

**BABBITT, Edwin B.**, soldier, b. in Connecticut about 1802; d. at Fortress Monroe, 10 Dec., 1881. He was appointed to West Point from Indiana, and was graduated in 1826. He became first lieutenant, 3d infantry, 31 March, 1834, assistant quartermaster, 10 March, 1836, and captain, 3d infantry, 1 July, 1839. He served in the Florida war of 1837-'8, and in the Mexican war during 1847-'8. On 30 May, 1848, he was brevetted major "for meritorious conduct while serving in the enemy's country." He was made chief quartermaster of the department of Oregon 14 Nov., 1860, and of the department of the Pacific 13 Sept., 1861, serving there until 29 July, 1866, when he was retired from active service, being over sixty-two years old. He was brevetted brigadier-general for his services on 13 March, 1865. Gen. Babbitt, notwithstanding his retirement, served as chief quartermaster of the department of the Columbia from 1866 till 1867, and had charge of the clothing depot of the division of the Pacific from 1867 till 1869.

**BABCOCK, Orville E.**, soldier, b. in Franklin, Vt., 25 Dec., 1835; drowned in Mosquito Inlet, Fla., 2 June, 1884. He was graduated at West Point, and entered the engineer corps as 2d lieutenant 6 May, 1861. Promoted, 17 Nov., 1861, to a first lieutenancy, he constructed, in February, 1862, a pontoon bridge at Harper's Ferry for Banks's movement to Winchester. He was made a captain in the engineer corps on 1 June, 1863, and was with the 9th corps at the surrender of Vicksburg, and in the east Tennessee campaign, taking part in the battle of Blue Lick Springs and subsequent actions, and at the siege of Knoxville. On 29 March, 1864, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel and appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Grant, in which capacity he served in the battles of the Wilderness and subsequent operations of the army of the Potomac. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. At the surrender of Lee at Appomattox he selected the place where the generals met. He was promoted a colonel in the regular army on 25 July, 1866, and served as aide-de-camp to the general-in-chief until Gen. Grant was inaugurated president, when he was assigned to duty with the president and acted as his

secretary. He was appointed superintending engineer of public buildings and grounds in 1871, and supervised the construction of Washington aqueduct, the chain bridge across the Potomac, Anacosta bridge, and the east wing of the department offices, and also the plans for the improvement of Washington and Georgetown harbors. In January, 1876, he was indicted by the grand jury of St. Louis for complicity in revenue frauds. He demanded a court martial, but was brought to trial in the civil court in February and acquitted, with the aid of a deposition by President Grant.

**DABCOCK** Rufus, physician, born in North

**BÂDEAU, Adam**, author, b. in New York city, 29 Dec., 1831. His education was received through private instruction and at a boarding-school in Tarrytown, N. Y. He volunteered in the military service of the United States in 1862, and was appointed aide on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Thomas W. Sherman. In that capacity he served in Louisiana until 27 May, 1863, when he was severely wounded, almost at the same time with his commanding officer, in leading an assault on the confederate works at Port Hudson. In March, 1864, he was appointed military secretary to Gen. Grant, with the rank, first of lieutenant-colonel and afterward of colonel. On this duty he accompanied the general in the Wilderness and Appomattox campaigns, and remained on his staff until March, 1869, when he was

retired from the army with the full rank of captain and the brevet rank of brigadier-general, U. S. A. He also received a similar brevet in the volunteer service. From May to December, 1869, he was secretary of legation at London. During 1870 he was sent to Madrid as a bearer of government despatches, and in May returned to London as consul-general, retaining that office until September, 1881. In 1877 and 1878 he was given leave of absence by the state department to accompany Gen. Grant on his tour round the world. He was consul-general at Havana from May, 1882, until April, 1884, and then resigned because he was not permitted by the state department to substantiate charges of corruption of which he accused its administration. He had been appointed U. S. minister to Brussels in 1875, and to Copenhagen in 1881, but declined both appointments. He has published "The Vagabond," a collection of essays (New York, 1859); "Military History of Ulysses S. Grant" (3 vols., 1867-'81); "Conspiracy: a Cuban Romance" (1885); "Aristocracy in England" (1886); and "Grant in Peace" (1886).

**BAILEY, Guilford Dudley**, soldier, b. in Martinsburg, N. Y., 4 June, 1834; killed in action, 31 May, 1862. He was graduated at West Point in 1856, and assigned to the 2d artillery. He served on frontier and garrison duty, was at Fort Leavenworth during the Kansas disturbances of 1857-'9, and at West Point as instructor for a short time in 1859. When the civil war began he was stationed at Fort Brown, Texas, but, with his immediate superior, Capt. Stoneman, refused to surrender when Gen. Twiggs attempted to give up his entire command to the confederates, and effected his escape into Mexico. Reporting for duty as soon as he could reach the north, he was sent with Hunt's battery to the relief of Fort Pickens, Fla. Returning on account of sickness, he organized and was appointed colonel of the 1st N. Y. light artillery volunteers (25 Sept., 1861), joined the Army of the Potomac, was detailed as chief of artillery in Gen. Casey's division during the Peninsular campaign, and was killed among his guns at the battle of Seven Pines. A monument has been raised to his memory in the cemetery at Poughkeepsie.

**BAILEY, Joseph**, farmer, b. in Salem, Ohio, 28 April, 1827; killed near Nevada, Newton co., Mo., 21 March, 1867. He entered the military service of the United States 2 July, 1861, as captain in the 4th Wisconsin infantry. The regiment was ordered to Maryland and assigned to the expedition under Gen. B. F. Butler, which occupied New Orleans after its reduction by Farragut's fleet, in April, 1862. Bailey was appointed acting engineer of the defences of New Orleans in December, 1862, and while so detailed was promoted to be major (30 May, 1863). A month later (June 24) he became lieutenant-colonel. In August, 1863, the regiment was changed from infantry to cavalry, and Lieut.-Col. Bailey was sent home on recruiting service, returning to duty with his regiment in February, 1864, in time to accompany the army of Gen. N. P. Banks in the Red river campaign. Here occurred the opportunity that enabled Lieut.-Col. Bailey to achieve one of the most brilliant feats ever accomplished in military engineering. The expedition had been carefully timed to coincide with the regular annual spring rise in Red river, in order that the navy might coöperate and the river serve as a base of supplies. The army, under Gen. Banks, advanced south of the river, accompanied and supported by a fleet of twelve gun-boats and thirty transports. The ad-

vance suffered a defeat at Sabine Cross Roads on 8 April, and retreated to Alexandria, where it was found that the water had fallen so much that it was impossible for the fleet to pass below the falls. Rear-Admiral Porter, commanding the squadron, was reluctantly making preparations to save what stores he could and to destroy his gun-boats, preparatory to retreating with the army, as he was advised that the land position was not tenable, when Lieut.-Col. Bailey proposed to build a dam and deepen the water in mid-channel so that the gun-boats could pass. The regular engineers condemned the project as impracticable; but Lieut.-Col. Bailey persevered, and, in the face of discouraging opposition and indifference on the part of the navy, finally, on 30 April, procured the necessary authority from Gen. Banks. When the work was actually begun, there was no lack of men or of zeal. Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson, then a member of Gen. Banks's staff, strongly advocated the scheme, and aided in the construction of the dam. Details of 3,000 soldiers were kept at work night and day, and several hundred lumbermen from Maine regiments did good service in felling and moving trees. The fatigue parties relieved one another at regular intervals, all working with remarkable endurance, often up to their necks in water, and under a semi-tropical sun. The rapids to be deepened were about a mile long and from 700 to more than 1,000 feet wide, with a current of ten miles an hour. On the north bank a tree dam was built, while on the south side, there being no timber, a series of heavy cribs were constructed from material obtained by demolishing several old mills, while the brick, iron, and stone required to sink and hold them in place were procured by tearing down two sugar-houses and taking up a quantity of railroad iron buried in the vicinity. The dams, thus built on both sides of the river, left an opening of sixty-six feet. So energetically and systematically was the work pushed that on the morning of 12 May the whole fleet passed safely down the falls without loss. The Mississippi squadron was saved through the native engineering skill of a Wisconsin farmer. His services received prompt recognition, and on 7 June he was brevetted brigadier-general, and on 30 June was promoted to the full grade of colonel, and subsequently received the formal thanks of congress. The officers of the fleet presented him with a sword and a purse of \$3,000. After this feat Gen. Bailey's military record was highly creditable. In November, 1864, he was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, and had command of the engineer brigade of the military division of the west Mississippi and of different cavalry brigades until he resigned, 7 July, 1865. After leaving the army he settled as a farmer in Newton co., Mo., and was elected sheriff, an office which he filled with his accustomed firmness and daring. He met his death at the hands of two desperadoes, upon whom he had personally served warrants, and whom, with characteristic fearlessness, he was escorting to the county-seat without assistance. It is interesting to know that the main portion of the dam, constructed under such haste, was in place twenty-two years afterward, and bade fair to last indefinitely. It is still known as "Bailey's Dam."



ants nominated in the same city.

**BAIRD, Absalom**, soldier, b. in Washington, Pa., 20 Aug., 1824. He was graduated at Washington college in 1841 and studied law. In 1845 he entered the West Point academy, was graduated in 1849, and served as second lieutenant in the Florida hostilities from 1850 to 1853. He was promoted first lieutenant 24 Dec., 1853, and from 1853 to 1859 was stationed at West Point as assistant professor of mathematics. In March, 1861, he took command of the light battery for the defence of Washington, and on 11 May was brevetted captain and appointed assistant in the adjutant-general's department. In July, 1861, he served as adjutant-general of Tyler's division in the defence of Washington and in the Manassas campaign, being present at Blackburn's Ford and at Bull Run. He was promoted captain 3 Aug., 1861, served as assistant adjutant-general and was promoted major 12 Nov., 1861, and served as assistant inspector-general and chief of staff of the fourth army corps in the peninsular campaign, where he was engaged in the siege of Yorktown and the battle of Williamsburg. He commanded a brigade of the Army of the Ohio from May to September, 1862, and was engaged in the capture of Cumberland Gap. From October, 1862, to June, 1863, he commanded the 3d division of the Army of Kentucky about Lexington and Danville and in the operations of Gen. Rosecrans in Tennessee, being engaged at Tullahoma, the capture of Shelbyville, Dutch Gap, Pigeon Mountain, and Chickamauga. For gallant and meritorious services in the last action he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. In operations about Chattanooga he commanded a division of the 14th army corps and gained the brevet rank of colonel. He was engaged in the battle of Missionary Ridge, was in numerous skirmishes in pursuit of the enemy in the invasion of Georgia, and was present at the surrender of Atlanta. He was brevetted major-general of volunteers for services in the capture of Atlanta, in the pursuit of Hood's army and the march to the sea, and the capture of Savannah. He participated in the march through the Carolinas, was engaged at Bentonville and Raleigh, and was present at the surrender of Johnston's army at Durham station. For his services in the Atlanta campaign he received the brevet rank of

brigadier-general in the regular army on 13 March, 1865, with that of major-general for services during the rebellion. He served as inspector-general of the department of the lakes from 1866 to 1868, of the department of Dakota till 1870, of the division of the south till 1872, and subsequently as assistant inspector-general of the division of the Missouri.

**DAVID** Henry Carey author's in *Guides*

**BAKER, Edward Dickenson**, soldier, b. in London, England, 24 Feb., 1811; killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff, 21 Oct., 1861. He came to the United States at the age of five with his father, who died in Philadelphia while Edward was yet a youth. The boy supported himself and his younger brother by working as a weaver, and occupied his

leisure hours in study. Impelled to seek his fortune in the far west, he removed with his brother to Springfield, Ill., where he studied and soon began the practice of law. His genius for oratory rapidly gained him distinction and popularity, and, entering the political field as a whig, he was elected a member of the legislature in 1837, of the state senate in 1840, and representative in congress in 1844. When the Mexican war began he raised a regiment in Illinois and marched to the Rio Grande. Taking a furlough to speak and vote in favor of the war in the house of representatives, he returned and overtook his regiment on the march from Vera Cruz. He fought with distinction in every action on the route to Mexico, and after the wounding of Gen. Shields at Cerro Gordo commanded the brigade and led it during the rest of the war.



*Ed W Ripley*

On his return to Galena, Ill., he was again elected to congress, serving from 3 Dec., 1849, till 3 March, 1851; but, becoming interested in the Panama railroad, he declined a renomination in 1850. In 1851 he settled in San Francisco, where he took rank as the leader of the California bar and the most eloquent orator in the state. The death of Senator Broderick, who fell in a duel in 1859, was the occasion of a fiery oration in the public square of San Francisco. He received a republican nomination to congress, but failed of election. Removing to Oregon, he was elected to the U. S. senate in 1860 by a coalition of republicans and Douglas democrats. The firing upon Fort Sumter prompted him to deliver a passionate address in Union square, New York, in which he pledged his life and his declining strength to the service of the union. He raised the California regiment in New York and Philadelphia, but declined a commission as general of brigade. In the disastrous assault at Ball's Bluff he commanded a brigade, and, exposing himself to the hottest fire, fell mortally wounded while leading a charge.

dominion paramount. He is a liberal-conservative.

**BAKER, Henry Brooks**, surgeon, b. in Brattleborough, Vt., 29 Dec., 1837. He received a common-school education, and studied medicine at the University of Michigan in 1861-'2. He served through the civil war with the 20th Michigan infantry, and from July, 1864, was its assistant surgeon. He was graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1866, and then began to practise in Lansing, Mich., where he has since performed important operations. In 1870 he took charge of the vital statistics of Michigan, and in 1873 he became secretary of the State Board of Health. In his official capacity he has edited and published "Statistics of Michigan" (Lansing, 1870), "Vital Statistics of Michigan," registration reports (1870-'6), and the "Reports of the State Board of Health" (1872-'85). His own papers, which are quite numerous, principally on sanitary subjects, have appeared in various medical journals, chiefly those of Detroit. Dr. Baker has devoted much time to studies relative to the causation of diphtheria, typhoid fever, cholera, and pneumonia. The results thus far obtained have appeared in the "Transactions of the American Public Health Association" and "Transactions of the American Climatological Association," 1886. He is a member of the American Climatological Association, the Royal Meteorological Society of England, and the French Society of Hygiene.

**BAKER, Lafayette C.** chief of the U. S. secret service, b. in Stafford, Genesee co., N. Y., 13 Oct., 1826; d. in Philadelphia, 2 July, 1868. His grandfather, Remember Baker, was one of Ethan Allen's captains. Baker's father inherited the curious baptismal name of the Green Mountain Boy, as well as his adventurous spirit, and in 1839 removed to Michigan and settled where Lansing, the capital, now stands. Young Baker took part in the work of making a home in the wilderness, but in 1848 went to New York and Philadelphia, and in 1853 to San Francisco, in each of these cities working as

a mechanic. When the lawless element became dominant in San Francisco in 1856, Mr. Baker joined the vigilance committee and took an active part in the summary proceedings that restored order in the city. He went to New York on business in 1861, expecting to return at once, but the civil war intervened, and he went to Washington and offered his services. At the suggestion of Gen. Hiram Walbridge, of New York, he was introduced to Gen. Scott, and, as a result of the interview, he started on foot for Richmond, where, in spite of arrest, imprisonment, and several interviews with Jefferson Davis, while under suspension as a spy, he succeeded in collecting much information and returning to Washington after an absence of three weeks. This was but the first of a series of adventures involving high executive ability and a wonderful talent for tracing conspiracy and frustrating the designs of confederate spies and agents. As soon as his abilities were demonstrated to the satisfaction of the government, he was placed at the head of the bureau of secret service, with almost unlimited resources at his command, and in February, 1862, the bureau was transferred to the war department. Mr. Baker was commissioned colonel, and subsequently brigadier-general. His duties naturally made him enemies in influential quarters, and charges of a serious nature were several times preferred against him, but were never substantiated. When President Lincoln was assassinated, Col. Baker organized the pursuit of the murderer, and was present at his capture and death. His agents effected the capture of the other participants in the plot. Gen. Baker published a "History of the United States Secret Service" (Philadelphia, 1868), which is necessarily semi-biographical, and touches authoritatively many disputed passages in the secret history of the civil war.

**BAKER**, Merens, explorer, b. in Oxtana, Kal.

president of the East River bank.

**BANKS, Nathaniel Prentiss**, statesman, b. in Waltham, Mass., 30 Jan., 1816. After receiving a common-school training, he worked in a cotton factory, of which his father was superintendent, and learned the trade of a machinist. He was ambitious to fit himself for a wider field of work, and studied diligently during his leisure hours, securing engagements to lecture before meetings and assemblies at an early age. He became editor of the local paper at Waltham, studied law, was ad-



mitted to the bar, and in 1849 was selected to represent his native town in the legislature of Massachusetts. At this time the ancient power of the whig party was waning in New England, and the free-soil party was making its influence felt. Mr. Banks advocated a coalition between the democrats and the new party, and was elected speaker of the state assembly in 1851 and re-elected in 1852. In 1853 he was a delegate to the Massachusetts constitutional convention, and was selected to be its chairman. On the tide of success that attended this political combination, he was in 1853 elected to congress as



*A. F. Banks*

a coalition-democrat. During this term of service he withdrew from the democratic party and identified himself with the American or "Know nothing" party, and by an overwhelming vote, as against the whig and democratic candidates in his district, he was re-elected to congress. In the preceding congress he had demonstrated his ability, and he was now nominated for speaker of the house of representatives. A contest lasting more than two months followed, and he was elected by a small majority on the 133d ballot, when the dead-lock had been broken by the adoption of the plurality rule. The American party went out of existence, and Mr. Banks was elected to the 35th congress as a republican by a larger majority than before, and served until 4 Dec., 1857, when, having been elected governor of Massachusetts, he resigned his seat in congress. He was re-elected governor in 1858 and 1859. In 1860 he accepted the presidency of the Illinois central railroad, succeeding General (then Captain) George B. McClellan in that capacity, but gave up the office when the civil war began in the following year, and was commissioned a major-general of volunteers and assigned to the command of the 5th corps in the Army of the Potomac. For this duty he was in a degree qualified by experience in the state militia. His first active service was on the upper Potomac and in the Shenandoah valley, where a part of his corps acquitted itself well at the battle of Winchester, 23 March, 1862. He was left in April and May to guard the Shenandoah with two divisions. The exigencies of the service caused the withdrawal of one of these (Shields's), and Gen. Banks was left with about 8,000 men. Upon this force "Stonewall" Jackson made one of his sudden onslaughts with his whole corps, and the command only escaped capture by rapid and well-ordered marching and stubborn fighting. Through good generalship the bulk of the army crossed the Potomac at Front Royal on 26 May, and the confederate leader failed to realize his apparently reasonable expectation of capturing the entire force. Gen. Pope was placed in command of the army of Virginia, 27 June, 1862, and concentrated his forces in the neighborhood of Culpepper Court-House early in August. Gen. Banks's corps was ordered to the front on 9 Aug., and late in the afternoon of that

day a severe fight took place, known as the battle of Cedar mountain, which lasted well into the night. Banks's corps held the position against a largely superior force, was strengthened during the night, and before the morning of Aug. 11th the confederates retreated to the Rapidan. After participating in Gen. Sigel's campaigns in September, Gen. Banks was placed in command of the defences of Washington while preparations were secretly made to despatch a strong expedition by sea to New Orleans. He was assigned to the command of this expedition, which sailed from New York in November and December, and on reaching New Orleans he succeeded Gen. B. F. Butler in command of the department. Baton Rouge was occupied with a strong force, and during the winter reconnoissances were made toward Port Hudson and other points in the vicinity. Early in April of 1863 he led the army up the Têche country, encountering no very formidable opposition, as far as the Red river. Thence he crossed the Mississippi and invested Port Hudson in connection with the fleet under Farragut. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to storm the works, involving heavy losses to the assaulting columns. In July the news of the surrender of Vicksburg was received, and on the 9th of that month the garrison of Port Hudson, 6,000 strong, capitulated, and the Mississippi river was once more open to the sea. No military movements of great importance were undertaken in the department until the succeeding spring, when Gen. Banks's army, supported by a powerful fleet, was sent up the Red river with the intention of regaining control of western Louisiana. At the same time Gen. A. J. Smith with 10,000 men descended the Mississippi, reaching the rendezvous first, and was joined by Gen. Banks, who assumed command of the whole force at Alexandria. The army advanced along the south bank of Red river as far as Sabine Cross-roads, when it suffered a defeat by the confederates under Gen. Richard Taylor, and was obliged to fall back to Pleasant Hill, having sustained heavy losses in men and material. Here on the following day the confederates renewed the attack, but were repelled with great loss, and the national army retreated without further serious molestation to Alexandria, where a new complication arose in consequence of the subsidence of the Red river after the spring freshets. The gun-boats were unable to descend the river owing to shoal water, and were only saved by the engineering skill of Lieut.-Col. Joseph Bailey (*q. v.*). The whole force then retreated to the Mississippi. Gen. Banks has been censured for the failure of this expedition, but it was undertaken contrary to his advice and in spite of his protest. During his command of the department of the Gulf he endeavored to reorganize the civil government of Louisiana, but did not accomplish it in a manner satisfactory to the inhabitants. He was relieved of his command in May, 1864, resigned his commission, and, returning to Massachusetts, was elected to congress from his old district. He was reelected to the successive congresses until 1877, failing only in 1872, when he was active in behalf of Horace Greeley, the liberal-democratic candidate for president. He served for a long time as chairman of the committee on foreign relations. Since his retirement from congress he has been U. S. marshal for Massachusetts.—His daughter, **Maud**, after a course of study and training at the New York school of acting, went upon the stage in 1886, making her first appearance at Portsmouth, N. H., in the character of Parthenia in "Ingomar."—His brother, **Gardner**, soldier, b.

in Waltham, Mass.; d. there, 9 July, 1871. At the beginning of the civil war he raised a company for the 16th Massachusetts regiment, in which he rose to the rank of colonel in 1862. He was with his regiment at Fair Oaks, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Kettle Run, Chantilly, and Fredericksburg. Lieut. Hiram B. Banks, his brother, was killed by his side in the second Bull Run battle. Gen. Hooker said, in a letter to Gov. Andrew: "There is no doubt but at Glendale the 16th Massachusetts saved the army." From constant exposure Col. Banks contracted an inflammatory rheumatism, which completely disabled him for active service. The battle of Fredericksburg was the last he shared with his comrades of the 16th. In 1864, after an illness of several months at Waltham, he went as a planter to Louisiana, where he remained until his return home four days before his death.

**BANKER**, Benjamin, mathematician, b. at

**BARKSDALE, William**, soldier, b. in Rutherford co., Tenn., 21 Aug., 1821; d. at Gettysburg, Pa., 2 July, 1863. He was educated at Nashville university, studied law in Columbus, Miss., and was admitted to the bar before he was of age. He soon became a successful practitioner, and was prominent as an advocate of state rights. He became editor of the Columbus "Democrat," and ably set forth his political views in its columns. His first military experience was as a member of the non-commissioned staff of the 2d Mississippi volunteers in the Mexican war. In 1851 he served as a member of the state convention held to consider the compromise measures then before the country. Two years afterward he was elected to congress, and at once became prominent among the pro-slavery democrats. When Preston S. Brooks made his assault upon Charles Sumner in the senate chamber, Mr. Barksdale was present, and prevented the interference of bystanders. When his state seceded he left his seat in congress and accepted the command of the 13th regiment of Mississippi volunteers, participated in the campaigns of Virginia, and rose to the rank of brigadier in the confederate service. He commanded the 3d brigade of Early's division, during the second day's fight at Gettysburg, and fell while leading his men in the assault on the national left.

**BARLOW, Francis Channing**, soldier, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 19 Oct., 1834. He was graduated at the head of his class at Harvard in 1855, studied law in the office of William Curtis Noyes, New York, and began practice in that city. For a time he was on the editorial staff of the "Tribune." In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the 12th regiment New York state national guard, and went to the front on the first call for troops to defend the capital. At the end of the three months' term of service he had been promoted lieutenant. He at once reëntered the service as lieutenant-colonel of the 61st New York volunteers, was promoted colonel during the siege of Yorktown, and distinguished himself at the battle of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines (31 May and 1 June, 1862), for which he was afterward (19 Sept.) promoted brigadier-general. He brought his regiment in good form through the trying "change of base" from the Chickahominy to the James river. At Antietam (17 Sept.) his command captured two sets of confederate colors and 300 prisoners, but he was severely wounded, and carried apparently dead from the field. At Chancellorsville (2 May, 1863) he commanded a brigade in the 11th corps, but was not involved in the discreditable surprise of its commanding officer, having been detached early in the day to harass "Stonewall" Jackson in his flank movement on the national right. At the battle of Gettysburg (1 July, 1863) he was severely wounded and taken prisoner during the first day's fight; but he was exchanged, and recovered in time to take the field again the following spring. At Spottsylvania Court-House, 12 May, 1864, the 2d corps (Gen. Hancock's) was ordered to storm the confederate works at dawn. Gen. Barlow commanded the 1st division, which, with the 3d, formed the advance line. The works were carried with a rush, and 3,000 prisoners captured, comprising almost an entire division, with two general officers, Ed. Johnson and G. H. Steuart. This opened one of the most sanguinary and stubbornly contested engagements of the civil war, and was the first substantial success won during the campaign. Gen. Barlow participated in the final campaigns of the Potomac army under Gen. Grant, was present at the assault on Petersburg, and at the surrender of the confederate forces in April, 1865, and was mustered out of the military service on the conclusion of

peace. He was elected secretary of the state of New York in 1865, and served until 1868, when president Grant appointed him U. S. marshal of the southern district of the state. He resigned in October, 1869. In November, 1871, he was elected attorney-general of the state, serving through 1872-'3. Since that date he has practised law in New York city. Gen. Barlow married Miss Arabella Griffith, who, while her husband was in the field, was highly efficient in the hospitals as a member of the U. S. sanitary commission. She died 27 July, 1864, of fever contracted in the hospitals of the Army of the Potomac. His second wife is a daughter of Francis G. Shaw.

**BARNARD, John Gross**, soldier, b. in Sheffield, Mass., 19 May, 1815; d. in Detroit, Mich., 14 May, 1882. He was graduated at West Point in 1833, standing second in a class of forty-three members, was ordered to duty at Newport, R. I., as brevet second-lieutenant of the corps of engineers, and was soon sent to the gulf coast, where, as assistant and principal engineer, he was engaged on the fortifications of Pensacola and New Orleans. He was also employed on various harbor improvements, and had reached the grade of captain of engineers when the war with Mexico called him to active service. He superintended the construction of the defences of Tampico, and surveyed the battle-fields about the city of Mexico. For these services he was brevetted major 30 May, 1848. Two years afterward he was appointed by the president chief of a scientific commission to survey the isthmus of Tehuantepec, with a view to the construction of a railroad from ocean to ocean. His report of this commission, edited by J. T. Williams, was the first full topographical account of the isthmus. In 1852 he was engaged in surveying the mouths of the Mississippi river with a view to

their permanent improvement. He was superintendent of the U. S. military academy from 1855 to 1856, and was then placed in charge of the fortifications of New York harbor. He was promoted major of engineers 13 Dec., 1858. The foregoing list of his services before the civil war includes only the more prominent; he was constantly detailed on minor works of importance—too many for enumeration here. At the outbreak of the war Gen. Barnard served as chief engineer of the department of Washington from April to July, 1861, and then as chief engineer to Gen. McDowell in the first Bull Run campaign. Next, with the rank of brigadier-general, he acted as chief engineer to the Army of the Potomac in the Virginia peninsular campaign of 1862. When the confederate army advanced into eastern Virginia, he was appointed chief engineer of the defences of Washington, and was promoted lieutenant-colonel of engineers 31 March, 1863. In January, 1864, he was appointed chief engineer, and was on the staff of Gen. Grant in the Richmond campaign. At the end of the war he was made brevet major-general, U. S. army, "for gallant and meritorious services in the field," and was promoted colonel of the corps of engineers 28 Dec., 1865. The president nominated him, on the death of Gen. Totten, to succeed the latter as brigadier-general and chief of engineers in April, 1864; but, at Gen. Barnard's request, the nomination was withdrawn before it came up for confirmation by the senate. He was made a member of the joint board of army and navy officers on harbor defences, torpedoes, etc., and served as senior member of the board of engineers for permanent fortifications, as a member of the U. S. lighthouse board, and on other important duties connected with the engineering branch of the service, until shortly before his death. Gen. Barnard was not only a brave soldier, but, like his brother, the president of Columbia college, an accomplished mathematician and author. The university of Alabama conferred the degree of A. M. in 1838, and in 1864 he received that of LL. D. from Yale. He was one of the original corporators of the national academy of sciences appointed by act of congress, 3 March, 1863. His works include "Survey of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec" (1852); "Phenomena of the Gyroscope" (1858); "Dangers and Defences of New York" (1859); "Notes on Sea-coast Defence" (1861); "The Confederate States of America and the Battle of Bull Run" (1862); "Reports of the Engineer and Artillery Operations of the Army of the Potomac" (1863); "Eulogy on General Totten" (1866); and many scientific and military memoirs and reports.



Tacoma (New York, 1866).

**BARNES, James**, soldier, b. about 1809; d. in Springfield, Mass., 12 Feb., 1869. He was graduated at West Point in 1829, standing fifth in his class. Among his classmates were Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, O. McKnight Mitchell, Thomas Swords, and a dozen others distinguished in after-life. He remained in the army seven years, advancing to the rank of first lieutenant of the 4th artillery, when he resigned and became a railroad engineer and superintendent on the Western railroad of Massachusetts from 1836 to 1848, and chief engineer of the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad from 1848 to 1852. He also constructed, either wholly or in part, the Rome and Watertown, the Sackett's Harbor and Ellisburg, the Buffalo, Corning, and New York, the Terre Haute, Alton,

and St. Louis, and the Potsdam and Watertown railroads, between 1848 and 1857. During the civil war he was colonel of the 18th Massachusetts volunteers from 26 July, 1861, to 29 Nov., 1862, participating in most of the battles of the Army of the Potomac during that period. He was promoted to be brigadier-general of volunteers 29 Nov., 1862, and was at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the skirmishes of Aldie and Upperville, and the battle of Gettysburg, where he commanded a division and was severely wounded. Subsequently he was on court-martial duty or in command of posts until the close of the war, and was brevetted major-general of volunteers 13 March, 1865. He was mustered out of the service 15 Jan., 1866. His health was permanently impaired by wounds and exposure, and, though he interested himself somewhat in railroad affairs, he was never able to engage regularly in any business.

gage regularly in any business.  
**BARNES, Joseph K.**, surgeon-general U. S. A., b. in Philadelphia, 21 July, 1817; d. in Washington, D. C., 5 April, 1883. After preliminary schooling at Dr. Cogswell's "Round Hill" school at Northampton, Mass., he entered the academical department at Harvard, but was obliged, on account of his health, to leave college. He began his medical studies under Surgeon-General Harris,



*Gen. K. Barnes*

U. S. N., and was graduated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1838, practising for two years in his native city. In 1840 he was appointed an assistant surgeon in the army, and assigned to duty at West Point. At the close of the year he was transferred to Florida, where for two years he was with Gen.

Harney's expedition against the Seminoles. Thence, in 1842, he went to Fort Jessup, La., where he served four years. When the Mexican war began, Surgeon Barnes was appointed chief medical officer of the cavalry brigade, and he was in active service throughout the war. He was assigned to duty again at West Point in 1854, and remained there for several years. At the beginning of the civil war he was in Oregon, and was among the first summoned to Washington. In 1861 he was assigned to duty in the office of the surgeon-general, where his experience in field and hospital service was of great value. Two years later he was appointed to a medical inspectorship, with the rank of colonel, and in September, 1863, he was promoted at the request of the secretary of war to fill a vacancy in the surgeon-general's department, with the rank of brigadier-general. In 1865 he was brevetted major-general. For the position of chief medical officer of the army he had been fitted by twenty years of experience under all the conditions afforded by our military service. Under his care the medical department, then organized on a gigantic scale, attained an admirable degree of efficiency and discipline. It was at his suggestion and through his influence that the army medical

museum and the library of the surgeon-general's office were established, and the medical and surgical history of the war was compiled. He was present at the death-bed of Lincoln, attended Secretary Seward when he was wounded by the knife of a confederate assassin, and attended Mr. Garfield through his long confinement. He was a trustee of Peabody educational fund, a commissioner for the Soldiers' Home, and the custodian of other important public trusts. The royal medical societies of London and Paris and Moscow made him an honorary member, as did also many of the other important European schools. He was buried at Oak-Hill cemetery, Georgetown, D. C., with the military honors befitting his rank. He was placed on the retired list the year before his death.

**BARNES**, Bishop, politician, born in Oxford

**BARNUM, Henry A.**, soldier, b. in Jamesville, Onondaga co., N. Y., 24 Sept., 1833. He was educated in Syracuse, and in 1856 became a tutor in the Syracuse institute. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar. He enlisted as a private in the 12th New York volunteers in April, 1861, was elected captain of company I, and went to the front with his regiment, which was the first under fire at Blackburn's Ford in the fighting preliminary to the battle of Bull Run. He was promoted to major in October, 1861, and, after being for a short time on Gen. Wadsworth's staff, rejoined his regiment and served through the peninsular campaign. When on Gen. Butterfield's staff at Malvern Hill, he received a wound from which he has never fully recovered, and was left for dead on the field. A body, supposed to be his was buried, and a funeral oration was delivered at his home. He was taken to Libby prison, where he remained till 18 July, 1862. He was on leave till the following December, when he was commissioned colonel, and led his regiment at Gettysburg and at Lookout Mountain, where he was wounded again, and where his regiment captured eleven battle-flags. He was again wounded in the Atlanta campaign, commanded a brigade on Sherman's march to the sea, and was the first officer to enter Savannah. He was brevetted major-general on 13 March, 1865. On 9 Jan., 1866, he resigned, having declined a colonelcy in the regular army, and became inspector of prisons in New York. He was deputy tax commissioner from 1869 till 1872, and was for five years harbor-master of New York. In 1885 he was elected as a republican to the state assembly.

author of a life of Edwin Forrest (Boston, 1861).

**BARRIGER, John Walker**, soldier, b. in Shelby co., Ky., 9 July, 1832. He was graduated at West Point in 1856, and was commissioned second lieutenant of artillery. He participated in the Manassas campaign in 1861, receiving the brevet of captain for gallantry at Bull Run, and subsequently served as chief of commissariat for Indiana and for West Virginia, and from 17 Nov., 1863, to 15 Aug., 1865, as chief commissary of the Army of the Ohio, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the staff of the volunteer army. On 13 March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general for faithful and meritorious services. From 1867 to 1873 he served as chief of commissariat in the department of the

Platte, and subsequently as assistant commissary-general in Washington, with the rank of major. He is the author of "Legislative History of the Subsistence Department of the United States Army from June 16, 1875, to August 15, 1876."

DAVIDSON, David L. M. ...

**BARRY, Henry W.**, soldier, b. in New York city; d. in Washington, D. C., 7 June, 1875. He was self-educated in the city of his birth, and so improved his opportunities that in early manhood he became principal of the Locust Grove academy, Kentucky. He then studied law and was graduated at the Columbian law college, Washington, D. C. He entered the union army as a private early in the civil war, and organized the first regiment of colored troops raised in Kentucky. He commanded a brigade, and for a time a division, and was brevetted major-general of volunteers. As a member of the state constitutional convention of Mississippi in 1867, he was active during the reconstruction period and was chosen state senator in 1868, and elected to congress the same year. Reëlected for successive terms by the votes of the colored republicans of Mississippi, he retained his seat in congress until his death. During his last term he was chairman of the committee on postal expenditures.



and editor of *The Universalist*, in Boston.

**BARRY**, William Farquhar, soldier, b. in New York city, 8 Aug., 1818; d. in Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., 18 July, 1879. He was graduated at West Point in 1838, and in that year assisted

Maj. Ringgold to organize the first battery of light artillery formed in the U. S. army. After doing garrison duty at different stations, he went with the army to Mexico, remaining there from 1846 to 1848. He was in the battle of Tampico, and served in Gen. Patterson's division, and also as aide-de-camp to Gen. Worth. From 1849 to 1851 he was stationed at Fort McHenry, and was made a captain in the 2d artillery on 1 July, 1852. He served in the war against the Seminoles in Florida in 1852-'3, and during the Kansas disturbances of 1857-'8 was stationed at Fort Leavenworth. During 1858 he was a member of the board to revise the system of light artillery practice, and the revision was adopted on 6 March, 1860. On the breaking out of the civil war, he went into active service, assisting in the defence of Fort Pickens, Fla., as major of the 5th artillery. He was chief of artillery in the Army of the Potomac from 27 July, 1861, to 27 Aug., 1862, and organized its artillery. On 20 Aug., 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, took a leading part in the Virginia peninsular campaign until August, 1862, being in the siege of Yorktown, at the battle of Gaines's Mill, the skirmish of Mechanicsville, the battle of Charles City Cross-Roads, the Malvern Hill contest, and at Harrison's Landing. From the end of that campaign until 1864 he was chief of artillery of the defences of Washington, D. C., having been appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 1st artillery on 1 Aug., 1863. He was assigned to the command at Pittsburg, Pa., and Wheeling, W. Va., against a threatened cavalry raid in May, 1863, and was next appointed chief of artillery on Gen. Sherman's staff, commanding the military division of the Mississippi from March, 1864, to June, 1866. From May to September, 1864, he was with the army in Georgia, and took part in the siege of Atlanta, and also in the northern Georgia, Alabama, and Carolina campaigns. On 1 Sept., 1864, he was made brevet major-general of volunteers, and colonel by brevet for gallant conduct at Rocky-Faced Ridge. On 13 March, 1865, he was made brevet brigadier-general, U. S. army, for his services in the campaign ending with the surrender of the army under Gen. J. E. Johnston, and on the same day was made brevet major-general for gallant conduct in the field. On 11 Dec., 1865, he was appointed colonel in the 2d artillery, and was in command of the northern frontier pending the Fenian raids of 1866. On 15 Jan. of that year he was mustered out of the volunteer service. He served on the northern frontier to September, 1867, and then commanded the artillery school of practice at Fortress Monroe to 5 March, 1877, when he was appointed to the command at Fort McHenry. During the labor riots of 1877 he rendered valuable service at Camden Station. He was the author, in conjunction with Gen. Barnard, of "Reports of the Engineer and Artillery Operations of the Army of the Potomac from its Organization to the Close of the Peninsular Campaign" (New York, 1863).

**BARRY, William Taylor Sullivan**, lawyer, b. in Columbus, Miss., 10 Dec., 1821; d. there, 29 Jan., 1868. He was graduated at Yale in 1841, then studied law, and practised in Columbus for a few years. From 1849 to 1851 he was a member of the legislature. He owned plantations in Oktibbeha and Sunflower counties, and in 1853 removed to the latter place. He was elected to congress as a democrat, serving from 5 Dec., 1853, to 3 March, 1855. On 18 Dec., 1854, he made an effective speech against the "Know-Nothing" party. After the expiration of his term he devoted himself to his law practice in Columbus, and was again sent to the legislature, being speaker of the house in 1855. He was a member of the Charleston democratic national convention in April, 1860, and was one of those that withdrew because the convention did not expressly deny in its platform the power of the federal government to legislate against slavery. In 1861 he presided over the Mississippi secession convention, and was a member of the provisional confederate congress until 1862, when he resigned to enter the army. In the spring of that year he raised the 35th Mississippi regiment, which he led until captured at Mobile, 9 April, 1865. Col. Barry's regiment took an active part in the defence of Vicksburg, where it was surrendered, and afterward in the Georgia campaign. After the war he practised law in Columbus until his death. See Lynch's "Bench and Bar of Mississippi" (New York, 1881).

general of volunteers.

**BARSTOW, Wilson**, soldier, b. in 1830; d. in New York city, 16 March, 1869. During the early part of the civil war he was successively on the staffs of Gens. Dix and Hooker, and subsequently chief commissary of musters of the department of the east. He served from the first year of the war until its close with zeal and ability, entering the service as a lieutenant, and, passing through the successive grades, attained the brevet rank of brigadier-general on 13 March, 1865. When mustered out he was appointed assistant appraiser of the port of New York under Mr. McElrath.

**BARSTOW, Zedekiah Smith**, educator, b. in

**BARTLETT, Joseph J.**, soldier, b. about 1820. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers 4 Oct., 1862, was brevetted major-general 1 Aug., 1864, and was mustered out 15 Jan., 1866. From 1867 till 1869 he was U. S. minister to Sweden and Norway. He is now employed in the pension-office at Washington, D. C.

ments, and the education of ministers.

**BARTLETT, William Francis**, soldier, b. in Haverhill, Mass., 6 Jan., 1840; d. in Pittsfield, Mass., 17 Dec., 1876. Mr. Bartlett was a student at Harvard when the first call of the president came for troops in 1861. He at once left college, enlisted in the 4th battalion of Massachusetts volunteers, and learned his manual of arms and company drill in Fort Independence, Boston harbor. Returning to college for a brief period, he was offered a captaincy in the 20th Massachusetts volunteers. In September the regiment was in camp in front of Washington, and on 21 Oct. the young captain was for the first time under fire at Ball's Bluff. His aptitude for military service was so evident that he was soon an acting field officer. In the spring of 1862 he was severely wounded at Yorktown, and suffered amputation of his leg. He recovered sufficiently to be present with his class when it graduated, and received a degree. In Sept., 1862, he accepted the duty of organizing the 49th Massachusetts volunteers recruiting at Pittsfield, and was soon made its colonel in spite of his physical disability. The regiment was ordered to Louisiana with Gen. Banks's expedition. Col. Bartlett was obliged, owing to the loss of his leg, to remain mounted whenever his regiment needed his presence, and exposed himself on all occasions with the most reckless daring. It is even said that the confederate officers, in admiration of his bravery, endeavored to prevent their men from aiming at him. He was, nevertheless, twice wounded in the assault on Port Hudson, 27 May. Returning to the north, he organized the 57th Massachusetts volunteers in time to lead it in the Wilderness campaign, where he was again wounded. He was promoted brigadier-general, and was in the field again as soon as he could sit his horse, but, exposing himself with his usual recklessness, was taken prisoner after the explosion of the mine before Petersburg, 30 July, 1864. After several weeks of suffering in Libby prison and elsewhere, he was exchanged in September, placed in command of the 1st division of the 9th corps, and in 1865 was brevetted major-general. His military career is among the most brilliant on record. His frequent wounds testified to his bravery, and the success with which he managed his men so long as he remained unhurt marked him as a born leader. After the war he engaged for a time in business with the Tredegar Iron Works at Richmond, Va., but eventually returned to the north, and married a lady whose acquaintance he had formed while recruiting his regiment at Pittsfield, Mass. In that city he engaged in business, and made his residence. In 1875 he won a sudden and deserved reputation as an orator by an address delivered at

the battle-field of Lexington, on the centennial anniversary of the fight. See "Memoir of William Francis Bartlett," by F. W. Palfrey (Boston, 1878).

**BARTON, Clara**, philanthropist, b. in Oxford, Mass., about 1830. She is the daughter of Capt. Stephen Barton, and was educated in Clinton, N. Y. Early in life she became a teacher, and founded a free school in Bordentown, N. J. When this was opened it was attended by only six pupils; but when Miss Barton left it the attendance numbered more than 600. She entered the patent office as a clerk in 1854, and remained there until the war began, when she determined to devote herself to the care of wounded soldiers on the battle-field. In 1864 she was appointed by Gen. Butler "lady in charge" of the hospitals at the front of the Army of the James. In 1865



*Clara Barton*

she went to Andersonville, Ga., to identify and mark the graves of the union prisoners buried there, and in the same year was placed by President Lincoln in charge of the search for the missing men of the union armies. She lectured during the years 1866 and 1867 on her war experiences, and afterward went to Switzerland for her health. At the beginning of the Franco-German war, in 1870, she assisted the grand duchess of Baden in the preparation of military hospitals, and gave the red cross society much aid during the war. At the joint request of the German authorities and the Strasburg "Comité de Secours," she superintended the supplying of work to the poor of that city in 1871, after the siege, and in 1872 had charge of the public distribution of supplies to the destitute people of Paris. At the close of the war she was decorated with the golden cross of Baden and the iron cross of Germany. In 1881, on the organization of the American red cross society, she became its president. The treaty granting protection to red cross agents was signed 16 March, 1882. The American society is modelled after its European namesake, and its object is stated by the constitution to be "to organize a system of national relief,



and apply the same in mitigating suffering caused by war, pestilence, famine, and other calamities." In 1884, as official head of the society, Miss Barton had charge of the expedition for the relief of the sufferers from the flood in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and in the same year she was the representative of the government at the red cross conference in Geneva, Switzerland. In 1883 Gov. Butler appointed her superintendent, treasurer, and steward of the reformatory prison for women at Sherborn, Mass. Miss Barton was also delegate to the international peace convention at Geneva in 1884, and was special commissioner for foreign exhibits at the New Orleans exhibition. In 1883, by request of the senate committee on foreign relations, she prepared a "History of the Red Cross," which was published at the government printing-office, Washington.

**BATES, Joshua H.**, soldier, b. in Massachusetts about 1817. He was graduated at West Point in 1837 and served as a lieutenant of artillery in the Florida war, in removing the Cherokees to the west in 1838, and at Cleveland, Ohio, during the Canada border disturbances of 1839-'41. He resigned his commission, 20 July, 1842, and became a lawyer in Cincinnati. In the beginning of the civil war he was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers, on 27 April, 1861, and organized the Ohio volunteers in Camps Harrison and Dennison, until mustered out of the service on 27 Aug., 1861. He was a member of the sanitary commission, and when Cincinnati was threatened by the confederates in 1863, he commanded a division. After his discharge from the army he practised law in Cincinnati, and in 1864 was elected a member of the Ohio state senate.

**BAXTER, Henry**, soldier, b. in Sidney Plains, Delaware co., N. Y., 8 Sept., 1821; d. in Jonesville, Hillsdale co., Mich., 30 Dec., 1873. He received an academic education, and in 1849 went to California with a company of thirty men, with ox-teams, and was chosen as their captain. He volunteered as a private early in 1861, and was active in raising a company, of which he was elected captain, and which was mustered into the 7th Michi-

gan infantry in August. He was made lieutenant-colonel 22 May, 1862, and while in command of his regiment, at Fredericksburg, volunteered to cross the river and dislodge a company of confederate sharpshooters. Col. Baxter was shot through the lung in the attempt to cross, but the movement was successful, and he was promoted to brigadier-general on 12 March, 1863. He participated in most of the battles of the Army of the Potomac, and was wounded at Antietam, and again in the Wilderness, where two horses were killed under him. For gallantry at the Wilderness, Dabney's Mills, and Five Forks, he was brevetted major-general 1 April, 1865. From 1866 till 1869 Gen. Baxter was U. S. minister to Honduras.

DAKTER, J. H. ... in ... D ...

books and collections of sacred music.

**BAYARD, George Dashiell**, soldier, b. in Seneca Falls, N. Y., 18 Dec., 1835; d. 14 Dec., 1862. His parents removed to Iowa in his early youth, and he attended a military school kept by Maj. Dorn. He learned fencing from Col. Korponay, an exiled Hungarian soldier, and from him acquired the military spirit that led him to seek an appointment as a cadet. After graduation at the U. S. military academy in 1856 he was assigned to the 1st cavalry. Four years were passed in frontier and garrison duty. He was severely wounded in a fight with the Kiowa Indians. In 1861 he was cavalry instructor at West Point, and on 16 March of that year was promoted to first lieutenant in the 3d cavalry; captain 4th cavalry, 20 Aug., and was granted leave of absence, to become colonel of the 1st Pennsylvania cavalry volunteers, 14 Sept., 1861. He became brigadier-general of volunteers 28 April, 1862, and served in the arduous campaigns of the Shenandoah, northern Virginia, and on the Rappahannock, distinguishing himself by the dash and bravery of his reconnoissances. He was mortally wounded at Fredericksburg, 13 Dec., 1862, and died the following day. He was buried with military honors at Princeton, N. J. A memorial volume by his father, Samuel J. Bayard, was published in New York in 1874.

**BAYARD, James Asheton**, statesman, b. in

**BEAL, George Lafayette**, soldier, b. in Norway, Me., 21 May, 1825. He left Portland, on 6 Oct., 1861, as colonel of the 10th Maine regiment. He was appointed by the president brigadier-general of volunteers, 30 Nov., 1864, and was mustered out of the service on 15 Jan., 1866.

CLASSES OF NORTH AMERICA (Lansing, 1866 *et seq.*).  
**BEALE, Edward Fitzgerald**, soldier, b. in Washington, D. C., 4 Feb., 1822. His father and grandfather were officers in the U. S. navy, and both of them received medals of honor from congress. His education was begun in Georgetown college, where he remained until he was appointed a cadet at the U. S. naval academy, and was graduated in 1842. During the war with Mexico he distinguished himself by conspicuous gallantry, and was presented with a sword by his brother officers, in recognition of his services as a bearer of despatches through the enemy's lines. For the same act he was officially complimented by Com. Stockton. At the conclusion of the war with Mexico he resigned his commission and was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs for California and New Mexico. At the request of Maj.-Gen. Wool, he was commissioned brigadier-general and deputed to terminate an Indian war in California. During the decade preceding the civil war he conducted many important explorations in the far west, and in 1861 was appointed surveyor-general of California by President Lincoln, but offered his services in a military capacity as soon as the war of secession began. In 1876 he was appointed U. S. minister to Austria by President Grant. In 1877 he resigned, and he has since then personally superintended his large sheep and cattle ranch in southern California.

was president of the Trenton bank in 1815-26.

**BEATTY, John**, soldier, b. near Sandusky, Ohio, 16 Sept., 1828. He received a common-school education and entered on a business career in a banking-house at an early age. He took an active part in public affairs, and was identified with the free-soil party until it was merged in the republican. In 1860 he was a republican presidential elector. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the 3d Ohio infantry, and was appointed successively captain and lieutenant-colonel. He took part in the early western Virginia campaigns, became colonel in 1862, and commanded a brigade in the three days' fight at Stone river, 31 Dec., 1862, to 2 Jan., 1863. In 1863 he was commissioned brigadier-general and served through the Tennessee and Chattanooga campaigns. He was elected to the fortieth congress for the unexpired term of a de-



ceased member, and was twice re-elected. In 1884 he was republican presidential elector at large. In 1885-'6 he was a member of the board of state charities. He has written "The Citizen Soldier" (Cincinnati, 1876) and "The Belle o' Becket's Lane" (Philadelphia, 1882).

Samuel soldier b in Miffin co. Pa.

**BEATTY, Samuel**, soldier, b. in Mifflin co., Pa., 16 Dec., 1820; d. in Jackson, Stark co., Ohio, 26 May, 1885. He removed with his father, a native of Ireland, to Jackson, Ohio, in 1827, received a limited education in the common schools, and became a farmer. He served nearly two years in the Mexican war as 1st lieutenant in the 3d Ohio volunteers, was elected sheriff of his county in 1857, re-elected in 1859, and on 16 Nov., 1861, became colonel of the 19th Ohio volunteers. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers on 29 Nov., 1862, commanded a division in the battle of Stone River, and was brevetted major-general on 13 March, 1865. In 1866 he returned to his farm in Jackson, where he spent the rest of his life.

**BEAUREGARD, Pierre Gustave Toutant,**  
soldier, b. near New Orleans, La., 28 May, 1818.

He was graduated second in class rank at West Point in 1838. Among his classmates were the future confederate generals Hardee and Sibley and the federal generals Barry, Nichols, Granger, and McDowell. He was assigned first to the artillery and then to the engineers, and in 1838-'9 was assistant in the construction of Fort Adams, Newport. He was on engineering duty at Baratavia bay,

La., in 1840-'1, at the passes of the Mississippi in 1841-'4, and at Fort McHenry, Md., in 1844-'5. At the beginning of the war with Mexico, he was engaged in the construction of defences at Tampico (1846-'7).



*G. T. Beauregard*  
*Gen. C. M. S.*

siege operations at Vera Cruz (9 to 29 March, 1847), Cerro Gordo (April 17, 18), Contreras (Aug. 19, 20), Chapultepec (Sept. 13), and city of Mexico (Sept. 13, 14), where he was twice wounded. Shortly afterward he was brevetted major. He attained the full rank of captain of engineers, 3 March, 1853, for fourteen years of continuous service as lieutenant. Returning to the United States, he was assigned to duty in the vicinity of New Orleans, superintending the construction and repair of fortifications in Mobile harbor and on the Mississippi river, also of harbor construction in Lake Pontchartrain, and as constructing engineer of the custom-house in New Orleans. His supervisory duties extended over the gulf coast from Florida to the Rio Grande. On 23 Jan., 1861, he was detailed as superintendent of the military academy at West Point, but held the place only a few days, resigning his commission 20 Feb., 1861. This ends his record as a military officer of the United States. He at once offered his services to the southern confederacy, then organizing to resist the authority of the federal government, and was placed in command of the defences of Charleston, S. C. On the refusal of Maj. Robert Anderson to evacuate Fort Sumter, he opened fire soon after daylight on the morning of 12 April, 1861. After a cannonade of several hours, during which, according to the official reports, not a single life was lost on either side, Fort Sumter, with ammunition and provisions nearly exhausted, capitulated to Gen. Beauregard, and the garrison marched out with the honors of war. Beauregard was almost immediately ordered to Virginia, where he was practically in command at the battle of Bull Run (July 21), though superseded at the last moment by Gen. J. E. Johnston. Here he was again victorious. In the spring of 1862 he was ordered to Tennessee, as second in command to Gen. A. S. Johnston, and when that officer was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, Beauregard took command and nearly succeeded in routing the northern army. The next day, however, the federals having been re-enforced, he was compelled to retreat by Gen. Grant, falling back in good order to Corinth, Miss., where he made a successful defence until 29 May, when he evacuated the place, destroying all his stores, and retreating southward along the Mobile and Ohio railroad. Gen. Beauregard's health failed after this campaign, and he was on leave of absence until August, when, with the full rank of general, he was again placed in command at Charleston, which for a year and a half (Sept., 1862, till April, 1864) he defended against the formidable siege operations under Gen. Gillmore and Admirals Dupont and Dahlgren. In May, 1864, when Gen. Grant was closing in upon the approaches to Richmond, Beauregard re-enforced Lee, defeated Butler at Drury's Bluff, and held Petersburg against the federal advance. In October he was appointed commander of the military division of the west, and sent to Georgia to resist the march of the federals under Sherman. The attempt proved futile, and, joining forces with Gen. J. E. Johnston in North Carolina, he surrendered with that officer to Gen. Sherman in April, 1865. After the war he became president of the New Orleans, Jackson, and Mississippi railroad, adjutant-general of the state, and manager of the Louisiana state lottery. See "Military Operations of Gen. Beauregard in the War between the States, 1861-'5," by Col. Alfred Roman (New York, 1884). Gen. Beauregard is the author of "Principles and Maxims of the Art of War" (Charleston, 1863), and "Report of the Defence of Charleston" (Richmond, 1864).

**BEAVER, James Addams**, soldier, b. in Millers-town, Perry co., Pa., 21 Oct., 1837. The founders of the family came from Alsace in 1740—Huguenots seeking religious liberty in America. They settled in Chester co., Pa., and became leaders in the affairs of the infant commonwealth. They have furnished soldiers for every American war since the middle of the last century, and in times of peace have been among the most highly respected and influential families of the state. James was educated by his mother (his father having died in 1840) until 1846, when the family removed to Belleville, Mifflin co., and he was sent to school. In 1852 he entered Pine Grove academy, and in 1854 joined the junior class in Jefferson college, Cannonsburg, Pa. After graduation in 1856 he read law in the office of H. N. McAllister, at Bellefonte, Pa., and was taken into partnership by him almost as soon as he was of age. During this period of his life he joined a local military company—the “Bellefonte Fencibles,” under Capt. Andrew G. Curtin, afterward war governor of Pennsylvania. He made a thorough study of tactics, and, when the president called for volunteers to suppress the rebellion in 1861, he was second lieutenant of the company, which promptly marched for the defence of the national capital. On the organization of the 45th Pennsylvania volunteers, he became its lieutenant-colonel, and first saw active service in the neighborhood of Hilton Head and Port Royal, S. C. A new call for volunteers was issued in 1862, and Lieut-Col. Beaver was commissioned colonel of the 148th Pennsylvania volunteers, recruited in the vicinity of his home. He had by this time developed high qualities as a disciplinarian, and his men made it their boast that they were often mistaken for regulars. The regiment joined the army of the Potomac just after the battle of Fredericksburg, was assigned to Hancock’s corps, and first met the enemy at the battle of Chancellorsville (2 and 3 May, 1863), where it held an advanced position, and lost very heavily, Col. Beaver being among the wounded. He had not recovered when the third call for troops was issued; but, at his own request, he was placed on recruiting service, in command of Camp Curtin. He was able to rejoin his regiment just before the battle of Gettysburg, but, still weak from his wound, was not permitted to take command during the fight. He led his regiment throughout the Wilderness campaign in May, 1864, and took part in the successful assault upon the confederate works at Spottsylvania Court-House, his regiment being among the first to scale the earthworks. At the battle of Cold Harbor (3 June, 1864) he was left in command of the brigade, Gen. Brooke being wounded, and later he was himself slightly wounded, but not disabled, and remained at his post during the rest of the day, holding an advanced position close to the enemy’s works, and constantly under fire. On 16 June, 1864, he was again wounded while leading his brigade in the first assault upon the works at Petersburg. Returning to duty before his wound was fairly healed, he rode to the battle-field of Ream’s Station in an ambulance, and

had scarcely reached the front and assumed command at the advanced line when his right leg was shattered by a rifle-ball. Amputation followed, and, although his life was saved, he was no longer capable of active military service. He was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers, 10 Nov., 1864, and mustered out of service at his own request on 22 Dec. of that year, refusing to remain in the army on light duty as he was urged to do. He repeatedly declined promotion that would have taken him away from his own regiment, feeling bound to remain with the men whom he had enlisted. In civil life Gen. Beaver has attended closely to his practice at the bar. He was elected a member of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State College, in 1873, and has been very influential in increasing its usefulness and prosperity. He has taken active part as a speaker in the campaigns of the republican party, and at the state convention of June, 1882, was nominated as its candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, and again nominated for the same office in 1886. He is a prominent member of the Grand army of the republic. See "Life of James A. Beaver," by Frank A. Burr (Philadelphia, 1882).

**BECKWITH, Edward Griffin**, soldier, b. in Cazenovia, N. Y., 25 June, 1818; d. in Clifton, N. Y., 22 June, 1881. He was graduated at West Point in 1842, served in the war with Mexico at Tampico and Vera Cruz, and was employed in Pacific railroad reconnoissances in 1853-'4, the records of which survey were published by congress. In the civil war he served as chief of commissariat of the 5th army corps, and of the army of Virginia, and in fitting out Gen. Banks's Louisiana expedition. He was provost-marshal-general of the department of the gulf in 1863, in command of the defences of New Orleans from 25 Aug., 1863, till 12 Jan., 1864, also for a time chief commissary of the department, was made major on 8 Feb., 1864, and received the brevet rank of brigadier-general, U. S. army, on 13 March, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the war. After the war he was employed in the subsistence department.

**BEDEL, John**, soldier, b. in the Indian Stream territory, northern New Hampshire, 8 July, 1822; d. in Bath, N. H., 26 Feb., 1875. His father was Gen. Moody Bedel. The son enlisted as a private in the Mexican war in 1847, and became captain in 1849. He was admitted to the bar in 1850, and practised in Bath until 1853, when he entered the treasury department at Washington, and remained there until the beginning of the civil war. He was then appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 3d New Hampshire volunteers, 27 June, 1862, was wounded, 10 July, 1863, and captured at Fort Wagner, 18 July, 1863. He was promoted colonel of that regiment, while a prisoner of war, 6 April, 1864, and paroled on 9 Dec. He was made a brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers, by brevet, dating from 13 March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services, and was mustered out of service 20 July, 1865. He represented the town of Bath in the legislature, and was several times the unsuccessful democratic candidate for governor.



ished by his granddaughter (New York, 1847).

**BELKNAP, William Goldsmith**, soldier, b. in Newburgh, N. Y., 7 Sept., 1794; d. near Fort Washita, Tex., 10 Nov., 1851. He was a lieutenant in the war of 1812; was wounded in the sortie from Fort Erie on 17 Sept., 1814; became captain, 1 Feb., 1822; brevet major, 1 Feb., 1832; major, 31 Jan., 1842; and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, 15 March, 1842, for his services in the Florida war. In 1828 Capt. Belknap established Fort Leavenworth in Kansas. For gallantry in Gen. Taylor's Rio Grande campaign he received the brevet of colonel. He acted as inspector-general at the capture of Monterey, became lieutenant-colonel 26 Sept., 1847, and was brevetted brigadier-general for services at Buena Vista, 23 Feb., 1847. He was commandant at Fort Gibson from December, 1848, till May, 1851.—His son, **William**

**Worth**, lawyer, b. in Newburgh, N. Y., 22 Sept., 1829. He was graduated at Princeton in 1848, studied law and practised at Keokuk, Iowa, where he settled in 1851, and was elected to the legislature as a democrat in 1857. At the beginning of the civil war he joined the army as major of the 15th Iowa volunteers. He was engaged at Shiloh, Corinth, and Vicksburg, became prominent in Sherman's Atlanta campaign, receiving promotion as brigadier-general on 30 July, 1864, and was brevetted major-general on 13 March, 1865. After the war he was collector of internal revenue in Iowa from 1865 till 13 Oct., 1869, when he was appointed secretary of war. This office he retained during Gen. Grant's second administration until 7 March, 1876, when, in consequence of charges of official corruption, he resigned. He was impeached and tried before the senate for receiving bribes for the appointment of post-traders, and was acquitted on the technical ground of want of jurisdiction.

**WELL**, Alexander Graham, physicist, b. in