



Graduates of the
U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY
Interred At
Congressional Cemetery



Brief History of the Academy

Source: <http://www.usma.edu/PublicAffairs/history/>

West Point's role in our nation's history dates back to the Revolutionary War, when both sides realized the strategic importance of the commanding plateau on the west bank of the Hudson River. General George Washington considered West Point to be the most important strategic position in America. Washington personally selected Thaddeus Kosciuszko, one of the heroes of Saratoga, to design the fortifications for West Point in 1778, and Washington transferred his headquarters to West Point in 1779. Continental soldiers built forts, batteries and redoubts and extended a 150-ton iron chain across the Hudson to control river traffic. Fortress West Point was never captured by the British, despite Benedict Arnold's treason. West Point is the oldest continuously occupied military post in America.

Several soldiers and legislators, including Washington, Knox, Hamilton and John Adams, desiring to eliminate America's wartime reliance on foreign engineers and artillerymen, urged the creation of an institution devoted to the arts and sciences of warfare. President Thomas Jefferson signed legislation establishing the United States Military Academy in 1802. He took this action after ensuring that those attending the Academy would be representative of a democratic society.

Colonel Sylvanus Thayer, the "father of the Military Academy," served as Superintendent from 1817-1833. He upgraded academic standards, instilled military discipline and emphasized honorable conduct. Aware of our young nation's need for engineers, Thayer made civil engineering the foundation of the curriculum. For the first half century, USMA graduates were largely responsible for the construction of the bulk of the nation's initial railway lines, bridges, harbors and roads.

After gaining experience and national recognition during the Mexican and Indian wars, West Point graduates dominated the highest ranks on both sides during the Civil War. Academy graduates, headed by generals such as Grant, Lee, Sherman and Jackson, set high standards of military leadership for both the North and South.

Graduates Interred At Congressional Cemetery
(through Class of 1865)

Class of 1805
Joseph G. Totten R44/36

Class of 1806
*Julius Frederick Heileman (d. Florida)

Class of 1807
Satterlee Clarke R40/130

Class of 1808
Daniel Azro A. Buck R41/78

Class of 1817
James D. Graham R51/215
William Graham R51/220

Class of 1822
William M. Rose R30/28

Class of 1823
Julius J.B. Kingsbury Public Vault

Class of 1825
Alexander Dallas Bache R32/194

Class of 1826
Augustus J. Pleasonton R42/244

Class of 1827
William E. Asquith R25/151

Class of 1831
William H. Emory R43/37
Andrew A. Humphreys R63/184

Class of 1832
Henry G. Sill R31/74

Class of 1833
Frederick A. Smith R53/174

Class of 1835
Weightman K. Hanson R45/49
Robert A. Wainwright Wainwright Vlt.

Class of 1837
Henry W. Benham R52/249

Class of 1842
**Mansfield Lovell (d. New York)

Class of 1844
James M. Lake Henry R98/75
Alfred Pleasonton R42/245
William Reed R32/57

Class of 1851
**Roger Jones (d. Virginia)

Class of 1855
Charles W. Thomas R93/117

Class of 1861
Richard M. Hill R44/44
Wright Rives Rives Vault

Class of 1865
Edward H. Totten R45/32

*Interred elsewhere.

**Interred elsewhere. Father interred at Congressional Cemetery.

Instructors or Students who attended but didn't graduate:

Alexander Barrow (1816-1818)

Albert G. Harrison (1828)

Alexander Macomb (1802-?)

Robert M. Morris (1841-1842)

Public Vault (Removed)

R54/132

R55/147

R39/39

Civil History: Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, University of Pennsylvania, 1828-36, and 1842-43. President of Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa., 1836-41. Principal of High School (reorganized by him in 1839), Philadelphia, Pa. 1841-42. Superintendent of Public Schools, Philadelphia, Pa., 1841-42. Member of the Board of Assay Commissioners at the Philadelphia Mint, Pa., 1839. Superintendent of the Geodetic and Hydrographic Survey of the Coasts of the United States, and of the Office of Weights and Measures, Dec. 12, 1843 to Feb. 17, 1867. Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., from its establishment, August 10, 1846 to Feb. 17, 1867. Member of the Light-house Board 1851-52, and of it, as permanently established, Oct. 9, 1852 to Feb. 17, 1867. Member of Commission for devising projects for the improvement of Charleston harbor, S.C., 1852; of Savannah River, Ga., 1852; of the James and Appomattox Rivers, Va., 1853-54; of Cape Fear River, N.C., 1853 and 1858; of Portland harbor, Me., 1854-55; of New York harbor and adjacent waters 1855-57; of Boston harbor, Mass., 1860-66; and of Mobile Bay and harbor, 1860. Degree of A.M., conferred by Yale College, Ct., 1830; and of LL.D., by University of the City of New York, 1836, --by University of Pennsylvania, 1837, --and by Harvard University, Mass., 1851. Author of a Report on "European Systems of Instruction," 1839, and of numerous papers on scientific subjects, 1829-66. Member of Prussian Industrial Union of Berlin, Dec. 28, 1837, --of Academy of Science, Institute of Bologna, Italy, May 20, 1838, --and of Bohemian Industrial Society, Prague, Jan. 31, 1839. Foreign Member of Statistical Society of London, March 15, 1839. Corresponding member of Royal Academy of Turin, Italy, Apr. 7, 1839. Honorary Member of Mathematical Society of Hamburg, Jan. 7, 1840. Foreign Correspondent of Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres, Brussels May 10, 1842. Foreign Member of Geographical Society of Berlin, June 30, 1849. Associate of Royal Astronomical Society, June 14, 1850. Foreign Correspondent of "Societe de Geographie," Paris, April 4, 1851. Member of the Institute of France, August 12, 1861. Diploma, "Industry of all Nations," London, Oct. 15, 1851. Honorary Member of Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, June 28, 1855, --and of Royal and Imperial Geographical Society of Vienna, Oct. 14, 1857. Honorary Fellow of Royal Society of Edinburgh, March 15, 1858. Foreign Member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, May 1860. Recipient of Victoria Gold Medal from the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain, May 24, 1858, for "Successful Labors in carrying out the great Coast Survey of the United States," --of Gold Medal from the King of Sardinia, Jan. 14, 1859, for "Scientific Merit as exemplified in the publications of the Coast Survey," -- of Gold Medal from the King of Sweden, Feb. 27, 1855, as a "Mark of high satisfaction afforded by the Coast Survey Charts," --and of the Danish Cross of Danneborg, Nov 11, 1856, for "Services in the General Field of Science," President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1850 and 1851. Member of various scientific associations in the United States, 1826-67. Member of the United States Sanitary Commission, June 13, 1861 to Feb. 17, 1867. Corporator and President of the American Academy of Sciences, March 3, 1863 to Feb. 17, 1867. Chief Engineer for devising and constructing the defenses of Philadelphia, Pa., when threatened by the Rebel Invasion of Pennsylvania, June to Dec. 1863. Died Feb. 17, 1867 at Newport, R.I.; aged 60.

Biographical Sketch

Professor Alexander Dallas Bache was born, July 19, 1806 at Philadelphia, Pa. He was the nephew of George M. Dallas, former Vice President of the United States,

*Unless otherwise indicated, all information taken from:

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Geo. W. Cullum. Biographical Register of U.S. Military Academy (1802-1890), Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1891

and great-grandson of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, in whose path, as an eminent scientist, he was destined to follow to the end of a busy life of threescore years.

Bache received his early education in his native city, where he was an apt and studious scholar. His after education was given at the U.S. Military Academy, from which he was graduated July 1, 1825, at the head of a distinguished class. He was thence promoted to the Corps of Engineers, from which he resigned, June 1, 1829, after a service of one year as Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Military Academy, and three as Assistant Engineer in the Construction of Ft. Adams Newport harbor, R.I.

Before leaving the Army, Bache was called to the chair of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, which position he filled with marked success for eight years. During that time he was also engaged upon scientific researches in chemistry and physics; and, as a member of the Franklin Institute, actively participated in its work, particularly in experimenting on steam-boiler explosions, a line of investigation often as dangerous as difficult.

Bache, in 1836, organized the college, for the building of which the rich banker, Stephen Girard, had bequeathed \$2,000,000; became its first President, and went to Europe to study the methods of instruction and discipline there adopted; and, upon his return in 1838, made an elaborate report on European systems of scientific and literary education, which subsequently proved so useful in improving our own methods of instruction. Girard College being unfinished on Bache's return from abroad, he gratuitously undertook the organization of the school system of Philadelphia, which has since been adopted in other cities. Then, for a year, he resumed his old chair in the University of Pennsylvania, besides devoting much time to magnetic and meteorological observations for the American Philosophical Society, which materially contributed to a more extended knowledge of these subjects.

On the death of Professor Hassler, Bache was appointed, on the recommendation of the principal scientific and literary institutions of the country, Dec. 12, 1843, Superintendent of the Geodetic and Hydrographic Survey of the Coasts of the United States, and of the Office of Weights and Measures. This great National work of the Coast Survey, recommended by President Jefferson in 1807, had not been commenced till 1817, and small progress was made before Bache assumed its control. To the day of his death, he devoted his untiring energies and pre-eminent talents to accomplish its great purpose of producing accurate charts of the whole coast; of making detailed surveys of reefs, shoals, harbors and navigable waters; of determining the character of the Gulf Stream and littoral ocean currents; of developing the laws of the tides and winds; of ascertaining the depth, character of bottom, and animal life along our seashores; and of determining, astronomically, triangulation points for any subsequent survey of the interior country. For conducting the great operations necessary to carry out these varied operations, Bache was admirably suited for to his scientific abilities he added high administrative talents, admirable tact in the management of his many subordinates, a genial and earnest manner which won the confidence of superiors upon whom depended the means for successfully conducting his great work, and a readiness to assume any amount of collateral labor for the advancement of science, not only in the interest of the Government, but for the benefit of the whole world.

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Though so devoted to the prosecution of the Coast Survey, Bache found time for many other duties; the construction of standard Weights and Measures for the United States; as Regent of the Smithsonian Institution from its establishment, Aug. 10, 1846; as member of the Light-house Board from its inception in 1851; and as Commissioner for various harbor and river improvements. Even beyond these constant taxes upon his time, his industrious pen wrote many elaborate papers on a great variety of scientific subjects.

During the Rebellion Bache made himself useful in many ways, and was an active and very efficient Vice-President of the U.S. Sanitary Commission. He was in succession President of the American Philosophical Society; of the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences; and of the National Academy of Sciences, of which he was the founder and one of the original Corporators. Degrees were conferred upon him by many colleges at home; and foreign societies showered upon him honorable memberships and golden medals for scientific merit and researches in many fields of learning.

Bache, as a student, was distinguished by his untiring application to acquiring knowledge. From early boyhood he was impressed with a sense of responsibility which attached to his lineage. He therefore resolved to devote the utmost energies of his vigorous mind, and to suppress all tendency to self-indulgence, in order that he might fit himself for a reputable career. As an educator, he was not satisfied with imparting the piled-up learning of others, but added much from his own resources. With him the drudgery of drilling youth in the rudiments of education did not dwarf his expansive mind, which soared above the pedagogue's chair to grasp the most perfect methods of teaching of the experienced schoolmen and philosophers of the Old World. His researches and reflections were published in a report upon "European Systems of Instruction," which almost revolutionized the theory and practice of the school systems of our country. As a scientist, he had few equals and no superiors in his day, as fully attested by more than an hundred papers exhibiting his skill in original investigations and familiarity with the laws of the universe. Not to a single branch did he devote himself, but with his many-sided faculties embraced the whole field of natural philosophy and chemistry. His scientific ability was also conspicuous in the Light-house System, in establishing the policy of the Smithsonian Institution upon a sound and durable basis, and in largely shaping the measures of the development of the many scientific societies of which he was one of the most prominent members. As an executive, his management and successful prosecution of the Coast Survey is a perfect illustration of his administrative ability, which was only excelled by his skillful application of the most approved scientific expedients in carrying out its various requirements. He assumed its charge when in a languishing condition, and left it at his death one of the highest achievements of the diversified labors of our people. As a patriot, he quickly applied, when our country was involved in civil war, the many resources of his office to securing the success of the Union cause; efficiently used his engineering apprenticeship in fortifying his native city; and as a valued member of the U.S. Sanitary Commission was active in ameliorating the condition of our soldiers in the field and hospital. And as a man, he added, to his continually ascending series of scientific and utilitarian triumphs, a high moral nature evinced by a nice perception of right with a determination to enforce its mandates. His familiar intercourse with distinguished people, his own practical wisdom and purity of purpose, and his genial disposition and self-possession of manner, always made him a welcome guest. The learned

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scientist and profound scholar never overshadowed his merry humor and playful fancy among intimates, all of whom devotedly loved him.

"God, when heav'n and earth he did create,
Form'd man, who should of both participate."

Ranks:

2d. Lieut., Corps of Engineers, July 1, 1825

Barrow, Alexander d. 12/29/1846 **Public Vault ®**

A Senator from Louisiana, born near Nashville, Tenn., March 27, 1801; attended the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York 1816-1818; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1822 and commenced practice in Nashville, Tenn.; moved soon afterward to Louisiana and settled in Feliciana Parish and continued the practice of law which he later abandoned to become a planter; member of the State house of representatives for several terms; elected in 1840 as a Whig to the U.S. Senate and served from March 4, 1841 until his death in Baltimore, Maryland, March 29, 1846; chairman, Committee on Public Buildings (27th Congress); Committee on Militia (27th and 28th Congresses); interment in a private cemetery at Afton Villa plantation, near Bayou Sara, Louisiana.

Benham, Maj. Gen. Henry Washington b. 1813 - d. 6/1/1884 R52/249 **Class of 1837**

Born and appointed, Connecticut., Ranked 1st of 50

Cadet at the Military Academy, July 1, 1833, to July 1, 1837, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to Bvt. 2d Lieut., Corps of Engineers, July 1, 1837.

Served as Asst. Engineer on Improvement of Savannah River, Ga., 1837-38; as Superintending Engineer of the repairs of Ft. Marion, and of St. Augustine Sea-wall, Fla., 1839-44, -- of repairs of the defenses of Annapolis Harbor, Md., 1844-45, -- of repairs of St. Augustine Sea-wall, Fla., 1845, 1845-46, --of repairs of Ft. Mifflin, Pa., and Ft. McHenry, Md., 1845, --and of repairs of Fts. Madison and Washington, Md., 1846-47; in the War with Mexico, 1847-48, being engaged in the Battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 21-23, 1847, where he was wounded; as Asst. Engineer in the repairs of the defenses of New York harbor, 1848-49; as Superintending Engineer of the construction of the Sea-wall for the protection of Great Brewster Island, Boston harbor, Mass., 1849-52, -- of building Buffalo Light-house, N.Y., 1852, --and of Washington Navy Yard, D.C. 1852-53; as Asst. in charge of the U.S. Coast Survey Office at Washington, D.C., and on duty in Europe connected therewith, Mar. 29, 1853 to Nov. 1, 1856; as Superintending Engineer of the building of Fts. Winthrop and Independence, Boston harbor, Mass., 1856-57, -- of Survey of site for fort at Clark's Point, New Bedford harbor, Mass., and repairs of Ft. Adams, Newport arbor, R.I., 1857-58, -- of building Sandy Hook Fort, N.J. 1858-61, --and of Potomac Aqueduct, 1860; as Member of Special Board of Engineers for modifying plans of Sandy Hook Fort, N.J., 1860; and as Engineer of the Quarantine Commissioners of New York harbor, 1859-60.

Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-66; as Chief Engineer of the Department of the Ohio, May 14 to July 22, 1861, being engaged on the Staff of Brig.-General T.A. Morris in Military operations in Western Virginia, at Laurel Hill, July 6-11, 1861, --and Combat of Carrick's Ford, in command of the engaged troops,

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July 13, 1861; as Acting Inspector-General, Department of the Ohio, August 5-16; in Western Virginia Campaign, Aug.-Nov., 1861, in command of brigade at New Creek, Aug. 16, 1861, --Action at Carnifex Ferry, Sept. 10, 1861, --and pursuit of Rebels from Cotton Hill to Raleigh County, Va., Nov. 12-16, 1861; as Superintending Engineer of the fortifications of Boston harbor, Mass., March 8-20, 1862; in command of the Northern District of the Department of the South, March 21 to June 21, 1862, being present at Tybee Island, Ga., during the Bombardment and Capture of Ft. Pulaski, April 10-11, 1862, --and engaged in command, at the Attack on Secessionville, James Island, S.C., June 16, 1862; as Superintending Engineer of the construction of the fortifications of Portsmouth harbor, N.H., Sept. 8, 1862 to Feb. 28, 1863; in command of Engineer Brigade (Army of the Potomac), being engaged in superintending the throwing of Ponton Bridges across the Rappahannock, for the passage and retreat of the Army at Chancellorsville, Apr. 29-May 5, 1863, and at Franklin's Crossing, in face of the enemy, June 5, 1863, --and over the Potomac at Edwards Ferry, June 21, 1863; in command of Ponton Depot at Washington, D.C., July 1863 to May 1864; in command of Engineer Brigade, June 1864 to June 8, 1865, being engaged in superintending the laying of a pontoon bridge across the James River at Ft. Powhatan (two thousand two hundred feet long), June 15, 1864, --in the construction and command of the Defenses of City Point, Va., Oct. 1864 to April 2, 1865, --in holding the captured lines at Petersburg, April 2, 1865, --in repairing bridges across the Appomattox and Staunton Rivers, April 3-23, 1865, --and on March to Washington, D.C., May-June, 1865; and as Member of the Board of Engineers, June 20, 1865 to May 18, 1867, to carry out in detail the modifications of the defenses in the vicinity of Boston, Mass., as proposed by the Board of Jan. 27, 1864.

Served as Superintending Engineer of the construction of the Defenses of Boston Harbor, Mass. (Ft. Winthrop, from June 17, 1865, --Ft. Independence, from Nov. 13, 1865, --Ft. Warren, from April 9, 1867, --and Works on Long Island Head, from Oct. 25, 1869), to July 30, 1877, --of Provincetown Harbor Defenses, Mass., Jan. 20, 1866 to Feb. 4, 1870, --in charge of Boston Harbor Sea-walls, May 19, 1866 to Apr. 1, 1873, --and of Ft. Montgomery, N.Y., and the Defenses of New York Harbor (except at eastern entrance and on Staten Island), July 30, 1877 to June 30, 1882; and as Member of Board for the examination of Engineer Officers for Promotion, Oct., 1877.

Retired from Active Service, June 30, 1882, he being over 64 years of age. Died June 1, 1884 at New York City, aged 71.

Ranks:

- 1st Lieut., Corps of Engineers, July 7, 1838
- Bvt. Capt., Feb. 23, 1847 for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico
- Captain, Corps of Engineers, May 24, 1848
- Major, 9th Infantry, Mar. 3, 1855; Declined
- Bvt. Colonel, July 13, 1861, for gallant and meritorious services at the Battle of Carrick's Ford, Va.
- Major, Corps of Engineers, August 6, 1861
- Brig. General, U.S. Volunteers, August 13, 1861
- Lieut. Colonel, Corps of Engineers, March 3, 1863

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Major, 26th Infantry, April 15, 1814 (Declined)
 Battalion and District Paymaster, April 29, 1816
 Paymaster in the Reorganization of the Army, June 1, 1821 to rank from April 29,
 1816

Emory, Maj. Gen. William Helmsley b. 1811 - d. 12/1/1887 R43/37 **Class of 1831**

Born and appointed Maryland

Cadet at the Military Academy July 1, 1826 to July 1, 1831 when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to Bvt. 2d Lieut., 4th Artillery, July 1, 1831

Served: in garrison at Ft. McHenry, Md., 1831-32, Ft. Severn, Md., 1832, Charleston harbor, S.C. 1832-33, during South Carolina's threatened nullification, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y., 1833-34, 1834-35, and Ft. Lafayette, N.Y., 1835-36; and in Operations in the Creek Nation, 1836. Resigned Sept. 30, 1836.

Civil History: Civil Engineer, 1836-38.

Military History: Re-appointed in the U.S. Army with the rank of 1st Lieut., Corps of Top. Engineers, July 7, 1838.

Served: on the improvement of Harbors in Delaware River, 1839, 1840-42; as Assistant in Topographical Bureau, at Washington, D.C., 1843-44; on Boundary Survey between the United States and the British Provinces, 1844-46; in the War with Mexico, 1846-48, as Chief Topographical Engineer, and Acting Asst. Adjutant-General of Brig. General Kearny's Expedition to California, 1846-47, being engaged in the Combat of San Pasqual, Dec. 6, 1846, Skirmish at San Bernardo, Dec. 7, 1846, Passage of the San Gabriel River, Jan. 8, 1847, Skirmish on the Plains of Mesa, Jan. 9, 1847, and as Lieut. Colonel, Regiment of Maryland and District of Columbia Volunteers, 1847-48; as Astronomer for the demarcation of the Boundary Line between California and Mexico, 1848-53; as Commissioner and Astronomer to run the Boundary, under the Gadsden Treaty of Dec. 30, 1853, between the United States and Mexico, 1854-57; on frontier duty at Ft. Riley, Kan., 1857-58, during Kansas Border Disturbances, Utah Expedition, 1858, Ft. Arbuckle, I.T., 1858-59, Scouting, 1859, and Ft. Cobb, I.T., 1859; on leave of absence, 1859-60; as Member of a Board to "revise the Programme of Instruction at the Military Academy," Jan. 12 to April 24, 1860; and on tour of inspection in the Department of the Pacific, 1860-61. Resigned, May 9, 1861.

Reappointed in the United States Army with the rank of Lieut. Colonel, 6th Cavalry, May 14, 1861.

Served: during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-66; in recruiting and organizing his regiment at Pittsburg, Pa., July-Aug., 1861; in the defense of Washington, Aug. 16, 1861 to Mar. 10, 1862; in the Virginia Peninsular Campaign (Army of the Potomac), Mar.-Aug. 1862, being engaged in the Seig of Yorktown, April 5-May 4, 1862, Battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, Action of Hanover Court House, May 27, 1862, and in command of brigade at Harrison's Landing, July 1862; in command of the defenses of Yorktown, Aug.-Sept., 1862; in organizing Infantry Division at Baltimore, Md., Oct.-Nov. 1862; in the Department of the Gulf, Dec. 1862 to July 1863, being engaged in the Attack on Port Hudson, Mar. 13, 1863, Combat of Camp Bisland, La., April 13, 1863, Defense of New Orleans, June 1863, Repulse of enemy at Lafourche Crossing, June 21, 1863, and Repulse of Rebels at

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Donaldsonville, La., June 27, 1863; in the Red River Campaign, Dec. 1863 to July 1864, being engaged in the Combat of Sabin Creek Roads, April 8, 1864, Battle of Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1864, and Battle of Cane River (in command), April 23, 1864; in command of 19th Army Corps, May 4, 1864, being engaged in the Combat of Marksville, May 16, 1864, and in command of U.S. forces at Morganzia, June 1864; transferred with 19th Army Corps to the defense of Washington, D.C., July 1864; in pursuit of Rebels from Washington, D.C., to the Shenandoah River, Aug. 1864; in the Shenandoah Campaign, Aug.-Nov. 1864, being engaged in the Battle of Opequan, Sept. 19, 1864, Battle of Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, 1864, and Battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864; in permanent command of 19th Army Corps, Nov. 7, 1864 to Jan. 15, 1866, in the Shenandoah Valley and command of the Department of West Virginia, Sept. 25, 1865 to Jan. 15, 1866; awaiting orders and on Court Martial, Jan.-Mar. 1866; and in command of 5th Cavalry at Washington, D.C., Mar. 1866-Oct. 1866.

Mustered out of Volunteer Service, Jan. 15, 1866.

Served: in command of District (subsequently changed to Department of Washington, Oct. 11, 1866 to Aug. 14, 1868; as Member of Examining Board of Candidates for Promotion in the Army, 1866, of Retiring Board, 1867, and Cavalry Tactics Board, Aug. 14, 1868 to Apr. 26, 1869; in command of the District of the Republican, July 7, 1869 to Oct. 26, 1871, and of Department of Gulf, Nov. 28, 1871 to Mar. 27, 1875; awaiting orders, Mar.-Oct. 1875; and as President of Retiring Board, Oct. 11, 1875 to July 1, 1876.

Retired from Active Service, July 1, 1876, under the law of June 26, 1876 with the Rank of Brig. General. Died Dec. 1, 1887 at Washington, D.C.: Aged 76.

Ranks:

Bvt. 2d Lieut., 4th Artillery, July 1, 1831

Bvt. 3d Lieut, Mounted Rangers, June 16, 1832

1st Lieut., Corps of Top. Engineers, July 7, 1838

Bvt. Capt., Dec. 6, 1846 for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battle of San Pasqual, Calif.

Bvt. Major, Jan. 9, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battle of San Gabriel and Plains of Mesa

Major, 3d Dragoons, April 9, 1847: Declined

Captain, Corps of Top. Engineers, April 24, 1851

Major, 2d Cavalry, March 3, 1855 (Transferred to 1st Cavalry, May 26, 1855)

Bvt. Lieut. Col., Oct. 19, 1857 for valuable and distinguished services as Commissioner for running the boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico

Lieut. Colonel, 6th Cavalry, May 14, 1861

Brig. General, U.S. Volunteers, March 17, 1862

Bvt. Colonel, May 27, 1862 for gallant and meritorious services at the Battle of Hanover C.H., Va.

Colonel, 5th Cavalry, Oct. 27, 1863

Bvt. Maj. General, U.S. Volunteers, July 23, 1864

Bvt. Brig. General, U.S. Army, March 13, 1865 for gallant and meritorious services at the Battle of Fisher's Hill, and in the Campaign of Shenandoah Valley, Va.

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Bvt. Maj. General, U.S. Army, Mar. 13, 1865 for gallant and meritorious services at the Battle of Cedar Creek, Va.
Major General, U.S. Volunteers, Sept. 25, 1865

Graham, Col. James Duncan b. 1799 - d. 12/28/1865 R51/215 **Class of 1817**

Born and appointed from Virginia

Cadet at the Military Academy, June 19, 1813 to July 17, 1817, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to 3d Lieut., Corps of Artillery, and 2d Lieut., Corps of Artillery, Oct. 14, 1817.

Served: At the Military Academy, as Adjutant, Oct. 12, 1817 to Feb. 10, 1819; on Major Long's Western Exploration, 1819-21; on Topographical duty, Jan. 14, 1822 to Jan. 15, 1829; on Surveys in Vermont, 1829; on Railroad Surveys in Virginia, 1831-32, and in Alabama, Florida and Georgia, 1836-37; in making Reconnoissance and Surveys for Military Defenses in Maine, 1838; on Court of Inquiry at St. Louis, Mo., 1838-39; on tour of Inspection of Harbor Improvements on Lakes Ontario and Champlain, 1839; as Astronomer, on the part of the United States, for the joint demarcation of the Boundary between the United States and the Republic of Texas, 1839-40; as Commissioner for the Survey and Exploration of the Northeast Boundary of the United States, 1840-43; as "Head of the Scientific Corps and Principal Astronomer," on the part of the United States, for the joint demarcation of the Boundary between the United States and the British Provinces under the Treat of Washington, 1843-47, and renewing maps of the Boundary Survey, destroyed by fire, 1848-50, and 1852-53; on Survey of Boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland ("Mason and Dixon's Line" 1849-50; as Principal Astronomer and "Head of the Scientific Corp" on the part of the United States for the joint demarcation of the Boundary between the United States and Mexico under the Treat of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1850-51; in general supervision of the Harbor Improvements on Lake Michigan, April 20, 1854 to Dec. 11, 1856, and of the Channel Improvement over St. Clair Flats, April 25, 1854 to Sept. 1856; as Superintending Engineer of the Harbor Improvements on the North and Northwestern Lakes, Dec. 11, 1856 to April 20, 1864, in which he discovered the existence of a lunar tide, 1858-59.

Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-65; as Superintendent of the United States Lake Survey, Aug. 30, 1861 to April 20, 1864; as Lighthouse Engineer of the 10th and 11th Districts (Northern Lakes, except Champlain), Aug. 30, 1861 to April 20, 1864, and Inspector of 11th Lighthouse District, Aug. 30, 1861 to March 1863; as Superintending Engineer of Sea-walls in Boston harbor, and in charge of the Preservation and Repairs of Harbor Works on the Atlantic Cost from Maine to the Capes of the Chesapeake, Aug. 1, 1864 to Dec. 28, 1865.

Civil History: Member of several Scientific and Historical Societies. Died Dec. 28, 1865 at Boston, Mass., aged 66.

Ranks:

3d Lieut., Corps of Artillery, July 17, 1817
2d Lieut., Corps of Artillery, Oct. 14, 1817
1st Lieut., Corps of Artillery, Sept. 8, 1819
Transferred to 3d Artillery, Aug. 16, 1821
Bvt. Captain, Staff, Asst. Top. Engineers, Jan 15, 1829
Bvt. Major, Staff, Top. Engineer, Sept. 14, 1834

**Unless otherwise indicated, all information taken from:*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Geo. W. Cullum. Biographical Register of U.S. Military Academy (1802-1890), Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1891

Major, Corps of Top. Engineers, July 7, 1838
 Bvt. Lieut. Colonel, Jan. 1, 1847 for Valuable and highly distinguished services,
 particularly on the boundary line between the United States and the Provinces
 of Canada and New Brunswick
 Lieut. Colonel, Top. Engineers, Aug. 6, 1861; Corps of Engineers, March 3, 1863

*** Brother of Col. William Graham ***

Graham, Col. William	d. 9/ 8/1847	R51/220	Class of 1817
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Born Virginia, appointed D.C.

Cadet at the Military Academy, June 11, 1813 to July 17, 1817, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to 3d Lieut., Corps of Artillery and 2d Lieut., Corps of Artillery, Sept. 30, 1817.

Served: On Recruiting service, 1818-19; in constructing a military Road through Mississippi 1819-20; in garrison at the Bay of St. Louis, La., 1820-21, and at Pensacola, Fla., 1821-22. On Recruiting service, 1822-24; on Commissary duty at New Orleans, La., 1824-25; on leave of absence, 1825-27; in garrison at Cantonment Clinch, Fla., 1827-28 and Ft. Brooke, Fla., 1828-29. In Superintending repairs of Military Road from Ft. Brooke to the Seminole Agency, Fla., 1829-30; in garrison at Ft. Brooke, Fla., 1830-32 and Ft. King, Fla., 1832-35. In the Florida War against the Seminole Indians, 1835-1838 being engaged in the Combat of Withlacoochee, Fla., Dec. 31, 1835, where he was severely wounded (twice), Combat of Oloklikaha, March 31, 1836, and Battle of Okee-cho-bee, Dec. 25, 1837. On Recruiting service 1838-40; in the Florida War, 1840; on frontier duty at Ft. Gibson, I.T., 1840-41; in Florida War against the Seminole Indians, 1841-42, being engaged in the Rout of Halleck Tustennuggee's Band in the Big Hammock of Pilakikaha, April 19, 1842; on frontier duty at Ft. Scott, Kan., 1842-45; in Military Occupation of Texas, 1845-46; in the War with Mexico, 1846-48, being engaged in the Battle of Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, Battle of Resaca-de-la-Palma, May 9, 1846, Battle of Monterey, Sept. 21-23, 1846. Engaged in siege of Vera Cruz, March 9-29, 1847, Battle of Contreras, Aug. 19-20, 1847, Battle of Churubusco, Aug. 20, 1847, Battle of Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847, where, with conspicuous gallantry in an assault of the enemy's works he was killed Sept. 8, 1847, aged 49. [Although twice wounded, he continued to act with his habitual energy and daring, until eight more bullets had pierced him, and his horse had received five, when, dismounting amid a shower of bullets (apparently aimed at him), he composedly as on parade, with his dying breath, shouted to his men: "Charge on those fellows—charge."]

Ranks:

3d Lieut., Corps of Artillery, July 17, 1817
 2d Lieut., Corps of Artillery, Sept. 30, 1817
 1st Lieut., Corps of Artillery, August 11, 1819
 Transferred to 8th Infantry, Oct. 20, 1820
 1st Lieut., 4th Infantry in reorganization of Army, June 1, 1821
 Bvt. Captain, Aug. 11, 1829 for faithful service 10 years in one grade
 Captain, 4th Infantry, April 4, 1832
 Bvt. Major, Dec. 31, 1835 for gallantry and good conduct at Withlacoochee, Fla.
 Major, 2d Infantry, February 16, 1847
 Lieut. Colonel, 11th Infantry, April 9, 1847

**Unless otherwise indicated, all information taken from:*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Geo. W. Cullum. Biographical Register of U.S. Military Academy (1802-1890), Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1891

The Evening Star, February 23, 1858

A Duel This Morning ... This is the second duel only, that has taken place between graduates of the West Point Military Academy. The first was between Capt. W.M. Graham (who was subsequently killed at Molina del Rey) and Lieut. F. Paige Graham was wounded slightly. They were both of the 4th Infantry.

*** Brother of Col. James Duncan Graham ***

Hanson, Capt. Weightman K. d. 7/21/1844 R45/49 **Class of 1835**

Born and appointed, D.C., Ranked 22nd of 56.

Cadet at the Military Academy, July 1, 1831 to July 1, 1835, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to Bvt. 2d Lieut., 7th Infantry.

Served on frontier duty at Ft. Coffee, I.T., 1835-36; on Recruiting service 1836-38; on frontier duty at Ft. Gibson, I.T., 1838-39; in the Florida War, 1839; in escorting Indian prisoners to Charleston, S.C., 1839; on Recruiting service, 1839-40; in the Florida War against the Seminole Indians, 1840-41, being engaged in command in the Skirmish near Wakahoota, Sept. 6, 1840; and at the Military Academy as Asst. Professor of Mathematics, Nov. 15, 1841 to July 21, 1844. Died July 21, 1844 at Washington, D.C., aged 28 yrs.

Ranks:

Bvt. 2d Lieut., 7th Infantry, July 1, 1835

2d Lieut., 7th Infantry, June 8, 1836

1st Lieut., 7th Infantry, July 7, 1838

Bvt. Capt., August 3, 1839 for Meritorious conduct and gallantry in the War in Florida)

Harrison, Albert G. b. 1800 - d. 9/7/1839 R54/132

A Representative from Missouri; born in Mount Sterling, Ky., June 26, 1800; completed preparatory studies, and was graduated from Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., in 1820; studied law; was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Mount Sterling; moved to Fulton, Mo., in 1827 and continued the practice of law; *member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1828*; member of the commission to adjust land titles growing out of Spanish grants 1829-1835; elected as a Van Buren Democrat to the 24th and 25th Congresses (March 4, 1835 to March 3, 1839); died in Fulton, Mo., September 7, 1839; interment in Congressional Cemetery.

Heileman, Julius Frederick d. 6/27/1836 Florida **Class of 1806**

Born Massachusetts and appointed Vermont, Not Ranked

Cadet at the Military Academy, April 14, 1803 to March 6, 1806, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to 2d Lieut. Regiment of Artillerists, March 6, 1806.

Served: in garrison at Atlantic Posts 1806-12; in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain at Southern Posts on the Atlantic Coast; in garrison at Sackett's Harbor, N.Y., 1815-20, --Ft. Niagara, N.Y., 1820-23, --New York Harbor, 1823-24, --Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1824-28, --Ft. Moultrie, S.C., 1828-32, --Charleston harbor, S.C., 1832-33, during S.C.'s threatened nullification, --and Ft.

**Unless otherwise indicated, all information taken from:*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Geo. W. Cullum. Biographical Register of U.S. Military Academy (1802-1890), Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1891

Monroe, Va., 1833-35; and in the Florida War, 1835-36 being engaged against the Seminole Indians in the skirmish near Micanopy, June 9, 1836, where he commanded. Died June 27, 1836 at Ft. Drane, Florida. (Was the son of Dr. John F. Heileman, Surgeon of General Riedsel's German Brigade under General Burgoyne of the British Army.

Ranks:

1st Lieut., Regiment of Artillerists, April 30, 1808
 Captain, Regiment of Artillerists, May 5, 1813
 Transferred to Corps of Artillery, May 12, 1814
 Captain, 2d Artillery in reorganization of the Army, June 1, 1821
 Bvt. Maj., May 5, 1823 for faithful service 10 years in one grade
 Major, 2d Artillery, November 17, 1834
 Bvt. Lt. Col., June 9, 1836, for gallantry and good conduct in the Affair of Micanopy, Florida

*** Husband and father of Ann S. (R28/187) and Julius F. (R28/188) Heileman ***

Henry, James M. Lake b. 1818 - d. 7/4/1881 R98/75 **Class of 1844**

Born Kentucky and appointed, D.C., (Ranked 19th of 25)

Cadet at the Military Academy, Sept. 1, 1839 to July 1, 1844, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to Bvt. Second Lieut., 7th Infantry, July 1, 1844.

Served in garrison at Pensacola harbor, Fla., 1844-45; in Military Occupation of Texas, 1845-46; in the War with Mexico, 1846, being engaged in the Defense of Ft. Brown, May 3-9, 1846; on Recruiting service, 1846-47; in the War with Mexico, 1847-48, as Aide-de-Camp to Brig.-General Marshall, July 25, 1847 to July 20, 1848; and in garrison at Detroit, Mich., 1849-51,--Ft. Gratiot, Mich., 1851, 1852, -- and Ft. Columbus, N.Y., 1852. Resigned July 13, 1852.

U.S. Asst. Examiner of Patents at Washington, D.C., Oct. 1, 1852 to April 1, 1855-- and Principal Examiner, April 1, 1855 to July 7, 1861. Farmer, Prince George County, Md., 1861-81. Died July 4, 1881 at Washington, D.C., aged 61.

Ranks:

Bvt. Second Lieut., 7th Infantry, July 1, 1844
 2d Lieut., 2d Infantry, June 18, 1846
 Transferred to 4th Infantry, Sept. 30, 1848

Hill, Maj. Richard Mason b. 1838 - d. 3/25/1876 R44/44 **Class of 1861**

Born D.C., Appointed at Large, Ranked 7 of 34

Cadet at the Military Academy, July 1, 1857 to June 24, 1861 when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to Bvt. 2d Lieut. of Ordnance and 2d Lieut., Ordnance, June 24, 1861.

Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States 1861-65; in drilling Volunteers, and on Staff duty at Washington, D.C., June 25 to Aug. 11, 1861; as Asst. Ordnance Officer at Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., Ag. 12, 1861 to Mar. 26, 1862, and Ft. Monroe Arsenal, Va., Mar. 27 to Nov. 26, 1862; as Chief of Ordnance, Dec. 17, 1862 to

**Unless otherwise indicated, all information taken from:*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Geo. W. Cullum. Biographical Register of U.S. Military Academy (1802-1890), Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1891

Mar., 1863, and Asst. Ordnance Officer, Mar. 1863 to Mar. 1864, Department of the Gulf, being engaged in the Teche Campaign, April to July 1863, including the Siege of Port Hudson, May 27 to July 8, 1863, -- and Expedition to Texas, Nov. 1863; and as Inspector of Ordnance at Boston, Mass., March to May, 1864, and at West Point Foundry, N.Y., May to Dec. 24, 1864.

Served: as Asst. Constructor of Ordnance, at West Point Foundry, N.Y., Jan. 1, 1865 to Feb. 18, 1867, and at South Boston Foundry, Mass., Feb. 18 to June 4, 1867; as Asst. Ordnance Officer at Washington Arsenal, D.C., to June 25, 1869 in command of Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., to Oct. 15, 1873 and of Augusta Arsenal, Ga., to Oct. 7, 1875, (temporarily on duty at Watervliet Arsenal, Aug. 8 to Sept. 26, 1874); as Member of Board on the manufacture of 15-inch Rodman Guns, Nov. 26, 1872, and to examine Officers for transfer to the Ordnance Department, Sept. 17-22, 1874; and as Asst. Ordnance Officer at Springfield Armory, Mass., Oct. 14, 1875 to March 25, 1876.

Died March 25, 1876, at Springfield, Mass.; Aged 37.

Ranks:

Bvt. 2d Lieut. of Ordnance, June 24, 1861
 2d Lieut. of Ordnance, June 24, 1861
 1st Lieut., Ordnance, Nov. 1, 1861
 Captain, Ordnance, March 3, 1863
 Bvt. Major, March 13, 1856 for Faithful and Meritorious Services in the Ordnance Department
 Major, Ordnance, June 23, 1874

Humphreys, General Andrew A. d. 12/27/1883 R63/184 **Class of 1831**

Born and appointed Pennsylvania, Ranked 7th of 34

Cadet at the Military Academy, July 1, 1827, to July 1, 1831, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to Bvt. 2d Lieut. and 2d Lieut., 2d Artillery, July 1, 1831.

Served: in garrison at Ft. Moultrie, S.C., 1831; on Special duty, making drawings at the Military Academy, Jan. 5 to April 18, 1832; in the Cherokee Nation, 1832-33; in garrison at Augusta Arsenal, Ga., 1833,--at Ft. Marion, Fla., 1833-34; on Topographical duty, August 22, 1834 to Dec. 31, 1835, making Surveys in West Florida and at Cape Cod, Mass.; in the Florida War against the Seminole Indians, 1836, being engaged in the Action of Oloklikaha, March 31, 1836,--and Action near Micanopy, June 9, 1836. Resigned, Sept. 30, 1836.

Civil History--Civil Engineer in the Service of the United States, assisting Major Bache on plans of Brandywine Shoal Light-house and Crow Shoal Breakwater, Delaware Bay, 1836-38.

Re-appointed in the U.S. Army with the rank of 1st Lieut., Corps of Top. Engineers, July 7, 1838.

Served: in charge of works for the improvement of Chicago harbor, Ill., 1839; as Asst. Top. Engineer of Survey of Oswego harbor defenses, N.Y., 1839; in charge of Survey of Whitehall harbor, N.Y., 1839; as Assistant in the Topographical Bureau at

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Bvt. Maj. Gen. Geo. W. Cullum. Biographical Register of U.S. Military Academy (1802-1890), Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1891

Washington, D.C., 1842-44; as Assistant in charge of the Coast Survey Office, at Washington, D.C., 1844-49, and on Survey in the field, 1849-50; in making Topographic and Hydrographic Survey of the Delta of the Mississippi River, with a view to its protection from inundation, and deepening the channels at its mouth, 1850-51, continuing in general charge of the work, and preparing, in conjunction with Lieut. Abbot, his voluminous report thereon, till 1861; on sick leave of absence, 1851-53; in Europe, examining means for protecting Delta Rivers from inundation, 1853-54; in general charge, under the War Department, of the Office duties at Washington, D.C., connected with the Explorations and Surveys for Railroads from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, and Geographical Explorations west of the Mississippi, 1854-61; as Member of the Light-house Board, April 24, 1856 to April 5, 1862,--of the Board "to revise the Programme of Instruction at the U.S. Military Academy," January 12 to April 24, 1860,--and of the Commission, created by Act of Congress of June 21, 1860, "to examine into the Organization, System of Discipline, and Course of Instruction at the U.S. Military Academy," July 18 to December 18, 1860.

Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-66; on the Staff of Major General McClellan, General-in-Chief, at Washington, D.C., December 1, 1861 to March 5, 1862; in the Virginia Peninsular Campaign, as Chief Top. Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, March 5 to August 31, 1862, being engaged in the Siege of Yorktown, April 5 to May 4, 1862,--Battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862,--in Movements and Operations before Richmond and to the James River, May to June, 1862,--and Battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; in command of division of new troops at Washington, D.C., Sept. 1862; in the Maryland Campaign (Army of the Potomac), Sept. to Nov. 1862, being engaged in covering Frederick, Sept. 16, 1862,--Pursuit of enemy from Antietam, Sept. 18, 1862,-- Reconnoissance in Shenandoah Valley, Oct. 16-17, 1862,--and March to Falmouth, Va., Oct. to Nov., 1862; in the Rappahannock Campaign (Army of the Potomac), Dec. 1862-June, 1863, being engaged in the Battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862,--and Battle of Chancellorsville, May 2-4, 1863; in the Pennsylvania Campaign (Army of the Potomac), June-July 1863, being engaged in the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863; as Chief of Staff of Major General Meade, commanding Army of the Potomac, July 8, 1863 to Nov. 25, 1864, being engaged in the Action of Manassas Gap, July 23, 1863,--the Rapidan Operations, Oct.-Nov. 1863, including the Actions of Oct. 12 and Nov. 7, 1863, on the Rappahannock, and Combat of Bristoe Station, Oct. 14, 1863,--Operations of Mine Run, Nov. 29-Dec. 3, 1863,--Action of the Rapidan, Feb. 6, 1864,--Battle of the Wilderness, May 5-6, 1864,--Battles around Spotsylvania, May 9-20, 1864--Battles of North Anna, May 23-26, 1864,--Battles of the Toloptymy, May 28-30, 1864,--Battles of Cold Harbor, June 1-3, 1864,--Assaults of Petersburg, June 16-18, and July 30 (Mine), 1864,--Battles of the Weldon Railroad, Aug. 18-25, 1864,--Action of Peeble's Farm, Sept. 30, 1864,--and Action of Boydton Planroad, Oct. 27, 1864; in command of Second Army Corps, Nov. 25, 1864 to June 27, 1865, being engaged in the Siege of Petersburg till its fall, April 3, 1865, including the Actions of Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4-6, 1865, and the almost daily attacks on the enemy's works, March 24 to April 3, 1865,--and Pursuit of General Lee's Rebel Army (including the several Actions of the Second Corps, April 6, 1865, terminating at Sailor's Creek, and Actions at High Bridge and Farmville, April 7, 1865), till its surrender, April 9, 1865, at Appomattox Court House; on march to and at Washington, D.C., April 10 to June 27, 1865; in command of the District of Pennsylvania, in Middle Department, July 28 to Dec. 9,

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Bvt. Maj. Gen. Geo. W. Cullum. Biographical Register of U.S. Military Academy (1802-1890), Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1891

1865; in charge of the examination of the Mississippi Levees, Dec. 9, 1865 to Aug. 8, 1866.

Mustered out of the Volunteer Service, August 31, 1866.

Served: in command of the Corps of Engineers, and in charge of Engineer Bureau, at Washington, D.C., August 8, 1866 to June 30, 1879; and as Member of the Lighthouse Board, Feb. 20, 1870 to Jan. 1874,--of Commission to examine into Canal Routes across the Isthmus connecting North and South America, 1872-77,--of Board of Washington and Georgetown Harbor Improvements, 1872-73; of Revising Board for Bulkhead and Pier Line, of Brooklyn, May 1872 to June 30, 1879,--of Staten Island, Aug. 1875 to June 30, 1879,--and Hudson River (Troy to Hudson), June 18, 1877 to June 30, 1879; of Board for Survey of Baltimore harbor and adjacent waters, May 1876 to June 30, 1879,--of Washington Monument Commission, Jan. 1877 to June 30, 1879,--of Advisory Board to Massachusetts Harbor Commissioners, Jan. 1877 to June 30, 1879,--and of examining Board of Moline Water Power Company contracts, April 10 to June 13, 1877.

Retired from Active Service, June 30, 1879 at his own request, he having served over 40 years.

Civil History--Member of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pa., 1857,--and of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pa., 1857,--and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, Mass., 1863. Corporator of the National Academy of Sciences, March 3, 1863 to Dec. 27, 1883. Honorary Member of the Imperial Royal Institute of Science and Art of Lombardy, Milan, Italy, 1864. Author of the "History of the Virginia Campaign of 1864-65;" and "From Gettysburg to the Rapidan," 1882. Degree of LL.D. conferred by Harvard University, 1865.

Died Dec. 27, 1883 at Washington, D.C., aged 73.

Ranks:

Bvt. 2d Lieut. and 2d Lieut, 2d Artillery, July 1, 1831

1st Lieut., 2d Artillery, August 16, 1836

1st Lieut., Corps of Top. Engineers, July 7, 1838

Captain, Corps of Top. Engineers, May 31, 1848

Major, Corps of Top. Engineers, August 6, 1861

Col., Staff--Additional Aide-de-Camp, March 5, 1862

Brig. Gen., U.S. Volunteers, April 28, 1862

Bvt. Col., December 13, 1862 for Gallant and Meritorious Services at the Battle of Fredericksburg, Va.

Lieut. Col., Corps of Engineers, March 3, 1863

Major General, U.S. Volunteers, July 8, 1863

Bvt. Brig. Gen., U.S. Army, March 13, 1865 for Gallant and Meritorious Services at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.

Bvt. Maj. Gen., U.S. Army, March 13, 1865 for Gallant and Meritorious Services at the Battle of Sailor's Creek, Va.

Mustered out of the Volunteer Service, August 31, 1865

Brig. Gen. and Chief of Engineers of the U.S. Army, August 8, 1866

Biographical Sketch

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys was born, Nov. 2, 1810 at Philadelphia, Pa. His grandfather and father were naval architects, and both became Chiefs of the

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Bvt. Maj. Gen. Geo. W. Cullum. *Biographical Register of U.S. Military Academy (1802-1890)*, Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1891

Construction Bureau, U.S. Navy. The former made the plans upon which were built "Old Ironsides" and her five sister frigates, which so proudly bore the stars and stripes to many victories in the War of 1812-15 against Great Britain.

Young Humphreys entered the Military Academy before he was seventeen years old, and graduated therefrom July 1, 1831. After a short service in the artillery, during which he was engaged in the actions of Oloklikaha and Micanopy against the Seminole Indians in the Florida War, he resigned from the Army, Sept. 30, 1836, to become a Civil Engineer, under Major Bache, in the construction of a Light-house and Breakwater in Delaware Bay.

Upon the organization of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, he was appointed to rank as one of its First Lieutenants from July 7, 1838, and for six years was engaged in the duties of that branch of services.

Lieut. Humphreys, upon the application of Professor Alex. D. Bache, was detailed in 1844, as his assistant in the Coast Survey Office, where his responsible duties became so laborious that his health gave way, compelling his relief at the end of five years.

In 1850, Capt. Humphreys was directed to make a Topographic and Hydrographic Survey of the Delta of the Mississippi River, with a view to its protection from inundation, and deepening the channels at its mouth. This required much careful study; the measurement of numerous cross sections and volume of discharge of the river; the determination of the extent of floods, and how to lessen their effects; ascertaining the amount of riparian abrasions, and quantity and kind of sedimentary matter carried down; investigating every safe method of deepening the channel bars; and the solution of many vexed hydraulic problems which constantly presented themselves. His arduous labors of research and supervision were suddenly suspended in the summer of 1851 by a sunstroke. When partially recovered, he was permitted to visit Europe to study the deltas of its great rivers, and how they were protected by engineers against inundations.

Humphreys returned from abroad in 1854, when a new labor confronted him,--the supervision of surveys of routes to the Pacific, and making the needful investigations of their comparative merits, with estimates of cost of railways by each. Lieut. Abbot, his assistant, says of his chief's grasp of this subject: "His mind worked like a beautiful machine, neglecting nothing, forgetting nothing, and so rapidly bringing order out of chaos that the work took shape visibly from day to day. The preliminary report was completed before Congress adjourned; and subsequent experience has amply confirmed the correctness of his conclusion and the wisdom of his recommendations."

The voluminous report on the Mississippi Delta Survey, which had been continued under Capt. Humphreys' direction by his assistant, Lieut. Abbot, was published by Congress in 1861, and such was its scientific value that it has been translated into most of the languages of Europe, for it is truly a mine for the hydraulic engineer.

In 1856, Humphreys, in addition to his many other duties, was made a Member of the Light-house Board, upon which he served ten years, but not continuously.

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On the outbreak of the Rebellion, though Humphreys had proved himself a most meritorious officer, he was distrusted by those in power because of his intimacy with Jefferson Davis, under whom he had served when U.S. Secretary of War, and who had now become President of the Confederate States. However, in December 1861, Humphreys was assigned to duty with the Army of the Potomac, in which by his brilliant soldierly qualities he rose from an Aide-de-Camp to be the head of an Army Corps, with the rank of Major General. Filling every position in which he was placed,--as Engineer, Chief of Staff, Division or Corps Commander, and serving in nearly every battle from Yorktown, in 1862 to Appomattox, in 1865,--he came out of the war with a reputation for gallantry, sound judgment, patriotic endeavor, and meritorious conduct rivaled by few and surpassed by one. At the desperate storming of Marye Heights, leading like a champion knight his command on this bloody field of Fredericksburg; in resolutely defending the exposed salient on the left of the line of battle at Gettysburg; and in the unremitting attack and pursuit of Lee's army to Appomattox, C.H.,--Humphreys displayed the intrepidity of a New and the cool self-reliance of a Massena. "To courage of the brightest order, both moral and physical, he united the energy, decision and intellectual power which characterized him in civil administration. These traits joined to a thorough knowledge of strategy and grand tactics, fitted him for the highest military responsibilities."

The Civil War, in which Humphreys received three brevets for "meritorious services," being ended, he was further rewarded Aug. 6, 1866, by the appointment of Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army. In this position, for thirteen years, he exhibited high administrative abilities, and, with the cooperation of his able corps of officers, successfully conducted the operations on the numerous military and civil works under charge of the Engineer Department. Upon his own application he was retired, June 30, 1879, from active service in the Army, only to begin a new labor of faithfully recording the great deeds of the Army of the Potomac in the memorable campaigns of 1863, 1864, and 1865, of which he might have said "magna pars fui."

Humphreys was a member of several learned societies at home and abroad; received, in 1865, the degree of LL.D. from Harvard University; and was one of the fifty original Corporators of the National Academy of Sciences.

As a subordinate officer, Humphreys was prompt in the performance of every duty, zealous and laborious in carrying out the orders of his superiors, and untiring in effort till his work was accomplished; and as a chief, though doing his full share of an allotted task, was generous in awarding the mead of praise to all under him. To his assistant, Lieut. Abbot, on the Mississippi Delta Survey, he accorded equal credit with himself by associating his name in the authorship of the able report thereon; and to all who won glory at his side on the battlefield he unstintingly assigned their full desert. It was this sense of justice and magnanimity which insured their confidence, affection, and highest efforts. Hence, as a general, he had the earnest support of his whole command, which, united to his own magnetic leadership, undaunted gallantry, loyalty of purpose, and skill in handling masses, made his army corps almost irresistible.

General Abbot, who, from his entrance into service, was most intimate with Humphreys till he died, Dec. 27, 1883, a period of nearly thirty years, says of his departed friend:--

**Unless otherwise indicated, all information taken from:*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Geo. W. Cullum. Biographical Register of U.S. Military Academy (1802-1890), Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1891

“In official relations General Humphreys was dignified, self-possessed, and courteous. His decisions were based on full consideration of the subject, and once rendered were final. He had a profound contempt for everything which resembled double-dealing or cowardice. He scorned the arts of time-servers and demagogues, and when confronted with meanness took no pains to conceal his indignation, no matter what might be the rank or position of the offender. He felt the warmest personal interest in the success of his young associates, and often did acts of kindness of which they learned the results but not the source.

“In his social relations General Humphreys exerted a personal magnetism which can hardly be expressed in words. His manners were marked by all the graceful courtesy of the old school, while the unaffected simplicity and modesty of his character and the force and vigor of his ideas left an impression not easily effaced. He was a gentleman by nature, not merely by artificial polish, and no one could be thrown much in his society without recognizing the fact.”

Jones, Roger	d. 1/26/1889	(Virginia)	Class of 1851
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Born D.C., appointed At-Large, (Ranked 34th of ??)

Cadet at the Military Academy, July 1, 1847 to July 1, 1851, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to Bvt. 2d Lieut., Mounted Riflemen, July 1, 1851.

Served: at the Cavalry School for Practice, Carlisle, Pa., 1851-52; at the Military Academy, as Asst. Instructor of Cavalry, Dec. 13, 1852 to Jan. 6, 1854; on frontier duty at Ft. Ewell, Tex., 1854, --Scouting, 1854, --as Adjutant Mounted Riflemen, July 1, 1854 to Mar. 24, 1858, --Ft. McIntosh, Tex., 1854-55, --San Antonio, Tex., 1855-56, --Conducting recruits to Texas, 1856, San Antonio, Tex., 1856, --March to New Mexico, 1856, --Ft. Union, N.M., 1856-57, --and on Gila Expedition, 1857, being engaged against Mogollon Indians in a skirmish at the Caffon de los Muertos Carneros, N.M., May 24, 1857; on Recruiting Service, 1858; on frontier duty at Ft. Union, N.M., 1858, --Acting Ordnance Officer at Santa Fe, N.M., 1858-59, --Ft. Stanton, N.M., 1859-60, --and Ft. Union, N.M., 1860; and on Recruiting service, 1860-61.

Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-66; in guarding Harper's Ferry, Jan. 7 to Apr. 18, 1861, when it was seized by Rebels, though the Armory, with about 20,000 arms, was destroyed, and most of the workshops much damaged; as Assistant in the Quartermaster-General's Department at Washington, D.C., Apr. to Nov., 1861; on Special duty in the War Department, Nov. 1861 to July 1862; as Asst. Inspector-General attached to the Staff of Major-General Pope, July 17 to Sept. 3, 1862; and awaiting orders and on miscellaneous duties Sep. 1, 1862 to Dec. 2, 1865.

Served: as Acting Inspector-General of the military Division of the Mississippi, Dec. 2, 1865 to Aug. 6, 1866, --of the Military Division of the Missouri, Aug. 11 to Oct. 9, 1866, --of the Division of the Pacific, Dec. 18, 1866 to Feb. 9, 1876, --and of the Division of the Atlantic, Mar. 10 to May 29, 1876; as Asst. Inspector-General of the Division of the Atlantic, May 29, 1876 to Jan. 5, 1877, --in the Inspector General's Office, at Washington, D.C., Jan. 15, 1877 to July 1, 1881, --and Asst. Inspector-General of the Division of the Atlantic to Aug. 22, 1888; and in charge of

**Unless otherwise indicated, all information taken from:*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Geo. W. Cullum. Biographical Register of U.S. Military Academy (1802-1890), Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1891

Inspector-General's Department, at Washington, D.C. to Sep. 1, 1888; and sick to Jan. 26, 1889. Died Jan. 26, 1889 at Ft. Monroe, Va., Aged 58.

Ranks:

Bvt. 2d Lieut., Mounted Riflemen, July 1, 1851
 2d Lieut., Mounted Riflemen, May 24, 1852
 1st Lieut., Mounted Riflemen, Jan. 26, 1857 to July 31, 1861
 Captain, Staff—Asst. Quartermaster, April 22, 1861
 Major, Staff—Asst. Inspector-General, Nov. 12, 1861
 Colonel, Staff—Inspector-General, Feb. 5, 1885
 Brig.-General, Staff—Inspector-General, August 22, 1888

*** Son of General Roger Jones, Adjutant-General of the U.S. Army (R57/253) ***

Kingsbury, Major Julius J.B. d. 6/26/1856 Public Vault **Class of 1823**

Born and appointed from Connecticut, (Ranked 18th of 35).

Cadet at the Military June 24, 1819 to July 1, 1823 when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to 2d Lieut., 2d Infantry.

Served in garrison at Ft. Brady, Mich., 1823-28; on Recruiting service, 1828-30; in garrison at Ft. Gratiot, Mich., 1830-31, -- and Ft. Niagara, N.Y., 1831-32; on the "Black Hawk Expedition," 1832, but not at the seat of war; in garrison at Ft. Dearborn, Ill., 1832-33, -- Ft. Brady, Mich., 1833,--Sault St. Marie, 1833, -- and Ft. Mackinaw, Mich., 1833-35; on Indian service, May 27, 1836, to April 1, 1837; in garrison at Hancock Barracks, Me., 1837-38; in the Florida War, 1838-40, 1841-42; in garrison at Sackett's Harbor, N.Y., 1842-45, -- Ft. Brady, Mich., 1845-46; in the War with Mexico, 1846-47, being engaged in the Siege of Vera Cruz, Mar. 9-29, 1847, -- Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17-18, 1847, -- Skirmish of Ocalaca, August 16, 1847, -- Battle of Contreras, August 19-20, 1847, -- Battle of Churubusco, August 20, 1847, -- Battle of Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847, -- and Assault and Capture of the City of Mexico, Sept. 13-14, 1847; on detached service 1847-48; in garrison at Ft. Hamilton, N.Y., 1848; on voyage to California, 1848-49; on frontier duty at San Diego, Calif., 1849; and absent from duty, 1849-53. Dismissed Jan. 27, 1853 for absence from duty without authority. Died June 26, 1856 at Washington, D.C., aged 55 years.

Ranks:

1st Lieut., 2d Infantry, Sept. 13, 1831
 Captain, 2d Infantry, Feb. 13, 1837
 Bvt. Major, August 20, 1847 for Gallant and Meritorious Conduct in the Battles of Contreras and Churubusco, Mex.
 Major, 6th Infantry, May 7, 1849

Lovell, Mansfield d. 6/1/1884 (New York) **Class of 1842**

Born and appointed from Washington, D.C. (Ranked 9th of ??)

Cadet at the Military Academy, July 1, 1838, to July 1, 1842, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to 2d Lieut., 4th Artillery, July 1, 1842.

Served: in garrison at Ft. McHenry, Md., 1842, -- Carlisle Barracks, Pa., 1842-43, -- and at Ft. Monroe, Va., 1843-45; in Military Occupation of Texas, 1845-46; in the

**Unless otherwise indicated, all information taken from:*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Geo. W. Cullum. Biographical Register of U.S. Military Academy (1802-1890), Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1891

War with Mexico, 1846-47, 1847-48, being engaged in the Battle of Monterey, Sep. 21-23, 1847, --Siege of Vera Cruz, March 9-29, 1847, --Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17-18, 1847, --Skirmish of Amazoque, May 14, 1847, --Storming of Chapultepec, Sep. 13, 1847, --Assault and capture of the City of Mexico, Sep. 13-14, 1847, where he was severely wounded at the Belen Gate, --and as Aide-de-Camp to Bvt. Maj.-General Quitman, and Acting Asst. Adjutant-General of his Division, Oct. 5, 1846 to Oct. 31, 1847; in garrison at Ft. Pickens, Fla., 1848-49, --and Baton Rouge, La., 1849; on Recruiting service, 1849; in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 1850, on frontier duty on the Western Prairies, Kan., and assisting in establishing Ft. Atkinson, Kan., 1850, --and at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 1850-51; in garrison at Ft. Hamilton, N.Y., 1851-52; and in charge of Recruiting depot at Ft. Columbus, N.Y., 1852-54.

Resigned September 18, 1854.

Civil History: Merchant New York city, 1854-58. Superintendent of Street Improvements, New York city, Apr. 20 to Nov. 12, 1858; and Deputy Street Commissioner, Nov. 12, 1858 to Sep. 19, 1861. Captain, New York Militia, 1859-61.

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

Civil History: Rice-Planter, Savannah River, Ga., 1866-67. Civil Engineer, 1868-84. Died June 1, 1884 at New York City: Aged 52

Ranks:

2d Lieut., 4th Artillery, July 1, 1842

1st Lieut., 4th Artillery, Feb. 16, 1847

Bvt. Captain, Sept. 13, 1847 for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battle of Chapultepec, Mexico

*** Son of Surgeon-General Joseph (R54/152) and Margaret (R54/152) Lovell ***

Macomb, Maj. Gen. Alexander b. 1782 - d. 6/25/1841 R55/147

The National Intelligencer, Monday, June 28, 1841

The Late Major Gen. Macomb

We have a melancholy pleasure in transferring to our columns the following Biography of Major General Macomb, whose Funeral is this day to be solemnized, in whose death this city has to mourn the decease of a virtuous and beloved fellow-citizen, and in whom the Nation laments the loss of the distinguished and gallant Commander of its Military forces.

Major General Alexander Macomb was born at Detroit, April 3, 1782. The city of Detroit, at that time, was a garrison town, and among the first images that struck his eyes were those of the circumstances of war. These early impressions often fix the character of the man.

His father was a fur merchant, respectably descended and connected. He removed to the city of New York while Alexander was yet an infant. When he was eight years of age, he placed him at school at Newark, in New Jersey, under the charge of the Reverend Doctor Ogden, who was a man of mind, belonging to a family distinguished for talents.

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Bvt. Maj. Gen. Geo. W. Cullum. Biographical Register of U.S. Military Academy (1802-1890), Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1891

In 1798, while Macomb was quite a youth, he was elected into a select company, which was called, "The New York Rangers." The name was taken from that Spartan band of rangers selected from the provincials who, from 1755 to 1763, were the elite of every British commander on Lake George and the borders of Canada. At the time he entered the corps of New York Rangers, Congress had passed a law receiving volunteers for the defense of the country, as invasion by a French army was soon expected. This patriotic band volunteered their services to Government, which were accepted, but he soon left this corps, and obtained a courtesy at the close of the year 1798, and was commissioned in January 1799. General North, then adjutant general of the Northern army, soon saw the merits of the youthful soldier, and took him into his staff, as deputy adjutant general. Under such a master as the intelligent and accomplished North, Macomb made great progress in his profession, and in the affections of his brother officers of the army. The young officer that Hamilton noticed and North instructed, would not fail to be ambitious of distinction. He visited Montreal in order to observe the discipline and tactics of the veteran corps kept at that important military post, and did not neglect his opportunities.

The thick and dark cloud that hung over the country passed away—a great part of the troops were disbanded, and most of the officers and men returned to private life; a few only retained; among them was Macomb, who was commissioned as a second lieutenant of dragoons, and sent forthwith on the recruiting service, but it was not then necessary to push the business; and as he was stationed in Philadelphia, he had fine opportunities to associate with the best informed men of the city, and found easy access to the Franklin and other extensive libraries, of which advantages he did not fail to improve.

When his body of recruits was formed, he marched with it to the Western frontiers to join Gen. Wilkinson, an officer who had been left in service from the Revolutionary war. In the company of Wilkinson, and of Col. Williams, the engineer, he must have gathered a mass of materials for future use. With him he went into the Cherokee country to aid in making a treaty with that nation. He was on this mission nearly a year, and kept a journal of every thing he saw or heard. This was a good school for one whose duty it might hereafter be to fight these very aborigines, and, in fact, these lessons of the wilderness are not lost on any one of mind and observation. The corps to which he belonged was disbanded, and a corps of engineers formed; to this he was attached as first lieutenant. *He was now sent to West Point, where he was, by the code there established, a pupil as well as an officer. Being examined and declared competent, he was appointed an adjutant of the corps at that post, and discharged his duty with so much spirit and intelligence, that when the first court martial, after his examination, was convened, he was appointed judge advocate. This court was ordered for the trial of a distinguished officer for disobeying an arbitrary order for cutting off the hair. Peter the Great could not carry such an order into execution, but our Republican country did; and the veteran Col. Butler was reprimanded for not throwing his white locks to the wind when ordered so to do by his superior. The talents and arguments exhibited by Macomb as judge advocate on this court martial, brought him into very great notice as a man of exalted intellect as well as a fine soldier. He was now called upon to compile a treatise upon martial law and the practice of courts martial, which, in a future day of leisure, he effected, and his book is now the standard work upon courts martial for the Army of the United States. In 1805 Macomb was promoted to the*

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rank of captain in the corps of engineers, and sent to the seaboard to superintend the fortifications which had been ordered by an act of Congress. By this service he became known to the first men in the country, and his merits were duly appreciated from New Hampshire to the Floridas.

In 1808 he was promoted to the rank of major, and acted as superintendent of fortifications until just before the war, when he was advanced to a lieutenant colonelcy. He was again detailed to act as judge advocate on a court martial for the trial of Gen. Wilkinson, who had called the court on C.J. Butler. He added to his reputation in this case. Wilkinson was his friend, but Macomb discharged his duty with military exactness.

At the breaking out of the war of 1812, he left the seat of Government, where he had discharged an arduous duty, in assisting to give form and regularity to the army then just raised by order of Congress. All sorts of confusion had prevailed, from the want of a uniform system of military tactics; he was fortunate in his exertions. When there was honorable war, he could not be satisfied to remain, as it were, a cabinet officer, and wear a sword only to advise what should be done, which seemed to be the regulations of the Army in respect to engineers; he therefore solicited a command in the corps of artillery that was to be raised, and was gratified by a commission as colonel of the third regiment, dated July 6, 1812. The regiment was to consist of twenty companies of one hundred and eighteen each. It was, in fact, the command of a division, except in rank. His reputation assisted in raising this body of men, and in November of that year he marched to the frontier with his command. Macomb and his troops spent the winter at Sackett's Harbor. He contemplated an attack upon Kingston, but was defeated in his plan by the fears of some and the jealousies of others; but he soon distinguished himself at Niagara and Fort George: at the same time Commodore Chauncey was endeavoring to bring the enemy's fleet to battle on Lake Ontario. The next service performed by Col. Macomb was under Gen. Wilkinson, and if the campaign was not successful, Macomb was no chargeable with any portion of the failure.

In January, 1814, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general; and was appointed to a command on the east side of Lake Champlain. Nothing of importance in the history of Gen. Macomb transpired, although he was constantly on the alert in the discharge of his duties, until the coronal of his fame was won at the defense of Plattsburgh. This defense our limits will not permit us to describe with any minuteness, but suffice it to say, that, in the summer of 1814, Sir George Prevost, Governor General of the Canada's, had received a great augmentation of his regular forces, by detachments from the army which had fought in Spain and Portugal under the Duke of Wellington. These were among the best troops in the world, and he now determined to strike a blow upon our frontiers that should be decisive of the war, and bring our nation to terms at once. His fleet, on Lake Champlain, was considered superior to that of ours, and he was well informed that we had not there any army of consequence. Early in September he pushed on towards Plattsburgh, and met, for several days, with little opposition. His error was delay; but he wished to move safely, and saw nothing to prevent his progress. Previous to the 11th, there had been some smart skirmishing, in which the British found more courage and efficiency than they expected, from troops so hastily called out. Early on the 11th the British gave battle by land and water—fifteen hundred of the regular army, and uncertain bodies of militia, made up Macomb's army. The

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enemy was fourteen thousand strong. The battle was a decisive victory on the part of the American forces; Macdonough captured the British fleet, and Sir George returned to Canada the next night. The victory was as brilliant as unexpected. Honors were voted Macomb in every part of the country. New York and Vermont were foremost in their tributes of respect. The President promoted him to the rank of major general, dating his commission on the day of his victory. The event had a happy effect on the negotiations then going on at Ghent, and unquestionably paved the way for a treaty of peace.

After the close of the war he commanded at Detroit, his birthplace. He was received at this military post with distinguished honors; many remembered his person, and all had kept his reputation in view as a reflecting honor upon the territory in which he was born. He continued at that post attentive to his duty, and devising liberal things for the people of that region, without confining his exertions to any particular portion of territory, until, in 1821, he was called to Washington to take the office of chief of the engineer department. On the receipt of this information, he was addressed by all classes of the people of Detroit in the most exalted language of friendship and regard. On repairing to Washington, he assumed the duties of the bureau he was called to, and discharged them to the satisfaction of the Government and the Army. On the death of General Brown, commander-in-chief of the Army, Gen. Macomb was appointed to that station, which he has ever since held, and in which he died.

Morris, Bvt. Lt. Col. Robert Murray b. 1824 - d. 12/7/1896 R39/39

Heitman's: Born DC, appointed DC. *Cadet Military Academy July 1, 1841 to Jan. 17, 1842*; 2d Lt. Mounted Rifle May 27, 1846; 1 Lt. June 8, 1848; RQM Oct. 5, 1854 to Feb. 1, 1855; Capt. June 14, 1858; 3d Cavalry Aug. 3, 1861; Maj. 6th Cavalry, march 11, 1863; retired Feb. 21, 1873; Bvt. 1 Lt. Aug. 20, 1847 for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Contreras, Mexico; Capt. Sept. 13, 1847 for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chapultepec, Mexico; Major Feb. 21, 1862 for and meritorious service in the battle of Valverde, New Mexico, and Lt. Col. March 31, 1865 for gallant and meritorious service in the battle of Dinwiddie Court House, Va.; died Dec. 7, 1896.

Pleasanton, Maj. Gen. Alfred b. 1824 - d. 2/17/1897 R42/245 **Class of 1844**

Born and appointed from D.C. (Ranked 7th of 25)

Cadet at the Military Academy, Sept. 1, 1840 to July 1, 1844, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to Bvt. 2d Lieut., 1st Dragoons, July 1, 1844.

Served: on frontier duty at Ft. Atkinson, Ia., 1844-45,--Lac-que-parle, Minn., 1845,--and Ft. Atkinson, Ia., 1845; in Military Occupation of Texas, 1846; in the War with Mexico, 1846, 1847-8, being engaged in the Battle of Palo Alto, May 8, 1846,--and Resaca-de-la-Palma, May 9, 1846; on frontier duty at Santa Fe, N.M., 1848-49,--scouting, 1852 being engaged against the Apache Indians in a skirmish near the Laguna on the Jornada del Muerto, N.M., Jan. 25, 1852; on Recruiting service, 1852-53; on frontier duty as Adjutant, 2d Dragoons, July 1, 1854 to March 3, 1855,--Austin Tex., 1854,--Ft. Chadbourne, Tex., 1854,--Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 1855,--and on Sioux Expedition, 1855-56, as Acting Asst. Adjutant-General, Nov. 7, 1855 to July 27, 1856; in Florida hostilities, 1856-57, as Acting Asst. Adjutant-General of

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the Department of Florida; in quelling Kansas Disturbances, 1857-58,--as Acting Asst. Adjutant-General of the Department of Oregon, Oct. 27, 1858 to July 5, 1860.

Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-66; in organizing Volunteers, at Wilmington, Del., April 1861; in the Department of Utah, June to Aug. 1861, in command of Regiment, which he marched to Washington, D.C., Sept. to Oct. 1861; in the Defenses of Washington, D.C., Nov. 1861 to March 1862; in the Virginia Peninsular Campaign (Army of the Potomac) March to Aug., 1862, being engaged in the Siege of Yorktown, April 5 to May 4, 1862,--in the Seven Days' Operations before Richmond, June 26 to July 2, 1862,--and in covering the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac to Yorktown, Aug. 18-19, 1862; in the Maryland Campaign (Army of the Potomac), in command of advance Cavalry Division, being engaged in driving the enemy from Poolsville, Sept. 8, 1862, from Barnesville and Sugarloaf Mountain, Sept. 9-11, 1862, from Frederick City, and through Cactochin Pass, Sept. 12, 1862,--Battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862,--skirmish of Boonsborough, Sept. 15, 1862,--Battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, --skirmish of Shepherdstown, Va., Sept. 19, and at Martinsburg, Va., Oct. 1, 1862,--Pursuit of Stuart's Cavalry, and skirmish at the mouth of the Monocacy, Oct. 12, 1862,--in pursuit of, and constantly harassing the enemy's cavalry to Warrenton Va., Oct.-Nov., 1862,--and in covering the rear of the Army on the march to Fredericksburg, Nov. 18, 1862; in the Rappahannock Campaign (Army of the Potomac), Dec. 1862 to June 1863, being engaged in the Battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862,--and Battle of Chancellorsville, May 2-3, 1863; in command of Cavalry Corps, Army of Potomac, June 7, 1863 to Mar. 26, 1864; in the Pennsylvania Campaign, June-July, 1863, being in command at the Combat of Beverly Ford, Va., June 9, 1863,--Skirmishes at Aldie, Middleburg, and Upperville, Va., June 17-21, 1863,--Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3, 1863,--and pursuit of the enemy to Warrenton, Va., July 1863; in Operations in Central Virginia, being engaged in the capture of Culpepper C.H., Va., Sept. 1863,--and in command at the Action of Brandy Station, Va., Oct. 11, 1863; in the Department of the Missouri, Mar. 23, 1864 to Feb. 13, 1866, being engaged in the Defense of Jefferson City, Va., Oct. 8, 1864,--and in command of the Cavalry pursuing the Rebels under General Price towards Ft. Scott, Kan., and, after harassing him in several skirmishes, finally routed him at the Battle of Marais des Cygnes, Oct. 25, 1864.

Mustered out of volunteer service, Jan. 15, 1866. Servied on leave of absence, Feb. 15, 1866 to Jan. 1, 1868. Resigned, Jan. 1, 1868. Re-appointed by Act of Congress, Major, U.S. Army, Oct. 23, 1888, on the retired list.

Civil History: U.S. Collector of Internal Revenue, 1869-70, and Commissioner, 1870-71. President of the Terre Haute and Cincinnati Railroad, Sept. 21, 1871, to --

(Died poor and a virtual hermit in his apartment, Washington, D.C., Feb. 17, 1897)

Ranks:

Bvt. 2d Lieut., 1st Dragoons, July 1, 1841

2d Lieut., 2d Dragoons, Nov. 3, 1845

Bvt. 1st Lieut., May 9, 1846 for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battles of Palo Alto and Resaca-de-la-Palma, Tex.

1st Lieut., 2d Dragoons, Sept. 30, 1849

Captain, 2d Dragoons, March 3, 1855; 2d Cavalry, Aug. 3, 1861

**Unless otherwise indicated, all information taken from:*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Geo. W. Cullum. Biographical Register of U.S. Military Academy (1802-1890), Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1891

Major, 2d Cavalry, Feb. 15, 1862
 Brig.-General, U.S. Volunteers, July 16, 1862
 Bvt. Lieut.-Col., Sept. 17, 1862 for gallant and meritorious services at the Battle of Antietam, Md.
 Major-General, U.S. Volunteers, June 22, 1863
 Bvt.-Colonel, July 2, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.
 Bvt. Brig.-General, U.S. Army, Mar. 13, 1865 for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign against the insurgent forces under the rebel General Price, in Missouri
 Bvt. Maj.-General, U.S. Army, March 13, 1865 for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the rebellion
 Lieut.-Colonel, 20th Infantry, July 28, 1866; Declined
 Major, U.S. Army, Oct. 23, 1888 (on retired list)

Pleasanton, Bvt. Gen. Augustus J. b. 1808 - d. 7/26/1894 R42/244 **Class of 1826**

Born and appointed, Washington D.C. (Ranked 20th of 41)
 Cadet at the Military Academy, July 1, 1822, to July 1, 1826, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to Bvt. 2d Lieut., 6th Infantry and 2d Lieut., 3d Artillery. Transferred to 1st Artillery, October 24, 1826.

Served in garrison at Ft. Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1826-27; and on Topographical duty, June 16, 1827, to Jan. 17, 1828, and June 14, 1828 to June 30, 1830. Resigned, June 30, 1830.

Counselor at Law, Philadelphia, Pa., since 1832. Brigade Major, Pennsylvania Militia 1833-35, -- and Colonel 1835-45, being severely wounded, July 7, 1844, with a musket ball, while commanding his regiment, in a desperate conflict with a formidable body of armed rioters in Southwark, Philadelphia County, Pa. Asst. Adjutant-General and Paymaster-General of the State of Pennsylvania, Dec. 11, 1838 to Oct 11, 1839, during political disturbances at Harrisburg, Pa. President of Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mountjoy, and Lancaster Railroad Company, Pa., 1839-40.

Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding State's 1861-66; as Brig. General, Pennsylvania Militia, May 16, 1861, to organize and command a Home Guard of 10,000 men of the several arms of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, for the defense of the city of Philadelphia, Pa.

Author of Scientific Papers -- "On the Influence of the Blue Color of the Sky in Developing Animal and Vegetable Life," 1861-78. Residence, Philadelphia, Pa.

Read, William d. 29 Apr 1884 R32/57 **Class of 1844**

Rives, Wright d. 22 May 1916 Rives Vault **Class of 1861**

Born D.C., appointed D.C., Ranked 42nd.
 Military History -- Cadet at the Military Academy, July 1, 1856 to May 6, 1861, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to 2d Lieut, 6th Infantry, May 6, 1861.

**Unless otherwise indicated, all information taken from:
 Bvt. Maj. Gen. Geo. W. Cullum. Biographical Register of U.S. Military Academy (1802-1890), Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1891*

Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-66; in drilling Volunteers at Washington, D.C., May, 1861; as Aide-de-Camp to Brig. General Mansfield, commanding the Department of Washington, May to July 1861; in garrison at Benecia, Cal., Aug. 23 to Sep. 24, 1861; in command of Ft. Umpqua, Or., Oct. 1861 to Jan. 1862; in the Virginia Peninsular Campaign (Army of the Potomac), Mar. 9 to Apr. 18, 1862, being engaged in the Siege of Yorktown, Apr. 5-18, 1862; as Aide-de-Camp to Major General McClelland, Apr. 14, 1862 to July, 1863, being engaged in the Advance upon and Siege of Corinth, Miss., Apr. 14 to May 30, 1862,--in drilling Illinois Volunteer Officers at Camp Butler, near Springfield, Ill., Aug.-Sep., 1862,--on sick leave of absence, Sep., 1862 to Mar., 1863,--Siege of Vicksburg, May-June 1863, --and in charge of Draft Depot at Pittsburg, Pa., June-July, 1863; in Operations about Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct.-Nov., 1863; and as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Dix, commanding the Department of the East, Dec., 1863 to June 7, 1865.

Served: on duty in the Executive Office, Washington, D.C., June 7, 1865 to Mar. 1, 1869; and on leave of absence and awaiting orders to Dec. 31, 1870. Unassigned, Apr. 22, 1869. Retired from Active Service, Dec. 31, 1870 for Disability Contracted in the Line of Duty.

2d Lieut, 6th Infantry, May 6, 1861
 1st Lieut., 6th Infantry, May 17, 1861
 Captain, Staff—Additional Aide-de-Camp, June 4, 1862 to Feb. 23, 1864
 Captain, 6th Infantry, Feb. 23, 1864
 Bvt. Major and Bvt. Lieut-Colonel, Mar. 13, 1865, for Gallant and Meritorious Services during the Advance Upon Corinth, and the Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.

Rose, William M. d. 11/23/1825 R30/28 **Class of 1822**

Born and appointed New York, (Ranked 7th of 40).

Cadet at the Military Academy, June 24, 1818 to July 1, 1822 when he was graduated and promoted to the Army to Bvt. 2d Lieut., 2nd Artillery and 2d Lieut., 4th Artillery, July 1, 1822.

Served on Ordnance duty, Dec. 12, 1822 to Dec. 31, 1823; and in garrison at Petite Coquille (Ft. Pike), La., 1824-25. Died Nov. 22, 1825 at Washington, D.C., aged 24.

Sill, Lieut. Henry G. d. 12/ 3/1835 R31/74 **Class of 1832**

Born and appointed from Connecticut, (Ranked 7th of 45).

Cadet at the Military Academy July 1, 1828 to July 1, 1832 when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to Bvt. 2d Lieut., 1st Artillery and 2d Lieut., 1st Artillery.

Served in the Black Hawk Expedition 1832 but not at the seat of war; on Topographical duty Sept. 12, 1832 to Dec. 1, 1835. Died Dec. 1, 1835 at Washington, D.C., aged 25 years.

Smith, Capt. Frederick A. d. 10/15/1852 R53/174 **Class of 1833**

Born and appointed Massachusetts, (Ranked 1st of 43)

Cadet at the Military Academy, July 1, 1829 to July 1, 1833, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to Bvt. 2d Lieut., Corps of Engineers.

**Unless otherwise indicated, all information taken from:*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Geo. W. Cullum. Biographical Register of U.S. Military Academy (1802-1890), Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1891

Served as Assistant to the Board of Engineers at Newport, R.I., 1833; at the Military Academy, as Principal Asst. Professor of Engineering, Sept. 20, 1833 to July 26, 1834; as Asst. Engineer in the construction of Ft. Warren, Boston harbor, Mass., 1834-36, -- and of Delaware Breakwater, at the mouth of Delaware Bay, 1836-37; as Assistant to the Chief Engineer of Washington, D.C., 1837-41, 1842; as Superintending Engineer of the repairs of Ft. Washington, Potomac River, Md., 1841-46 -- and of Ft. Madison, Annapolis harbor, Md., 1846; at the Military Academy, 1846-48, as Instructor of Practical Military Engineering, Sept. 12, 1846 to March 25, 1848, -- Treasurer, Sept. 12, 1846 to March 25, 1848 -- and Superintending Engineer of the construction of Cadet Barracks, 1846-48; as Assistant to the Chief Engineer, at Washington, D.C., 1848-52; as Member of the Board of Engineers for the Pacific Coast Defenses, June 17, 1851 to Oct. 16, 1852; and as Superintending Engineer of the preliminary Surveys for the Potomac Aqueduct, from the Great Falls, Md. to Washington, D.C., 1852. Died Oct. 16, 1852 at Washington, D.C., aged 40 yrs.

Thomas, Charles W.	d. 12/30/1882	R93/117	Class of 1855
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Born Maine, appointed at Large, (Ranked 22 of ??).

Cadet at the Military Academy, July 1, 1851 to July 1, 1855, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to Bvt. 2d Lieut. of Infantry, July 1, 1855. 2d Lieut., 1st Infantry, Aug. 7, 1855.

Served: In garrison at Ft. Columbus, N.Y., 1855; on frontier duty at Ft. Chadbourne, Tex., 1856-57, Scouting, 1857, Ft. Chadbourne, Tex., 1857-58, Quartermaster, 1st Infantry, June 1, 1858 to March 31, 1860, Ft. Laucaster, Tex., 1858, Ft. Duncan, Tex., 1858-59, Camp Verde, Tex., 1859, and Operations against Cortinas' Mexican marauders, 1859-60, being engaged in Combata near Ft. Brown, Tex., Dec. 14 and 21, 1859; and in garrison at Ft. Columbus, N.Y. 1860-61.

Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-66; on Expedition in the "Star of the West," for the relief of Ft. Sumter, Charleston harbor, S.C., Jan. 1861, but being fired upon, returned to New York, and in April again embarked in the "Baltic," which did not reach Charleston bar till the fort was being bombarded; as Purchasing Commissary at Philadelphia, Pa., May, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862; as Assistant in the Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D.C., Jan. 1862; as Asst. Quartermaster at Fairfax Station, Va., Feb., 1862 on the Advance of the Army of the Potomac to Manassas; as Chief Quartermaster of the 3d Army Corps, at Ft. Monroe, Va., during the Virginia Peninsular Campaign, Mar. to Aug., 1862; as Chief Quartermaster of the 7th Army Corps and Department of Virginia, Aug. 20, 1862 to Aug. 10, 1863; in charge of Quartermaster Depot at Baltimore, Md., Oct 21, 1863, to Sept. 24, 1864; as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the South, Oct. 19, 1864 to July 17, 1865,--of the Department of South Carolina July 17, 1865 to June 2, 1866,--and of the Department of the Carolinas, June 6 to July 10, 1866; and on sick leave of absence, Aug. 5o Sept. 29, 1866.

Served: as Depot Quartermaster at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 20, 1866, to Feb. 21, 1870,--Depot and Post Quartermaster at Ft. Monroe, Va., Mar. 1 to Dec. 23, 1870; and in settling his accounts, at Washington, D.C., Jan. 15 to May 31, 1872.

Resigned, May 31, 1872

**Unless otherwise indicated, all information taken from:*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Geo. W. Cullum. Biographical Register of U.S. Military Academy (1802-1890), Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1891

Civil History: Clerk in the Interior Department, Washington, D.C.
Died Dec. 30, 1882, at Washington, D.C.: Aged 49.

Ranks:

Bvt. 2d Lt. of Infantry, July 1, 1855
2d Lt. 1st Infantry, Aug. 7, 1855
1st Lt., 1st Infantry, March 15 to November 23, 1861
Captain, Staff--Asst. Quartermaster, June 14, 1861
Lt. Col., Staff, U.S. Volunteers, Aug. 20, 1862 to Aug. 10, 1863
Bvt. Major and Bvt. Lt.-Col., March 13, 1865 for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion

*** Son of Bvt. Maj. General Charles Thomas, U.S. Army (R93/114) ***

Totten, Edward Harris b. 1845 - d. 6/14/1878 R45/32 **Class of 1865**

Born D.C., appointed At Large, (Ranked 33d of 68).

Cadet at the Military Academy, July 1, 1861, to June 23, 1865, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to Bvt. 2d. Lieut. and 1st Lieut., 16th Infantry.

Served: in garrison at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N.Y., Oct. – Nov., 1865; Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 1865 to March 1866; and Livingston, Tenn., March to April 1866; as Adjutant, 3d Battalion, 16th Infantry, April 26 to Nov. 2, 1866; in garrison at Nashville, Tenn., April to May 1866; on sick leave of absence, May to August 1866; in garrison at Nashville, Tenn., August 1866 to April 1867; as Adjutant 34th Infantry Feb. 10, 1867 to Feb. 14, 1868; in garrison at Grenada, Miss. May 1867 to March 1868; and Holly Springs, Miss., and Atlanta, Ga., March to April 1868; in office of Chief Signal Officer, at Washington, D.C. May 15 to Nov. 1868; in garrison at Ft. Greble, D.C. to Jan. 1869; in office of Chief Signal Officer, Jan. 1869 and Acting Chief Signal Officer of the Department of Dakota to Aug. 15, 1870. At the Military Academy as Principal Assistant Professor of Drawing, Aug. 29, 1870 to Aug. 30, 1874. As Regimental Quartermaster at Charleston, S.C., Sept. 1, 1874 to March 1, 1875 and Adjutant March 1, 1875 to July 30, 1877, at Charleston S.C., to Dec. 8, 1875, and Ft. Adams, R.I., to July 30, 1877; and in command of battery at Ft. Adams, R.I., July 30, 1877 to June 14, 1878.

Accidentally killed by a railroad train, June 14, 1878, at Cold Spring, N.Y., aged 33. Son of Lieut. George M. Totten, U.S. Navy.

Ranks:

2d Lieut., 16th Infantry, June 23, 1865
1st Lieut, 16th Infantry, June 23, 1865
Transferred to 34th Infantry, Sept. 21, 1866
Unassigned, April 14, 1869
Assigned to 13th Infantry, July 14, 1869
Transferred to 1st Artillery, Jan. 2, 1871

*** Son of Gen. Joseph Gilbert Totten (R44/36) ***

Totten, Gen. Joseph Gilbert b. 1788 - d. 4/22/1864 R44/36 **Class of 1805**

**Unless otherwise indicated, all information taken from:*

Bvt. Maj. Gen. Geo. W. Cullum. Biographical Register of U.S. Military Academy (1802-1890), Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1891

Born and appointed from Connecticut, Not Ranked (10th graduate from the academy)

Cadet of the Military Academy, Nov. 4, 1802, to July 1, 1805, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to 2d Lieut., Corps of Engineers, July 1, 1805.

Served as Secretary to the Surveyor-General of the Northwestern Territory, 1805-6. Resigned March 31, 1806

Civil History. Secretary to the Surveyor-General of the Northwestern Territory, 1806-8.

Reappointed in the Army with the rank of 2d Lieut., Corps of Engineers, Feb. 23, 1808.

Served: as Asst. Engineer in the construction of the defenses of New York harbor, having special supervision of the erection of Fort Clinton at Castle Garden, 1808-12, except when temporarily detached for duty at New Haven and New London, Ct., and Sag Harbor, N.Y., 1809-10; as Paymaster of the Corps of Engineers, May 27 to July 31, 1812; in the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, as Chief Engineer of the Army, in the Campaigns of 1812 and 1813, on the Niagara frontier, and in the Campaign of 1813-14, on the Lake Champlain line of operations, being engaged in the Attack of Queenstown Heights, U.C., Oct. 13, 1812,--Capture of Fort George, U.C., May 27, 1813,--Repulse of the British Flotilla on Lake Ontario, near Forty-mile Creek, U.C., June 6, 1813, --Attack on La Cole Mill, L.C., Mar. 30, 1814, --Battle of Plattsburg, N.Y., Sept. 11, 1814,--in fortifying the Camps at Fort George, U.C., 1813, at French Mills, N.Y. (winter quarters of the left wing of the "Northern Army"), 1813-14, and the right bank of the Saranac River opposite Plattsburg, N.Y., 1814,--and, by order of Major-General Izard, blew up Ft. Erie, U.C., when abandoned Oct. 5, 1814; as Superintending Engineer of fortifications on Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence River, 1815-16; on Board of Engineers for projecting the system of Coast Defenses, Nov. 16, 1816 to April 21, 1817; as Superintending Engineer of Fort at Rouse's Point, N.Y., 1817-19; on the Board of Engineers, May 12, 1819 to Dec. 7, 1838; on the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, 1819, 1821, 1822, 1826, and 1828; as Superintending Engineer of the construction of Fort Adams, R.I., 1825-38; in general charge of Harbor and River Improvements east of New York, 1825-36, and (except those east of Boston) 1836-38; on various Ordnance and Artillery Boards, 1825-64; on special Boards of Engineers for Hudson River Improvement, 1834, and for the extension of Pensacola Navy Yard and establishing Dry Docks therein, 1838; in command of the Corps of Engineers, and in charge of the Engineer Bureau at Washington city, Dec. 7, 1838 to Dec. 21, 1857; as Inspector of the Military Academy, Dec. 7, 1838 to April 22, 1864; as Chief Engineer of the Army commanded by Major General Scott, during the Siege of Vera Cruz, Mex., March 9-29, 1847, War with Mexico, and as one of the Commissioners for arranging the terms for the capitulation of the place; as Member of the Light House Board, April 28, 1851 to April 1858, and from June 8, 1860 to April 22, 1864; on a Reconnaissance of the Pacific Coast of the United States, to determine the requisites for its defense, and inspecting fortifications, 1859-61.

Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-64; in command of the Corps of Engineers, and in charge of the Engineer Bureau at Washington, D.C., June 2, 1861 to April 22, 1864; as President of the Board for Retiring Disabled Officers,

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Bvt. Maj. Gen. Geo. W. Cullum. Biographical Register of U.S. Military Academy (1802-1890), Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1891

Aug. 17 to Sept. 16, 1861,--of Board to regulate and fix the Ordnance of permanent fortifications and field batteries, Nov. 26, 1861 to March 1, 1862,--and of a Commission to examine and report upon the plan and sufficiency of the defensive works to protect Washington and Alexandria, Oct. 29 to Dec. 24, 1862.

Civil History: Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington city, from its establishment, Aug. 10, 1846, to April 22, 1864. Corporator of the National Academy of Sciences, Mar. 3, 1863 to April 22, 1864. Harbor Commissioner for the cities of New York and Boston 1860-64. Member of several Scientific Associations. Degree of A.M. conferred by Brown University, R.I., 18--. Author of various Reports on National Defense, and on other scientific and professional subjects, 1816-64. Died April 22, 1864 at Washington, D.C., aged 75.

Ranks:

2d. Lieut., Corps of Engineers, July 1, 1805 and Feb. 23, 1808

1st Lieut., Corps of Engineers, July 23, 1810

Captain, Corps of Engineers, July 31, 1812

Bvt. Major, June 6, 1813 for meritorious services

Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel, Sept. 11, 1814 for gallant conduct at the Battle of Plattsburg

Major, Corps of Engineers, Nov. 12, 1818

Bvt. Colonel, Sept. 11, 1824 for faithful service ten years in one grade

Lieut. Colonel, Corps of Engineers, May 24, 1828

Colonel and Chief Engineer of the U.S. Army, Dec. 7, 1838

Bvt. Brig. General, U.S. Army, March 29, 1847 for gallant and meritorious conduct at the Siege of Vera Cruz, Mexico

Brig. General and Chief Engineer of the U.S. Army, March 3, 1863

Bvt. Major General, U.S. Army, April 21, 1864 for long, faithful, and eminent services.

Biographical Sketch

Bvt. Major General Joseph Gilbert Totten was born in New Haven, Conn., August 23, 1788. His schoolmate, Ralph Ingersoll, describes him as a bright, noble youth, of fine mind, fond of study, and always at the head of his class, gentlemanly in his deportment, and greatly beloved. He entered the Military Academy Nov. 4, 1802, under the auspices of his uncle, Captain Jared Mansfield, then an Acting Professor of Mathematics at West Point; was graduated from that institution July 1, 1805, when he was promoted to be a 2d Lieutenant of Engineers; and resigned from the Army March 31, 1806 to accompany, as Secretary, his uncle Captain Mansfield, who had been appointed by President Jefferson, Surveyor-General of Ohio and the Northwest Territory. Young Totten, Feb. 23, 1808, re-entered the Corps of Engineers; was promoted to be a 1st Lieut. July 23, 1810, and Captain July 31, 1812, and served, till the outbreak of hostilities with Great Britain, at Castles Williams and Clinton, then under construction, for the defense of New York. At the early age of twenty-four he became the Chief Engineer, in the Campaign of 1812 on the Niagara frontier, of the "Army of the Centre," under General Van Rensselaer, being engaged in the Battle of Queenstown, where our small force, which had crossed the Niagara, after a heroic resistance, was compelled to capitulate to a greatly superior foe. The bearers of two flags of truce having been shot down by the Indians, Colonel Scott himself, fixing a white cravat on the point of the sword, and accompanied by Captains Gibson and Totten (from whose neck the improved signal of submission was taken), marched through a shower of Indian bullets and barely escaped the

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knives and tomahawks of two savages, who leaped like tigers upon them from the road. Unhurt, as by a miracle, they finally reached General Sheaffe, to whom was surrendered our whole force on the Canada side of the river, consisting of 293 survivors of the fierce battles, and some 600 skulkers, who had done no more fighting than spectators in a balloon might have claimed.

Upon the resignation of General Van Rennselaer, Totten was transferred, as Chief Engineer, to the Army of the North, under General Dearborn, being in it engaged in the capture of Fort George and the repulse of the British Flotilla on Lake Ontario, near Forty-mile Creek, his "meritorious services" being rewarded with the brevet of Major.

After a short service with Wilkinson's army in the descent of the St. Lawrence River, Totten in 1814 became the Chief Engineer of the forces on the Champlain line of operations, being engaged in the defense of Plattsburg, which he had fortified. In his official dispatch to the War Department giving an account of this signal victory, the commanding general "recommends to the particular notice of the government" eleven officers who had "distinguished themselves by their uncommon zeal and activity, and had been greatly instrumental in producing the happy and glorious results of the siege." Of these eleven, three were the officers of engineers, - - Totten the chief, and DeRussy and Trescot his assistants,--all of whom were brevetted for their "gallant conduct at the battle of Plattsburg." After his skill and labors had given such eminent results to his country, Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel Totten joined General Izard on the Niagara, soon after the successful sortie from Ft. Erie. This fort being of no further use to us, Totten, with the sanction of the General, mined it, and Nov. 5th laid it in ruins—one of the last acts of this war against Canada. Totten's military experience with his mathematical training at West Point, admirably fitted one of his acute intellect for what was destined to be the great labor of his life,--planning and constructing seacoast fortifications.

During the Revolution some of our more important harbors had been fortified with feeble earthen works, and from that time till the close of the second war with Great Britain, many small, weak, and ill-designed forts and batteries were built by foreign engineers in our service, of cheap and perishable materials. The only large casemated work was Castle Williams, on the Montalembert system, built in 1807-10, in New York harbor.

A permanent Board of Engineers was created Nov. 16, 1816, General Bernard, the great constructor of the citadel of Antwerp under Napoleon, being at its head, with Colonel McRee and Lieut. Colonel Totten members, to which was confided the labor of working out the fundamental principles and elaborating the projects for durable works to defend our entire seacoast. The masterly reports of this board, most of them written by Totten, laid down the great principles of national defense so forcibly and incontestably that they have ever since been the safe guides to all succeeding boards; and, though often ably attacked, have stood firm against all assaults. Till 1838, when Totten became Chief Engineer of the Army, he continued most of his time on the Board of Engineers, though after 1825 he was also the constructor of Ft. Adams, Newport harbor, R.I., the second work in area in the United States, and the first in its combination of the principles and details of the art of fortification. When this fort was commenced, little was known of building great

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structures in this country; hence he had to make numerous experiments to test the qualities and adaptabilities of almost every kind of material.

Besides these military works, he was often called upon to devise and direct harbor and river improvements, and other important civil constructions for the government, states, cities, and corporations; and, as Chief Engineer, was ex-officio Inspector of the Military Academy, having charge of the general direction of the institution.

For twenty-six years he continued at the head of the Engineer Department, administering with untiring devotion, spotless integrity, and signal ability the varied details, the financial responsibilities, and the professional labors of that arm of service so essential to our national defense and internal development.

In the War with Mexico, General Scott summoned his early companion-in-arms, in whose judgment he had the most unbounded confidence, to aid him with his professional skill in the siege of Vera Cruz, which he directed with such signal ability that he was not only appointed one of the commissioners for arranging the terms of its capitulation, but also was brevetted, March 29, 1847, a Brigadier-General, for his "gallant and meritorious conduct."

In addition to General Totten's multiplied military avocations, he was an active and most useful member of the Light House Board, from its organization in 1852; a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution from its establishment in 1846; a corporator of the National Academy of Sciences, created in 1863; one of the Harbor Commissioners for the cities of New York and Boston; and a member of many scientific associations, to some of which he made valuable contributions.

He rose from the lowest to the highest grade in his branch of the Army; was five times complimented by advance rank for meritorious and distinguished services; became a Brigadier-General by a special act of Congress in 1863, when the Topographical Corps was merged into the Corps of Engineers; after near threescore years of "long, faithful, and eminent services," was brevetted a Major-General in the Army; and the next day, April 22, 1864, breathed his last in the city of Washington, terminating his illustrious career at the advanced age of seventy-five.

General Totten, physically, mentally, and morally, was a remarkable man. Compactly built, with a strong, robust frame, a vigorous constitution exempt from most ailments of life, and with temperate and regular habits, his powers of endurance were astonishing. No elemental changes, no bodily privations, nor any amount of labor seemed sensibly to affect him; and his equable disposition and serenity of thought prevented the disturbance of his even balance and protected him from polemic excitation. His intellect was thoroughly disciplined, system pervaded his daily life, and his perseverance never flagged till the goal of his efforts was attained. The constitution of his mind was remarkably sound, muscular, and of the Baconian order, following more the inductive than syllogistic methods. All his great and varied powers received their direction from common sense, for he was eminently practical,—a thorough man of the world. From the highest he disdained not to descend to the lowest, and the next moment could pass from the microscopic to that which required the greatest amplitude of comprehension. Often would he leave the elaboration of the minutest contrivance at his drawing-table, perhaps to prepare a masterly report on national defense. He devoured books, literary,

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scientific, and professional, though he “read not to contradict, nor to believe, but to weigh and consider;” hence he was accurately informed, an instructive talker, and a terse, vigorous, and masculine writer, never sacrificing strength to polish. It was because he dug deep that he was able to pile high. Conservative in all his views, he was slow to adopt innovations; yet he was ever foremost to embrace all great professional improvements. With no controversial tendencies and few prejudices, he could weigh deliberately and receive truths as guests, not as enemies. His perceptions were equal to his reflective qualities, nothing, however minute, escaping his eagle eye. His judgment was as sound as his reason, and his almost Draconian sense of justice required of others the measure of right practiced by himself. His self-control was amazing, no murmur escaping him under the severest trials of bereavement or injustice. Thoroughly subjugating his feelings, and disciplined to obedience, not even the persecutions of a corrupt superior, like Secretary Floyd, shook his immutable integrity, which no sophistry could swerve, no power bend, no blandishments veer, and no influence warp, for it was the pole-star of all his actions. But with all his sterner virtues, he possessed in an eminent degree the graces of life. He had a delicate appreciation of music, was a connoisseur of the fine arts, could design and draw beautifully, was distinguished for urbanity of manner and genial social qualities, had the keenest sense of wit and humor, and, above all, possessed that great moral excellence which adorns the Christian soldier and gentleman. In fine, he was a polished, true, and great man; a patriot in its broadest sense; and in an age of soldiers, like that of Louis XIV, or Napoleon he would have been awarded the highest military honors.

General Barnard, in his elaborate eulogy of General Totten, delivered before the national Academy of Sciences, says of him: “He was no trifler with the realities of life, who dallied with them for his pleasure, or who wielded them as instruments of ambition or self-interest. To him, as to all true men, the meaning of life was concentrated in one single word, DUTY. This ‘chief end of man,’ which is to glorify God by obedience to His laws in the use of the faculties He has bestowed, was his ruling principle,—the celestial cynosure to which his eyes were ever directed, and from which no allurements of lower motives could divert it. Nor was his sense of duty of that frigid, repulsive nature which reduces the conduct of life to a formula, and, substituting rules for emotions, his chief happiness in the pleasures of domestic and social intercourse, but singularly susceptible to everything that ministers to innocent enjoyment ... Gentle, kind and good; mild, modest and tolerant; wise, sagacious, shrewd, and learned; yet simple and unpretending as a child, he died as he had lived, surrounded by hearts gushing with affection, and the object of respect and love of all with whom he had ever been associated.”

The Light House Board, in one of its resolutions upon his death, says, “That the high scientific attainments, the admirable administrative qualities, the perfect knowledge of general principles, the attention to every minute detail of the system, impressed the mental and moral qualities of General Totten upon his associates in a way to make his mind eminently a leading one of the Board, while his sincerity, patience, perfect amiability, and retiring modesty rendered him one of the most charming of associates in executing work to which he was so much more than sufficient.”

Wainwright, Col. Robert A.

d. 12/22/1866

Wainwright Vlt. **Class of 1835**

Born and appointed, Massachusetts, (Ranked 52d of 56).

Cadet at the Military Academy, July 1, 1831, to July 1, 1835, when he was

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Bvt. Maj. Gen. Geo. W. Cullum. Biographical Register of U.S. Military Academy (1802-1890), Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1891

graduated and promoted in the Army to Bvt. Second Lieut., 5th Infantry, July 1, 1835.

Served on frontier duty at Ft. Howard, Wis., 1835-36; in Operations in Creek Nation, 1837; at the Military Academy, as Asst. Instructor of Infantry Tactics, August 31, 1837 to August 14, 1838; as Asst. Ordnance Officer at Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., 1838-40, --and at St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., 1840; in command of Little Rock Arsenal, Ark., 1840; as Asst. Ordnance Officer at St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., 1840-41, -- and at Watervliet Arsenal, N.Y., 1841-42; in command of Kennebee Arsenal, Me., 1842-47; in the War with Mexico, 1847-48, commanding Saltillo Ordnance Depot; in command of Kennebee Arsenal, Me., 1848-51, -- of Detroit Arsenal, Mich., 1851-55, -- and of Watertown Arsenal, Mass., 1855-59; as Chief of Ordnance of the Department of New Mexico, Aug. 16, 1859 to July 13, 1861.

Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-66; in arming the fortifications of New York harbor, Aug. 15, 1861 to Oct. 1862; and in command of New York Ordnance Depot, Oct. 1862 to March 29, 1864 -- and of Benicia Arsenal, Calif., May 31, 1864 to Dec. 2, 1866.

Died, Dec. 22, 1866 at Benicia Arsenal, Calif., aged 52. (Reinterred Congressional Cemetery, June 25, 1867)

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Bvt. Maj. Gen. Geo. W. Cullum. Biographical Register of U.S. Military Academy (1802-1890), Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1891