

Name	Birth/Death	Age	Range/Site
<b>Jesup, Maj. Gen. Thomas</b>	b. 16 Dec 1788 - d. 10 Jun 1860	71 yrs.	<b>Public Vault</b>
	*** <i>Removed to Oak Hill Cemetery, April 1, 1862</i> ***		

Jesup. The friends and acquaintances of the late Major General Thomas S. Jesup, U.S. Army and of his family are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday next, the 13th inst., at the time and place that may be designated in public orders.

*The Evening Star, June 8, 1860*

*Serious Illness of Major General Jessup.*

We regret to state that, this morning, Major General Thomas S. Jessup, U.S. Army, was struck with paralysis, at his residence in this city, and at the hour at which we go to press his friends fear that he will scarcely survive the going down of the sun. This sudden illness of this distinguished and so universally esteemed veteran has cast a gloom today over the army officers now in Washington, which will be shared in wherever there may be a man of "the service."

*The Evening Star, June 11, 1860*

*The Funeral of Gen. Jesup*

The steamer *Powhatan*, (Capt. Chas. Mitchell) of the Washington and Aquia Creek route, has been chartered by the War Department to bring from Old Point Comfort eight companies of artillery to attend the funeral of the late Quartermaster General Jesup. The *Powhatan* leaves at 2 o'clock this p.m. and will probably arrive with the troops about 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The Department have under consideration the propriety of ordering additional numbers from the fortifications in New York harbor.

It is inferred that the volunteer military of the District will join in the funeral obsequies of the distinguished deceased, although as yet no tender has been made by the commanding officers of the several companies.

*The Evening Star, June 12, 1860*

*Funeral of General Jesup--Extensive Preparations Being Made*

*Procession to be Very Large and Imposing*

The funeral ceremony of the late Brevet Major General Thomas S. Jesup, Quartermaster General of the Army, will take place on the afternoon of Wednesday, at half-past two o'clock p.m. The military escort will be formed in front of the Church of the Epiphany, on G street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, (the right resting between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets) at precisely two o'clock. The procession will move in the order stated below at half-past two o'clock--down G street to Fifteenth and down Fifteenth street to Pennsylvania avenue--and thence to the Congressional burying ground. The following arrangements have been made.

*Order of Procession*

Funeral escort in column of march:--Battalion of Artillery; Battalion of Marines; Squadron of Cavalry; Company of Light Artillery; Bvt. Maj. General Wool, Commander of the Escort and Staff; Clergy of the City and Surgeon General of the Army; Officiating Clergy and Medical Attendants of the Deceased.

Pall Bearers:--Mayor of Washington (Berret), Colonel Harris; Commodore Smith; Col. Craige; Brevet Brigadier John Garland; Hon. J.W. Stevenson, House of Representatives; Maj. Gen. Weightman; Commodore McCauley; Col. Charles Thomas; Col. Cooper; Brevet Brigadier General Totten; Hon. J.J. Crittenden, Senate.

Relatives and friends of the deceased; General-in-Chief of the Army, and staff; officers of the Army; officers of the Navy and Marine Corps; survivors of the War of 1812; clerks of the Quartermaster General's office; officers of the Militia; such volunteers under arms as may join the procession; the President of the United States (Buchanan) and members of the Cabinet; the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and District Judges of the United States; the President and Secretary of the Senate; Senators and officers of the Senate; Foreign Ministers and suite; members and officers of the House of Representatives; Justices and officers of the Court of Claims; Societies and Fraternities; citizens and strangers.

The usual badge of mourning is to be worn by officers in uniform on the left arm and on the hilt of the sword. The senior Assistant Adjutant General will have charge of the arrangements of the day, assisted by officers of the same department.

The War Department will be closed during the entire day.

We understand that the remains of Gen. Jesup will be taken to the Church of Epiphany in the morning, where appropriate ceremonies will take place.

*The Evening Star, June 14, 1860*

*Funeral of General Jesup*

The ceremonies in honor of the late General Thomas S. Jesup; yesterday afternoon, were of a most impressive and imposing character. At the hour fixed upon the remains were conveyed from the late residence of the deceased, near the corner of Twelfth and F streets, to the Epiphany Church in G street, where the solemn service of the Episcopal Church was performed. A large number had assembled in the church sometime prior to the arrival of the corpse; among others the President of the United States, who in company with Judge Black, the Hon. Cave Johnson, Secretary Cass, and Secretary Toucey, occupied a position immediately in front of the pulpit, on the inside tier of the aisle on the east side. Seated directly opposite on the inner range of the main aisle, was the towering form of Gen. Winfield Scott, in full dress uniform, who apparently was deeply impressed with the solemnity of the scene.

*For details of the funeral and procession see "Pomp & Circumstance at Congressional Cemetery."*

*At the Cemetery*

Arriving at the Congressional Cemetery, the remains were deposited in the vault, with impressive ceremonies by the officiating clergy. The artillery from Fort Monroe, with the U.S. Marines, were then drawn up in line on the street facing the burying ground, and three volleys of musketry were fired, in accordance with military usage.

*Incidents of the Funeral*

Three of the men of the artillery battalion were taken ill suddenly, yesterday, while standing awaiting the corpse at the church, and were taken into a house near by and medical assistance obtained. They had been drinking too freely of ice water which was given them while overheated. They were placed in a hack and sent to their quarters at the Arsenal. The artillery battalion composed of strong, stout young men, though the uniform, however comfortable it may be, did not add much to their appearance. Quite a number of the men have recently returned from service on the frontiers.

A lad some fifteen years old, who was standing inside the church yard, was suddenly overcome by the heat and fell down in a frightful fit, which lasted for some time. He was well cared for by persons standing near the spot.

*Smoking on Duty*

A great many persons in the crowd yesterday noticed and commented upon the appearance of a squad of police in front of the procession with cigars in their mouths, which they puffed away almost under the nose of General Wool and his staff. They were in the right place no doubt, but the cigars were not; the latter should have been kept out of sight on such an occasion for the sake of common decency.

*Webster's American Military Biography, G & C Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass., 1978*

Army officer. Born in Berkeley County Virginia (now West Virginia) on December 16, 1788, Jesup entered the army as a second lieutenant in the infantry in May 1808. He was promoted to first lieutenant in December 1809, to captain in January 1813, and to major in April 1813. Early in the War of 1812 he was on the staff of Gen. William Hull. In 1814, commanding the 25th Infantry in Gen. Winfield Scott's brigade, he distinguished himself at Chippewa, July 5, winning a brevet to lieutenant colonel, and again at Lundy's Lane, July 25, for which he was brevetted colonel. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel, and again at Lundy's Lane, July 25, for which he was brevetted colonel. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel in April 1817 and to colonel in March 1818. From March to May 1818 he was temporarily adjutant general of the army, and in the latter month he was appointed quartermaster general with the rank of brigadier general. He was an able and effective administrator and is generally considered the father of the modern Quartermaster Corps. He held the post for 42 years, a span far exceeding the service of any other officer as head of a department or corps. He was brevetted major general in May 1828 for his first ten years' service. In May 1836 he was given a field command in operations against the Creek Indians, and in December of that year he was given command of the army in Florida, then engaged in the second Seminole War. He managed to win several skirmishes and battles though none was decisive; and in frustration he called for a council, under a flag of truce, with the Seminole leader, Osceola. When Osceola appeared Jesup made him prisoner, an act that failed to end the war and outraged public and congressional opinion. Jesup was wounded in a skirmish in January 1838 and in May of that year he was relieved of command (he was succeeded by Gen. Zachary Taylor). He continued in his duties as quartermaster general, with notable success in the Mexican War, until his death in Washington, D.C., on June 10, 1860.

From <http://www.quartermaster.lee.army.mil/>

*Brigadier General Thomas S. Jesup*

*12th Quartermaster General*

*May 1818 - June 1860*

Father of the Modern Quartermaster Corps. General Thomas S. Jesup held the post of Quartermaster General for forty-two years. He has been described by one of his successors in that post as one of the most colorful and remarkable characters that ever occupied this position.

General Jesup was born in Berkeley County, Virginia, on December 16, 1788, the son of a distinguished Revolutionary officer. In 1808 at the age of 20 he was appointed a 2nd Lieutenant of the 7th Infantry, and in the War of 1812 he was a Major of the 19th Infantry at the age of 24. He was brevetted successively to Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel for gallantry in action at the Battles of Chippewa and Niagara, was wounded several times, and was finally taken prisoner when General Hull surrendered to the British at Detroit. He was appointed Quartermaster General at the age of 30, and soon after taking office he promulgated a set of regulations for the Quartermaster Corps which showed a clear grasp of the problems of military supply. Many of his regulations were subsequently enacted into law. After he had served ten years as Quartermaster General he was brevetted Major General for conspicuous and efficient service, the functions of the Quartermaster Department, as it was then called, having been gradually enlarged and finally embracing all purchases for the Army.

In May, 1836, president Jackson detached General Jesup from his duties as Quartermaster General and placed him in command of troops sent to Georgia and Florida to suppress the Indian uprisings known as the Seminole War, where he was eminently successful, not only defeating the Indians but capturing large numbers of them, including Chief Osceola. In this campaign General Jesup was again severely wounded, but despite that fact he insisted upon continuing in command of the Army. As the result of his Florida service General Jesup's name was mentioned as a candidate for president.

He resumed his duties as Quartermaster General in August 1839, after an absence of three years, and had charge of supply activities during the Mexican War. He was not content to remain in Washington, but took the field personally to insure himself of the adequacy of supply facilities. He did not hesitate to cut routine or to act directly in order to supply the Army, spending large sums of Government money for supplies without either Congressional or departmental sanction. Remarking that it was useless to ask for such authority, because Congress might impeach the President or Secretary of War for authorizing such expenditures. He was not only looked upon in his time as an expert in supply matters, but he was recognized as a tactician of ability. To the Secretary of War he voiced the familiar complaint of Quartermasters in all wars that it was impossible to obtain from troop commanders accurate estimates of requirements in supplies. He wrote to the Secretary of War as follows, "It is my duty to say that there has been no provident foresight exercised by any one in command, as far as I am informed and believe, but the officers of this department have, like myself, been obliged to guess what might be wanted, and risk an oversupply of same and not a sufficient supply of other articles."

Toward the close of the Mexican War General Scott, who despite his success in the campaign for and occupancy of Mexico City, was himself under fire from many quarters, sent a long letter to the Secretary of War complaining about the lack of quartermaster supplies and the inefficiency of Quartermasters. The letter was referred to General Jesup for remark and, in returning it, he defended with vigor not only the efficiency of the Quartermaster Corps but of his subordinates therein, quoting in refutation of General Scott's statement a report submitted by a Captain of the Quartermaster Corps then on duty in Mexico and, in referring to this quotation, General Jesup said "This information sir, was from a man who not only knew how to supply an army, but putting into requisition all the resources of the country around him, he was better qualified to command a large army than most of your generals in the field." The use of vigorous language, of which the above quotation is a good example, in official correspondence was an outstanding characteristic of this gruff and, straightforward old soldier. Throughout his entire service he was a prominent figure in the public life of Washington. His advice was eagerly sought on all questions, He numbered among his intimate friends almost all the prominent statesmen of the half-century preceded the Civil War. He died in office on June 10, 1860.

Promotions: 2d Lieutenant on 3 May 1808; 1st Lieutenant on 1 December 1809; Captain on 20 January 1813; Major on 6 April 1813; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel on 5 July 1814 for distinguished and meritorious service in the battle of Chippewa; Brevet Colonel on 25 July 1814 for gallantry and distinguished skill in the battle of Niagara; Lieutenant Colonel on 30 April 1817; Colonel 27 March to 8 May 1818; Brigadier General (Quartermaster General ) 8 May 1818; Brevet Major General on 8 May 1828 for 10 years faithful service as Quartermaster General.