At Perryville he commanded a division under Gen. Charles C. Gilbert. He served through the war, and was mustered out on 15 Jan., 1866. Returning to Washington, he was appointed principal examiner in the patent-office, which post he continued to fill until his death.

**SCHOFIELD, John McAllister**, soldier, b. in Chautauqua county, N. Y., 29 Sept., 1831. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1853, in the same class with Philip H. Sheridan, James B. McPherson, and John B. Hood. He was assigned



*J. McAllister Schofield*

to the 1st regiment of artillery and served in garrison in South Carolina and Florida in 1853-'5, and as assistant professor of natural philosophy at the U. S. military academy in 1855-'60, being commissioned 1st lieutenant, 31 Aug., 1855, and captain, 14 May, 1861. On his departure from West Point in

1860 he obtained leave of absence and filled the chair of professor of physics at Washington university, St. Louis, Mo., until April, 1861. At the opening of the civil war he entered the volunteer service as major of the 1st Missouri volunteers, 26 April, 1861, and was appointed chief of staff to Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, with whom he served during his campaign in Missouri, including the battle of Wilson's Creek, in which Lyon was killed. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 21 Nov., 1861, and a few days later brigadier-general of Missouri militia, and he was in command of the latter from November, 1861, till November, 1862, and of the Army of the Frontier and the district of southwest Missouri from that date to April, 1863. He was appointed major-general of volunteers, 29 Nov., 1862, and from May, 1863, till February, 1864, was in command of the Department of the Missouri. He was then assigned to the command of the Department and Army of the Ohio, and in April, 1864, joined the forces that were collecting near Chattanooga under Gen. William T. Sherman for the invasion of Georgia. He took part in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, and Atlanta. When Sherman left Atlanta on his march to the sea, Schofield, with the 23d army corps, was ordered back to Tennessee to form part of the army that was then being organized under Gen. George H. Thomas to resist Hood's invasion of Tennessee. Schofield retreated skilfully before the superior forces of Hood, inflicted a severe check upon him in a sharp battle at Franklin, 30 Nov., 1864, and joined Thomas at Nashville, 1 Dec., 1864. For his services at the battle of Franklin he was made brigadier-general and brevet major-general in the regular army. He took part in the battle of Nashville and the subse-

quent pursuit of Hood's army. In January, 1865, he was detached from Thomas's command and sent with the 23d army corps by rail to Washington, and thence by transports to the mouth of Cape Fear river, the entire movement of 15,000 men with their artillery and baggage over a distance of 1,800 miles being accomplished in seventeen days. He was assigned to the command of the Department of North Carolina on 9 Feb., 1865, captured Wilmington on 22 Feb., was engaged in the battle of Kinston, 8-10 March, and joined Sherman at Goldsboro' on 22 March. He was present at the surrender of Johnston's army on 26 April, and was charged with the execution of the details of the capitulation. In June, 1865, he was sent to Europe on a special mission from the state department in regard to the French intervention in Mexico, and he remained until May, 1866. In August he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Potomac, with headquarters at Richmond. He was in charge of the 1st military district (the state of Virginia) from March, 1867, till May, 1868. Gen. Schofield succeeded Edwin M. Stanton as secretary of war, 2 June, 1868, and remained in that office until the close of Johnson's administration, and under Grant until 12 March, 1869, when he was appointed major-general in the U. S. army and ordered to the Department of the Missouri. He was in command of the Division of the Pacific from 1870 till 1876 and again in 1882 and 1883, superintendent of the U. S. military academy from 1876 till 1881, and in command of the Division of the Missouri from 1883 till 1886, when he took charge of the Division of the Atlantic. He is at present (1888) the senior major-general of the U. S. army, and, under existing laws, will be retired, on reaching the age of sixty-four, in 1895. He was president of the board that adopted the present tactics for the army (1870), went on a special mission to the Hawaiian islands in 1873, and was president of the board of inquiry on the case of Fitz-John Porter in 1878.

**Schofield, John M.\***

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

Brevet 2nd Lieut. 2nd Artillery, 1 July, 1853. 2nd Lieut. 1st Artillery, 31 Aug., 1853. 1st Lieut., 3 March, 1855. Major 1st Mo. Vols., 26 April, 1861. Captain 1st Artillery, 14 May, 1861. Captain 11th Infantry, 14 May, 1861, declined. Major 1st Mo. Artillery, 26 June, 1861. Brigadier Genl. Vols., 21 Nov., 1861. Major Genl. Vols, 29 Nov., 1862. Expired by constitutional limitation, 4 March, 1863. Brigadier Genl. Vols., 4 March, 1863. Major Genl. Vols., 12 May, 1863, to rank from 29 Nov., 1862. Brigadier Genl. U. S. A., 30 Nov., 1864. Brevet Major Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Franklin, Tenn. Mustered out of Volunteer service, 1 Sept., 1866. Major Genl. U. S. A., 4 March, 1869.



*J. M. Schuyler*



**SCHRIVER, Edmund**, soldier, b. in York, Pa., 16 Sept., 1812. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1833, and assigned to the 2d artillery. On 1 Nov., 1836, he became 1st lieutenant, and on 7 July, 1838, captain on the staff and assistant to the adjutant-general, serving in the Florida war of 1839. He held the rank of captain in the 2d artillery from 17 Aug., 1842, till 18 June, 1846, resigned his commission on 31 July, 1846, and was treasurer of the Saratoga and Washington railroad company, N. Y., from 1847 till 1852, of the Saratoga and Schenectady railroad from 1847 till 1861, and of the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad from 1847 till 1861, being president of the last road from 1851 till 1861. He re-entered the army on 14 May, 1861, as lieutenant-colonel of the 11th infantry, became aide-de-camp to Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, of New York, recruited, organized, and instructed his regiment at Fort Independence, Mass., and became colonel on the staff and additional aide-de-camp on 18 May, 1862, having been made chief of staff of the 1st corps in the Army of the Potomac. He served in the Shenandoah and the northern Virginia campaigns, and was appointed colonel on the staff and inspector-general, U. S. army, on 13 March, 1863, after serving as acting inspector-general from January till March, 1863. He was at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and afterward bore thirty-one battle-flags and other trophies to the war department. He participated in the Richmond campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg, was on special duty under the orders of the secretary of war from 22 March till 23 June, 1865, and was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, for faithful

and meritorious services in the field on 1 Aug., 1864, and major-general, U. S. army, on 13 March, 1865. From 10 Dec., 1865, till 15 April, 1871, he was on special duty in the secretary of war's office and in charge of the inspection bureau, and in 1866-'71 was inspector of the U. S. military academy, was on a tour of inspection in Texas, New Mexico, and Kansas, and of the recruiting service in 1872-'3, prepared reports in Washington, D. C., particularly upon the affairs of the Freedmen's bureau in 1873, was on duty in the war department in 1873-'6, and was made inspector of the division of the Pacific on 29 May, 1876. From 16 Nov. to 15 Dec., 1877, he was a member of the retiring board in San Francisco, and of the board to examine the case of Dr. William A. Hammond (*q. v.*), U. S. army. He was retired in January, 1881.