

**TAYLOR, George William**, soldier, b. in Hunterdon county, N. J., 22 Nov., 1808; d. in Alexandria, Va., 1 Sept., 1862. He was graduated at the military academy of Alden Partridge, Middletown, Conn., and received a midshipman's warrant in the navy in 1827, but resigned at the end of four years and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In the beginning of the Mexican war he assisted in raising a company in New Jersey, being commissioned as lieutenant on 8 March, 1847, and as captain in the following September, and served through Gen. Zachary Taylor's campaigns. After the war he went to California, remaining there three years. Returning then to New Jersey, he occupied himself in mining and iron-manufacturing. When the civil war began he was made colonel of the 3d New Jersey infantry, which left for the field on 28 June, 1861, assisted in guarding Long Bridge, formed part of the reserve division at Bull Run, and participated in the occupation of Manassas in March, 1862, being the first to perceive the enemy retreating. When Gen. Philip Kearny was promoted, Col. Taylor succeeded to the command of the brigade, which he led in the advance on Richmond and the seven days' battles, receiving his commission as brigadier-general of volunteers on 9 May, 1862. At Gaines's Mills his command was subjected to the hottest fire. At the second battle of Bull Run he fought with distinguished courage, and received wounds from which he soon after died.

**TAYLOR, Walter Herron**, soldier, b. in Norfolk, Va., 13 June, 1838. He was educated at the Virginia military institute, and became a merchant and banker. He joined the Confederate army on the secession of Virginia, and was on the staff of Gen. Robert E. Lee during the entire period of the civil war, and from the time that Gen. Lee assumed command of the Army of Northern Virginia, served as adjutant-general of that army, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After the war he resumed the banking business at Norfolk, Va., where he has held municipal offices, and was elected to the state senate, of which he was a member from 1869 till 1873. He is the author of "Four Years with Gen. Lee" (New York, 1878).

His only son, **Richard**, soldier, b. in New Orleans, 27 Jan., 1826; d. in New York city, 12 April. 1879, was sent to Edinburgh, Scotland, when thirteen years old, where he spent three years in studying the classics, and then a year in France. He entered the junior class at Yale in 1843, and was graduated there in 1845. He was a wide and voracious though a desultory reader. From college he went to his father's camp on the Rio Grande, and he was present at Palo Alto, and Resaca de la Palma. His health then became impaired, and he returned home. He resided on a cotton-plantation in Jefferson county, Miss., until 1849, when he removed to a sugar-estate in St. Charles parish, Louisiana, about twenty miles above New Orleans, where he was residing when the civil war began. He was in the state senate from 1856 to 1860, was a delegate to the Charleston Democratic convention in 1860,

and afterward to that at Baltimore, and was a member of the Secession convention of Louisiana. As a member of the military committee, he aided the governor in organizing troops, and in June, 1861, went to Virginia as colonel of the 9th Louisiana volunteers. The day he reached Richmond he left for Manassas, arriving there at dusk on the day of the battle. In the autumn he was made a brigadier-general, and in the spring of 1862 he led his brigade in the valley campaign under "Stonewall" Jackson. He distinguished himself at Front Royal, Middletown, Winchester, Strasburg, Cross Keys, and Port Republic, and Jackson recommended him for promotion. Taylor was also with Jackson in the seven days' battles before Richmond. He was promoted to major-general, and assigned to the command of Louisiana. The fatigues and exposures of his campaigns there brought on a partial and temporary paralysis of the lower limbs; but in August he assumed command. The only communication across the Mississippi retained by the Confederates was between Vicksburg and Port Hudson; but Taylor showed great ability in raising, organizing, supplying, and handling an army, and he gradually won back the state west of the Mississippi from the National forces. He had reclaimed the whole of this when Vicksburg fell, 4 July, 1863, and was then compelled to fall back west of Berwick's bay. Gen. Taylor's principal achievement during the war was his defeat of Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks at Sabine Cross-Roads, near Mansfield, De Soto parish, La., 8 April, 1864. With 8,000 men he attacked the advance of the northern army and routed it, capturing twenty-two guns and a large number of prisoners. He followed Banks, who fell back to Pleasant hill, and on the next day again attacked him, when Taylor was defeated, losing the fruits of the first day's victory. These two days' fighting have been frequently compared to that of Shiloh—a surprise and defeat on the first day, followed by a substantial victory of the National forces on the second. In the summer of 1864 Taylor was promoted to be a lieutenant-general, and ordered to the command of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, etc. Here he was able merely to protract the contest, while the great armies decided it. After Lee and Johnston capitulated there was nothing for him, and he surrendered to Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, at Citronelle, 8 May, 1865. The war left Taylor ruined in fortune, and he soon went abroad. Returning home, he took part in politics as an adviser, and his counsel was held in special esteem by Samuel J. Tilden in his presidential canvass. During this period he wrote his memoir of the war, entitled "Destruction and Reconstruction" (New York, 1879).—His brother,

construction" (New York, 1879).—His brother, **Joseph Pannel**, soldier, b. near Louisville, Ky., 4 May, 1796; d. in Washington, D. C., 29 June, 1864, served in the ranks on the Canadian frontier during the war of 1812, was appointed a lieutenant of U. S. infantry on 20 May, 1813, served through the war with Great Britain, and was retained on the peace establishment as lieutenant of artillery, becoming a captain in July, 1825. He was appointed commissary of subsistence in 1829, and thenceforth served in that department, becoming assistant commissary-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in 1841. On 30 May, 1848, he was brevetted colonel for his services in prosecuting the war with Mexico, during which he was chief commissary of the army on the upper line of operations. In September, 1861, he was made colonel and commissary-general, and on 9 Feb., 1863, was promoted brigadier-general. His wife was a daughter of Justice John McLean.—Their son, **John**

**McLean**, soldier, b. in Washington, D. C., 21 Nov., 1828; d. in Baltimore, Md., 21 Nov., 1875, entered the U. S. army as 2d lieutenant in the 3d artillery on 3 March, 1848, and was promoted 1st lieutenant on 30 June, 1851, and captain and commissary of subsistence on 11 May, 1851. He served faithfully in his department during the civil war, becoming major on 9 Feb., 1863, and receiving the brevets of lieutenant-colonel and colonel to date from 13 March, 1865.—Another son, **Joseph Hancock**, sol-

March, 1865.—Another son, **Joseph Hancock**, soldier, b. in Kentucky, 26 Jan., 1836; d. in Omaha, Neb., 13 March, 1885, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1856, and commissioned 2d lieutenant of cavalry on 16 Jan., 1857. He served in Kansas, in the Utah expedition, and in a campaign in 1860 against the Kiowa and Comanche Indians of Colorado. He was promoted 1st lieutenant on 22 April, 1861, and captain on 14 May, and was appointed acting adjutant-general of Gen. Edwin V. Sumner's division on 27 Nov., 1861. During the peninsula campaign, and subsequently in the Maryland campaign, he served as acting assistant adjutant-general of the 2d corps, winning the brevet of major at Fair Oaks, and that of lieutenant-colonel at the Antietam. He was assistant adjutant-general at Fredericksburg, and assistant inspector-general of cavalry in Stoneman's raid. On 1 June, 1863, he was assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general of the department at Washington. He was appointed a major on the staff on 30 March, 1866, and on 13 Aug. was brevetted colonel for faithful services during the war. He was on duty in different military departments till his death, which was due to disease that he had contracted in the line of duty.



**TERRILL, William Rufus**, soldier, b. in Covington, Va., 21 April, 1834; d. near Perryville, Ky., 8 Oct., 1862. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1853, assigned to the 3d artillery, was assistant professor of mathematics there in 1853-'4, on duty in Kansas in 1854-'5, and assistant in the U. S. coast survey from 1855 till 1861. He was appointed captain in the 5th artillery, 14 Aug., 1861, and took part with great credit in the battle of Shiloh. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 9 Sept., 1862, and was killed in the battle of Perryville in the following month.—His brother, **James Barbour**, soldier, b. in Warm Springs, Bath co., Va., 20 Feb., 1838; d. near Bethesda Church, Va., 31 May, 1864, was graduated at Virginia military institute, Lexington, in 1858, and after attending the law-school



of Judge Brockenborough began practice in the courts of his native county in 1860. In May, 1861, he was appointed major of the 13th Virginia infantry. He was promoted to the colonelcy, and was with his regiment at the first and second battles of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Cross Keys, Port Republic, Cedar Run, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania, and was killed at Bethesda Church. His commanding general said his regiment, "the 13th, was never required to take a position that they did not take it, nor to hold one that they did not hold it." His nomination as brigadier-general was confirmed by the Confederate senate on the day of his death.

**TERRY, Alfred Howe**, soldier, b. in Hartford, Conn., 10 Nov., 1827. He was educated in the schools of New Haven and at the Yale law-school, but, having been already admitted to the bar, he was not graduated.

He began the practice of his profession in 1849, and was clerk of the superior and supreme courts of Connecticut from 1854 till 1860. He had been an active member of the Connecticut militia, and was in command of the 2d regiment of state troops when the civil war began. In response to President Lincoln's call for three months' troops, he was appointed colo-



*Alfred H. Terry*

nel of the 2d Connecticut volunteers, and with that regiment was present at the first battle of Bull Run. At the expiration of the term of service he returned to Connecticut, organized the 7th Connecticut volunteers, of which he was appointed colonel, and on 17 Sept. was again mustered into the National service. He was present in command of his regiment at the capture of Port Royal, S. C., and also at the siege of Fort Pulaski, of which he was placed in charge after its capitulation. On 25 April, 1862, he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, and he served as such at the battle of Pocotaligo and in the operations against Charleston. He commanded the successful demonstration up Stono river during the descent on Morris island, and at the action on James island. His force was then withdrawn, and he was assigned by Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore to the command of the troops on Morris island, which post he held during the siege of Forts Wagner and Sumter. After the reduction of Fort Wagner he was assigned to the command of the northern district of the Department of the South, including the islands from which operations against Charleston had been carried on. Gen. Terry commanded the 1st division of the 10th army corps, Army of the James, during the



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Virginia campaign of 1864, and at times the corps itself. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers on 20 Aug., 1864, became permanent commander of the 10th corps in October, and held that place until the corps was merged in the 24th in the following December, when he was assigned to lead the 1st division of the new corps. He commanded at the action of Chester Station, and was engaged at the battle of Drewry's Bluff, the various combats in front of the Bermuda Hundred lines, the battle of Fussell's Mills, the action at Deep Bottom, the siege of Petersburg, the actions at Newmarket heights on the Newmarket road, the Darbytown road, and the Williamsburg road. On 2 Jan., 1865, after the failure of the first attempt to take Fort Fisher, which commanded the sea-approaches to Wilmington, N. C., Gen. Terry was ordered to renew the attack with a force numbering a little over 8,000 men. On the 13th he debarked his troops about five miles above the fort, and, finding himself confronted by Gen. Robert F. Hoke's Confederate division, proceeded to throw a line of strong intrenchments across the peninsula between the sea and Cape Fear river, facing toward Wilmington, and about two miles north of the fort. After the landing of the troops, the co-operating fleet, under Admiral David D. Porter, numbering 44 vessels and mounting upward of 500 guns, opened fire upon the work, and from 4.30 to 6 P. M. four shots a second, or 20,000 in all, were fired. This was the heaviest bombardment of the war. On the 14th the line of intrenchment was completed, and Gen. Charles J. Paine's division of infantry was placed upon it. While this was in progress, Gen. Terry made a reconnoissance of the fort, and, in view of the difficulty of landing supplies for his troops and the materials for a siege upon an open, unprotected beach in midwinter, he determined to carry the work by assault the next day, and the plan of attack was arranged with Admiral Porter. At 11 A. M. on the 15th the entire fleet opened fire, silencing nearly every gun in the fort. Gen. Newton M. Curtis's brigade of Gen. Adelbert Ames's division was then pushed forward by regiments to a point 200 yards from the fort, where it sheltered itself in shallow trenches, and the remainder of the division was brought up within supporting distance. Admiral Porter had landed 2,000 sailors and marines, and their commander pushed a line of skirmishers up within 200 yards of the eastern extremity of the northern face of the work, the attack of the troops being upon the western extremity of that face. At 3.30 P. M., on a signal from Gen. Terry to Admiral Porter, the fire of the fleet was diverted from the points of attack, and the leading brigade rushed upon the work and gained a foothold upon the parapet. The column of sailors and marines followed the example of the troops, but, having to advance for a distance of about 600 yards along the open beach, they were unable to stem the fire of the work. Some of them reached the foot of the parapet, but the mass of them, after a display of great gallantry, was forced to fall back. After Gen. Curtis had gained the parapet, Gen. Ames ordered forward in succession the second and third brigades of his division, and they entered the fort. This was constructed with a series of traverses, each of which was stubbornly held. Hand-to-hand fighting of the most obstinate character ensued, the traverses being used successively as breastworks, over the tops of which the opposing parties fired into one another's faces. By five o'clock nine of these traverses had been carried. Gen. Terry then ordered up re-enforcements, consisting of a brigade and an additional regiment



from the intrenched line, the sailors and marines taking their places there; by nine o'clock two more traverses were carried, and an hour later the occupation of the work was complete. The Confederate force fell back disorganized to a small work near the point of the peninsula, where, being immediately pursued, it surrendered unconditionally. The garrison originally numbered 2,500 men, of whom 1,971 men, with 112 officers, were captured; the others were killed or wounded. The fall of the fort was followed by the abandonment of Fort Caswell and the other defences of the Cape Fear river. In these works were captured 169 pieces of artillery, 2,000 small arms, and a considerable quantity of ammunition and commissary stores. The National loss was 681 men, of whom 88 were killed. For this Gen. Terry was promoted to be brigadier-general in the regular army and major-general of volunteers, and congress passed a vote of thanks "to Brevet Maj.-Gen. A. H. Terry and the officers and soldiers under his command for the unsurpassed gallantry and skill exhibited by them in the attack upon Fort Fisher, and the brilliant and decisive victory by which that important work has been captured from the rebel forces and placed in the possession and under the authority of the United States, and for their long and faithful service and unwavering devotion to the cause of the country in the midst of the greatest difficulties and dangers." Gen. Terry was engaged in the capture of Wilmington, N. C., and commanded at the combat at Northeast creek, which followed. In April, 1865, the 10th army corps was reconstituted, and Gen. Terry was assigned to its command, and with it took part in the subsequent operations under Gen. William T. Sherman in North Carolina. He was brevetted major-general in the regular army on 13 March, 1865, for his services at the capture of Wilmington. Since the close of the war he has commanded in succession the Departments of Virginia, Dakota, and the South, and again the Department of Dakota. He was promoted to the rank of major-general, 3 March, 1886, and was in charge of the division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago, until his voluntary retirement from the army in April, 1888.

## **Terry, Alfred H.**

[Born in Conn. Appointed from Conn.]

Colonel 2nd Conn. Vols., 7 May, 1861. Mustered out 7 Aug., 1861. Colonel 7th Conn. Vols., 17 Sept., 1861. Brigadier Genl. Vols., 25 April, 1862. Brevet Major Genl. Vols., 26 Aug., 1864, for meritorious and distinguished service during the war. Nominated for, and confirmed as Brigadier Genl. U. S. A., 15 Jan., 1865, for distinguished service during the war, and for gallantry and generalship in the capture of Fort Fisher, N. C. Provisionally appointed Major Genl. Vols., 15 Jan., 1865. Commissioned Major Genl. Vols., 20 April, 1865, to rank from 15 Jan., 1865, for gallant service in the capture of Fort Fisher. The thanks of Congress tendered to Brevet Major Genl. Alfred H. Terry, and to the officers and soldiers under his command, by joint resolution approved 24 Jan., 1865, for the unsurpassed gallantry and skill exhibited by them in the attack upon Fort Fisher, and the brilliant and decisive victory by which that important work has been captured from the rebel forces, and placed in the possession, and under the authority of the United States, and for their long and faithful service, and unwavering devotion to the cause of the country, in the midst of the greatest difficulties and dangers. Brevet Major Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the capture of Wilmington, N. C. Mustered out of Volunteer service 1 Sept., 1866.

**TERRY, Henry Dwight**, soldier, b. in Hartford, Conn., 16 March, 1812; d. in Washington, D. C., in June, 1869. He early settled in Michigan, where he entered the legal profession, and settled in Detroit. Although he was in active practice, he had for many years devoted considerable attention to military matters, and when the first call was made for troops in June, 1861, at the beginning of the civil war, he raised the 5th Michigan infantry, of which he was appointed colonel. The regiment was mustered into service on 28 Aug., 1861, and ordered to the Army of the Potomac. He soon gained the command of a brigade, and on 17 July, 1862, was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. He served through the war in the Army of the Potomac, and when he was mustered out of service, in 1865, resumed the practice of his profession in Washington, D. C.



**TERRY, William**, soldier, b. in Amherst county, Va., 14 Aug., 1824; d. near Wytheville, Va., 5 Sept., 1888. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1848, studied law, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar. Settling in Wytheville, he practised his profession and was one of the editors and owners of "The Telegraph," published in that place. In April, 1861, he became a lieutenant in the 4th Virginia infantry, in Gen. Thomas J. Jackson's brigade. In 1862 he was promoted major, and in February, 1864, became colonel. He was commissioned brigadier-general on 20 May, 1864. At the close of the civil war he returned to practice in Wytheville, and in 1868 was nominated for congress, but, being under political disabilities, withdrew. He was afterward elected to congress from Virginia as a Conservative, and served from 4 March, 1871, till 3 March, 1873, and again from 6 Dec., 1875, till 3 March, 1877. Subsequently he resumed his legal business. He was drowned while trying to ford Reed creek, near his home.

**TERRY, William Richard**, soldier, b. in Liberty, Va., 12 March, 1827. He was graduated at the Virginia military institute in 1850, and then turned his attention to commercial pursuits. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Confederate service as captain of Virginia cavalry, and was soon promoted and given command of the 24th Virginia regiment. On 20 May, 1864, he was made brigadier-general, and given a command in Gen. George E. Pickett's division in the Army of Northern Virginia, which was known as Kemper's brigade. After the war he served as a member of the Virginia senate for eight years, and for some time was superintendent of the penitentiary in Richmond. At present he is superintendent of the Lee camp soldiers' home in Richmond.

**THAYER, John Milton**, governor of Nebraska, b. in Bellingham, Mass., 24 Jan., 1820. After his graduation at Brown in 1841 he studied and practised law, and in 1854 removed to Nebraska, where he was a member in 1860 of the territorial legislature, and in 1866 of the Constitutional convention. Previous to his civil appointments he had been made brigadier-general of militia, and organized and commanded several expeditions against the Indians. In the civil war, as colonel of the 1st regiment of Nebraska infantry, he led a brigade at Donelson and Shiloh, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers, 4 Oct., 1862. His appointment expired on 4 March, 1863, but he was reappointed on 13 March. He commanded a brigade and division at Vicksburg and Jackson, and led a storming column at Chickasaw bayou, for which and for his services at Vicksburg he was brevetted major-general of volunteers, 13 March, 1865. He resigned, 19 July, 1865, and, returning to Nebraska, he served as U. S. senator in 1867-'71, having been chosen as a Republican, and was then appointed by Gen. Grant governor of Wyoming territory. In 1886 he was elected governor of Nebraska by a majority of about 25,000, which office he still holds (1888). He was department commander of the Grand army of the republic in the state of Nebraska in 1886.

**THOM, George** (tom), soldier, b. in Derry, N. H., 21 Feb., 1819. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1839, assigned to the topographical engineers, and became 2d lieutenant in 1840. He served in connection with the survey of the boundary between the United States and the British provinces under the treaty of Washington, in 1842-'7 and on the staff of Gen. Franklin Pierce in the war with Mexico. He became 1st lieutenant in 1849, and captain for fourteen years' service in July, 1853. In 1853-'6 he served in connection with the survey of the boundary between the United States and Mexico. At the opening of the civil war he was a major, but was appointed colonel and additional aide-de-camp in November, 1861. Col. Thom was continuously employed on engineer and other duty on the staff of Gen. Henry W. Halleck till April, 1865, being present during the siege of Corinth. He was also present at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of engineers in 1866, and was thereafter in charge of river and harbor improvements in the New England states till 20 Feb., 1883, when, having been forty years in service, he was, at his own request, retired from active service. He became colonel of engineers in 1880, and was brevetted brigadier-general U. S. army, "for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion."

**Thom, George.\*** [Born in N. H. Appointed from N. H.]  
Brevet 2nd Lieut. Topographical Engineers, 1 July, 1839. 2nd Lieut., 18 July,

1840. 1st Lieut., 26 Sept., 1849. Captain, 1 July, 1853. Major, 9 Sept., 1861. Colonel Addl. Aid-de-Camp, 16 Nov., 1861. Transferred to Engineers, 3 March, 1863. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 13 March, 1865, for meritorious service during the war. Brevet Colonel and Brevet Brigadier Genl., 13 March, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the war. Mustered out as Colonel Addl. Aid-de-Camp, 31 May, 1866. Lieut. Colonel Engineers, 10 July, 1866. Colonel, 31 March, 1880.

**THOMAS**, Charles, soldier, b. in Pennsylvania about 1800 ; d. in Washington, D. C., 1 Feb., 1878. He entered the army and became a lieutenant of ordnance, 13 Aug., 1819, assistant quartermaster in May, 1826, captain in April, 1833, quartermaster with the rank of major in July, 1838, and brevet lieutenant-colonel for meritorious services in Mexico, 30 May, 1848. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general, U. S.



army, in May, 1850, colonel and assistant quartermaster-general in August, 1856, and brevet major-general, 13 March, 1865, for meritorious services during the civil war. He was retired from active service in July, 1866, after having been in the army for more than forty-five years.

**Thomas, Chas. W.\*** [Born in Maine. Appointed at Large.]

Brevet 2nd Lieut. 5th Infantry, 1 July, 1855. 2nd Lieut. 1st Infantry, 7 Aug., 1855. 1st Lieut., 15 March, 1861. Captain Asst. Quartermaster, 14 June, 1861.

Resigned 31 May, 1872. *Brevet Rank*:—Brevet Major, 13 March, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the war. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 13 March, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the war.

**THOMAS, George Henry**, soldier, b. in Southampton county, Va., 31 July, 1816; d. in San Francisco, Cal., 28 March, 1870. He was descended, on his father's side, from Welsh ancestry, and, on his mother's, from a French Huguenot family. Not much is known of his youth. He was early distinguished for the thoroughness with which he mastered everything he undertook. His home life was pleasant and genial, and he was carefully educated in the best schools and academies of the region. At the age of nineteen he began the study of law, but the next year he received an appointment as cadet at the U. S. military academy. At the academy he rose steadily in rank, from 26th at the end of the first year to 12th at graduation. He was nicknamed, after the fashion of the place, "George Washington," from a fancied resemblance in appearance and character to the great patriot. He was graduated and commissioned 2d lieutenant in the 3d artillery, 1 July, 1840, and entered upon duty at New York, but was soon sent to Florida to take part in the Indian war, where, in 1841, he gained a brevet for gallantry. After a short stay at various posts on the south Atlantic coast, he was, in the autumn of 1845, sent to Texas. When the Mexican war began, he accompanied the column under Gen. Zachary Taylor, distinguishing himself at Monterey, where he was brevetted captain, and at Buena Vista, 22 and 23 Feb., 1847, bore a more decisive part. The success of that battle was largely due to the artillery. "Without it," says Gen. John E. Wool in his report, "we would not have maintained our position a single hour." Capt. Thomas W. Sherman said: "Lieut. Thomas more than sustained the reputation he has long enjoyed as an accurate and scientific artillerist." He was again brevetted for gallantry, thus earning three brevets in a little more than six years after entering the service. The citizens of his native county in the following July presented him with a superb sword. He remained on duty in Mexico and Texas till 1849, and was again sent to Florida. In 1851 he was detailed as instructor of artillery and cavalry at the military academy, where he remained until 1 May, 1854. Soon afterward two cavalry regiments were added to the army, and of one of them, the 2d, brevet Maj. Thomas was, on 12 May, 1855, appointed junior major. In the composition of this new regiment unusual care was taken in the selection of officers. Jefferson Davis was secretary of war, and the choice was dictated not merely by ability but also by locality. Of the fifty-one officers that served in it prior to the beginning of the civil war, thirty-one were

from the south, and of these twenty-four entered the Confederate service, twelve of whom became general officers. Among these were Albert Sidney Johnston, Robert E. Lee, William J. Hardee, Earl Van Dorn, E. Kirby Smith, John B. Hood, and Fitzhugh Lee.

In the seclusion of garrison life in Texas during the exciting period from 1855 to 1861, Major Thomas watched with increasing apprehension the gradual approach of the inevitable conflict. In affection for and pride in his native state he was a Virginian of the Virginians; but he never for a moment doubted where his duty lay. Early in November, 1860, he left Texas on a long leave of absence. Before its expiration he was ordered, 11 April, 1861, to take charge of his regiment, which had been treacherously surrendered in Texas, and was now arriving in New York. He obeyed the order with alacrity and conducted the regiment to Carlisle, Pa., barracks. On his way there, he heard of the assault on Fort Sumter, and on reaching the place he renewed his oath of allegiance to the United States. On the 17th the Virginia convention adopted the ordinance of secession, and Robert E. Lee, colonel of his regiment, tendered his resignation on the 20th. Hardee, Van Dorn, Kirby Smith, and Hood had already resigned. Thomas, unmoved, continued with ardor the preparations necessary to sustain the cause of his country. At the head of a brigade he soon crossed the Potomac into Virginia, where, on 2 July, he met and put to flight an insurgent militia force of his own state, under command of Col. Thomas J. Jackson, drawn up to resist his movements. From that day till the end of the war he did not have or seek a single hour's respite from exacting labors in the field. He led the advance of Patterson's column toward Winchester prior to the battle of Bull Run, and at the close of that campaign he was appointed, 17 Aug., 1861, brigadier-general of volunteers, and assigned to duty in the Department of the Cumberland, which included Kentucky and Tennessee. He found the whole of Kentucky in a turmoil, when, on 10 Sept., he entered upon his work at Camp Dick Robinson, 100 miles south of Cincinnati. The Confederate army had occupied Columbus in spite of the formal protest of legislature and governor, and Thomas was menaced with personal violence. The camp was swarming with unorganized Kentucky regiments and crowds of refugees from east Tennessee, eager to be armed and led back to drive the enemy from their homes. For the first few months Gen. Thomas was fully occupied in instructing the raw recruits. It required infinite patience to work over these independent backwoodsmen into any semblance to soldiers. Little by little the task was accomplished, and the troops so organized became the first brigade of the Army of the Cumberland.

Gen. Robert Anderson was soon relieved from duty on account of failing health, and, after a short interregnum, Gen. Don Carlos Buell was placed in command of the department. Under his orders, Gen. Thomas continued his preparations for a movement in east Tennessee. Early in January, 1862, he placed the head of his column at Somerset, fifty miles south of Camp Dick Robinson, and on the night of the 18th encamped at Logan's Cross-Roads, ten miles from the enemy's position, with seven regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, and two batteries. At early dawn the next morning he was attacked by a force consisting of nine regiments of infantry, two squadrons and two companies of cavalry, and two batteries. After a stout resistance Gen. Thomas suc-



ceeded in placing one of his regiments on the flank of the enemy's line, when a charge was ordered, and the whole Confederate force was driven in confusion from the field, with the loss of its leader, Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer. Pursuit was continued till dark, when the enemy's works were reached. During the night that followed, most of the Confeder-



erate army escaped across the river, leaving guns, small-arms, and other spoils. This contest, which is known as the battle of Mill Springs, was the first real victory for the National cause since the disaster at Bull Run, six months before. The loss was 39 killed and 207 wounded on the National side, against 125 Confederates killed and 309 wounded. Immediately afterward the whole army entered upon the movements that culminated in the battle of Shiloh and the expulsion of the Confederate armies from the entire region between the Cumberland mountains and the Mississippi. Gen. Thomas shared in all these operations. On 25 April, 1862, he was made major-general, and was assigned to the command of Gen. Grant's army, the latter being made second in general command under Halleck, and thus virtually retired from active command for the time being. Soon after the occupation of Corinth, Gen. Thomas returned to his old command, and with it went through the exhausting campaign by which, at the end of September, Gen. Buell's whole army, save the isolated garrison at Nashville, was concentrated at Louisville, prepared to give battle to Gen. Bragg, who had audaciously led his army from Chattanooga to the Ohio river. At Louisville, on 29 Sept., the command of the National army was offered to Gen. Thomas, but he declined it. On 30 Oct. Gen. Buell was superseded by Gen. William S. Rosecrans, and Gen. Thomas was placed in command of five divisions, forming the centre of the army. On 31 Dec., 1862, the contending forces, under Rosecrans and Bragg, met in bloody conflict on the banks of Stone river, near Murfreesboro, Tenn. By an impetuous and overwhelming charge of the enemy at dawn, the whole right wing of the National army was swept back three miles, and its very existence was imperilled. But the centre, under Thomas, firmly held its ground and repelled every assault till nightfall. The contest was renewed on 2 Jan., 1863, when, by a bold and fiery attack of a part of Thomas's force on the enemy's right, the Confederate position was endangered, and Bragg, in the night of the 3d, retreated. The National army lay nearly motionless until June, when it entered on that series of brilliant flanking movements which, without any serious conflict, drove the enemy from Tennessee and compelled the abandonment of Chattanooga on 8 Sept. The terrible battle of Chickamauga followed, when, on 19 and 20 Sept., the Confederate army, re-enforced by Longstreet's corps from Virginia and some troops from Mississippi, put forth almost superhuman efforts to overwhelm the National forces in detail, and thus secure, once more, the prize of Chattanooga, the gateway to the heart of the Con-

federacy. Again, as at Stone river, the right was swept away, carrying with it the commander of the army and two corps commanders. Gen. Thomas was thus left with but little more than six out of thirteen divisions to maintain his ground against five corps flushed with seeming victory and eager with the hope of making him an easy prey. From noon till night the battle raged. Every assault of the enemy had been repelled, the National troops were full of confidence and ardor, and the final assault of the day was made by a National brigade following up with the bayonet a retreating Confederate division. In the night, by orders of the army commander, Gen. Thomas fell back to Ross-ville, five miles, and there awaited all the next day the expected attack; but the enemy was in no condition to make it. For the only time in its history, the Army of the Cumberland left the enemy to bury its dead. Gen. Daniel H. Hill, commanding a Confederate corps in that battle, who had served in both eastern and western armies, said: "It seems to me the *elan* of the southern soldier was never seen after Chickamauga. That barren victory sealed the fate of the southern Confederacy."

Following this great battle, Gen. Thomas on 19 Oct. was placed in command of the Army of the Cumberland. Its affairs were in a most critical condition. All communication with its base of supplies was cut off, an almost impassable river was in its rear, from the heights of Lookout mountain and Mission ridge the enemy looked down on the beleaguered force, slowly starving in its stronghold. Immediate measures were taken for its relief, and from every quarter troops were hurried toward Chattanooga, both to open communications and to re-enforce the army for active operations. Two corps from the Potomac and two from Mississippi were speedily forwarded, and all were placed under command of Gen. Grant. To his almost despairing message to Gen. Thomas to hold the place, came the cheering reply, "We will hold the town till we starve." Thomas had then in store six days' supply for 50,000 men. Preparations were at last completed, and on 23 Nov. the forces from Mississippi, aided by a division from Thomas, attacked the northern end of Mission ridge, and gained some ground. On the 24th Lookout mountain was captured by the forces from the Potomac, strengthened by two of Thomas's brigades. On the 25th, under Thomas's leadership, the Army of the Cumberland, released from its long imprisonment, stormed and carried the three lines of rifle-pits at the base, midway, and on the summit of Mission ridge, and drove the Confederate army, in utter rout, from the fortified position it had held so confidently for two months. As the jubilant National troops reached the summit of the ridge, the whistle of the first steamboat, loaded with supplies, told that the siege was indeed ended.

In the spring of 1864 Gen. Thomas entered upon the Atlanta campaign, at the head of 65,000 veterans, being two thirds of the grand army commanded by Gen. Sherman. He occupied the centre of the line. From Chattanooga to Atlanta it was an almost continuous battle of a hundred days. The relative amount of work done by each of the three armies is indicated by the losses. The Army of the Cumberland lost, in killed and wounded, 32 per cent., the Army of the Tennessee 26 per cent., the Army of the Ohio 16 per cent. On 1 Sept., at Jonesboro', the 14th army corps of Thomas's army made a successful assault, completely driving from the field the enemy's right, and on the 2d the 20th corps, also of Thomas's command, entered Atlanta, and the campaign was ended.



When Gen. Hood placed his whole force across the railroad north of Atlanta, and, turning his cavalry loose in Tennessee, threatened to cut off supplies from Sherman's army, Gen. Thomas was sent to Nashville, while Gen. Sherman prepared for his march to the sea. At the end of October the 4th and 23d corps were sent to Tennessee, with instructions to Gen. Thomas to use them in guarding the line of the river during Sherman's absence. It was supposed that Hood would follow Sherman's army through Georgia, but it was soon found that the entire force that had confronted Sherman on his way to Atlanta was now threatening Thomas. All the available troops were concentrated, and Hood's advance was resisted to the utmost. After a series of escapes from desperate hazards, a part of the two National corps under Gen. John M. Schofield, on the afternoon of 30 Nov., 1864, at Franklin, Tenn., signally defeated the repeated assaults of Hood's army, inflicting upon it irreparable losses, including six generals killed and a large number wounded. That night the National force retired to Nashville, where it was re-enforced by a corps from Missouri and a division from Chattanooga. Hood boldly advanced to the vicinity and fortified himself. Nearly all Thomas's mounted force had accompanied Sherman, leaving all the remaining cavalry to be re-mounted. The troops from Missouri and Chattanooga were destitute of transportation. Thus in midwinter, at 200 miles from the main base of supplies, and in the presence of a bold and active enemy, he had thrust upon him a task that at any time was almost overwhelming. Some called him "slow," yet, within two weeks from the day when his unsupplied and dismounted army reached Nashville, it was ready to take the field. But Gen. Grant at City Point grew so impatient over what he considered needless delay, that he issued an order dismissing Gen. Thomas from command, and directing him to report to one of the corps commanders. After a fuller explanation of the causes of the delay, this unexampled order was suspended, but Gen. Grant himself set out for the scene of operations. A terrible storm of sleet and rain, freezing as it fell, came up on 9 Dec., rendering all movement impossible. On the 14th a thaw began. On the 15th and 16th, in exact accordance with the detailed order of battle, the confident troops of Gen. Thomas, who had never lost faith in their leader, by skilful and energetic movements, completely overthrew the last organized Confederate army in the southwest. A feeble remnant, despoiled of guns and transportation, came together some weeks later at Tupelo, Miss., nearly 250 miles distant. As an army it never again took the field.

What Gen. Thomas accomplished in this campaign, and with what means, cannot be better told than in the words of his despatch to Gen. Halleck on 21 Dec.: "I fought the battles of the 15th and 16th with the troops but partially equipped; and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and the partial equipment, have been enabled to drive the enemy beyond Duck river, crossing two streams with my troops without the aid of pontoons, and with but little transportation to bring up supplies of provisions and ammunition. . . . Too much must not be expected of troops that have to be reorganized, especially when they have the task of destroying a force, in a winter campaign, which was enabled to make an obstinate resistance to twice its numbers in spring and summer." Following this great victory came the operations of the cavalry as organized by Gen. Thomas in Alabama and Georgia, resulting in the taking of

Selma and the capture of Jefferson Davis. But the battle of Nashville was substantially the end of the rebellion in that quarter. For it he received the appointment of major-general in the U. S. army, accompanied by the assurance of the secretary of war that "no commander has more justly earned promotion by devoted, disinterested, and valuable services to his country." He also received the thanks of congress and of the legislature of Tennessee, together with a gold medal presented to him by the latter body on the first anniversary of the battle.

With the close of the war, Gen. Thomas bent all his energies to the restoration of peace and order throughout his command. In May, 1869, he was placed in command of the military division of the Pacific, and held it until his death. Though he had seen more continuous, varied, and active service than any officer of his age and rank in the army, Gen. Thomas was emphatically a lover of peace. His whole nature and disposition were orderly, gentle, and kindly. He abhorred war, not merely because of its cruelty, but also because of the turmoil and disorder it occasioned. Though a lover of home life, he never was allowed to remain long in one place, the average length of time that he was stationed at any one post being less than five months. He enjoyed the calm and peaceful life of nature,

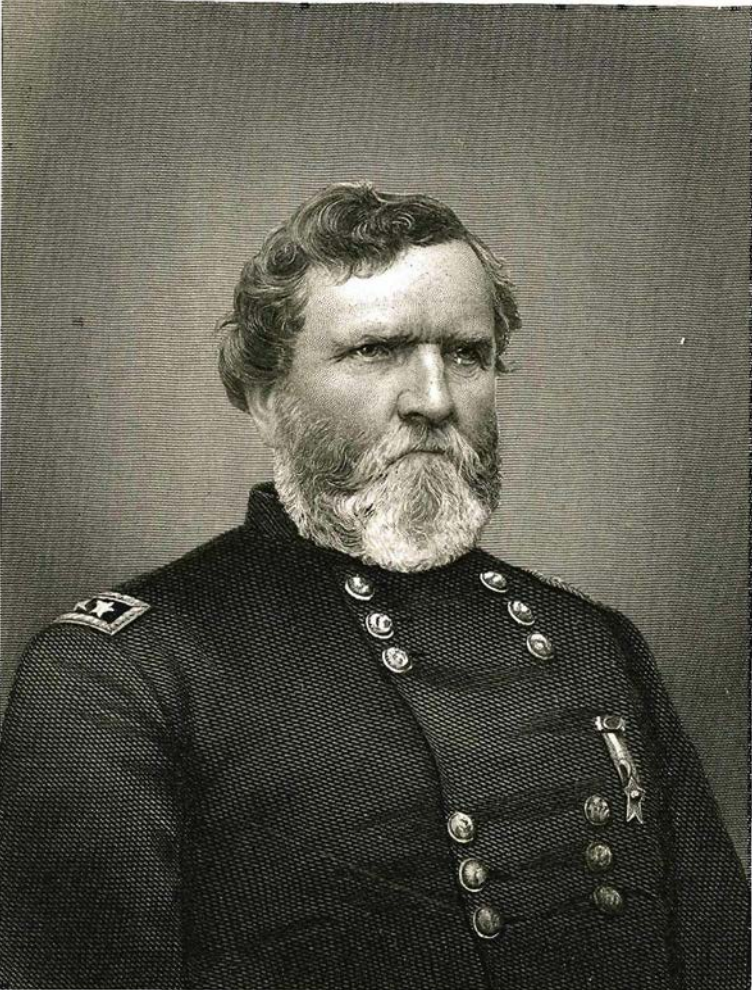


loving trees and flowers and the open air. His range of reading was not very wide, but he was well acquainted with natural science, was a good geologist, expert in woodcraft, and well versed in botany. The museums of the Smithsonian institution contain rare and curious specimens contributed by him. In his own profession he was thoroughly trained in all departments, so that, when he was placed in command of a corps, he had had personal experience of every arm of the service. When the war ended he was the only general officer of high rank and distinction (except Sheridan and Hancock) who had served uninterruptedly in the army. He had carefully studied military and international law, and especially the constitution of the United States, and was a thorough believer in the ideas on which the government was based. No man was ever more scrupulous to subordinate the military to the civil power. The general of the army, his classmate and life-long friend, in announcing his death, said: "The very impersonation of honesty, integrity, and honor, he will stand to posterity as the *beau-ideal* of the soldier and gentleman. Though he leaves no child to bear his name, the old Army of the Cumberland, numbered by tens of thousands, called him father, and will weep for him in tears of manly grief." He was buried with all the honors of his rank at Troy, N. Y., on 8 April, 1870. A fine equestrian statue, in bronze, by J. Q. A. Ward, erected by the soldiers of his old army, perpetuates his appearance and features in the capital of the country. (See illustration.) His biography has been written by Thomas B. Van Horne (New York, 1882).





See also John W. De Peyster's "Sketch of G. H. Thomas" (1870) and James A. Garfield's "Oration before the Society of the Army of the Cumberland," 25 Nov., 1870 (Cincinnati, 1871).



**Thomas, George H.\*** [Born in Va. Appointed from Va.]

2nd Lieut. 3rd Artillery, 1 July, 1840. 1st Lieut., 30 April, 1840. Captain, 24

Dec., 1853. Major 2nd Cavalry, 12 May, 1855. Lieut. Colonel, 25 April, 1861.

Colonel, 3 May, 1861. 5th Cavalry, 3 Aug., 1861. Brigadier Genl. Vols., 3 Aug.,

1861. Major Genl. Vols., 25 April, 1862. Brigadier Genl. U. S. A., 27 Oct., 1863. Major Genl. U. S. A., 15 Dec., 1864. Died 28 March, 1870. *Brevet Rank*:—Brevet 1st Lieut., 6 Nov., 1841, for gallant and good conduct in the war against the Florida Indians. Brevet Captain, 23 Sept., 1846, for gallant conduct at Monterey, Mexico. Brevet Major, 23 Feb., 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battle of Buena Vista.

**Thomas, Henry G.**

[Born in Maine. Appointed from Maine.]

Captain 5th Maine Vols., 24 June, 1861. Discharged 26 Aug., 1861. Captain 11th Infantry, 5 Aug., 1861. Colonel 79th U. S. Colored Troops, 20 March, 1863. Discharged 11th July, 1863. Colonel 19th U. S. Colored Troops, 16 Jan., 1864. Brevet Major, 12 May, 1864, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Spottsylvania, Va. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 30 July, 1864, for gallant and meritorious service in front of Petersburg, Va. Brigadier Genl. Vols., 30 Nov., 1864. Discharged as Colonel 19th U. S. Colored Troops, 8 Dec., 1864. Brevet Colonel and Brevet Brigadier Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war. Brevet Major Genl. Vols., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war. Mustered out as Brigadier Genl. Vols., 15 Jan., 1866. Transferred to 20th Infantry, 21 Sept., 1866. Major 41st Infantry, 28 July, \*1866, declined. Major 4th Infantry, 22 Oct., 1876. Transferred to Pay Department, 23 May, 1878.

**THOMAS, John Addison**, soldier, b. in Tennessee in 1811; d. in Paris, France, 26 March, 1858. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1833, assigned to the 3d artillery, served in garrison and as assistant instructor of infantry tactics, and became 2d lieutenant on 1 Dec., 1835, and 1st lieutenant, 30 June, 1837. In 1840-'1 he was assistant professor of geography, history, and ethics at West Point, and in 1842-'5 he was commandant of cadets and instructor of infantry tactics. He was made captain on 19 Nov., 1843, and resigned on 28 May, 1846, to practise law in New York city. On 23 July, 1846, he became colonel of the 4th New York regiment, which had been raised for the war with Mexico, but was not mustered into service. He was chief engineer of New York state in 1853-'4, and from 19 April, 1853, to 15 Jan., 1854, was advocate of the United States in London, England, under the convention of 8 Feb., 1853, with Great Britain for the adjustment of American claims. From 1 Nov., 1855, till 4 April, 1857, he was assistant U. S. secretary of state in Washington, D. C. He gained reputation by his report of the convention with Great Britain, and by other state papers.

**THOMAS, Lorenzo**, soldier, b. in New Castle, Del., 26 Oct., 1804; d. in Washington, D. C., 2 March, 1875. His father, Evan, was of Welsh extraction, and served in the militia during the war of



1812, and one of his uncles was a favorite officer of Gen. Washington. He was at first destined for mercantile pursuits, but received an appointment to the U.S. military academy, and was graduated there in 1823. He served in the 4th infantry in Florida till 1831, and again in the Florida war of 1836-'7, and as chief of staff of the army in that state in 1839-'40, becoming

captain, 23 Sept., 1836, and major on the staff and assistant adjutant-general, 7 July, 1838. He there did duty in the last-named office at Washing-

*L. Thomas.*

ton till the Mexican war, in which he was chief of staff of Gen. William O. Butler in 1846-'8, and of the Army of Mexico till June, 1848, and received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Monterey. He was then adjutant-general at army headquarters, Washington, till 1853, and chief of staff to Gen. Winfield Scott till 1861, when he was brevetted brigadier-general on 7 May, and made adjutant-general of the army on 3 Aug., with the full rank of brigadier-general. Here he served till 1863, when he was intrusted for two years with the organization of colored troops in the southern states. When President Johnson removed Edwin M. Stanton from his post as secretary of war he appointed Gen. Thomas secretary *ad interim*, 21 Feb., 1868, but, owing to Stanton's refusal to vacate, Thomas did not enter on the office. He was brevetted major-general, United States army, on 13 March, 1865, for services during the civil war, and on 22 Feb., 1869, he was retired.





L. Thomas.

**Thomas, Lorenzo.\***

[Born in Del. Appointed from Del.]

2nd Lieut. 4th Infantry, 1 July, 1823. 1st Lieut., 17 March, 1829. Captain, 23 Sept., 1836. Brevet Major Asst. Adj. Genl., 7 July, 1838. Major 4th Infantry, 1 Jan., 1848. Lieut. Colonel Asst. Adj. Genl., 15 July, 1852. Colonel Adj. Genl., 7 March, 1861. Brigadier Genl., Adj. Genl., 3 Aug., 1861. Retired 22 Feb., 1869. Died 2 March, 1875. *Brevet Rank*:—Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 23 Sept., 1846, for gallant and meritorious conduct at Monterey. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 7 May, 1861. Brevet Major Genl., 13 March, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the war.

**THOMAS, Stephen**, soldier, b. in Bethel, Windsor co., Vt., 6 Dec., 1809. He received a common-school education, and was apprenticed to the trade of woollen manufacturing. He served in the legislature in 1838-'9, 1845-'6, and 1860-'1, was a delegate to the State constitutional conventions of 1844 and 1851, state senator in 1848-'9, register of the probate court of Orange county in 1842-'6, and judge of the same in 1847-'9. On 12 Nov., 1861, he was appointed colonel of volunteers, and enlisted a regiment of infantry and two batteries. He was mustered into the U. S. service on 21 Jan., 1862, commanding the 8th Vermont regiment, and was mustered out on 21 Jan., 1865. On 1 Feb., 1865, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers and served until 24 Aug., 1865. In 1867-'8 he was lieutenant-governor of Vermont. From 1870 till 1877 he was U. S. pension-agent, and since then has engaged in farming in Vermont.

**THOMPSON, Merriwether Jeff**, soldier, b. in Harper's Ferry, Va., 22 Jan., 1826; d. in St. Joseph, Mo., in July, 1876. He was educated in the common schools, was mayor of the city of St. Joseph, Mo., in 1859, and was appointed brigadier-general in the Missouri state guards early in 1861, and in the Confederate army in October of that year. He was a most successful scout and partisan officer, and achieved frequent successes by strategy and daring against greatly superior forces. He was held in high regard by Gen. Sterling Price and Gen. Leonidas Polk, under both of whom he served. He recruited his command personally, and, as a rule, clothed, armed, and subsisted them without expense to the Confederate government. He was the inventor of a hemp-break, which is now in general use, and an improved pistol-lock. He surveyed, as civil engineer, the greater part of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad and parts of the Kansas and Nebraska road.

**Charles Myer**, soldier, b. in Lexington, Ky., 22 Feb., 1789; d. in Cumberland, Md., 18 Feb., 1873, entered the U. S. military academy in 1813, and in July, 1814, was commissioned as lieutenant of artillery, and assigned to duty on Governor's island, New York harbor, where he was engaged in erecting fortifications till the close of the war with Great Britain. He became adjutant of his regiment in 1821, and during the Florida war in 1835-'6 was acting adjutant-general of the Florida army. Resigning on 31 Aug., 1836, he settled on a farm at Cumberland, Md. He became president of a bank in 1838, and mayor in 1861. At the beginning of

the civil war he entered the volunteer service as brigadier-general, and served in guarding the Baltimore and Ohio railroad till April, 1862, when he resigned.—Buckner's grandson, **Gates Phillips**, soldier, b. in Dayton, Ohio, 11 June, 1835, was graduated at Miami university in 1855, studied law, and began practice in Dayton, where he entered the volunteer service at the beginning of the civil war as a captain in the 1st Ohio infantry. He was promoted major and assistant adjutant-general on 4 Sept., 1863, and subsequently lieutenant-colonel, for special acts of gallantry at Shiloh and Stone River, and was brevetted colonel and brigadier-general of volunteers for gallantry at Chickamauga. Since the war he has followed his profession at Nashville, Tenn. He is corresponding secretary of the Tennessee historical society, has contributed articles on military history and other subjects to northern and southern magazines, and has in preparation an illustrated work on the mound-builders, describing recent discoveries in the vicinity of Nashville and elsewhere.

bany, 1829). — His grandson, **William Badger**, soldier, b. in Hoosick, N. Y., 31 March, 1837; d. in Troy, N. Y., 10 Feb., 1880, was graduated at Union in 1859, began the study of law, and engaged in manufacturing. At President Lincoln's first call for troops he recruited a company, and was mustered into the service as captain on 14 May, 1861. He was engaged at Big Bethel, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Bristow Station, and the second battle of Bull Run, was promoted major of the 2d New York volunteer infantry on 13 Oct., 1862, participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and, when his term of service expired, raised a regiment that was called the Griswold light cavalry, of which he was made colonel, his commission dating from 20 Nov., 1863. He served under Gen. Julius Stahel, first encountering the enemy at New Market on 15 May, 1864. He was present at Piedmont on 5 June, was constantly engaged during the following three months, taking part in numerous actions, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers on 17 Nov. At the close of the war he was ordered to the west with his command. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers on 13 March, 1865, commissioned as brigadier-general on 18 Oct., 1865, and mustered out on 15 Jan., 1866, returning to Troy with health impaired by injuries received in the service.



**TIDBALL, John Caldwell**, soldier. b. in Ohio county, Va. (now W. Va.), 25 Jan., 1825. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1848, being assigned to the 3d artillery. He served at the various stations of his regiment until 1861, when, having attained the rank of captain, he was placed in command of a battery, and engaged in the principal actions of the Army of the Potomac from the battle of Bull Run until and including the battle of Gettysburg in 1863. During the latter part of the campaign in Pennsylvania Capt. Tidball commanded a brigade of horse artillery. He was appointed colonel of the 4th New York volunteer artillery, 28 Aug., 1863, and commanded the artillery of the 2d corps of the Army of the Potomac during the Richmond campaign, including the battles of the Wilderness and the siege of Petersburg. He was commandant of cadets at West Point from 10 July till 22 Sept., 1864, and

led the artillery of the 9th corps from 9 Oct., 1864, till 2 April, 1865, in the operations that terminated in the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. After he was mustered out of the volunteer service he commanded his battery at the presidio of San Francisco until his promotion in February, 1867, to major of the 2d artillery, thence serving in command of the district of Astoria and Alaska, and the post of Raleigh, N. C., and as superintendent of artillery instruction at the U. S. artillery-school at Fort Monroe, Va., till January, 1880. He was then appointed aide-de-camp to the general of the army, with rank of colonel, serving until 8 Feb., 1884. He became lieutenant-colonel of the 3d artillery, 30 June, 1882, and colonel of the 1st artillery, 22 March, 1885, and has commanded the artillery-school and post of Fort Monroe since 1 Nov., 1883. In 1889 he will be retired from active service. He has received the brevets of brigadier-general of volunteers for gallant and distinguished services at Spottsylvania, major-general of volunteers for services at Fort Sedgwick, major in the regular army for Gaines's Mills, lieutenant-colonel for Antietam, colonel for gallantry at Fort Stedman, and brigadier-general, 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the rebellion. Gen. Tidball is the author of a "Manual of Heavy Artillery Service" which has been adopted by the war department (Washington, 1880).

**Tidball, John C.\***

[Born in Va. Appointed from Ohio.]

Brevet 2nd Lieut. 3rd Artillery, 1 July, 1848. 2nd Lieut. 2nd Artillery, 14 Feb., 1849. 1st Lieut., 31 March, 1853. Captain, 14 May, 1861. Captain 12th Infantry, 14 May, 1861, declined. Brevet Major, 27 June, 1862, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Gaines' Mills, Va. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 17 Sept., 1862, for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Antietam, Md. Colonel 4th N. Y. Artillery, 28 Aug., 1863. Brevet Brigadier Genl. Vols., 1 Aug., 1864, for gallant and distinguished service in the Battles of the Potomac, Spottsylvania C. H., and during the operations in front of Petersburg, Va. Brevet Colonel, 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the rebel attack on Fort Steedman, Va. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war. Brevet Major Genl., 2 April, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service at Forts Steedman and Sedgwick, Va. Mustered out of Volunteer service, 26 Sept., 1865. Major 2nd Artillery, 5 Feb., 1867.

**TILLSON, Davis**, soldier, b. in Rockland, Me., 14 April, 1830. He entered the U. S. military academy in 1849, but two years later, having injured his foot so that it required amputation, he resigned. In 1857 he was elected to the Maine legislature, and in 1858 became adjutant-general of the state. On the inauguration of President Lincoln he was appointed collector of customs of the Waldoboro district, which place he resigned in 1861 to become captain of the 2d Maine battery. He went to Washington in April, 1862 (having been detained in Maine during the winter, owing to the threatened difficulty with England on account of the "Trent" affair), and was assigned to the Army of the Rappahannock under Gen. Irvin McDowell. On 22 May he was promoted major

and made chief of artillery in Gen. Edward O. C. Ord's division. After the battle of Cedar Mountain, 9 Aug., 1862, he was assigned to Gen. McDowell's staff as chief of artillery, in which capacity he served during the three days' artillery fight at Rappahannock Station, and then at the second battle of Bull Run. Subsequently, until April, 1863, he was inspector of artillery, and in January was made lieutenant-colonel, and on 29 March was ordered to Cincinnati, having been commissioned brigadier-general to date from 29 Nov., 1862, and made chief of artillery for fortifications in the Department of the Ohio. He had charge of the defences of Cincinnati and the works on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and raised and organized two regiments of heavy artillery. In December, 1863, he was ordered to Knoxville, Tenn., where he supervised various works and was given a brigade in the 23d army corps, which he commanded in several engagements with Confederate cavalry and irregular troops during the winter of 1863-'4. He continued in charge of the works in this district, which were officially commended as the best in the military division of the Mississippi, and also organized the 1st U. S. heavy artillery of colored troops and the 3d North Carolina mounted infantry. Subsequently he had command of the District of East Tennessee until early in 1865, when he was transferred to the 4th division of the Department of the Cumberland, and held that command until the close of the war. He then offered his resignation; but his services were retained, and he remained on duty until 1 Dec., 1866, in charge of the freedmen's bureau at Memphis, and subsequently in Georgia. For a year he remained in Georgia after his resignation, engaged in cotton-planting, but then disposed of his interests there and returned to Rockland, Me., where he has since been engaged in the granite business.



**TODD, John Blair Smith**, soldier, b. in Lexington, Ky., 4 April, 1814; d. in Yankton, Dakota, 5 Jan., 1872. He went with his parents to Illinois in 1827, and from that state to the U. S. military academy, where he was graduated in 1837 and assigned to the 6th infantry. He was made 1st lieutenant on 25 Dec., served with his regiment in the Florida war from 1837 till 1840, was on recruiting service during part of 1841, and in active service in the Florida war during the remainder of that year and part of 1842. He was made captain in 1843, and was on frontier duty in Indian territory and Arkansas until 1846. He served in the war with Mexico in 1847, taking part in the siege of Vera Cruz and the battles of Cerro Gordo and Amazoque. He was on garrison and frontier duty till 1855, when he was engaged in the action of Blue Water against the Sioux Indians. He resigned on 16 Sept., 1856, and was an Indian trader at Fort Randall, Dakota, from that date till 1861,

when he took his seat as a delegate to congress, having been chosen as a Democrat. He served in the civil war as brigadier-general of volunteers from 19 Sept., 1861, till 17 July, 1862, and was in command of the North Missouri district from 15 Oct. to 1 Dec., 1861. He was again a delegate in congress in 1863-'5, was elected speaker of the house of representatives of Dakota in 1867, and was governor of the territory in 1869-'71.

and a regent of the State university.— Daniel's nephew, Daniel D., soldier, b. in New York in 1799; d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 26 Feb., 1863, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1820, entered the ordnance corps, and on the reorganization of the army was made 2d lieutenant of

artillery, the ordnance department being at that time merged in the artillery, with commission dating from 1 July, 1821. He was promoted 1st lieutenant on 1 March, 1825, and captain on 31 Dec., 1835, and in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians distinguished himself in the skirmish at San Velasco, in the battle of Wahoo Swamp, and in other actions, and was brevetted major on 11 Sept., 1836. He was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster on 7 July, 1838, became a major on the staff on 22 July, 1842, and during the Mexican war had charge of the forwarding of supplies from Philadelphia, receiving the brevet of lieutenant-colonel on 30 May, 1848, for meritorious performance of duties connected with the prosecution of the war. He was made a full lieutenant-colonel on 16 Sept., 1851, and colonel and assistant quartermaster-general on 22 Dec., 1856, and from the beginning of the civil war till the time of his death he served as depot quartermaster in New York city, furnishing supplies to the armies in the field.—A son of the second Daniel D., **Charles H.**, soldier, b. in Fort Monroe, Va., 12 Sept., 1830, was educated at Kinsley's school at West Point, N. Y., and for two years at the U. S. military academy, but resigned without completing the course. He entered the service in 1856 in the dragoons, and after an enlistment of three years on the frontier, during which he passed through the principal non-commissioned grades, he was appointed 2d lieutenant in the 2d U. S. cavalry, 23 March, 1861, and was promoted 1st lieutenant in April of the same year. While commanding a squadron of his regiment, the 5th cavalry, within the defences of Washington, he made a dashing reconnoissance in the direction of Fairfax Court-House, Va., 31 May, 1861. It was at night and resulted in the capture of two outposts of the enemy, with an estimated loss of twenty-five Confederates. Lieut. Tompkins charged three times through the town, losing several men and horses, including two chargers which were shot under him. As one of the first cavalry affairs of the war, it attracted wide attention. Subsequently he served in the battle of Bull Run and upon the staff of Gen. George Stoneman. He was appointed captain and assistant quartermaster, served for a few months as colonel of the 1st Vermont cavalry, as lieutenant-colonel and quartermaster of volunteers in 1865-'6, and colonel and quartermaster in 1866-'7. He was made deputy quartermaster-general in the regular army in 1866, and assistant quartermaster-general with rank of colonel, 24 Jan., 1881. He participated in the operations of Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks and Gen. John Pope in the Shenandoah campaign, and was recommended for the appointment of brigadier-general of volunteers for conspicuous services at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va. He has served from 1865 till 1888 as chief quartermaster of the principal military divisions of the army, and was at the last-named date chief quartermaster of the division of the Atlantic. He was brevetted major for Fairfax Court-House, lieutenant-colonel for the Shenandoah campaign, and colonel and brigadier-general, 13 March, 1865, for meritorious services during the war.

**Tompkins, Charles H.**

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

Private Co. F, 1st Dragoons, 21 Jan., 1856. Corporal, 17 Oct., 1856. Sergeant, 1 Oct., 1859. Discharged 10 Jan., 1861. 2nd Lieut. 2nd Cavalry, 23 March, 1861. 1st Lieut., 30 April, 1861. 5th Cavalry, 3 Aug., 1861. Regimental Quartermaster, 28 Aug., 1861, to 13 Nov., 1861. Captain Asst. Quartermaster, 13 Nov., 1861. Colonel 1st Vt. Cavalry, 24 April, 1862. Resigned Volunteer commission, 9 Sept., 1862. Brevet Major, 13 March, 1865, for gallant conduct at Fairfax C. H., Va., 31 May, 1861. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 13 March, 1865, for meritorious service in the campaigns of Genls. Banks and McDowell, in 1862 and 1863. Brevet Colonel, 13 March, 1865, for meritorious service in the Quartermaster's Department in 1863, 1864, 1865. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 13 March, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the war. Lieut. Colonel Quartermaster, 1 July, 1865, to 11 June, 1866. Colonel Quartermaster, (Act 4 July, 1864,) 13 June, 1866. Lieut. Colonel Deputy Quartermaster Genl., 29 July, 1866. Relieved as Colonel Quartermaster, (Act 4 July, 1864,) 1 Jan., 1867.

**Tompkins, Daniel D.\***

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

3rd Lieut. Ordnance, 1 July, 1820. Transferred to 2nd Artillery, 1 June, 1821.

Transferred to 1st Artillery, 16 Aug., 1821. 1st Lieut., 1 March, 1825. Captain,

31 Dec., 1835. Captain Asst. Quartermaster, 7 July, 1838. Major Quartermas-

ter, 22 July, 1842. Lieut. Colonel Deputy Quartermaster Genl., 16 Sept., 1851.

Colonel Asst. Quartermaster Genl., 22 Dec., 1856. Died 26 Feb., 1863. *Brevet*

*Rank*:—Brevet Major, 11 Sept., 1836, for gallant and meritorious conduct in war

against Florida Indians. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 30 May, 1848, for meritorious

conduct in the war with Mexico.



**TORBERT, Alfred Thomas Archimedes**, soldier, b. in Georgetown, Del., 1 July, 1833; d. at sea, 30 Sept., 1880. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1855, assigned to the 5th infantry, served on frontier duty during the next five years in Texas and Florida, on the Utah expedition, and in New Mexico, being promoted 1st lieutenant, 25 Feb., 1861. In April, 1861, he was sent to muster in New Jersey volunteers, and was made colonel, on 16 Sept., of the 1st New Jersey regiment. On 25 Sept., 1861, he was promoted to captain in the



*A. T. Torbert*

5th U. S. infantry. Col. Torbert served through the peninsula campaign, was given a brigade in the 6th corps on 28 Aug., 1862, and fought in the battle of Manassas on the two following days. He also took part in the Maryland campaign, and was wounded at the battle of Crampton's Gap, 14 Sept., where he made a brilliant bayonet charge. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers on 29 Nov., 1862, and was at Gettysburg. He fought his last battle in the infantry at Rappahannock station, 7 Nov., 1863, and in April, 1864, was placed in command of the 1st division of cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, participating in the skirmishes at Milford station and North Anna river. He commanded at Hanover town, and then participated in the cavalry battle at Hawes's shop, 28 May, 1864, for which he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, U. S. army. He also repelled the enemy at Matadequin creek, 30 May, and drove them close to Cold Harbor. He took that place on the 31st with cavalry alone, after a severe fight, before the arrival of the infantry, and held it the next day against repeated assaults. He was now ordered by Gen. Sheridan, with another division, to make a raid to Charlottesville, had the advance, and commanded at Trevillian station on 11 June. On 8 Aug., 1864, Gen. Torbert was made chief of cavalry of the middle military division, and given command of three divisions when Gen. Sheridan took command of the Army of the Shenandoah. When Sheridan was closely pressed at Winchester, Torbert was specially active with the cavalry and aided in putting the enemy to flight, for which he was brevetted colonel on 19 Sept., 1864. He had been brevetted major-general of volunteers on the previous 9 Sept. Returning

through the valley, he halted after several actions at the command of Gen. Sheridan, and fought the cavalry battle at Tom's river on 9 Oct., completely routing Gen. Thomas L. Rosser's command, and pursuing it many miles. On 19 Oct., at Cedar Creek, Gen. Torbert assisted the 6th corps in holding the pike to Winchester against desperate assaults. He commanded at Liberty Mills and Gordonsville on 22-23 Dec., 1864, when his active service ended. After his return from a leave of absence on 27 Feb., 1865, he was in command of the Army of the Shenandoah, 22 April till 12 July, 1865, of the district of Winchester till 1 Sept., and of southeastern Virginia till 31 Dec. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. army, for Cedar Creek, and major-general for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, 15 Jan., 1866, and resigned from the regular army, 31 Oct., 1866. He was appointed in 1869 minister to San Salvador, transferred as consul-general to Havana two years later, and filled the same post at Paris from 1873 till his resignation in 1878. He lost his life, while on his way to Mexico as president of a mining company, on the steamer "Vera Cruz," which foundered off the coast of Florida.

**Torbert, Alfred T. A.\*** [Born in Del. Appointed from Del.]

Brevet 2nd Lieut. 2nd Infantry. 1 July, 1855. 2nd Lieut. 5th Infantry, 19 July, 1855. 1st Lieut., 25 Feb., 1861. Captain Asst. Quartermaster, 3 Aug., to 25 Sept., 1861. Captain 5th Infantry, 25 Sept., 1861. Resigned 31 Oct., 1866.

*Brevet Rank:*—Brevet Major, 4 July, 1863, for gallant and meritorious service at the Battle of Gettysburg, Penn. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 28 May, 1864, for gallant and meritorious service at the Battle of Hawes' Shop, Va. Brevet Colonel, 19 Sept., 1864, for gallant and meritorious service at the Battle of Winchester, Va. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service at the Battle of Cedar Creek, Va. Brevet Major Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war.

**TOTTEN, James**, soldier, b. in Pittsburg, Pa., 11 Sept., 1818; d. in Sedalia, Mo., 1 Oct., 1871. He was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1841, became 1st lieutenant in 1847, engaged in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians in 1849-'50, and became captain in 1855. He aided in quelling the Kansas disturbances in 1857-'8, and in expelling intruders from the Indian reserves in Kansas and Arkansas in 1860. While in command of Little Rock arsenal in February, 1861, he was compelled to evacuate that post by a superior Confederate force under Gov. Henry M. Rector. He served under Gen. Nathaniel Lyon and Gen. John C. Frémont in the military operations in Missouri as chief of artillery, was engaged at Camp Jackson, Booneville, and Wilson's Creek, and in June was brevetted major in the U. S. army for Camp Jackson, and lieutenant-colonel in August, 1861, for "gallant and meritorious service" in all these actions. He became major in the 1st Missouri volunteers, 19 Aug., 1861, lieutenant-colonel the next month, and assistant inspector-general, with the rank of major, in November. On 12 Feb., 1862, he became brigadier-general of Missouri militia, in command of the central district of the state. He then engaged in several actions on the frontier and in pursuit of the enemy beyond Boston mountains, Ark., became inspector-general of the Department of the Missouri in May, 1863, and chief of artillery and chief of ordnance in 1864. He was brevetted colonel, U. S. army, on 13 March, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious conduct during the siege of Mobile, Ala.," and on the same day brigadier-general in the U. S. army "for gallant and meritorious service in the field" during the civil war. He was inspector-general of the Military division of the Atlantic from 15 Aug., 1865, till 27 Aug., 1866, and became lieutenant-colonel, U. S. army, and assistant inspector-general, 13 June, 1867. In 1870 he was retired.—His son, **Charles Adiel Lewis**, inventor, b. in New London, Conn., 3 Feb., 1851, was graduated at the U. S. military academy in 1873, was professor of military science and tactics in the Massachusetts agricultural college at Amherst in 1875-'8, and occupied a similar chair in St. Paul's cathedral school, Garden City, N. Y., in 1883-'6. He is now 1st lieutenant in the 4th artillery. He served in the Bannock campaign in 1878, and in the Chiricahua campaign in 1881. In 1877 he patented an improvement in explosives, one in collimating sights, one in signal-shells, and several minor inventions. He patented "Strategos," a war-game, in 1880, a system of weights and measures in 1884, and improvements in linear and other scales in 1885. Trinity gave him the degree of A. M. in 1885. He has written extensively on pyramid explorations, lectured in favor of Prof. Piazzzi Smyth's pyramid theories, and for several years was chairman of the committee on pyramid exploration in the International institute for preserving Anglo-Saxon weights and measures. His publications include "Strategos, the American War-Game" (2 vols., New York, 1880); "An Important Question in Metrology," a plea for the Anglo-Saxon against the metric system (1883); and, under the pen-name of Ten Alcott, "Gems, Talismans, and Guardians, the Facts, Fancies, Legends, and Lore of Nativity" (1887).



**Totten, James.\***

[Born in Penn. Appointed from Va.]

Brevet 2nd Lieut. 2nd Artillery, 1 July, 1841. 2nd Lieut., 17 Aug., 1842. 1st Lieut., 3 March, 1847. Captain, 20 Oct., 1855. Major Asst. Inspector Genl., 12 Nov., 1861. Lieut. Colonel, 13 June, 1867. Dismissed 22 July, 1870. *Brevet Rank*:—Brevet Major, 17 June, 1861, for gallant and meritorious service in action at Booneville, Mo. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 10 Aug., 1861, for gallant and meritorious service at the Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo. Brevet Colonel, 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the Siege of Mobile, Ala. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war.



TOTTEN, Joseph Gilbert, soldier, b. in New Haven, Conn., 23 Aug., 1788; d. in Washington, D. C., 22 April, 1864. He received his earliest

education under the direction of his maternal uncle, Jared Mansfield, by whom he was brought up after the death of his mother. After his uncle's occupation of the chair of mathematics at the U. S. military academy the boy received an appointment from Connecticut as cadet. In 1805 he was graduated and promoted 2d lieutenant in the corps of engineers. Meanwhile Capt. Mansfield, having been made surveyor-general of Ohio and the western territories, obtained the services of his nephew as secretary of the first systematic survey of any of the new states of the Union. While holding this place he resigned in 1806 from the army, but



*W. J. F. T. W.*

returned to the engineering corps two years later, and began his career as a military engineer under Col. Jonathan Williams. His first work was on the construction of Castle Williams and Fort Clinton in New York harbor, of which he had special supervision in 1808-'12; and in July, 1810, he was promoted 1st lieutenant. During the war of 1812 he served as chief engineer of the army under Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer on the Niagara frontier, and participated in the battle of Queenstown. Subsequently he was chief engineer of the army under Gen. Henry Dearborn in 1813, and of that under Gen. Alexander Macomb in 1814. His services gained for him promotion to captain, and the brevets of major in 1813 and lieutenant-colonel for his conduct at Plattsburg in 1814. At the close of the war he returned to duties in connection with the National coast defences and served chiefly at Newport, R. I., where he had charge of the construction of Fort Adams until 7 Dec., 1838, when, having passed through the grades of major in 1818 and lieutenant-colonel in 1828, he was appointed colonel and chief engineer of the U. S. army. In connection with the labors incidental to this office, he was intrusted with the inspectorship and supervision of the U. S. military academy, which duties he filled until his death. At the beginning of the Mexican war he was called by Gen. Winfield Scott to take charge of the engineering operations of the army that was to invade Mexico. In this capacity he directed the siege of Vera Cruz, for which he was brevetted brigadier-general. He then returned to his official duties in Washington, and, in addition to his regular work, was a member of the light-house board in 1851-'8 and 1860-'4, also serving in 1855 as a state commissioner for the preservation of the harbor of New York, and later in similar capacity in Boston. In 1859-'61 he made a reconnoissance of the Pacific coast of the United States to determine the requisites for its defence, and inspecting fortifications. After the beginning of the civil war he had charge of the engineer bureau in Washington, and acted on various military commissions. When the corps of engineers and that of topographical engineers were consolidated in 1863, he was made brigadier-general on 3 March, and for his long, faithful, and eminent services was brevetted major-general on 21 April, 1864. He was one of the regents of



Rev. J. W. Potter

the Smithsonian institution from its establishment in 1846 until his death. Gen. Totten was interested in natural science and was an authority on the conchology of the northern coast of the United States, publishing occasional papers, in which he described hitherto unknown species. The *Gemma Tottenii* and the *Succinea Tottenii* were so named in his honor. He also published papers on mineralogy. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Brown in 1829, and, in addition to membership in other scientific societies, he was named by act of congress in 1863 one of the corporate members of the National academy of sciences. He published papers on scientific subjects, which appeared in transactions of societies of which he was a member, and various reports on national defences; and translated from the French "Essays on Hydraulic and Other Cements" (New York, 1842). See a sketch by Gen. John G. Barnard in "Biographical Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences" (Washington, 1877).

**Totten, Joseph G.\***

[Born in Conn. Appointed from Conn.]

2nd Lieut. Engineers, 1 July, 1805. Resigned 31 March, 1806. 2nd Lieut. Engineers, 23 Feb., 1808. 1st Lieut., 23 July, 1810. Captain, 31 July, 1812. Major, 12 Nov., 1818. Lieut. Colonel, 24 May, 1828. Colonel Chief Engineer, 7 Dec., 1838. Brigadier Genl., Chief of Engineers, 3 March, 1863. Died 22 April, 1864. *Brevet Rank*:—Brevet Major, 6 June, 1813, for meritorious service. Brevet Lieut. Colonel, 11 Sept., 1814, for gallant conduct at the Battle of Plattsburg,

Brevet Colonel, 11 Sept., 1824, for ten years faithful service in one grade. Brevet Brigadier Genl., 29 March, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the Siege of Vera Cruz. Brevet Major Genl., 21 April, 1864, for long, faithful and eminent service.