

STONE, Charles Pomeroy, soldier, b. in Greenfield, Mass., 30 Sept., 1824; d. in New York city, 24 Jan., 1887. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1845, assigned to the ordnance, and served in the war with Mexico, being brevetted 1st lieutenant, 8 Sept., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Molino del Rey, and captain, 13 Sept., for the battle of Chapultepec. He also participated in the siege of Vera Cruz and the assault and capture of the city of Mexico. He was on duty at Watervliet arsenal, N. Y., till 15 Sept., 1848, on leave of



Chas Stone

absence to visit Europe for the purpose of improvement in his profession and the gaining of general information till 13 May, 1850, and on duty at Watervliet and Fort Monroe arsenals in 1850. Under orders of the secretary of war he embarked men and stores, and conducted them to California *via* Cape Horn till August, 1851, after which, till 27 Jan., 1856, he was in charge of construction and in command of Benicia arsenal, and chief of ordnance of the Division and Department of the Pacific. He resigned, 17 Nov., 1856, and from March, 1857, till 31 Dec., 1860, was chief of the scientific commission for the survey and exploration of the state of Sonora, Mexico. On 1 Jan., 1861, he was appointed colonel and inspector-general of the District of Columbia militia, and was engaged, under the orders of Gen. Winfield Scott, in disciplining volunteers from 2 Jan. till 16 April, 1861. He was appointed colonel of the 14th infantry, 14 May, 1861, and given charge of the outposts and defences of Washington. He commanded the Rockville expedition and engaged in the skirmishes of Edward's and Conrad's Ferry in June, and Harper's Ferry, 7 July, 1861, led a brigade in Gen. Robert Patterson's operations in the Shenandoah valley, commanded the corps of observation of the Army of the Potomac from 10 Aug., 1861, till 9 Feb., 1862, and on 20 Oct., 1861, was ordered by Gen. McClellan to keep a good lookout and make a feint of crossing the Potomac at Ball's Bluff. Gen. McClellan, in his report of this disastrous affair, says: "I did not direct him to cross, nor did I intend that he should cross the river in force for the purpose of fighting." After having made the feint, Gen. Stone, it appears, was led to believe that the enemy might be surprised, and accordingly caused a part of his command to cross the Potomac in the night. The enemy attacked in force at daybreak of the 21st, and pushed

the National troops into the river with great loss. Gen. Stone was continued in the same command until 9 Feb., 1862, when he was suddenly arrested and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette, New York harbor, where he remained until 16 Aug., 1862. He was then released, no charge having been preferred against him, and awaited orders until 3 May, 1863, when he was directed to report to the commanding general of the Department of the Gulf, where he served until 17 April, 1864. He participated in the siege of Port Hudson in June and July, 1863, and was senior member of the commission for receiving the surrender of that place, 8 July, 1863. He was chief of staff to Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf, from 25 July, 1863, to 17 April, 1864, participating in the campaign of Bayou Teche, La., in October, 1863, and the Red River campaign in March and April, 1864. He was honorably mustered out as brigadier-general of volunteers, 4 April, 1864, and resigned his commission as colonel of the 14th infantry, 13 Sept., 1864. In the autumn of 1865 Gen. Stone was appointed engineer and superintendent of the Dover mining company in Goochland county, Va., where he resided until 1870. He then accepted a commission in the Egyptian army, and later was made chief of the general staff, in which capacity he bestowed much attention upon the military school that had already been formed by French officers in the Egyptian service. He created a typographical bureau, where a great number of maps were produced and the government printing was executed, and when the reports of the American officers engaged in exploration of the interior were printed, Gen. Stone was placed in temporary charge of the cadastral survey, and was president of the Geographical society and a member of the Institut Egyptien at Cairo. The American officers were mustered out of the service in 1879, as a measure of economy, by the reform government which succeeded the dethronement of Ismail. Gen. Stone alone remained, and acted as chief of the staff until the insurrection of Arabi and the army, in which he took no active part. He resigned and returned to the United States in March, 1883. Gen. Stone was decorated by Ismail Pacha with the order of the commander of the Osmanieh, was made grand officer of the Medjidieh and Osmanieh, and was created a Ferik pacha (general of division). In May he was appointed engineer-in-chief of the Florida ship-canal and transit company, and directed a preliminary survey across the northern part of the peninsula. On 3 April, 1886, he became engineer-in-chief to the committee for the construction of the pedestal of the Bartholdi statue of "Liberty enlightening the World," and upon its successful completion he acted as grand marshal in the military and civic ceremony that accompanied the dedication of the statue.



Chas. P. Stone

Stone, Chas. P.* [Born in Mass. Appointed from Mass.]

Brevet 2nd Lieut. Ordnance, 1 July, 1845. 2nd Lieut., 8 March, 1847. 1st Lieut.,

26 Feb., 1853. Resigned 17 Nov., 1856. Colonel 14th Infantry, 14 May, 1861.

Resigned 13 Sept., 1864. *Brevet Rank*:—Brevet 1st Lieut., 8 Sept., 1847, for gal-

lant and meritorious conduct at Molino del Rey. Brevet Captain, 13 Sept., 1847,

for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chapultepec.

STONE, Ebenezer Whitton, soldier, b. in Boston, Mass., 10 June, 1801; d. in Roxbury, Mass., 18 April, 1880. In 1817 he enlisted in the U. S. army, from which he was discharged in 1821. He was connected with the Massachusetts militia in 1822-'60, receiving the appointment of adjutant-general in 1851 and filling the post till the close of his service. In 1840 he was a member of the legislature, serving on the military committee. The first full battery of light artillery in the United States, except those in the regular army, was organized by him in 1853, and through his efforts Massachusetts was the first state to receive the new rifled musket of the pattern of 1855. From experiments that he made with this musket, Gen. Stone conceived the idea that cannon could also be rifled, and after successful tests in 1859, he ordered a model from John P. Schenkl, the inventor of the Schenkl shell. It is claimed that this was the first rifled cannon that was made in the United States, and that the invention was original with Gen. Stone, though rifled cannon had been in use in Europe for several years. From April till October, 1861, Gen. Stone, as chief of ordnance, armed and equipped twenty-four regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and three light batteries of artillery. He was for twelve years a member of the Ancient and honorable artillery company, and became its captain in 1841. He prepared, under an act of the legislature, a "Digest of the Militia Laws of Massachusetts" (Boston, 1851), and a "Compend of Instructions in Military Tactics," and "The Manual of Percussion Arms" (1857).

Stone, Ebenezer W.

[Born in Mass. Appointed from Mass.]

Captain 1st Mass. Vols., 24 May, 1861. Mustered out 25 May, 1864. Lieut. Colonel 61st Mass. Vols., 28 Feb., 1865. Brevet Colonel Vols., 9 April, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the campaign resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee. Mustered out 16 July, 1865. 2nd Lieut. 12th Infantry, 11 May, 1866. Transferred to 21st Infantry, 21 Sept., 1866. Brevet 1st Lieut. and Brevet Captain, 2 March, 1867, for gallant and meritorious service at the Battle of Williamsburg, Va. Brevet Major, 2 March, 1867, for gallant and meritorious service at the Battle of Chancellorsville, Va. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 2 March, 1867, for gallant and meritorious service at the Battle of Gettysburg, Penn. 1st Lieut. 21st Infantry, 26 March, 1868. Unassigned 19 April, 1869. Assigned to 21st Infantry, 15 Dec., 1870. Captain, 11 Nov., 1879

STONEMAN, George, soldier, b. in Busti, Chautauqua co., N. Y., 8 Aug., 1822. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1846, and entered the 1st dragoons. He acted as quartermaster to



George Stoneman

the Mormon battalion at Santa Fé, was sent with it to California in 1847, and remained actively engaged on the Pacific coast till 1857. In March of this year he became captain in the 2d cavalry, and served till 1861, chiefly in Texas. In February of that year, while in command of Fort Brown, he refused to obey the order of his superior, Gen. David E. Twiggs,

for the surrender of the government property to the secessionists, evacuated the fort, and went to New York by steamer. He became major of the 1st cavalry on 9 May, 1861, and served in western Virginia till 13 Aug., when he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers and chief of cavalry of the Army of the Potomac. He organized the cavalry of that army and commanded during the Virginia peninsular campaign of 1862. After the evacuation of Yorktown by the Confederate troops his cavalry and artillery pursued and overtook them, and thus brought on the battle of Williamsburg, 5 May, 1862. He took command of Gen. Philip Kearny's division after the second battle of Bull Run, succeeded Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman as commander of the 3d army corps, 15 Nov., 1862, and led it at Fredericksburg on 13 Dec. He was promoted major-general, 29 Nov., 1862, led a cavalry corps in the raid toward Richmond from 13 April till 2 May, 1863, and commanded the 23d corps from January till April, 1864. On the reorganization of the armies oper-



George Honeman

ating against Richmond by Gen. Grant, Gen. Stoneman was appointed to a cavalry corps in the Department of the Ohio, was engaged in the operations of the Atlanta campaign in May-July, 1864, and conducted a raid for the capture of Macon and Andersonville and the liberation of prisoners, but was captured at Clinton, Ga., 31 July, and held a captive till 27 Oct. He led a raid to southwestern Virginia in December, 1864, commanded the district of east Tennessee in February and March, 1865, conducted an expedition to Asheville, N. C., in March-April, 1865, and was engaged at Wytheville, the capture of Salisbury, N. C., and at Asheville. He became colonel of the 21st infantry, 28 July, 1866, and was brevetted colonel, brigadier, and major-general for gallant conduct. He retired from the army, 16 Aug., 1871, and has since resided in California, of which he was governor in 1883-'7, having been chosen as a Democrat.

ARMY REGISTER.—1815-1879.

George.* [Born in N. Y. Appo
Lieut. 1st Dragoons, 1 July, 1846. 2nd Lieut.,
July, 1854. Regimental Adjutant, 22 Oct., 1854,
d Cavalry, 3 March, 1855. Major 1st Cavalry, 9 Ma
, 1861. Brigadier Genl. Vols., 13 Aug., 1861. Ma
Brevet Colonel, 18 Dec., 1862, for gallant and m
le of Fredericksburg, Va. Lieut. Colonel 3rd C
vet Brigadier Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and
capture of Charlotte, N. C. Brevet Major Genl., 1
meritorious service in the field during the war. C

Stoneman, George.*

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

Brevet 2nd Lieut. 1st Dragoons, 1 July, 1846. 2nd Lieut., 12 July, 1847. 1st Lieut., 25 July, 1854. Regimental Adjutant, 22 Oct., 1854, to 3 March, 1855. Captain 2nd Cavalry, 3 March, 1855. Major 1st Cavalry, 9 May, 1861. 4th Cavalry, 8 Aug., 1861. Brigadier Genl. Vols., 13 Aug., 1861. Major Genl. Vols., 29 Nov., 1862. Brevet Colonel, 18 Dec., 1862, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. Lieut. Colonel 3rd Cavalry, 30 March, 1864. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the capture of Charlotte, N. C. Brevet Major Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war. Colonel 21st Infantry, 28 July, 1866. Mustered out of Volunteer service, 1 Sept., 1866. Retired 16 Aug., 1871.

STRONG, George Crockett, soldier, b. in Stockbridge, Vt., 16 Oct., 1832; d. in New York city, 30 July, 1863. Losing his father early in life, he was adopted by his uncle, Alfred L. Strong, of Easthampton, Mass. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1857, assigned to the ordnance, and in 1859 became assistant at Watervliet arsenal, of which he took command in May, 1861. He was ordnance officer on Gen. Irvin McDowell's staff at Bull Run, and was then attached successively to the staffs of Gen. George B. McClellan and Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, whose chief of staff he became in May, 1862. He had previously been engaged in the organization of the New Orleans expedition, and on 1 Oct., 1861, had been commissioned major and assistant adjutant-general. He commanded the expedition from Ship island to Biloxi, Miss., in April, 1862, and that to Ponchatoula in September, when he destroyed a large train and inflicted much damage on the enemy. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 29 Nov., 1862, was on sick-leave in New York from the following December till June, 1863, and then commanded a brigade in the operations against Charleston, S. C. He had been commissioned captain of ordnance, 3 March, 1863. He led the successful attack on Morris island, where he was the first to land. At the assault on Fort Wagner on 18 July, while he was leading and cheering on the storming column, he was mortally wounded. He was at once removed to New York city. Gen. Strong was the author of "Cadet Life at West Point" (Boston, 1862).

Strong, George C.*
Brevet 2nd Lieut. Ordnance, 1 July, 1857.
25 Jan., 1861. Captain, 3 March, 1863.
Died at Fort Wagner, S. C.

[Born in Vt. Appointed 1st Lieut.,
2nd Lieut., 31 July, 1859. 1st Lieut.,
Died 30 July, 1863, of wounds received

(1879).—Simeon's great-grandson, **William Emerson**, soldier, b. in Granville, Washington co., N. Y., 10 Aug., 1840, is the son of John E. Strong, a merchant and manufacturer, who in 1853 removed to Wisconsin and became a farmer. The son studied law in Racine, Wis., in 1857-'61, and was admitted to the bar in the latter year. He then raised a company, which was assigned to the 2d Wisconsin regiment, and as its captain served at Blackburn's Ford and Bull Run. He was promoted major of the 12th Wisconsin on 12 Sept., and saw service in Missouri, Kansas, and New Mexico. He was then on staff duty with the Army of the Tennessee, with rank of lieutenant-colonel, served in the Vicksburg campaign, and in 1864 became inspector-general of the Department and Army of the Tennessee. He was chief of staff to Gen. Oliver O. Howard in the march through the Carolinas, was promoted colonel, to rank from 22 July, 1864, for "galantry on the field of battle" at Atlanta, and on 21 March, 1865, was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. He was inspector-general of the Freedmen's bureau from May, 1865, till September, 1866, and from 1867 till 1873 was secretary of the Peshigo lumber company in Chicago, Ill., of which he has been president since the latter year.—**William**

has been president since the latter year. — William
Harley, soldier, grandson of Simon's first cousin,

Josiah, b. in Duanesburg, N. Y., 30 April, 1805; d. in New York city, 15 March, 1868, became an extensive wool merchant in New York city, but early retired from business to his estate in Geneva, N. Y. He returned to his former occupation for a time in 1843, but at the opening of the civil war was in Egypt. He had been active in politics as a Democrat, but at once set out for France, where he met Gen. John C. Frémont and others, and was instrumental in the purchase of arms for the National government. On his return he made patriotic addresses, and on 28 Sept., 1861, on the solicitation of merchants in New York, was made a brigadier-general of volunteers. He served for some time under Frémont, and was in command at Cairo, Ill., but on 20 Oct., 1863, resigned his commission. On his return to New York, while riding in Central park, he was thrown from his carriage, receiving injuries that paralyzed him for life, and finally caused his death.

cousin, **James Ewell Brown**, soldier, b. in Patrick county, Va., 6 Feb., 1833; d. in Richmond, Va., 12 May, 1864, entered the U. S. military academy after spending two years at Emory and Henry college, was graduated in 1854, joined



J. E. B. Stuart

the regiment of mounted riflemen that was then serving in Texas, and took a creditable part in actions with the Apache Indians. In 1855 he was transferred to the 1st U. S. cavalry with the rank of 2d lieutenant. He married Flora, a daughter of Col. Philip St. George Cooke, on 14 Nov., 1855, and on 20 Dec. was promoted 1st lieutenant. In 1856 his regiment was engaged in

quelling the Kansas disturbances, and in 1857 in Indian warfare. He was wounded in an action with the Cheyennes on Solomon's river. In 1859 he went to Washington to negotiate with the war department concerning the sale of a sabre-attachment that he had invented. Going to Harper's Ferry with Robert E. Lee as a volunteer aide, he identified John Brown. He rejoined his regiment at Fort Riley, but in March, 1861, obtained leave of absence, being resolved to direct his course by the action of his state, and sent in his resignation after Virginia seceded. It was accepted on 7 May, just after he had received notification of his promotion to a captaincy, to date from 22 April, 1861. He was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of infantry in the service of the state of Virginia, and as colonel of cavalry on 16 July. He performed important services in charge of the outposts of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army. At Bull Run he contributed to the Confederate victory by efficiently guarding Gen. Thomas J. Jackson's left flank, and driving back the National attacking force. During the long cessation of operations he perfected his system of pickets, was engaged in many cavalry skirmishes, and became brigadier-general on 24 Sept., 1861. He was defeated by Gen. Edward O. C. Ord at Dranesville. When the Confederates retired from Yorktown to Richmond, his cavalry guarded their rear. In the middle of June, 1862, he conducted a daring raid in the rear of Gen. McClellan's army on the Chickahominy, in order to determine the position of the National right. He was incessantly engaged during the seven-days' fight before Richmond. On 25 July, 1862, he was commissioned as major-general of cavalry. On 22 Aug. he crossed the Rapahannock, penetrated Gen. John Pope's camp at Catlett's station, captured his official correspondence and personal effects, and made prisoners of

several officers of his staff. In the following night he made an attack on Manassas Junction, and sent into the town a brigade of infantry, which took many prisoners and carried off stores of great value. His cavalry was engaged in the second battle of Bull Run, and led the advance of Stonewall Jackson's corps in the ensuing invasion of Maryland. He performed important services at Antietam, guarding with artillery an eminence on Jackson's left that was essential to the security of the Confederate position, and leading the movement that resulted in the repulse of Gen. Edwin V. Sumner's corps. A few weeks later he crossed the Potomac near Williamsport at the head of 1,800 picked troopers, gained the rear of the National army, rode as far north as Mercersburg and Chambersburg, Pa., returned on the other side of McClellan's position, and recrossed the river below Harper's Ferry. At Fredericksburg Stuart's cavalry guarded the extreme right of the Confederate line. In a raid to Dumfries he ascertained the intended movements of the National troops by means of forged telegrams that he sent to Washington. In March, 1863, he encountered the National cavalry at Kelly's Ford. At Chancellorsville the cavalry screened Stonewall Jackson's march to the right of the National army. After Gen. Jackson was mortally wounded, and Gen. Ambrose P. Hill was disabled, the command of Jackson's corps devolved temporarily on Stuart, who took command in the night of 2 May and directed its movements during the severe fighting of the following day. He led two charges in person, and carried the ridge of Hazel Grove, which was the key to the field. He was sent forward to guard the flanks of the advancing columns of Lee's army in the Gettysburg campaign, but was opposed and checked by the National cavalry at Fleetwood Hill and Stevensburg, with heavy losses on both sides. At Aldie he was successful in an encounter with the National cavalry, but at Middleburg and Upperville he was defeated. He was directed to cross the Potomac in advance of the infantry column, and take position on its right. He held the pass in the Blue Ridge for a while, and then made a raid in the rear of the National army, rejoining the main body at the close of the conflict at Gettysburg. The responsibility for this movement and its influence on the event have been the subject of much controversy. In the retreat from Gettysburg Stuart guarded the gaps in the mountains. While the Confederate army was intrenched on the northern bank of the Potomac, he engaged in indecisive conflicts with the cavalry of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick and Gen. John Buford. While the cavalry held the line of the Rappahannock, during the rest of the summer of 1863, he evaded Gen. Kilpatrick at Culpeper Court-House, retired from Gen. Buford at Jack's Shop, after a severe conflict, but forced back the National cavalry under Gen. Alfred Pleasonton at Brandy Station, and by a ruse routed the brigade of Gen. Henry E. Davies near Buckland. After Gen. Grant crossed the Rapidan, Stuart led the advance of Gen. Ambrose P. Hill's corps. When Gen. Philip H. Sheridan with his cavalry moved on Richmond, Stuart, by a rapid circuitous march, interposed his cavalry, concentrating his forces at Yellow Tavern, where he was mortally wounded in the obstinate engagement that ended in the defeat of the Confederates. See "Life and Campaigns of Major-General J. E. B. Stuart," by his chief-of-staff, Maj. Henry B. McClellan (Boston, 1885).



J. E. Stuart

Stuart, James E. B.* [Born in Va. Appointed from Va.]

Brevet 2nd Lieut. Mounted Rifles, 1 July, 1854. 2nd Lieut., 31 Oct., 1854. Transferred to 1st Cavalry, 3 March, 1855. 1st Lieut., 20 Dec., 1855. Captain, 22 April, 1861. Resigned 14 May, 1861.

STURGIS, Samuel Davis, soldier, b. in Shippenburg, Pa., 11 June, 1822. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1846, entered the 2d dragoons, served in the war with Mexico, and was made prisoner while on a reconnoissance before the battle of Buena Vista, but was soon exchanged. He afterward served in California, New Mexico, and the territories, and was commissioned captain, 3 March, 1855. At the opening of the civil war he was in command of Fort Smith, Ark., but, all his officers having resigned and joined the southern Confederacy, he evacuated the fort on his own responsibility, and thus saved his command and the government property. He was appointed major of the 4th cavalry, 3 May, 1861, and served in Missouri under Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, whom Sturgis succeeded in command after his death at the battle of Wilson's Creek. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 10 Aug., 1861, was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and afterward to the command of the Department of Kansas. In 1862 he was called to Washington to assist the military governor, and was given command of the fortifications around the city. At the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg he commanded the 2d division of the 9th army corps, and he was engaged in the operations in Kentucky from April till July, 1863. He was chief of cavalry of the Department of the Ohio from July, 1863, till April, 1864, and captured Gen. Robert B. Vance and his command, 13 Jan., 1864. He was engaged at Bolivar, Tenn., 10 May, 1864, and in the expedition against Gen. Nathan Forrest, and in the fight near Guntown, Miss., 10 June, 1864. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 6th cavalry, 27 Oct., 1863, colonel of the 7th cavalry, 6 May, 1869, and was retired, 11 June, 1886. He had been brevetted colonel for Fredericksburg, and brigadier-general and major-general, U. S. army, 13 March, 1865. — His son, **JAMES GARLAND**, b. in Albuquerque, N. M., 24 Jan., 1854, was graduated at the United States military academy in 1875, and was killed in the Indian massacre on Little Big Horn river, 25 June, 1876.

Sturgis, Saml. D.*

[Born in Penn. Appointed at Large.]

Brevet 2nd Lieut. 2nd Dragoons, 1 July, 1846. 2nd Lieut. 1st Dragoons, 16 Feb., 1847. Regimental Quartermaster, 1 April, 1851, to 1 March, 1852. 1st Lieut., 15 July, 1853. Captain 1st Cavalry, 3 March, 1855. Major 1st Cavalry, 3 May, 1861. 4th Cavalry, 3 Aug., 1861. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 10 Aug., 1861, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo. Brigadier Genl. Vols., 10 Aug., 1861. Brevet Colonel, 29 Aug., 1862, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Second Bull Run, Va. Lieut. Colonel 6th Cavalry, 27 Oct., 1863. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of South Mountain, Va. Brevet Major Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Fredericksburg, Va. Mustered out of Volunteer Service, 24 Aug., 1865. Colonel 7th Cavalry, 6 May, 1869.

SULLIVAN, Peter John, soldier, b. in County Cork, Ireland, 15 March, 1821; d. in Cincinnati, Ohio, 2 March, 1883. He was descended from Gen. William O'Sullivan of the British army, came to this country with his parents when he was two years old, passed his early years in Philadelphia, and was educated at the University of Pennsylvania. He omitted the prefix "O" from his name on reaching manhood. He served through the Mexican war, attaining the rank of major, and at its close was appointed an official stenographer in the U. S. senate. In 1848 he removed to Cincinnati, studied law, and was a draughtsman for the U. S. topographical corps. In 1855 he was elected colonel of the German regiment and contributed toward the suppression of the "Know-Nothing" riots of that year. At the opening of the civil war he raised four regiments at his own expense, was commissioned colonel of the 48th Ohio volunteer infantry, and was present at Shiloh, where he captured a Confederate flag and was wounded three times. In consequence of his injuries he was unfitted for service for nine months, but he was present at the fall and capture of Vicksburg, was post-commander at Memphis and Fort Pickering, and during the last days of the war was the presiding judge of the military court of claims. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meri-

torious services, and immediately after was appointed by President Johnson minister to the United States of Colombia, serving till 1869, when his health compelled him to resign. He subsequently practised occasionally in the U. S. supreme court, in the court of claims, and in the government departments at Washington, D. C. He was the author of the "Don Felix Letters, or Pen-Portraits of Members of the Bar."

followed their father's profession.—Another son, **Alfred**, soldier, b. in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1821; d. in Fort Vancouver, Washington territory, 17 April, 1879, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841, assigned to the 2d infantry, which was then engaged in the Seminole war, and participated with credit in the attack on Hawe Creek camp, 25 Jan., 1842. He was on garrison duty on the great lakes till the Mexican war, and after the siege of Vera Cruz in 1847 was ordered to the north on recruiting service. He was then stationed in California, and on 22 Feb., 1849, was promoted to captain. In 1853 he was sent with others to re-enforce the governor of Oregon in his operations against the Rogue river Indians, and in December of that year, while on his way to New York, he was wrecked off the California coast and remained six days on a desert island. He was then in Minnesota, Nebraska, and Dakota till 1858, and, after spending a year in Europe on leave of absence, took part in operations against the Cheyenne Indians in 1860-'1. He then served in the defences of Washington till 4 March, 1862, when he became colonel of the 3d Minnesota regiment. He led a brigade during the change of base to James river, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U. S. army, for gallantry at Fair Oaks, and colonel for Malvern Hill. After engaging in the northern Virginia and Maryland campaigns, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 1 Oct., 1862. He led his brigade at Chancellorsville, and in May, 1863, was assigned to the command of the Department of Dakota, where he soon gained note by his expeditions against hostile northwestern Indians, especially in the engagement at White Stone Hill, 3 Sept., 1863, that at Tah-kah-hakuty, 28 July, 1864, and the skirmish in the Bad Lands, 8 Aug., 1864. He was given the brevet of major-general of volunteers, and that of brigadier-general in the regular army, at the close of the war, and subsequently served on the board of promotion, and was on special service in the interior department at Washington. He was made lieu-

tenant-colonel, 28 July, 1866, and colonel of the
10th infantry, 10 Dec., 1872.

Sully, Alfred.*

[Born in Penn. Appointed from Penn.]

2nd Lieut. 2nd Infantry, 1 July, 1841. 1st Lieut., 11 March, 1847. Captain, 23 Feb., 1852. Colonel 1st Minn. Vols., 4 March, 1862. Major 8th Infantry, 15 March, 1862. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 1 June, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Fair Oaks, Va. Brevet Colonel, 1 July, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Malvern Hill, Va. Brigadier Genl. Vols., 26 Sept., 1862, for distinguished conduct in the Battles before Richmond. Brevet Major Genl. Vols., 8 March, 1865. 'Brevet Brigadier Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the campaign against the Indians in the Northwest, and in the Battle of White Stone Hill, Dakota Ter. Mustered out of Volunteer service, 30 April, 1866. Lieut. Colonel 3rd Infantry, 28 July, 1866. Unassigned 15 March, 1869. Assigned to 19th Infantry, 15 Dec., 1870. Colonel 21st Infantry, 10 Dec., 1873. Died 27 April, 1879.

SUMNER, Edwin Vose, soldier, b. in Boston, Mass., 30 Jan., 1797; d. in Syracuse, N. Y., 21 March, 1863. Young Sumner was educated at Milton (Mass.) academy, and entered the army in 1819 as 2d lieutenant of infantry. He served in the Black Hawk war, became captain of the 2d dragoons in 1833, and was employed on the western frontier, where he distinguished himself as an Indian fighter. In 1838 he was placed in command of the School of cavalry practice at Carlisle, Pa. He was promoted major in 1846, and in the Mexi-



Ed Sumner

can war led the cavalry charge at Cerro Gordo in April, 1847, commanded the reserves at Contreras and Churubusco, and at the head of the cavalry at Molino del Rey checked the advance of 5,000 Mexican lancers. He was governor of New Mexico in 1851-'3, when he visited Europe to report on improvements in cavalry. In 1855 he was promoted colonel of the 1st cavalry, and made a successful expedition against the Cheyennes. In command of the Department of the West in 1858 he rendered efficient service during the Kansas troubles. In March, 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general in the regular army, and sent to relieve Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, in command of the Department of the Pacific, but was recalled in the following year to the command of the 1st corps of the Army of the Potomac. He commanded the left wing at the siege of Yorktown. At Fair Oaks, where McClellan's army was divided by the Chickahominy and the left wing was heavily attacked, the orders to Sumner to cross the river and re-enforce that wing found him with his corps drawn out and ready to move instantly. In the seven days' battles he was twice wounded. In 1862 he was appointed major-general of volunteers, led the 2d corps at the battle of Antietam, where he was wounded, and commanded one of the three grand divisions of Burnside's army at Fredericksburg, his division being the first to cross the Rappahannock. At his own request he was relieved in 1863, and, being appointed to the Department of the Missouri, he was on his way thither when he died. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for Cerro Gordo, colonel for Molino del Rey, and major-general in the regular army for services before Richmond. Gen. Sumner's last words, as he with great effort waved a glass of wine above his head, were: "God save my country, the United States of America."—His son, **Edwin Vose**, served with merit through the civil war, and was appointed major of the 5th cavalry in 1879, and inspector of rifle practice, Department of the Missouri, which place he still holds.



Ed Sumner

Sumner, Edwin V.

[Born in Penn. Appointed at Large.]

2nd Lieut. 1st Cavalry, 5 Aug., 1861. 1st Lieut., 12 Nov., 1861. Major Addl. Aid-de-Camp Vols., 19 May, 1863. Discharged from Volunteer service, 15 Aug., 1863. Captain 1st Cavalry, 23 Sept., 1863. Brevet Major, 6 May, 1864, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Todd's Tavern, Va. Colonel 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles, 8 Sept., 1864. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war. Brevet Brigadier Genl. Vols., 28 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the field. Mustered out of Volunteer service, 29 Nov., 1865. Major 5th Cavalry, 4 March, 1879.

SWAIM, David Gaskill, soldier, b. in Salem, Columbiana co., Ohio, 22 Dec., 1834. He was educated at Salem academy, studied law, and after admission to the bar in 1858 began practice in Salem. At the beginning of the civil war he left a prosperous law-practice and entered the National service, being commissioned 2d lieutenant in 1861, and 1st lieutenant, 4 Nov., 1861, in the 65th Ohio regiment. He was promoted to captain and assistant adjutant-general, 16 May, 1862, and engaged in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro', and Perryville. He was in Washington, D. C., till December, 1862, was assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. William S. Rosecrans and Gen. George Thomas till November, 1863, and was present at Chickamauga, where he was wounded, and at Missionary Ridge. From January till October, 1864, he was on mustering duty at Wilmington, Del., and afterward, till September, 1866, was assistant adjutant-general, Department of Missouri. He was brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel for faithful and meritorious services during the war, and appointed 2d lieutenant in the 34th U. S. infantry, 28 July, 1866, was promoted major and judge-advocate, 9 Dec., 1869, and became judge-advocate-general of the army with the rank of brigadier-general, 18 Feb., 1881. In 1884 he was court-martialed on various charges and suspended for ten years. He was the intimate friend and companion of President Garfield.

SWEENEY, Thomas William, soldier, b. in Cork, Ireland, 25 Dec., 1820. He came to the United States in 1832, and at an early age was apprenticed to the printing business. When a young man he joined the Baxter blues, a military organization in New York city, and in 1846, at the beginning of the war with Mexico, he became 2d lieutenant in Ward B. Burnett's 1st New York volunteers. He participated in the campaign under Gen. Winfield Scott from the siege of Vera Cruz to the storming of Churubusco, where he received wounds that necessitated the amputation of his right arm. On his return to New York city he was given a reception ball at Castle Garden by the printers of the city, and he received the brevet of captain from the governor of the state and a silver

medal from the city of New York. He was given the commission of 2d lieutenant in the 2d U. S. infantry, and served in California, in charge of Fort Yuma, and elsewhere in the west, being engaged in frequent actions with hostile Indians. While stationed at Fort Yuma, the command under Maj. Samuel P. Heintzelman was compelled to fall back on San Diego for want of supplies, and Sweeny was ordered to remain with ten men. The Indians besieged his camp from 5 June until 6 Dec., 1851, but he was finally extricated by a government exploring expedition under Capt. Lorenzo Sitgreaves. After other duties at various posts he was promoted captain, 19 Jan., 1861. Soon after the beginning of the civil war he was ordered to St. Louis and given command of the arsenal, which contained immense quantities of munitions of war of all kinds, sufficient fully to arm and equip 60,000 men, together with over forty tons of powder. Capt. Sweeny had but forty unassigned recruits under him, while in St. Louis there were nearly 3,000 hostile minute-men, fully equipped. Advances were made to induce him to surrender the arsenal; but the reply, that if a serious attempt should be made to capture the arsenal he would blow it to atoms, prevented any action on the part of the Confederate sympathizers. He was second in command of the Union troops at the surrender of the state forces at Camp Jackson, and conducted the final negotiations, in consequence of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon's having been disabled. Subsequently he was instrumental in the organization of the Missouri three-months' volunteers, and he was appointed brigadier-general on 20 May, 1861. In the campaign that followed he took an active part with Gen. Lyon, and was severely wounded at the battle of Wilson's Creek, and later he was acting assistant adjutant-general under Gen. John C. Frémont. He then accepted the command of the 52d Illinois volunteers, and was attached to the army under Gen. Grant, participating in the capture of Fort Donelson, after which he took 6,000 prisoners to Alton, Ill. At a critical moment toward the close of the first day of the battle of Shiloh a gap existed between the right flank of Sweeny's brigade and Gen. William T. Sherman's left. The defence of this position, which was the key of the situation, was intrusted to him by Sherman, who has since said: "I attach more importance to that event than to any of the hundred achievements which I have since heard saved the day." His commission of brigadier-general of volunteers dates from 29 Nov., 1862, and thereafter he commanded a division of the 16th army corps and was engaged in protecting the Memphis and Charleston railroad. He was promoted major of the 16th infantry, 20 Oct., 1863, and in the Atlanta campaign had the 2d division of the 16th corps in the Army of the Tennessee. At Snake Creek gap his command took possession of the gap twenty-four hours in advance of the cavalry, and held it in spite of every effort of the enemy. He took part in the battle of Resaca and forced a passage across Oostanaula river at Lay's Ferry, where he fought a successful battle, which action resulted in Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's retreat southward. He also participated in the battles of Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain, and at the battle before Atlanta on 22 July, 1864, his division drove the enemy back with great slaughter, capturing four battle-flags and 900 prisoners. Subsequently he had command of the post of Nashville until July, 1865, and he was mustered out of volunteer service on 24 Aug. of that year. He participated in the Fenian invasion of Canada in 1866, and was present at the battle of

Limestone Ridge. During this period he was out of the National service, but was reinstated by the president soon afterward and given posts in the southern states. Gen. Sweeny was presented with a sword by the city of Brooklyn for services rendered in the civil war. He was retired on 11 May, 1870, with the rank of brigadier-general.

Sweeny, Thos. W. [Born in Ireland. Appointed from N. Y.]

2nd Lieut. Co. A, 2nd N. Y. Vols., 23 Nov., 1846. 2nd Lieut. 2nd Infantry, 3 March, 1848. 1st Lieut., 11 June, 1851. Captain, 19 Jan., 1861. Brigadier Genl. Mo. Vols., 20 May, 1861. Mustered out 14 Aug., 1861. Colonel 52nd Ill. Vols., 21 Jan., 1862. Brigadier Genl. Vols., 29 Nov., 1862. Major 16th Infantry, 20 Oct., 1863. Mustered out of Volunteer service, 24 Aug., 1865. Dismissed 29 Dec., 1865. Reinstated 8 Nov., 1866. Unassigned 15 March, 1869. Retired with rank of Brigadier Gen., 11 May, 1870.

SWEET, Benjamin Jeffrey, soldier, b. in Kirkland, Oneida co., N. Y., 24 April, 1832; d. in Washington, D. C., 1 Jan., 1874. His father was a clergyman in poor health, and at nine years of age the boy was set at work in a cotton-mill. When he was sixteen his father removed to Stockbridge, Wis., and settled upon a piece of wild forest land, where the son spent a year in clearing a homestead for the family. At the age of seventeen he entered Appleton college, but remained only a year, and then returned home, where he alternately taught and worked on his father's farm. His spare hours he devoted to the study of the law. Before he was twenty-seven he was elected to the senate of Wisconsin, but at the opening of the civil war he was commissioned major of the 6th Wisconsin regiment. Soon afterward he resigned and raised two fresh regiments, the 21st and 22d Wisconsin, of the first of which he became colonel. In the battle of Perryville, where it formed a part of one corps that during all of one day sustained an attack from the whole of Bragg's army, it lost 300 in killed and wounded. Col. Sweet had been for several days confined to an ambulance by malarial fever, but when the battle began he mounted his horse and took command of his regiment. During the battle he received a wound that was supposed to be mortal. His life was saved by the careful tending of his wife, but his health was permanently shattered. He was given a colonelcy in the Veteran reserve corps, and stationed at Gallatin, Tenn., building a fort there in the winter of 1862-'3. In May, 1864, he was ordered to take command of the prison at Camp Douglas, Chicago, where about 10,000 Confederate soldiers were confined. In June he discovered that an outbreak had been planned for the 4th of July which should liberate and arm the prisoners, and result in the sacking and burning of Chicago. He quickly strengthened his defences and re-enforced his garrison, and the attempt was thus rendered hopeless. Early in November, Col. Sweet received positive information that the post was to be attacked on election night, only three days following; 5,000 armed men under com-

petent leaders were then in Chicago, ready for the assault on the camp, and muskets were there in abundance to arm the 9,000 prisoners. Chicago was to be burned, and its flames were to be the signal for a general uprising of 500,000 well-armed men throughout the western country. Every available soldier had been sent to the front by the government, and Sweet had in the garrison but 796 men, most of whom were unfit for active duty. Moreover, it was too late to receive re-enforcements. His only hope of safety lay in the speedy arrest of the Confederate leaders who were then in Chicago. In this emergency he called to his aid one of his prisoners, a Texas ranger named John T. Shanks, who was well acquainted with the Confederate officers, and engaged him to ferret them out. To gain him confidence with the Confederates, he allowed Shanks to escape from the prison, and made great efforts for his recapture. Col. Sweet thought he could trust the man; but he had him constantly shadowed by detectives pledged to take his life in case of his treachery. Shanks did his work so well that within thirty-six hours the leaders of the intended assault were in irons, and a large quantity of contraband arms was in the possession of the government. When Chicago awoke to the danger it had escaped, its citizens collected at a mass-meeting and publicly thanked Col. Sweet for the service he had rendered. For it also the government promoted him to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. When he was mustered out of service at the close of the war he resumed the practice of his profession in Wisconsin, but in 1869 he was appointed U. S. pension-agent at Chicago. He held this position till April, 1870, when he was made supervisor of internal revenue for Illinois. This office he held till January, 1872, when he was called to Washington to be 1st deputy commissioner of internal revenue.

SWIFT, Ebenezer, surgeon, b. in Wareham, Mass., 8 Oct., 1819; d. in Hamilton, Bermuda, 24 Sept., 1885. He was graduated at the medical department of the University of the city of New York in 1842, and in March, 1847, became acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. army. His first service was with the army of invasion and occupation of Mexico, and he was on duty at Gen. Winfield Scott's headquarters until July, 1848. Subsequently he served at various posts in the east, in Texas, and on expeditions against hostile Indians until June, 1856. Meanwhile he had been made captain and assistant surgeon on 30 Aug., 1852. He had command of Fort Chadbourne, Tex., was on temporary duty at Fort Columbus in New York harbor during the prevalence of the cholera, and accompanied the troops under Gen. Albert S. Johnston to Utah in May, 1859. After serving at various stations in Missouri, Kansas, and Dakota, he was made full surgeon on 21 May, 1861, and appointed medical director of Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchell's division of the Army of the Tennessee. In December, 1862, he became medical director of that army, and early in 1863 he was transferred to Philadelphia, where he was chief medical officer and superintendent of hospitals in and around Philadelphia, and from November, 1863, till June, 1864, medical director of the Department of the South. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel on 13 March, 1865, and from February till June, 1865, held the office of medical director with the ranks of lieutenant-colonel and colonel. On 20 June, 1869, he received the additional brevet of brigadier-general for meritorious services voluntarily rendered during the prevalence of cholera at Fort Harker, Kan. In 1874 he became medical director of the Department of the South, and thereafter, until his retirement on 8 Oct., 1883, he was assistant medical purveyor in New York city.

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Swift, Ebenezer.

[Born in Mass. Appointed from Ohio.]

1st Lieut. Assistant Surgeon, 30 Aug., 1847. Captain Assistant Surgeon, 30 Aug., 1852. Major and Surgeon, 21 May, 1861. Lieut. Colonel Medical Director, (Act 25 Feb., 1865,) 25 Feb., 1865. Brevet Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel, 13 March, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the war. Colonel Medical Director, (Act 25 Feb., 1865,) —, to 30 June, 1865. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 20 July, 1867, for meritorious service voluntarily rendered during the prevalence of cholera at Fort Harker, Kansas. Lieut. Colonel Asst. Medical Purveyor, 31 Dec., 1876.

SWORDS, Thomas, soldier, b. in New York city, 1 Nov., 1806; d. there, 20 March, 1886. He was a grandson of Capt. Thomas Swords, a British officer, who died in New York in 1780, and his father was the senior member of the publishing-house of T. and J. Swords, of New York city. The son was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1829, assigned to the 4th infantry, and served in various parts of the southern states for four years, when he was appointed 1st lieutenant in the 1st dragoons. He was promoted captain, 3 March, 1837, and during nearly the whole of the succeeding twelve years was engaged on frontier duty, serving with Gen. Henry Leavenworth against the Indians in the southwest, and with Gen. Stephen Kearny in the conquest of New Mexico and California, and raised the first American flag over Santa Fé. When Gen. Kearny's force reached San Diego on the Pacific coast in January, 1847, Swords, who was the quartermaster, went to the Sandwich islands and obtained clothing and supplies for the soldiers. He became captain and assistant quartermaster, 7 July, 1838, major, 21 April, 1846, and lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general, 3 Aug., 1861. He was chief quartermaster of the Army of the West in 1846-'7, was engaged at San Pasqual, Cal., 6 Dec., 1846, and at Vera Cruz, and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 30 May, 1848, for meritorious services in the enemy's country. He was chief quartermaster of the Departments of the Cumberland and the Ohio in 1861-'5, was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, and brevetted brigadier-general and major-general, U. S. army, 13 March, 1865. He was retired from active service, 22 Feb., 1869.

Swords, Thos.*

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

Brevet 2nd Lieut. 4th Infantry, 1 July, 1829. 2nd Lieut., 1 July, 1829. 1st Lieut., 1st Dragoons, 4 March, 1833. Captain, 3 March, 1837. Captain Asst. Quartermaster, 7 July, 1838. Major Quartermaster, 21 April, 1846. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 30 May, 1848, for meritorious conduct while serving in the enemy's country. Lieut. Colonel Deputy Quartermaster Genl., 1 Aug., 1856. Colonel Asst. Quartermaster Genl., 3 Aug., 1861. Brevet Brigadier Genl., and Brevet Major

Genl., 13 March, 1865, for faithful and efficient service in the Quartermaster
Department during the war. Retired 22 Feb., 1869.

SYKES, George, soldier, b. in Dover, Del., 9 Oct., 1822; d. in Brownsville, Tex., 9 Feb., 1880. He was appointed from Maryland to the U. S. military academy, and on his graduation in 1842 was assigned to the 3d infantry, with which he served in the latter part of the Florida war, and then in the west and in Texas. He was promoted 1st lieutenant, 21 Sept., 1846, and during the Mexican war was engaged at Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo (where he was brevetted captain for gallantry), Contreras, Churubusco, and the capture of the city of Mexico. He was



Geo Sykes

commissary of Gen. Twiggs's division in Mexico in 1847-'8, and was then on frontier and garrison duty till the civil war, taking part in skirmishes with the Apaches in 1854, and in the Navajo expedition of 1859, and reaching the rank of captain on 30 Sept., 1855. He became major of the 14th infantry, 14 May, 1861, was at the battle of Bull Run, and then commanded the regular infantry in Washington till March, 1862, and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, 28 Sept., 1861. He took part in the peninsula campaign at the head of the division of regulars in Fitz-John Porter's corps, receiving the brevet of colonel for gallantry at Gaines's Mills, and in the succeeding operations of the Army of the Potomac, becoming major-general of volunteers on 29 Nov., 1862, and commanding the 5th corps after the battle of Chancellorsville. He was at the head of this corps at Gettysburg, and so continued till 20 April, 1864, when he was ordered to Kansas. At the close of the war he received the brevet of brigadier-general, U. S. army, for services at Gettysburg, and major-general for "gallant and meritorious services in the field" during the war. He had reached the regular army rank of lieutenant-colonel on 16 Oct., 1863, and on 12 Jan., 1868, he became colonel of the 20th infantry. From this time till his death he commanded various posts, and after 1877 he was in charge of Fort Brown, Tex. On motion of Senator Burnside, congress appropriated \$1,000 for the removal of his remains to the cemetery at West Point, where he now lies buried, and where a fine monument has been erected to his memory by his many friends.



Geo Lykes

Sykes, George.*

[Born in Md. Appointed from Md.]

Brevet 2nd Lieut. 3rd Infantry, 1 July, 1842. 2nd Lieut., 31 Dec., 1843. 1st Lieut., 21 Sept., 1846. Brevet Captain, 18 April, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battle of Cerro Gordo, Mexico. Captain 3rd Infantry, 30 March, 1855. Major 14th Infantry, 14 May, 1861. Brigadier Genl. Vols., 28 Sept., 1861. Brevet Colonel, 27 June, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Gaines' Mills, Va. Major Genl. Vols., 29 Nov., 1862. Lieut. Colonel 5th Infantry, 16 Oct., 1863. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Gettysburg, Penn. Brevet Major Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war. Mustered out of Volunteer service, 15 Jan., 1866. Colonel 20th Infantry, 12 Jan., 1868. Died 8 Feb., 1880.