

**ROUSSEAU, Lovell Harrison**, soldier, b. in Lincoln county, Ky., 4 Aug., 1818; d. in New Orleans, La., 7 Jan., 1869. He received but little schooling, and in 1833 his father died, leaving a large family in reduced circumstances. On be-



*Lovell Harrison Rousseau*

coming of age he went to Louisville, Ky., and began the study of law. Subsequently he removed to Bloomfield, Ind., where in February, 1841, he was admitted to the bar. In 1844-'5 he was elected to the Indiana legislature, of which he became an active member. He raised a company during the Mexican war, and was attached to the 2d

Indiana regiment, with which he participated in the battle of Buena Vista. After losing nearly one third of his men in that contest, he fell back to the hacienda, doing good service when the wagon-trains were attacked by the Mexicans. In 1847, four days after his return from Mexico, he was elected to the Indiana senate, and served for two terms. He removed to Louisville, Ky., in 1849, and there followed his profession, being very successful in the management of difficult cases, especially in addressing the jury. At the beginning of the civil war he was earnest in his efforts to restrain Kentucky from joining the Confederacy, and, resigning his seat in the state senate, began the organization of troops for the National army, and was appointed colonel of the 5th Kentucky volunteers in September, 1861. On 1 Oct., 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers and attached to Gen. Don Carlos Buell's army. He took part in the battle of Shiloh, where he led a brigade of Gen. Alexander M. McCook's division, and participated in the battle of Perryville on 8 Oct., 1862, where for his bravery he was promoted major-general of volunteers. Subsequently he succeeded Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel in the command of the 5th division of the Army of the Cumberland, serving with great credit in the battle of Stone River, the Tullahoma campaign, the movement at Chattanooga, and the battle of Chickamauga. From

November, 1863, till November, 1865, when he resigned, he had command of the districts of Nashville, Tenn., and middle Tennessee, and during this time made a raid into Alabama, destroying the Montgomery and Atlanta lines of railway. In 1864 he held the important post of Fort Rosecrans in the defence of Nashville against Gen. John B. Hood. He was elected to congress from Kentucky as a Republican, serving from 4 Dec., 1865, to 21 July, 1866, when he resigned after being censured by the house for publicly assaulting Josiah B. Grinnell, of Iowa, in the capitol; but he was re-elected, serving from 3 Dec., 1866, till 3 March, 1867. He served on the committee on military affairs, and was one of the representatives that were selected to attend the funeral of Gen. Winfield Scott in 1866. President Johnson appointed him brigadier-general in the regular army on 28 March, 1867, and he also received at the same time the brevet of major-general in the U. S. army for services during the civil war. He was then sent officially to receive Alaska from the Russian government and to assume control of the territory. Gen. Rousseau was summoned to Washington to testify in the impeachment trial of President Johnson, and was subsequently assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, with headquarters at New Orleans. He succeeded Gen. Philip H. Sheridan in this command and continued there until his death.

**Rousseau, Lovell H.**, major-general, was born in Stanford, Lincoln county, Ky., Aug. 4, 1818. his father having emigrated from Virginia. He received the ordinary school advantages afforded the pioneer settlers of that early period and then devoted his attention to the study of law. Subsequently he removed to Bloomfield, Ind., and was admitted to the bar of that state in 1841. He became an active political leader at once, and was elected to the state assembly in 1844 and to the state senate in 1847. He took part in the Mexican war as captain of the 2nd Ind. regiment of volunteers, and received special mention for his gallantry at Buena Vista, Feb. 22-23, 1847. In 1849 he made Louisville, Ky., his home and there opened a law office, where he soon attained prominence as a criminal lawyer. He was elected to the Kentucky state senate in 1860, being the choice of both parties. On the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861, he used his earnest efforts to restrain Kentucky from joining the Confederacy, and was especially active in recruiting troops and providing for their proper drill and equipment. He resigned from the legislature to serve better the Federal cause, and to this end he proposed and established Camp Joe Holt, near Louisville, which became a prominent rendezvous for troops. He raised the 5th regiment, Ky. volunteers, and was made colonel in Sept., 1861, becoming brigadier-general on Oct. 6, following. He led the 4th brigade of the 2nd division, Army of the Ohio, at the second day's battle of Shiloh, and greatly distinguished himself by retaking the headquarters abandoned by Gen. McClernand the day before and otherwise contributing to the success of the Federal army on that day. He again distinguished himself at the battle of Perryville, Ky., on Oct. 8, and that day gained his promotion to major-general of volun-

teers. He was next in the field at Stone's river on Dec. 31, and from Nov., 1863, to the close of the war, was in command of the districts of Tennessee. He led an important and successful raid into the heart of Alabama in 1864 and defended Fort Rosecrans during the siege of Nashville. He resigned from the army on Nov. 30, 1865, and four days later took his seat in the Thirty-ninth Congress, to which he had been elected as a Republican representative from Kentucky. In June, 1866, Gen. Rousseau made a personal assault on J. B. Grinnell of Iowa, for words spoken in debate, and was, by resolution of the committee appointed to investigate, recommended to be expelled. The house, however, adopted the minority report to reprimand him, whereupon he resigned his seat. He was re-elected during the subsequent recess to the same Congress and served on the same committees as in the first session. He was appointed on March 28, 1867, by President Johnson, a brigadier-general in the regular army, being given on the same date the brevet rank of major-general U. S. A., and he was assigned to duty in the new territory of Alaska to receive that domain from the Russian government and assume control of the territory. He succeeded Gen. Sheridan in command of the Department of the Gulf, and continued in that command with his headquarters at New Orleans up to the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 7, 1869.



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