

SMITH, John Speed, congressman, b. in Jessamine county, Ky., 31 July, 1792; d. in Madison county, Ky., 6 June, 1854. He received a public-school education, became a skilled Indian fighter, served under Gen. William H. Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe, and was his aide in the battle of the Thames, 5 Oct., 1813. He was frequently in the legislature, its speaker in 1827, and a member of congress in 1821-'3, having been elected as a Democrat. During the administration of John Quincy Adams he was secretary of the delegation that was sent by the United States to the South American congress which met at Tacubaya. In 1828-'32 he was U. S. district attorney for Kentucky. In 1839 he was appointed, with James T. Morehead, a commissioner to Ohio to obtain the passage of a law for protecting slave property in Kentucky. For several years previous to his death he was state superintendent of public works, and in 1846-'8 he was a member of the Kentucky senate.—His son, **Green Clay**, soldier, b. in Richmond, Ky., 2 July, 1832, was named for his grandfather, Gen. Green Clay. After serving a year in the Mexican war as lieutenant of Kentucky cavalry, he entered Transylvania university, where he was graduated in 1850, and at Lexington law-school in 1853, and practised in partnership with his father. In 1858 he removed to Covington. In 1853-'7 he served as school commissioner. In 1860 he was a member of the Kentucky legislature, where he earnestly upheld the National government, and in 1861 he entered the army as a private. He became colonel of the 4th Kentucky cavalry in February, 1862, served under Gen. Ebenezer Dumont, and was wounded at Lebanon, Tenn. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 11 June, 1862, but, having been chosen a member of congress, resigned his commission on 1 Dec., 1863, after taking part in numerous engagements. He served till 1866, when he resigned on being appointed by President Johnson governor of Montana, where he remained till 1869. He was a delegate to the Baltimore Republican convention in 1864, and on 13 March, 1865, was given the brevet of major-general of volunteers. On his retirement from the governorship of Montana he entered the Christian ministry, was ordained in 1869, and became in the same year pastor of the Baptist church in Frankfort, Ky. Much of his later ministry has been employed in evangelistic service. Gen. Smith has also taken an active part in furthering the temperance reform, and in 1876 was the candidate of the Prohibition party for the presidency of the United States, receiving a popular vote of 9,522.

Edmund Kirby, soldier, b. in St. Augustine, Fla., 16 May, 1824, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1845, and appointed brevet 2d lieutenant of infantry. In the war with Mexico he was twice brevetted, for gallantry at Cerro Gordo and Contreras. He was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point in 1849-'52, became captain in the 2d cavalry in 1855, served



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on the frontier, and was wounded, 13 May, 1859, in an engagement with Comanche Indians near old Fort Atchison, Tex. In 1861 he was thanked by the Texas legislature for his services against the Indians. He was promoted major in January, 1861, but resigned on 6 April, on the secession of Florida, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the corps of cavalry of the Confederate army. He became

brigadier-general, 17 June, 1861, major-general, 11 Oct., 1861, lieutenant-general, 9 Oct., 1862, and general, 19 Feb., 1864. At the battle of Bull Run, 21 July, 1861, he was severely wounded in the beginning of the engagement. In 1862 he was placed in command of the Department of East Tennessee, Kentucky, North Georgia, and Western North Carolina. He led the advance of Gen. Braxton Bragg's army in the Kentucky campaign, and defeated the National forces under Gen. William Nelson at Richmond, Ky., 30 Aug., 1862. In February, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the Trans-Mississippi department, including Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Indian territory, and was ordered to organize a government, which he did. He made his communications with Richmond by running the blockade at Galveston, Tex., and Wilmington, N. C., sent large quantities of cotton to Confederate agents abroad, and, introducing machinery from Europe, established factories and furnaces, opened mines, made powder and castings, and had made the district self-supporting when the war closed, at which time his forces were the last to surrender. In 1864 he opposed and defeated Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks in his Red river campaign. Gen. Smith was president of the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph company in 1866-'8, and chancellor of the University of Nashville in 1870-'5, and has been professor of mathematics in the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., since 1875.

—Ephraim Kirby's son, **Joseph Lee Kirby**, soldier, b. in New York city in 1836; d. at Corinth, Miss., 12 Oct., 1862, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1857, served as assistant topographical engineer in the office of the Mississippi delta survey in Washington, D. C., in 1857-'8, on the Utah expedition, the survey of the northern lakes in 1859-'61, and then became 1st lieutenant

of topographical engineers. During the civil war he served on Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks's staff in July and August, 1861, received the brevet of captain, U. S. army, in the latter month "for gallant and meritorious service in the Shenandoah valley, Va.," became colonel of the 43d Ohio volunteers in September, and was in command of a brigade of the Army of the Mississippi in the capture of New Madrid, Mo., in March, 1862. He was brevetted major, U. S. army, for the capture of Island No. 10, 7 April, 1862, served on the expedition to Fort Pillow, fought at the siege of Corinth in May of that year, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in the U. S. army for repelling a Confederate sortie from that city. He was in command of a regiment in operations in northern Mississippi in September and October, was engaged at the battle of Iuka, and mortally wounded at Corinth, 4 Oct., while charging "front forward" to repel a desperate attack on Battery Robinett. For this service he was brevetted colonel in the regular army, his commission dating 4 Oct., 1862.



E. Kirby Smith

Smith, Edmund K.* [Born in Florida. Appointed from Florida.]

Brevet 2nd Lieut. 5th Infantry, 1 July, 1845. 2nd Lieut. 7th Infantry, 22 Aug., 1846. 1st Lieut., 9 March, 1851. Captain 2nd Cavalry, 3 March, 1855. Major, 31 Jan., 1861. Resigned 6 April, 1861. *Brevet Rank*:—Brevet 1st Lieut., 18 April, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Cerro Gordo. Brevet Captain, 20 Aug., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras.

Smith, Joseph L. K.*

[Born in N. Y. Appointed at Large.]

Brevet 2nd Lieut. Topographical Engineers, 1 July, 1857. 2nd Lieut., 9 Dec., 1857.

1st Lieut., 3 Aug., 1861. Died 12 Oct., 1862, of wounds received in action at Corinth, Miss. *Brevet Rank*:—Brevet Captain, 25 Aug., 1861, for gallant and meritorious service in the Shenandoah Valley, Va. Brevet Major, 7 April, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service at the capture of Island No. 10, in the Mississippi river. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 28 May, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service at the Siege of Corinth, Miss., where he repulsed a rebel sortie. Brevet Colonel, 4 Oct., 1862, for gallant and meritorious service at the Battle of Corinth, Miss., where he was killed.

SMITH, Joseph Rowe, soldier, b. in Stillwater, N. Y., 8 Sept., 1802; d. in Monroe, Mich., 3 Sept., 1868. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1823, became 1st lieutenant in 1832 and captain in 1838, and served in the Florida war in 1837-'42. During the Mexican war he was brevetted major for gallantry at Cerro Gordo, and lieutenant-colonel for Contreras and Churubusco, receiving in the latter engagement a wound that ever afterward disabled his left arm. He became major of the 7th infantry in 1851, and in 1861 was retired on account of his wounds, but in the following year was appointed mustering and disbursing officer for Michigan, with headquarters on the lakes. He became chief mustering officer of Michigan in 1862, military commissary of musters in 1863, and in 1865 was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, for "long and honorable service."

Smith, Joseph R.*

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

2nd Lieut. 2nd Infantry, 1 July, 1823. 1st Lieut., 22 March, 1832. Captain, 26

April, 1838. Major 7th Infantry, 11 June, 1851. Retired 25 Sept., 1861. Died

3 Sept., 1868. *Brevet Rank*:—Brevet Major, 18 April, 1847, for gallant and meri-

torious conduct at Cerro Gordo. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 20 Aug., 1847, for gal-

lant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco. Brevet Colonel, 9

April, 1865, for meritorious service during the war. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 13

March, 1865, for long and faithful service.

SMITH, Martin Luther, soldier, b. in New York city in 1819; d. in Rome, Ga., 29 July, 1866. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1842, served in the Mexican war as lieutenant of topographical engineers, became 1st lieutenant in 1853 and captain in 1856, and resigned 1 April, 1861. He then entered the Confederate service, became a brigadier-general, commanded a brigade in defence of New Orleans, was at the head of the engineer corps of the army, and planned and constructed the defences of Vicksburg, where he was taken prisoner. He subsequently attained the rank of major-general. After the war he became chief engineer of the Selma, Rome, and Dayton railroad.

Smith; Martin L.* [Born in N. Y. Appointed from N. Y.]

Brevet 2nd Lieut. Engineers, 1 July, 1842. 2nd Lieut., 1 Nov., 1843. 1st Lieut.,

3 March, 1853. Captain, 1 July, 1856. Resigned 1 April, 1861. *Brevet Rank:—*

Brevet 1st Lieut., 30 May, 1848, for meritorious conduct while serving in the enemy's country.

SMITH, Morgan Lewis, soldier, b. in Oswego county, N. Y., 8 March, 1822; d. in Jersey City, N. J., 29 Dec., 1874. He settled in New Albany, Ind., about 1843, and enlisted as a private in the U. S. army in 1846, rising to the rank of orderly sergeant, but resigned, and at the beginning of the civil war was engaged in the steamboat business. He then re-entered the service, having raised the 8th Missouri infantry, a regiment whose members were bound by an oath never to surrender. He was chosen its colonel in July, 1861, took part in the advance of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's army to Fort Henry, commanded the 5th brigade of the 3d division of the Army of the Tennessee at Fort Donelson, and successfully stormed a strong position of the enemy. He led the 1st brigade of the same army at Shiloh, was engaged at Corinth and Russell House, accompanied Gen. William T. Sherman to Moscow, Tenn., and was subsequently in charge of an expedition to Holly Springs, Miss., and Memphis, Tenn. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in July, 1862, and made expeditions and reconnoissances into Mississippi till November of that year, when he was placed in command of the 2d division of Gen. William T. Sherman's army, and was severely wounded at Vicksburg, 28 Dec., 1862. He assumed his command on his recovery in October, 1863, and was engaged at Missionary Ridge in the movements for the relief of Knoxville and in the Atlanta campaign. He was then placed in charge of Vicksburg, and, by his stern adherence to military law, brought that city into peace and order. He was subse-

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quently U. S. consul at Honolulu, declined the governorship of Colorado territory, and became a counsel in Washington, D. C., for the collection of claims. At the time of his death he was connected with a building association in Washington, D. C. Gen. William T. Sherman said of him: "He was one of the bravest men in action I ever knew."—His brother, **Giles Alexander**, soldier, b. in Jefferson county, N. Y., 29 Sept., 1829; d. in Bloomington, Ill., 8 Nov., 1876, engaged in the dry-goods business in Cincinnati, and subsequently in Bloomington, Ill., and at the beginning of the civil war was the proprietor of a hotel in the last-named town. He became captain in the 8th Missouri volunteers in 1861, was engaged at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and Corinth, and became lieutenant-colonel and colonel in 1862. He led his regiment at the first attack on Vicksburg, was wounded at Arkansas Post, and in the capture of Vicksburg rescued Admiral David Porter and his iron-clads when they were surrounded and hemmed in by the enemy. In August, 1863, he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field." He commanded his brigade in the 15th army corps in the siege of Chattanooga and the battle of Missionary Ridge, in which he was severely wounded. He led a brigade in the 15th corps in the Atlanta campaign, was transferred to the command of the 2d division of the 17th army corps, fought at Atlanta, and, in Sherman's march to the sea, engaged in all the important movements, especially in the operations in and about Columbia, S. C. After the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee he was transferred to the 25th army corps, became major-general of volunteers in 1865, and continued in the service till 1866, when he resigned, declining the commission of colonel of cavalry in the regular army, and settled in Bloomington, Ill. He was a defeated candidate for congress in 1868, was second assistant postmaster-general in 1869-'72, but resigned on account of failing health. He was a founder of the Society of the Army of Tennessee.

SMITH, Persifer Frazer, soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in November, 1798; d. in Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 17 May, 1858. His grandfather, Col. Robert Smith, was an officer in the Revolution, and his maternal grandfather, Persifer Frazer, was a lieutenant-colonel in the same army. Persifer was graduated at Princeton in 1815, studied law under Charles Chauncey, and settled in New Orleans, La. At the beginning of the Florida war, being adjutant-general of the state, he volunteered under Gen. Edmund P. Gaines as colonel of Louisiana volunteers and served in the campaigns of 1836 and 1838. He was appointed colonel of a rifle regiment in May, 1846, commanded a brigade of infantry from September of that year till the close of the war with Mexico, and received the brevet of brigadier-general, U. S. army, for his service at Monterey, and major-general in the same for Churubusco and Contreras, 20 Aug., 1847. The official report of the latter battle records "that he closely directed the whole attack in front with his habitual coolness and ability." He also fought at Chapultepec and at the Belen gate, and in the latter battle is described by Gen. Winfield Scott as "cool, unembarrassed, and ready." He was commissioner of armistice with Mexico in October, 1847, afterward commanded the 2d division of the U. S. army, became military and civil governor of Vera Cruz in May, 1848, and subsequently had charge of the departments of California and Texas. He was brevetted major-general, U. S. army, in 1849, appointed to the full rank of brigadier-general, 30 Dec., 1856, and ordered to Kansas. Just before his death he was placed in command of the Utah expedition.—His cousin, **Persifer Frazer**,

Smith, Persifor F. [Born in Penn. Appointed from La.]

Colonel Mounted Rifles, 27 May, 1846. Brigadier Genl., 30 Dec., 1856. Died 17

May, 1858. *Brevet Rank*:—Brevet Brigadier Genl., 23 Sept., 1846, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Monterey. Brevet Major Genl., 20 Aug., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco.

SMITH, Preston, soldier, b. in Giles county, Tenn., 25 Dec., 1823; d. in Georgia, 20 Sept., 1863. He received his early education at a country school, and at Jackson college, Columbia, Tenn. He studied law in Columbia, and after practising there for several years removed to Waynesboro', Tenn., and subsequently to Memphis. He became colonel of the 154th Tennessee regiment of militia, which was afterward mustered into the service of the Confederacy, and he was promoted to brigadier-general, 27 Oct., 1862. He was severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and commanded his brigade under Gen. E. Kirby Smith at Richmond, Ky. He was killed, with nearly all his staff, by a sudden volley during a night attack at Chickamauga, Ga.

son, **Charles Ferguson**, soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 24 April, 1807; d. in Savannah, Tenn., 25 April, 1862, was the son of Dr. Samuel Blair Smith, assistant surgeon, U. S. army. His maternal grandfather, Ebenezer Ferguson, of Pennsylvania, was a colonel in the Continental army. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1825, became 2d lieutenant in the 2d artillery, and was promoted 1st lieutenant, 30 May, 1832, and captain, 7 July, 1838, in the same regiment. He served at the military academy from 1829 till 1842, as assistant instructor of infantry tactics in 1829-'31, adjutant in 1831-'8, and as commandant of cadets and instructor of infantry tactics till 1 Sept., 1842. He was with the army of Gen. Zachary Taylor in the military occupation of Texas in 1845-'6, and was placed in command of four companies of artillery, acting as infantry, which throughout the war that followed was famous as "Smith's light battalion." When in March, 1846, Gen. Taylor crossed Colorado river, the passage of which, it was believed, would be disputed by the Mexicans, this battalion formed the advance. He was present at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, and for "gallant and distinguished conduct" in these two affairs he received the brevet of major. At the battle of Monterey, Maj. Smith was in command of the storming party on Federation hill, which, in the words of Gen. Worth, was "most gallantly carried." For his conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. He was present at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, San Antonio, and Churubusco, and in these operations he commanded and directed his light battalion with characteristic gallantry and ability. For his conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco he received the brevet of colonel, 20 Aug., 1847. He was present at the storming of Chapultepec and the assault and capture of the city of Mexico, and was again honorably mentioned in despatches. In 1849-'51 he was a member of a board of officers to devise a complete system of instruction for

siege, garrison, sea-coast, and mountain artillery, which was adopted, 10 May, 1851, for the service of the United States. He was promoted major of the 1st artillery, 25 Nov., 1854, and in 1855, on the organization of the new 10th regiment of infantry, he was made its first lieutenant-colonel. He commanded the Red river expedition in 1856, engaged in the Utah expedition in 1857-'61, and for a time was in command of the Department of Utah. At the beginning of the disturbances that preceded the civil war he was placed in charge of the city and department of Washington, D. C. On 1 Aug., 1861, he was appointed brigadier-gen-



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eral of volunteers, and ordered to Kentucky. The next month he became colonel of the 3d U. S. infantry, and was placed in command of the National forces then at Paducah. He acquired reputation as an adroit tactician and skilful commander in the operations about Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. In the severe fight for the possession of Fort Donelson he commanded the division that held the left of the National investing lines, and, leading it in person, he stormed and captured all the high ground on the Confederate right that commanded the fort. He was then ordered to conduct the new movement up Tennessee river, arrived at Savannah, about 13 March, with a large fleet, took command of that city, and prepared the advance upon Shiloh. On 22 March, 1862, he was promoted major-general of volunteers, but the exposure to which he had been already subjected aggravated a chronic disease, which ended his life soon after his arrival in Savannah. Gen. William T. Sherman says of him in his "Memoirs": "He was adjutant of the military academy during the early part of my career there, and afterward commandant of cadets. He was a very handsome and soldierly man, of great experience, and at the battle of Donelson had acted with so much personal bravery that to him many attributed the success of the assault."

Smith, Chas. F.*

[Born in Penn. Appointed from Penn.]

Brevet 2nd Lieut. 2nd Artillery, 1 July, 1825. 2nd Lieut., 1 July, 1825. 1st Lieut., 30 May, 1832. Captain, 7 July, 1838. Major 1st Artillery, 25 Nov., 1854. Lieut. Colonel 10th Infantry, 3 March, 1855. Colonel 3rd Infantry, 9 Sept., 1861. Died 25 April, 1862. *Brevet Rank*:—Brevet Major, 9 May, 1846, for gallant and distinguished conduct at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 23 Sept., 1846, for gallant conduct at Monterey. Brevet Colonel, 20 Aug., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco.

SMITH, Thomas Church Haskell, soldier, b. in Acushnet, Mass., 24 March, 1819. He was graduated at Harvard in 1841, was admitted to the bar of Cincinnati in 1844, engaged in the establishment of the Morse telegraph system in the west and south, and was president of the New Orleans and Ohio telegraph company. At the beginning of the civil war he became lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Ohio cavalry, served under Gen. John Pope in Virginia, and became brigadier-general of volunteers in September, 1862. He was placed in command of the district of Wisconsin in 1863 to quell the draft riots, became inspector-general of the Department of the Missouri in 1864, and while commanding that district dealt with the disturbances that arose from the return of 1,800 Confederate soldiers to their homes after the surrender. He carried out Gen. Pope's policy of withdrawing government troops from Missouri, and restored the state without delay to its own civil control. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in 1866, and in 1878 entered the regular army as major and paymaster. In 1883 he was retired.

SMITH, Thomas Kilby, soldier, b. in Boston, Mass., 23 Sept., 1820; d. in New York city, 14 Dec., 1887. His father, George, was a captain in the East Indian trade for many years, but removed to Ohio about 1828, and settled on a farm in Hamilton county. Thomas was graduated at Cincinnati college in 1837, read law with Salmon P. Chase, was admitted to the bar in 1845, and practised till 1853, when he became bureau and special agent in the post-office department in Washington, D. C. He was U. S. marshal for the southern district of Ohio in 1855-'6, and subsequently deputy clerk of Hamilton county, Ohio. He became lieutenant-colonel in the 54th Ohio infantry in September, 1861, was promoted its colonel in October, and commanded the regiment at Pittsburg Landing, the advance on Corinth, and the Vicksburg campaign. He was assigned to the 2d brigade, 2d division of the 15th army corps, in January, 1863, was on a court of inquiry, and on staff duty with Gen. Ulysses S. Grant from May till September, 1863, and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers in August of that year. He commanded brigades in the 17th army corps, and led a division of artillery, cavalry, and infantry in the Red river expedition. His special duty being to protect the gun-boats when the main body of the army at Sabine cross roads, endeavoring to reach Shreveport, fell back, Gen. Smith was left with 2,500 men to protect the fleet in its withdrawal down the river. He accomplished the task in the face of opposing armies on both banks of the stream. Subsequently he commanded the 3d division detachment of the Army of the Tennessee, and then had charge of the district of southern Alabama and Florida and the district and port of Mobile. He was compelled to resign field duty in July, 1864, on account of the failure of his health, was brevetted major-general of volunteers, 5 March, 1865, and in 1866 became U. S. consul at Panama.

He removed to Torresdale, Pa., in 1865, and resided there until his death. In the spring of 1887 he became engaged in the business department of the "Star," New York city. He was an active member of the Loyal legion, and was at one time junior vice-commander of the Pennsylvania commandery.

SMITH, William Farrar, soldier, b. in St. Albans, Vt., 17 Feb., 1824. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1845, appointed to the corps of topographical engineers, and, after a year's service on lake survey duty, was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point in 1846-'8. He was then engaged in surveys in Texas for the Mexican boundary commission, and in Florida till 1855, when he returned to his former duty at the military academy. In 1853 he became 1st lieutenant of topographical engineers. He was placed on light-house construction service in 1856, became captain of topographical engineers, 1 July, 1859, and was engineer secretary of the light-house board from that year till April, 1861. After serving on mustering duty in New York for one month, he was on the staff of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler in June and July, 1861, at Fort Monroe, Va., became colonel of the 3d Vermont volunteers in the latter month, and was engaged in the defenses of Washington, D. C. He became brigadier-general of volunteers on 13 Aug., participated in the Virginia peninsula campaign, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U. S. army, for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of White Oak Swamp, 30 June, 1862. He became major-general of volunteers, 4 July, 1862, and led his division at South Mountain and Antietam, receiving the brevet of colonel, U. S. army, 17 Sept., 1862, for the latter battle. He was assigned to the command of the 6th corps, and engaged at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., in December, was transferred to the 9th corps in February, 1863, and became major in the corps of engineers on 3 March. The next day his appointment of major-general of volunteers, not having been confirmed by the senate, expired by constitutional limitation, and he resumed his rank of brigadier-general in the volunteer service. He was in command of a division of the Department of the Susquehanna in June and July, 1863, became chief engineer of the Department of the Cumberland in October, and of the military division of the Mississippi in November, 1863. He was engaged in operations about Chattanooga, Tenn., participating in the battle of Missionary Ridge. He rendered important services in carrying out the Brown's ferry movement, which made it possible not only to maintain the Army of the Cumberland at Chattanooga, but to bring Sherman and Hooker to its assistance. In his report to the joint committee of congress on the conduct of the war, Gen. George H. Thomas said: "To Brig.-Gen. W. F.



Wm F. Smith



Genl Smith

Smith should be accorded great praise for the ingenuity which conceived, and the ability which executed, the movement at Brown's ferry. When the bridge was thrown at Brown's ferry, on the morning of the 27th Oct., 1863, the surprise was as great to the army within Chattanooga as it was to the army besieging it from without." The house committee on military affairs, in April, 1865, unanimously agreed to a report that "as a subordinate, Gen. William F. Smith had saved the Army of the Cumberland from capture, and afterward directed it to victory." He was confirmed as major-general of volunteers in March, 1864, and in May assigned to the 18th corps, which he commanded at Cold Harbor and at Petersburg till July, when he was placed on special duty. On 13 March, 1865, he received the brevets of brigadier-general, U. S. army, for "gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn.," and that of major-general for services in the field during the civil war. He resigned his volunteer commission in 1865, and that in the U. S. army in 1867. He became president of the International telegraph company in 1865, police commissioner of New York city in 1875, and subsequently president of the board. Since 1881 he has been a civil engineer. He was known in the army as "Baldy" Smith.

Smith, Wm. F.* [Born in Vt. Appointed from Vt.]
Brevet 2nd Lieut. Topographical Engineers, 1 July, 1845. 2nd Lieut., 14 July,

1849. 1st Lieut., 3 March, 1853. Captain, 1 July, 1859. Major Engineers, 3 March, 1863. Resigned 21 March, 1867. *Brevet Rank*:—Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 28 June, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service at the Battle of White Oak Swamp, Va. Brevet Colonel, 17 Sept., 1862, for gallant and meritorious service at Antietam, Md. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service at the Battle of Chattanooga, Tenn. Brevet Major Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war.

SAMUEL WILKINSON NOON, civil engineer, b. in
Parlham, Ohio, 22 July, 1890. He was graduated

at Ohio university in 1849, and at the U. S. military academy in 1853. He resigned in 1854 and became assistant to Lieut.-Col. James D. Graham, of the U. S. topographical engineers, then in charge of the government improvements in the great lakes. In 1855 he settled in Buffalo, N. Y., and was principal of a high-school. In 1857 he made the first surveys for the international bridge across Niagara river, and was employed by the city of Buffalo as an expert to examine the bridge plans that were submitted. He was then elected engineer and secretary of the Trenton locomotive-works, N. J., which was at that time the chief iron-bridge manufacturing company in this country, and he continued so until 1861. While serving in this capacity he was sent to Cuba by the company, and he also constructed an iron bridge across Savannah river, where he introduced improvements in sinking cylinders pneumatically. The beginning of the civil war stopped this work, and he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of Ohio volunteers and assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general at Camp Denison. On 26 June, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the 13th Ohio regiment and participated in the West Virginia campaigns, after which he joined the Army of the Ohio, and was present at Shiloh and Perryville. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers on 15 April, 1862, and commanded successively the 2d and 4th divisions of the Army of the Ohio until late in 1862, after which he joined the army under Gen. Grant and took part in the Vicksburg campaign as commander of the 1st division of the 16th corps. Subsequently he was made chief of cavalry of the Department of the Tennessee, and as such was attached to the staffs of Gen. Grant and Gen. William T. Sherman until, owing to impaired health, he resigned in September, 1864. Returning to his profession, he built the Waugoshanee light-house at the western entrance of the Straits of Mackinaw, where in 1867 he sank the first pneumatic caisson. He aided in opening the harbor of Green Bay, Wis., and has been largely engaged in building bridges. He built the first great all-steel bridge in the world, across Missouri river at Glasgow, Mo., and was concerned in the construction of the Omaha and the Leavenworth bridges, as well as many others, including that over Missouri river at Plattsmouth, Neb. Gen. Smith has served on numerous engineering commissions, both for the government and for private corporations. He is a member of the American society of civil engineers, and was president of the Civil engineers' club of the northwest in 1880. His writings have been confined to reports and professional papers.

SMYTH, Thomas A., soldier, b. in Ireland; d. in Petersburg, Va., 9 April, 1865. In his youth he emigrated to this country, settling in Wilmington, Del., where he engaged in coach-making. At the beginning of the civil war he raised a company in Wilmington and joined a three months' regiment in Philadelphia, serving in the Shenandoah valley. On his return he was made major of a Delaware regiment, rose to the ranks of lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and commanded a brigade, winning a high reputation for bravery and skill. For gallant conduct at Cold Harbor, Va., he was appointed brigadier-general, U. S. volunteers, on 1 Oct., 1864. He was mortally wounded by a sharpshooter near Farmville, Va., on 6 April, 1865.

SNEAD, Thomas Lowndes, soldier, b. in Henrico county, Va., 10 Jan., 1828. He was graduated at Richmond college in 1846 and at the University of Virginia in 1848, was admitted to the bar, and removed in 1850 to St. Louis, where he was editor and proprietor of the "Bulletin" in 1860-'1. He was aide-de-camp of Gov. Claiborne F. Jackson, and adjutant-general of the Missouri state guard

in 1861, and as such was in the battles of Booneville, Carthage, Wilson's Creek, and Lexington. He was commissioned from Missouri to negotiate a military convention with the Confederate states in October, 1861, became assistant adjutant-general in the Confederate army, served with Price in Arkansas, Missouri, and Mississippi, and was elected to the Confederate congress by Missouri soldiers in May, 1864. He removed to New York in 1865, was managing editor of the "Daily News" in 1865-'6, and was admitted to the bar of New York in 1866. He has published the first volume of a projected history of the war in the trans-Mississippi department, entitled "The Fight for Missouri" (New York, 1886).

SPEAR, Samuel P., soldier, b. in Boston, Mass., in 1815; d. in New York city, 5 May, 1875. He enlisted in the U. S. army in 1833, and served in the 2d dragoons in the Seminole war and through the Mexican campaign, in which he was wounded at Cerro Gordo. Subsequently he served on the plains against hostile Indians and in the Utah expedition, and was long sergeant-major of his regiment. In the beginning of the civil war he entered the volunteer army as lieutenant-colonel of the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, his commission dating from 25 Sept., 1861. The regiment was raised as an independent body for scouting service, under authority of the secretary of war, but in November, 1861, was incorporated in the Pennsylvania state organization. Spear became its colonel on 25 Aug., 1862. He commanded several expeditions during the war, was brevetted brigadier-general on 13 March, 1865, received severe wounds at Five Forks, and resigned on 9 May, 1865.

SPINOLA, Francis B., soldier, b. in Stony Brook, Long Island, N. Y., 19 March, 1821. He was educated at Quaker Hill academy, Dutchess co., N. Y., and engaged in business in New York city, where he was elected alderman and supervisor. He subsequently served as a member of the assembly and as a state senator, and in 1860 was a delegate to the Democratic National convention at Charleston, S. C. In 1862 he raised the Empire brigade of New York state volunteers, and on 1 Oct. he was commissioned as brigadier-general. He served in the National army till the close of the war, resigning on 8 June, 1865. He was subsequently connected with banking and insurance companies in New York city, returned to the state senate, and in 1886 was elected to congress for the term that will end on 3 March, 1889.

SPOONER, Benjamin F., soldier, b. in Mansfield, Ohio, 27 Oct., 1828; d. in Lawrenceburg, Ind., 3 April, 1881. At the beginning of the Mexican war he enlisted in the 3d Indiana regiment, and was chosen 2d lieutenant. After serving in Gen. Zachary Taylor's campaign he returned home, studied law, and practised in Lawrenceburg, holding the office of prosecuting attorney of Dearborn county for several years. At the beginning of the civil war he became lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Indiana regiment, with which he fought at Philippi and Laurel Hill, and he afterward held the same commission in the 51st Indiana, with which he was present at Shiloh and the siege of Corinth. He then resigned and returned home, but was soon made colonel of the 83d Indiana, and took part in the engagements around Vicksburg, the battle of Mission Ridge, and the Atlanta campaign, receiving a wound at Kenesaw mountain that necessitated the amputation of his left arm. He then served on a military commission till his resignation in April, 1865, and on 13 March of that year was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general of volunteers. He was U. S. marshal of the district of Indiana till 1879, when failing health compelled him to resign.

SPRAGUE, John Titcomb, soldier, b. in Newburyport, Mass., 3 July, 1810; d. in New York city, 6 Sept., 1878. In 1834 he became 2d lieutenant in the marine corps, and served in the Florida war, being twice promoted for meritorious conduct, and brevetted captain on 15 March, 1842. He was given that full rank in 1846, and brevetted major on 30 May, 1848. He was made major of the 1st infantry, 14 May, 1861, and, when stationed with his regiment in Texas, was taken prisoner by Gen. David E. Twiggs, but was released on parole, and became mustering and disbursing officer at Albany, N. Y., and adjutant-general of the state, with the rank of brigadier-general, holding this post until 1865. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 11th infantry in March, 1863, and colonel of the 7th infantry on 12 June, 1865, and in that year served in Florida and was made military governor, but retired from the army on 15 July, 1870. He was the author of "Origin, Progress, and Conclusion of the Florida War" (New York, 1848).

SPRAGUE, John Wilson, soldier, b. in White Creek, Washington co., N. Y., 4 April, 1817. He was educated in common schools, and entered Rensselaer polytechnic institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1830, but was not graduated. He then became a merchant, and in 1851-'2 was treasurer of Erie county, Ohio. He was made a captain in the 7th Ohio volunteers at the beginning of the civil war, became colonel of the 63d Ohio in 1863, and was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers on 30 July, 1864, receiving the brevet of major-general, U. S. volunteers, on 13 March, 1865. He also declined a lieutenant-colonelcy in the U. S. army. After the war he was general manager of the Winona and St. Peter railroad, Minn., but removed to Washington territory in 1870, having been made general agent and superintendent of the Northern Pacific railroad, which offices he resigned in 1882. Since then he has engaged in various enterprises, and was for five years president of the National bank in Tacoma, Washington territory.

Sprague, John T.

2nd Lieut. 5th Infantry, 3 July, 1837.

1st Lieut., 1 May, 1839.

Lieut. Colonel 11th Infantry, 13

June, 1865. Unassigned 15 March, 1869.

1878. *Brevet Rank*:—

Brevet Captain, 15 March, 1842,

[Born in Mass. Appointed from Mass.]

Transferred to 8th Infantry, 7 July, 1838.

Captain, 21 Sept., 1846. Major 1st Infantry, 14 May,

March, 1863. Colonel 7th Infantry, 12

Retired 15 Dec., 1870. Died 6 Sept.,

for meritorious and success.

ful conduct in the war against the Florida Indians. Brevet Major, 30 May, 1848,
for meritorious conduct.

STAGER, Anson, soldier, b. in Ontario county, N. Y., 20 April, 1825; d. in Chicago, Ill., 26 March, 1885. At sixteen years of age he entered into the service of Henry O'Reilly, a printer, who subsequently became a pioneer in the building and operating of telegraphs. He followed O'Reilly in his enterprise, and when the latter established a line from Philadelphia to Harrisburg he was placed in charge of the first office at Lancaster, Pa., in 1846. He then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he made several improvements in the construction of batteries and the arrangement of wires, and in 1852 he was made general superintendent of the principal lines in the west at that time. After the consolidation of the Western union company with these he was still superintendent, and to his industry and ability the success of these lines is much indebted. At the opening of the civil war he was asked to take the management of the telegraphs in southern Ohio and along the Virginia line, to which he consented and at once prepared a cipher by which he could safely communicate with those who had the key. In October he was called to Washington and appointed general superintendent of government telegraphs in all departments. He remained in service till September, 1868, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers for valuable services. In 1869 Gen. Stager returned to Chicago, and, in addition to his duties as general superintendent, he was the promoter of many enterprises, among which was the Western electric manufacturing company, one of the largest of its kind in the United States. He was also interested in the Babcock manufacturing company and several others. He secured a consolidation of the two telephone companies in Chicago, and was president of them and also of the Western Edison electric light company, and a director in many corporations.

STAHEL, Julius, soldier, b. in Csongrad, Hungary, 4 Nov., 1825. After being educated at Budapest, he entered the Austrian army and had risen from the ranks to be 1st lieutenant when the

Hungarian revolution occurred. Stabel joined the revolutionists and served on the staffs of Gen. Arthur Görger and Gen. Richard Debaufre Guyon. After the success of the Austrian arms he went to Germany, thence to England, and finally to New York city. There he essayed journalism, and in 1859 was editor of the "Deutsche illustrierte Familienblätter," an illustrated German weekly. He became, in May, 1861, lieutenant-colonel of the 8th New York volunteers, commanded that regiment in the first battle of Bull Run, and was made colonel. He was promoted brigadier-general, 12 Nov., 1861, given a brigade in Gen. Louis Blenker's German division, and took part in the battle of Cross Keys, Va., 8 June, 1862. He was subsequently in command of a division of Gen. Franz Sigel's army corps, the 11th, and on 14 March, 1863, was commissioned major-general. He resigned from the army, 8 Feb., 1865. In 1866 he was made U. S. consul at Yokohama, Japan, but after three years' residence there he was compelled to return on account of impaired health. He was engaged in mining from 1870 till 1877, when he was again appointed consul to Japan. There he remained until March, 1884, when he was made U. S. consul-general at Shanghai, which latter office he resigned in 1885. He has since been engaged in business in New York city.

STANLEY, David Sloan, soldier, b. in Cedar Valley, Ohio, 1 June, 1828. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1852, and in 1853 was detailed with Lieut. Amiel W. Whipple to survey a railroad route along the 35th parallel. As lieutenant of cavalry from 1855 till his promotion to a captaincy in 1861, he spent the greater part of his time in the saddle. Among other Indian engagements he took part in one with the Cheyennes on Solomon's Fork, and one with the Comanches near Fort Arbuckle. At the beginning of the civil war he refused high rank in the Confederate army. In the early part of the war he fought at Independence, Forsyth, Dug Springs,

Wilson's Creek, Rolla, and other places, and was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 28 Sept., 1861. He led a division at New Madrid, and the commanding general reported that he was "especially indebted" to Gen. Stanley for his "efficient aid and uniform zeal." Subsequently he was complimented for his "untiring activity and skill" in the battle of Island No. 10. He took part in most of the skirmishes in and around Corinth and in the battle of Farmington. In the fight near the White House, or Bridge Creek, he repelled the enemy's attack with severe loss, and he was especially commended by Gen. William S. Rosecrans at Iuka. At Corinth he occupied the line between batteries Robinett and Williams, and was thus exposed to the severest part of the attack of the enemy, and, although other parts of the line gave way, his was never broken. Gen. Stanley was appointed major-general of volunteers on 29 Nov., 1862. He bore an active part in most of the battles of the Atlanta campaign, and as commander of the 4th army corps he took part in the battle of Jonesboro'. After Gen. George H. Thomas was ordered to Nashville, Gen. Stanley was directed on 6 Oct. to command the Army of the Cumberland in his absence. Until he was severely wounded at Franklin, he took an active part in all the operations and battles in defence of Nashville. His disposition of the troops at Spring Hill enabled him to repel the assault of the enemy's cavalry and afterward two assaults of the infantry. A few days afterward, at Franklin, he fought a desperate hand-to-hand conflict. Placing himself at the head of a reserve brigade, he regained the part of the line that the enemy had broken. Although severely wounded, he did not leave the field until long after dark. When he recovered he rejoined his command, and, after the war closed, took it to Texas. He had received the brevets of lieutenant-colonel for Stone River, Tenn., colonel for Resaca, Ga., brigadier-general for Ruff's Station, Ga., and major-general for Franklin, Tenn., all in the regular army. He was appointed colonel of the 22d infantry, and spent a greater part of the time up to 1874 in Dakota. In command of the Yellowstone expedition of 1873, he successfully conducted his troops through the unknown wilderness of Dakota and Montana, and his favorable reports on the country led to the subsequent emigration thither. In 1874 he went with his regiment to the lake stations, and in 1879 moved it to Texas, where he completely suppressed Indian raids in the western part of the state. He also restored the confidence of the Mexicans, which had been disturbed by the raid that the U. S. troops made across the boundary in 1878. He was ordered to Santa Fé, N. M., in 1882, and placed in command of the district of New Mexico. While he was stationed there, and subsequently at Fort Lewis, complications arose at various times with the Navajos, Utes, and Jicarillas, all of which he quieted without bloodshed. The greater part of his service has been on the Indian frontier, and he has had to deal with nearly every tribe that occupies the Mississippi and Rio Grande valley, thus becoming perfectly acquainted with the Indian character. In March, 1884, he was appointed a brigadier-general in the regular army, and assigned to the Department of Texas, where he has been ever since.

Stanley, David S.*

[Born in Ohio. Appointed from Ohio.]

Brevet 2nd Lieut. 2nd Dragoons, 1 July, 1852. 2nd Lieut., 6 Sept., 1853. 2nd Lieut. 1st Cavalry, 3 March, 1855. 1st Lieut., 27 March, 1855. Captain, 16 March, 1861. 4th Cavalry, 3 Aug., 1861. Brigadier Genl. Vols., 28 Sept., 1861. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 31 Dec., 1862, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Stone River, Tenn. Major Genl. Vols., 29 Nov., 1862. Major 5th Cavalry, 1 Dec., 1863. Brevet Colonel, 15 May, 1864, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Resaca, Ga. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Ruff's Station, Ga. Brevet Major Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Franklin, Tenn. Mustered out of Volunteer service, 1 Feb., 1866. Colonel 22nd Infantry, 28 July, 1866.

STANNARD, George Jerrison, soldier, b. in Georgia, Vt., 20 Oct., 1820; d. in Washington, D. C., 31 May, 1886. He received an academic education, worked on his father's farm, teaching in winter, and was a clerk in a foundry from 1845 till 1860, when he became joint proprietor of the business. He was a colonel of militia when the civil war began, and was the first man in Vermont to offer his services after the president's call for volunteers. He was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of the 2d Vermont regiment, which was mustered into the service in May, 1861. He was at the first battle of Bull Run, and while stationed near the Chain bridge in the following autumn frequently led scouting parties into the enemy's territory. In May, 1862, he was commissioned colonel of the 9th Vermont infantry, which was stationed at Harper's Ferry when Col. Dixon S. Miles surrendered that post, and on being paroled went into camp at Chicago. On 11 March, 1863, he was commissioned as brigadier-general. His brigade of Vermont troops came up at the close of the first day's battle at Gettysburg. On the second day he held the left slope of Cemetery hill till he was ordered farther to the left in the afternoon to oppose Gen. James Longstreet's assault after the rout of the 3d corps. His brigade closed the gap speedily, saving two batteries, retaking another, and capturing two Confederate guns. On the third day it opposed a solid front to Gen. George E. Pickett's division, and, when the Confederate column turned slightly to the left, threw the assailants into confusion by a flanking fire. Gen. Stannard was wounded in the action, and could not return to the field till May, 1864. At Cold Harbor he was struck by a rifle-ball, but brought off the remnant of his command. He led the advance on Petersburg, and was assigned to the command of a division, but was again wounded and, moreover, disabled by sickness. When he rejoined the army after a few weeks of absence he led the advance upon the defences of Richmond north of James river, and captured Fort Harrison, for which he was brevetted major-general on 28 Oct., 1864, but when the enemy attempted to storm the works on the day after their capture a bullet shattered his arm, necessitating amputation. He returned to his home, and in December, 1864, after the raid on St. Albans, was placed in charge of the defence of the northern frontier of Vermont. He resigned on 27 June, 1866, and was appointed collector of customs for the district of Vermont, which office he held till 1872.

STARKWEATHER, John Converse, soldier, b. in Cooperstown, N. Y., 11 May, 1830. His father, George Anson (b. in Connecticut in 1794; d. in Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1878), was graduated at Union in 1819, held local offices in Otsego, N. Y., was colonel of the New York 12th artillery, and was elected to congress as a Democrat, serving from 6 Dec., 1847, till 3 March, 1849. After graduation at Union in 1850, the son removed to Mil-

waukee, Wis., and practised law until 1861. On 17 May, 1861, he was made colonel of the 1st Wisconsin volunteers, took part in the battles of Falling Waters, 2 July, 1861, and Edward's Ferry, 29 July, 1861, and was mustered out on 21 Aug., 1861. Reorganizing his regiment for three years, by special order of the war department, he again enlisted, and served in Kentucky and northern Alabama. He participated in the battle of Perryville, Ky., 8 Oct., 1862. He was also engaged at Stone river, 31 Dec., 1862, and 1-2 Jan., 1863, and remained on duty at Murfreesboro, Tenn., until 23 June, 1863. He was appointed brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers on 17 July, 1863, commanded brigades and divisions in the Army of the Ohio and in the Army of the Cumberland, participated in the attack at Chickamauga, 19-21 Sept., 1863, where he was wounded, in battles around Chattanooga, Tenn., 23-25 Nov., 1863, and in the assault and capture of Mission Ridge, Tenn., 23-25 Nov., 1863. He served on the court-martial that tried Gen. William A. Hammond, surgeon-general, U. S. army (*q. v.*), and, after commanding several posts in Tennessee and Alabama, he was mustered out of the army on 11 May, 1865. After farming for several years in Wisconsin, and occupying posts of importance and trust, he removed to Washington, D. C., where he now (1888) practises law, having been admitted to the bar in 1857.—His cousin.

STEARNS, Ozora Pierson, soldier, b. in De Kalb, Lawrence co., N. Y., 15 Jan., 1831. He was educated at Oberlin college and Michigan university, where he was graduated in the literary department in 1858, and in law in 1860. Immediately after his graduation he began practice in Rochester, Minn., and shortly afterward was elected prosecuting attorney for Clinton county. In August, 1862, he entered the National army as 1st lieutenant in the 9th Minnesota volunteer infantry, and in April, 1864, he was commissioned colonel of the 39th regiment of U. S. colored infantry. His regiment suffered severely at the mine-explosion before Petersburg on 30 July. He accompanied Gen. Benjamin F. Butler on his

Fort Fisher expedition, was with Gen. Alfred H. Terry at the capture of that fort, and afterward remained with his command in North Carolina until he was mustered out of the service in December, 1865. He then returned to Rochester, Minn., was soon afterward offered the professorship of agriculture in Cornell university, which he declined, was again elected county attorney, and then appointed register in bankruptcy. In 1871 he was elected U. S. senator for the unexpired term of Daniel S. Norton, deceased, and served for a short period. In the spring of 1872 he removed with his family to Duluth, and two years later became judge of the 11th judicial district of Minnesota, which office he has held ever since. He is in favor of granting the right of suffrage to women.—His wife, **Sarah Burger**, re-

STEEDMAN, James Barrett, soldier, b. in Northumberland county, Pa., 30 July, 1818; d. in Toledo, Ohio, 18 Oct., 1883. He went to Ohio in 1837 as a contractor on the Wabash and Erie canal, and in 1843 was chosen to the legislature of that state as a Democrat. In 1849 he organized a company to cross the plains to California in search of gold, but he returned in 1850, and in 1851 became a member of the Ohio board of public works. During Buchanan's administration he was public printer at Washington, and in 1860 he was a dele-

gate to the National Democratic convention at Charleston, advocating the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas. At the opening of the civil war he became colonel of the 4th Ohio regiment, and was ordered to western Virginia. After taking part in the battle of Philippi he joined Gen. Don Carlos Buell in Kentucky, was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, 17 July, 1862, and rendered valuable service at Perryville, arriving on the battle-field just in time to drive back the enemy, who had broken the National line and were pushing a heavy column toward the gap. In July, 1863, he was placed in command of the 1st division of the reserve corps of the Army of the Cumberland. At the battle of Chickamauga he re-enforced Gen. George H. Thomas at a critical moment, and it has been claimed that he thus saved the day, though credit for ordering the movement is usually given to Gen. Gordon Granger. For his services here he was promoted major-general, 24 April, 1864. He was afterward active in the Atlanta campaign, relieving the garrison at Dalton and defeating Gen. Joseph G. Wheeler's cavalry in June, 1864. When Sherman marched to the sea he joined Gen. Thomas, and did good service at Nashville. He resigned on 19 July, 1866, after serving as provisional governor of Georgia, and was appointed U. S. collector of internal revenue at New Orleans by President Johnson, whose close friend he was. Here his lack of business ability involved him in financial trouble, and he returned to Ohio, where in 1879 he was chosen to the state senate, but was defeated in a second canvass. In the May before his death he became chief of police of Toledo, and he was editor and nominal owner of the "Weekly Ohio Democrat." On 26 May, 1887, a fine monument was dedicated to his memory in Toledo.

STEELE, Frederick, soldier, b. in Delhi, N. Y., 14 Jan., 1819; d. in San Mateo, Cal., 12 Jan., 1868. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1843, and served as 2d lieutenant in the Mexican war, receiving the brevets of 1st lieutenant and captain for gallant conduct at Contreras and Chapultepec respectively. He was promoted to 1st lieutenant, 6 June, 1848, and served in California till 1853, and then principally in Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska till the civil war, receiving his captain's commission on 5 Feb., 1855. He was promoted to major on 14 May, 1861, and commanded a brigade in Missouri from 11 June, 1861, till April, 1862, being engaged at Dug Spring and

Wilson's Creek, and also in charge of the south-eastern district of that state after February. He had become colonel of the 8th Iowa regiment on 23 Sept., 1861, and on 29 Jan., 1862, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. He led a division in the Army of the Southwest from May till November, 1862, being engaged at Round Hill, 7 July, and in the occupation of Helena, Ark. On 29 Nov. he was made major-general of volunteers, and, after engaging in the Yazoo expedition, he commanded a division in the Vicksburg campaign, taking part in the operations at Young's Point, the advance to Grand Gulf, the attack on Jackson, and the siege of Vicksburg. For his services in this campaign he received the brevet of colonel in the regular army, 4 July, 1863, and on 26 Aug. he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. From July, 1863, till 6 Jan., 1864, he was at the head of the Army of Arkansas, taking part in the capture of Little Rock, 10 Sept., 1863, and then till 29 Nov. he commanded the department of that state. He led a column in the Mobile campaign, and at the close of the war received the brevet of brigadier-general, U. S. army, for services in the capture of Little Rock, and that of major-general for services during the war. He was then transferred to Texas, and placed in command on the Rio Grande, and from 21 Dec., 1865, he had charge of the Department of the Columbia. From 23 Nov., 1867, till his death he was on leave of absence. He had been promoted colonel of the 20th infantry, 28 July, 1866.

STEELE, William, soldier, b. in Albany, N. Y., in 1819; d. in San Antonio, Tex., 12 Jan., 1885. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1840, assigned to the 2d dragoons, and served in the Florida war, the military occupation of Texas, and the war with Mexico, being promoted 1st

lieutenant, 9 May, 1846, and brevetted captain for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco. He was stationed in Texas from 1849 till 1852, being promoted captain, 10 Nov., 1851, and was then in New Mexico till 1854. From that time till the civil war he was chiefly in Kansas, Dakota, and Nebraska, taking part in several expeditions against hostile Indians. He resigned on 30 May, 1861, joined the Confederate army as colonel of the 7th Texas cavalry, and took part in Gen. Henry H. Sibley's expedition to New Mexico. On its return he was made brigadier-general, 12 Sept., 1862, and in January, 1863, was assigned to the command of the Department of Western Arkansas and the Indian territory. He commanded at Galveston, Tex., in December, 1863, and had charge of a cavalry division in Louisiana in 1864, where he opposed the Red river expedition of Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks. In 1867 he became a commission merchant in San Antonio, Tex., and for some time after 1874 he was adjutant-general of the state. In this office he did good service by procuring and publishing, at great pains and expense, lists of escaped convicts and other fugitives from justice, which he furnished to the sheriffs of the various counties in the state.

STEINWEHR, Adolph Wilhelm August Friedrich, Baron von, soldier, b. in Blankenburg, duchy of Brunswick, Germany, 25 Sept., 1822; d. in Buffalo, N. Y., 25 Feb., 1877. His father was a major in the ducal service, and his grandfather a lieutenant-general in the Prussian army. Adolph was educated at the military academy in the city of Brunswick, and entered the army of the duchy as lieutenant in 1841. In 1847 he resigned and came to the United States to offer his services to the government during the Mexican war. Failing to obtain a commission in the regular army, he returned to Germany after marrying an American lady. In 1854 he again visited this country and purchased a farm near Wallingford, Conn. At the beginning of the civil war he raised a regiment, the 29th New York, which he commanded at the first battle of Bull Run, forming part of the reserve under Col. Dixon S. Miles. On 12 Oct., 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers and placed at the head of the 2d brigade, Gen. Louis Blenker's division, which was attached in May, 1862, to the Mountain department under Gen. John C. Frémont. When Gen. Franz Sigel assumed command of the corps, after the organization of the Army of Virginia, Gen. Steinwehr was given the 2d division, and with it took part in the campaign on the Rapidan and Rappahannock in the following August. He also retained it when the command of the corps passed into the hands of Gen. Oliver O. Howard, and under that officer fought in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He remained with the army until the close of the war. His home for several years before his death was in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he prepared an "Eclectic Series" of school geographies that was widely circulated, and published "A Topographical Map of the United States" and "The Centennial Gazetteer" (Philadelphia, 1873).

STEVENS, Isaac Ingalls, soldier, b. in Andover, Mass., 28 March, 1818; d. near Chantilly, Fairfax co., Va., 1 Sept., 1862. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1839, ranking first in his class, and was commissioned as 2d lieutenant

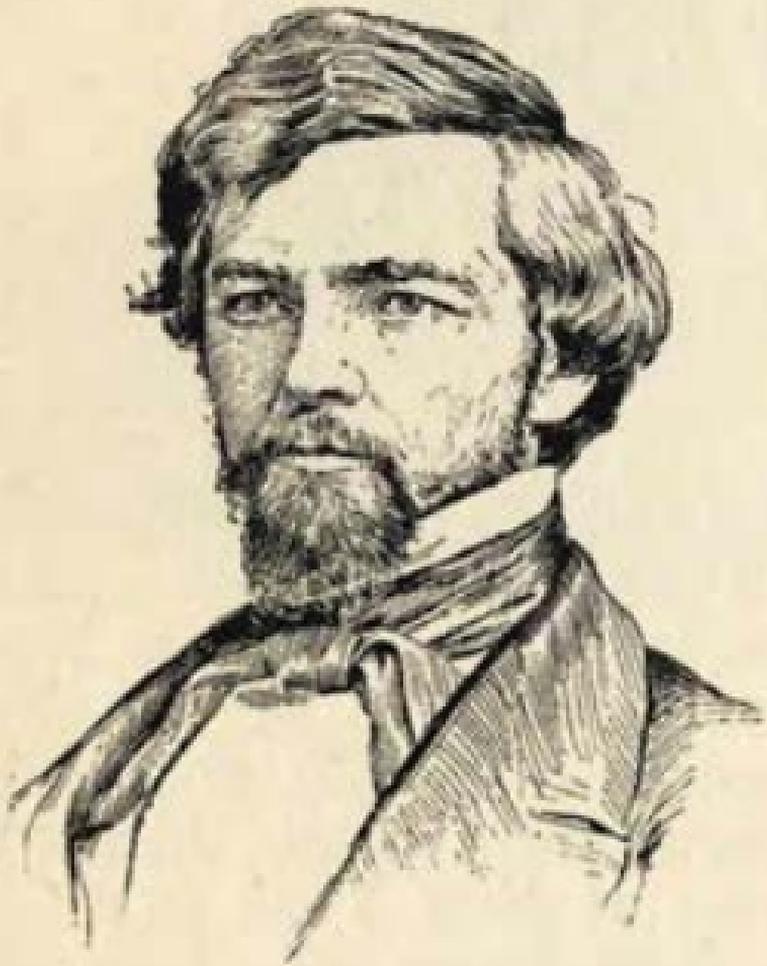
of engineers. He was promoted 1st lieutenant on 1 July, 1840, and served as adjutant of the corps of engineers during the war with Mexico, being engaged at the siege of Vera Cruz and at Cerro Gordo, at Contreras and Churubusco, where he gained the brevet of captain, at Chapultepec, of major, at Molino del Rey, and at the taking of the city of



Isaac I. Stevens

Mexico, where he was severely wounded. He superintended fortifications on the New England coast in 1841-'7 and in 1848-'9, and had charge of the coast-survey office in Washington, D. C., from 14 Sept., 1849, till 17 March, 1853, when he resigned, having been appointed governor of Washington territory. He was at the same time placed in charge of the exploration of the northern route for a Pacific railroad. In 1853, at the head of a large exploring party, he surveyed a route between St. Paul, Minn., and Puget sound, and established the navigability of the upper Missouri and Columbia rivers for steamers. He was superintendent of Indian affairs by virtue of his office of governor, and in 1854-'5 he made treaties with the Indian tribes of the territory by which they relinquished their titles to more than 100,000 square miles of land. He also crossed the Rocky mountains to conclude a treaty, in October, 1855, of friendship with the Blackfeet Indians, at the same time intervening successfully to make peace between them and the hunting tribes of Washington and Oregon. While he was absent on this expedition the disaffected Indians of Washington territory rose against the whites. He returned before January, 1856, called out 1,000 volunteers, and conducted a campaign against the revolted Indians that was so vigorous and successful that before the close of 1856 they were subdued and their chiefs slain. White sympathizers with the Indians were taken from their homes and confined in the towns, and, when Chief-Justice Edward Lander issued a writ of habeas corpus for their release, Gov. Stevens declared two counties under martial law, and on 7 May, 1856, caused Judge Lander to be arrested in his courtroom, and held him a prisoner till the close of the war. He resigned in August, 1857, and was elected a delegate to congress for two successive terms, serving from 7 Dec., 1857, till 3 March, 1861. In congress he vindicated his course in the Indian war, and saw his treaties confirmed, and the scrip that he had issued to pay the volun-

teers assumed by the government. In the presidential canvass of 1860 he acted as chairman of the executive committee of the Breckinridge wing of the Democratic party. But when the leaders of his party afterward declared for secession, he publicly denounced them, and urged President Buchanan to remove John B. Floyd and Jacob Thompson from his cabinet. At the intelligence of the firing on Fort Sumter he hastened from the Pacific coast to Washington, and was appointed colonel of the 79th regiment of New York volunteers, known as the Highlanders. The regiment had lost heavily at Bull Run, and expected to be sent home to recruit. Disappointment at being kept in the field and commanded by regular army officers caused eight companies to mutiny. The courage and wisdom with which he restored discipline won the respect of the men, who, by their own desire, were transferred to his brigade when he was commissioned as brigadier-general on 28 Sept., 1861, and took part in the Port Royal expedition. He attacked the Confederate batteries on the Coosaw in January, 1862, and captured them with the co-operation of the gun-boats. In June he was engaged in actions on Stono river, and commanded the main column in an unsuccessful assault on the enemy's position near Secessionville. After the retreat of Gen. George B. McClellan from his position before Richmond, Gen. Stevens was ordered to Virginia. He commanded a division at Newport News, and was made a major-general on 4 July, 1862, serving under Gen. John Pope in the campaign in northern Virginia. He was engaged in skirmishes on the Rappahannock, distinguished himself at Manassas, and while leading his division at the battle of Chantilly was killed with the colors of the 79th regiment in his hand. He published "Campaigns of the Rio Grande and Mexico, with Notices of the Recent Work of Major Ripley" (New York, 1851), and "Report of Explorations for a Route for the Pacific Railroad near the 47th and 49th Parallels of North Latitude, from St. Paul, Minn., to Puget Sound," which was printed by order of congress (2 vols., Washington, 1855-'60).



George J. Stevens

Stevens, Isaac I.* [Born in Mass. Appointed from Mass.]

2nd Lieut. Engineers, 1 July, 1839. 1st Lieut., 1 July, 1840. Resigned 16 March, 1853. *Brevet Rank*:—Brevet Captain, 20 Aug., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco. Brevet Major, 13 Sept., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chapultepec.

STEVENS, Walter Husted, soldier, b. in Penn Yan, N. Y., 24 Aug., 1827; d. in Vera Cruz, Mexico, 12 Nov., 1867. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1848, and commissioned as lieutenant of engineers. He was engaged in constructing and repairing fortifications at New Orleans, La., built two forts on the coast of Texas, removed the great Colorado river raft by order of congress, and built the Ship shoal light-house in 1855-'6, and superintended the erection of the custom-house at New Orleans after Maj. Pierre T. G. Beauregard was called away, and also built the custom-house at Galveston, Tex. In May, 1861, having resigned his commission and entered the Confederate service, he accompanied Gen. Beauregard to Virginia as his chief engineer. He was made a brigadier-general, and was the chief engineer of the Army of Northern Virginia until the autumn of 1862, when he was placed in charge of the fortifications of Richmond. He completed these defences and again became chief engineer of Lee's army, and continued as such to the close of the war. He then sought and obtained employment as an engineer on the Mexican railway between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, and at the time of his death was its superintendent and constructing engineer. An English company was building this road, and during the revolution in which Maximilian was dethroned Gen. Stevens remained in sole charge of it, and he skilfully preserved the property through that difficult period.

STEVENSON, John D., soldier, b. in Staunton, Va., 8 June, 1821. He spent two years in the College of South Carolina, was graduated in law at Staunton in 1841, and in 1842 began practice in Franklin county, Mo. He organized a volunteer company in 1846, and served in Gen. Stephen W. Kearny's invasion of New Mexico. After his return he removed to St. Louis, was frequently a member of the legislature, president for one term of the state senate, and in 1861 was an earnest supporter of the Union. In that year he raised the 7th Missouri regiment, and during the siege of Corinth commanded the district of Savannah. He then led a brigade in Tennessee, was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 29 Nov., 1862, served in the Vicksburg campaign, and made a charge at Champion Hill that broke the enemy's left flank. He led a successful expedition to drive the Confederates from northern Louisiana, commanded the district of Corinth, and then occupied and fortified Decatur, Ala. On 8 Aug., 1864, being left without a command, he resigned; but he was re-commissioned and given the district of Harper's Ferry. During the reconstruction period he was in charge of northern Georgia. At the close of the war he was made brevet major-general of volunteers, and in 1867, for his services at Champion Hill, brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army, in which he had been commissioned a colonel on 28 July, 1866. He left the army in 1871, and has since practised law in St. Louis.

STEVENSON, Thomas Greely, soldier, b. in Boston, Mass., 3 Feb., 1836; d. near Spottsylvania, Va., 10 May, 1864. He early entered the militia, and at the opening of the civil war was major of the 4th infantry battalion. He had a high reputation as a drill-master, and trained a large number of young men that afterward entered the National army. After doing a month's garrison duty at Fort Independence, he recruited the 24th Massachusetts regiment in the autumn of 1861, and commanded it in the capture of Roanoke island and New Berne in 1862. After holding the outpost defences of the latter place for several months, he conducted several expeditions within the enemy's lines, and on 6 Sept. successfully defended Washington, N. C., against a superior force. He led a brigade against Goldsboro' and Kinston later in the year, and in the expedition against Charleston in February, 1863, having been made brigadier-general of volunteers on 27 Dec., 1862. He aided in the reduction of Morris island, and led the reserves in the assault on Fort Wagner. After a visit to the north to recruit his health, he was placed at the head of the 1st division of the 9th corps. He was killed at the head of his troops in the battle of Spottsylvania. A memoir of Gen. Stevenson was printed privately after his death (Cambridge).

STEWART, Alexander Peter, soldier, b.

Rogersville, Hawkins co., Tenn., 2 Oct., 1821. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1842, became 2d lieutenant in the 3d artillery, and was acting assistant professor of mathematics at the academy from 1843 till 31 May, 1845, when he resigned. He was then professor of mathematics and natural and experimental philosophy in Cumberland university, Tenn., in 1845-'9, and in Nashville university in 1854-'5, and became city surveyor of Nashville in 1855. He was appointed by Gov. Isham G. Harris major of the corps of artillery in the provisional army of Tennessee, 17 May, 1861, and became brigadier-general in the Confederate army, 8 Nov., 1861, major-general, 2 June, 1863, and lieutenant-general, 23 June 1864. He was engaged in the battles of Belmont, Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro', and the campaign about Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, Chattanooga, and through the Dalton-Atlanta campaign under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. He was with Gen. John B. Hood in his movements in the rear of Gen. Sherman's army, and destroyed the railroads and captured the garrison at Big Shanty and Acworth. He was at Franklin and Nashville under Hood and at Cole's Farm, in North Carolina, under Johnston. In 1868 he became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the University of Mississippi, and chancellor of the university.

STOKES, James H., soldier, b. in Maryland about 1814. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1835, resigned in, 1843, and engaged in manufacturing and railroad business, removing in 1858 to Illinois. After aiding in the equipment of volunteers, he joined the army as captain, and served in Tennessee, and afterward as assistant adjutant-general. He was made a brigadier-general on 20 July, 1865, and was mustered out a month later.

STOLBRAND, Carlos John Meuller, soldier, b. in Sweden, 11 May, 1821. He entered the royal artillery in January, 1839, and during 1848-'50 took part in the campaign of Schleswig-Holstein with part of his regiment in defence of Denmark. At the close of the war he came to the United States, and in July, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the volunteer artillery. Soon afterward he was appointed its captain and joined the 1st battalion of Illinois light artillery, and became chief of ar-

tillery under Gen. John A. Logan. He took part in the movements against Corinth, Miss., and in 1863, on Gen. Logan's accession to the command of the 15th corps, was transferred to the command of its artillery brigade. He participated in the campaign of Atlanta and the march to the sea. In February, 1865, he was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers, assigned to a brigade in the 15th corps, and shortly afterward to one in the 17th corps. The latter brigade, being reduced in numbers, was re-enforced and reorganized under his charge. In 1865 he went with his brigade to St. Louis, Mo., and thence to Leavenworth, Kan., and in February, 1865, he received an honorable discharge from the army. In 1868 Gen. Stolbrand was elected secretary of the Constitutional convention of South Carolina. He was delegate-at-large to the National Republican convention at Chicago in 1868, and served as presidential elector. He has made various improvements in steam-engines and steam-boilers, and now resides at Fort Collins, Col.