

Bath co., Ky., 1 June, 1831; d. in New Orleans, La., 30 Aug., 1879. He was graduated at the U.S.

with a savage. He was promoted 1st lieutenant in 1858, and was cavalry instructor at the military academy in 1859-'60. At the beginning of the civil war he resigned his commission, and, entering the Confederate army, rose

to the rank of colonel, and, after a short service

HOOD, John Bell, soldier, b. in Owenville,

military academy in 1853, and, after serving two years in California, was transferred in 1855 to the 2d cavalry, of which Albert Sidney Johnston was colonel and Robert E. Lee lieutenant-colonel. In the fight at Devil's Run with the Comanche and Lipian Indians, in July, 1857, he was severely wounded in a hand, to-hand encounter

eral of the Texas brigade. He was then ordered back to the peninsula, was engaged at West Point, and, while leading his men on foot at Gaines's Mill, was shot in the body. In this battle his brigade lost more than half its number, and Hood was brevetted major-general on the field. He served in both Maryland campaigns, was engaged in the second battle of Bull Run and those of Boonesborough, Fredericksburg, and Antietam, and was a second time severely wounded at Gettysburg, losing the use of his arm. Two months later he re-joined his command, and was ordered to Tennessee to re-enforce Gen. Braxton Bragg. During the second day's fight at Chickamauga, seeing the line of his brigade waver, he rode to the front, and demanded the colors. The Texans rallied and charged, and Hood, at the head of the column, was again shot down. This wound necessitated the loss of his right leg, and while in hospital he was offered a civil appointment, which he refused, saying: "No bomb-proof place for me; I propose to see this fight out in the field." Six months later he returned to duty, and in the spring of 1864 commanded a corps in Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army, fighting through the retreat from Dalton to Atlanta. In obedience to an order of Jefferson Davis he succeeded Johnston in the command on 8 July, 1864, and, after several days of stubborn fighting, was completely outflanked by Gen. William T. Sherman, and compelled to evacuate Atlanta, leaving Sherman in the rear, and enabling him to make his march to the sea. Hood then began a counter-movement into Tennessee. He compelled the evacuation of Decatur in November, crossed the Tennessee, and on the 30th of this month was defeated by Gen. John M. Schoffeld at Franklin. On 16 Dec. he was again disastrously defeated at Nashville by Gen. George H. Thomas, and after this battle, at his own request, was relieved of command and succeeded by Gen. Richard Taylor. On the termination of the war he engaged in business as a commission-merchant in New Orleans, and was also president of the Louisiana branch of the Life association of America, acquiring a competency, which was afterward lost in trade. During the yellow-fever epidemic of 1879 his wife and eldest child died within a few hours of each other, and Hood also succumbed to the disease. He is the author of "Advance and Retreat, Personal Experiences in the United States and

Confederate Armies" (New Orleans, 1880).

in the peninsula, was appointed brigadier-gen-

1622. (Born Ky.)......JOHN B. HOOD.....(Ap'd Ky.)..44

Military History.—Cadet at the U. S. Military Academy from July 1, 1849, to July 1, 1853, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to Byt. Second Lieut. of Infantry, July 1, 1853.

Served: in garrison at Ft. Columbus, N. Y., 1853-54; on frontier duty at Ft. Jones, Cal., 1854-55,—escorting Lieut. Williamson's Topographical party, 1855,—Ft. Mason, Tex., 1856-57,—Scouting, 1857, being engaged in a hand-(Second Lieut., 2d Cavalry, Mar. 3, 1855)

to-hand Conflict with Lipan and Camanche Indians, at the head of Devil's Run, Tex., July 20, 1857, where he was severely wounded,—Ft. Mason, Tex., 1857–58,—Camp Cooper, Tex., 1858,—Camp Colorado, Tex., 1858–59,—and (First Lieut., 2D Cavalry, Aug. 18, 1858)

Camp Wood, Tex., 1859-60; and on leave of absence, 1860-61.

RESIGNED, APR. 16, 1861.

Joined in the Rebellion of 1861-66 against the United States.



