

problems of the present day. *James Lane Allen* in "Flute and Violin" has given us a collection of short stories that deal in a poetic way with pathetic themes. His "Blue Grass Region" is an interesting account of the methods of life of his native state. *George W. Cable* in "The Grandissimes," "Bonaventure," "Old Creole Days," etc., presents studies of some Southern subjects. "In the Tennessee Mountains," "Down Lost Creek," "The Ha'nt that Walks Chilhowee" are intense tragedies of the simple but passionate mountaineers of Tennessee. They are written by Miss Murfree, who gained her fame under the pseudonym of *Charles Egbert Craddock*. *Joel Chandler Harris* finds some recompense for the negro, who has cost the South so much, in the fables that spring from his simple, credulous, and sometimes poetic imagination. His "Uncle Remus" has been read by young people and by old people with young hearts, all over the land.

APPENDIX B.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COLONIAL ERA.

BERKELEY, SIR WILLIAM (1610-1677).—Governor of Virginia Colony for twenty-seven years; highly educated, handsome, of polished manner and exquisite dress, he was one of the most accomplished cavaliers of the day. He began his rule by adopting most salutary measures, and was popular with the people. During Cromwell's ascendancy Berkeley offered an asylum in Virginia to the English Royalists, and Virginia was the last country belonging to England that submitted to Cromwell's authority. On the death of Cromwell's governor of Virginia, the Assembly recalled Berkeley, who had retired to his plantation. Sir William forthwith proclaimed Charles II, then in exile, "King of England, Scotland, France, Ireland, and Virginia." As he advanced in years Berkeley grew tyrannical. He persecuted the Puritans, opposed popular education, was indifferent in dealing with hostile Indians (see §§ 94 and 230). When he was recalled by the king, the colonists fired guns and lighted bonfires in token of their joy. The old man died, it is said, of grief and wounded pride a short time after his return to England.

EDWARDS, JONATHAN (1703-1758).—New England theologian and metaphysician. Entering Yale College at twelve, he was graduated at sixteen. He began preaching to a Presbyterian congregation in New York; was soon afterward called to the church at Northampton, Mass., where he remained for twenty-three years, acquiring fame throughout New England as a preacher. Compelled to resign his pastorate on account of his views on church government, he became a missionary to the Indians. In his retirement among the savages he produced his work on "The Freedom of the Will," considered to be one of the greatest efforts of the human mind,

whatever may be thought of the conclusions reached. He was elected President of Princeton College, New Jersey, but died a short time after his inauguration.

PENN, WILLIAM (1644-1718).—Founder of Pennsylvania. When a student at Oxford he became a Quaker and withdrew from the Established Church. He and his friends refused to wear the student's gown, and tore it away from those who did. He was expelled from the University. His father treated him with great severity, but finally agreed to tolerate all his Quaker views, provided he would take off his hat before the king, the Duke of York, and himself. On young Penn's refusal, his father turned him out of the house, but his mother kept him supplied with money. He became a Quaker preacher, and was several times arrested and imprisoned. Nevertheless, he was an accomplished courtier, and he obtained from Charles II., as a refuge for his brethren, a tract of 40,000 square miles in America in payment of a debt of \$80,000 due his father. He founded Philadelphia and governed his colony in person from 1682 to 1684. He made a famous treaty with the Indians, "the only treaty which was never sworn to and never broken." Because of his personal friendship for the banished king, James II., he was accused of treason. He was imprisoned and his proprietary rights were taken away, but these were afterwards restored. He died at the age of seventy-four.

RALEIGH, SIR WALTER (1552-1618).—English courtier and navigator, whose efforts at colonization led to the founding of Virginia. When seventeen years of age he left college to become a soldier on the continent of Europe; returning to England, he became interested in the colonizing schemes of his half-brother, Humphrey Gilbert. He won Queen Elizabeth's favor by spreading his scarlet cloak over a muddy place for the queen to walk upon. He obtained a charter for forming settlements in the region now included in Virginia, and secured in his charter the provision that the settlers should have all the rights of Englishmen, and should be governed by laws made by themselves so long as they conformed to the laws of England. This grant of rights was renewed in subsequent charters of Virginia, and was the foundation of colonial resistance to British oppression. The death of Queen Elizabeth was a fatal blow to Raleigh's fortunes. On a false charge of treason he was imprisoned for thirteen years and finally executed.

WILLIAMS, ROGER (1606-1683).—Founder and governor of Rhode Island. Born in Wales; upon his graduation from college he became a minister of the Church of England. Soon afterward, imbibing dissenting views, he came to Massachusetts as an extreme Puritan, and later became a Separatist. His teaching that the king had no right to grant to settlers

the land of the Indians without purchasing it and that the magistrates should not interfere in matters of religious belief led to his banishment from the Massachusetts Colony. Williams then founded the Colony of Rhode Island. At Providence he established the first Baptist Church in America. He afterwards withdrew from the church and never reentered it. His great influence with the Indians was the means of saving the New England settlements from destruction. In the midst of a persecuting age and people, he established the principle of complete religious freedom.

ERA OF REVOLUTION.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN (1706-1790).—Philosopher and statesman. He was born in Boston, the youngest son of a family of seventeen children. He ran away from his elder brother, to whom he had been apprenticed as printer, and arrived in Philadelphia with one dollar in his pocket. He soon found employment as a printer. After visiting England he finally established himself in Philadelphia as editor of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*. His "Almanac" became famous throughout the world. In 1754 Franklin proposed a plan of union for the colonies which was adopted by the Albany Congress (composed of the delegates from seven of the colonies), but which failed of ratification by the colonial assemblies. He was one of the Committee of Congress to draw up the Declaration of Independence. Ambassador to France during the Revolution, he did much to secure for us the aid of the French government. He was a member of the Commission that framed the treaty of peace with England, and of the Convention that drew up the Constitution of the United States. He invented a stove with an open front, known as the Franklin stove. His experiments with a kite in a thunderstorm led to the discovery that lightning and electricity are the same, and to the invention of the lightning rod.

HENRY, PATRICK (1736-1799).—Orator and statesman of Virginia. Having tried farming and merchandising without success, he became a lawyer. His eloquence in the "Parsons Case" first made him prominent. Elected to the Virginia Assembly, he secured the passage of the famous resolution of resistance to the Stamp Act. As a member of the Continental Congress he was recognized as the foremost orator in America. His eloquence secured the unanimous passage by the Virginia Convention of resolutions directing the Virginia delegates in Congress to move the independence of the colonies. He was repeatedly elected governor of Virginia. He opposed the ratification of the Constitution, declaring that that document "squinted toward monarchy." He was offered the offices of United

States Senator, Secretary of State under Washington, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but the state of his health compelled him to decline them all.

LEE, RICHARD HENRY (1732-1794).—Statesman of Virginia. Member of the Colonial Assembly, his first speech was in opposition to the slave trade. He was active in opposition to the Stamp Act, and first proposed the intercolonial "Committees of Correspondence." Member of the Continental Congress, he moved the Declaration of Independence. Called home by the illness of his wife, Jefferson was appointed in his place as chairman of the committee to draw up the Declaration. Lee, like Patrick Henry, opposed the ratification of the Constitution. He was chosen one of the first United States senators from Virginia, and proposed the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution. He was a cousin of General Henry Lee, father of the illustrious Robert E. Lee.

OTIS, JAMES (1725-1783).—Statesman of Massachusetts, Advocate General of the Colony of Massachusetts, representative in the Colonial Assembly, delegate to the Stamp Act Congress. His fiery eloquence in behalf of the liberties of the colonies exerted a powerful influence. In 1769 he was brutally assaulted by several British officers whom he had attacked in the *Boston Gazette*, receiving a sword cut in the head which impaired his reason, and from the effects of which he never recovered. His death resulted from a stroke of lightning.

SEVIER, JOHN (1745-1815).—Pioneer, born in Virginia; a noted Indian fighter in the Shenandoah Valley. He moved to Watauga, a settlement on the western slope of the Alleghanies. When the colony became a county of North Carolina, Sevier was elected to the legislature. He commanded the militia in many Indian fights, and with Colonel Shelby planned the battle of King's Mountain. For his part in this battle North Carolina presented him with a sword and pistol. He was governor of the short-lived state of Franklin, first congressman from the valley of the Mississippi, first governor of the state of Tennessee.

ERA OF UNION OF THE STATES.

BOONE, DANIEL (1735-1820).—Pioneer of Kentucky. Born in Pennsylvania, reared in North Carolina. With his family and a few neighbors, in 1764 he crossed the mountains and entered what was then the unexplored wilderness of Kentucky. He formed a settlement on the bank of the Kentucky River, and had many adventures and hairbreadth escapes from the Indians. After Kentucky's admission to the Union the courts decided Boone's title to his land invalid. He then removed to Missouri,

where Congress made him a grant of 850 acres. In 1845 the legislature of Kentucky had the remains of Boone and his wife removed to Frankfort.

BRECKENRIDGE, JOHN C. (1821-1875).—Statesman and soldier; born in Kentucky; served in the Mexican War; member of the Kentucky legislature; representative in Congress; Vice-President under Buchanan; candidate of the Southern Democrats for President, 1866; United States Senator from Kentucky from March, 1861, until he entered the Confederate army, in which, as Major-General, he served with distinction. At the time of Lee's surrender he was Secretary of War of the Davis Cabinet.

CALHOUN, JOHN C. (1782-1850).—Statesman, and the profoundest political thinker America has produced. Born in South Carolina in 1782; was graduated with honors at Yale; entered Congress in 1811, and from that time until his death in 1850 was a leading figure in national politics. Was Secretary of War under Monroe; Vice-President under John Q. Adams and first term of Jackson; Senator from South Carolina; Secretary of State during the latter part of Tyler's administration. In 1845 he returned to the Senate, where he remained until his death. Calhoun was the ablest expounder of the doctrine of State's Rights. Of stainless public and private life, loved by his friends, idolized by his state, his genius was admired and his character respected by all parties.

CLAY, HENRY (1777-1852).—Statesman, born in Virginia. His father, a Baptist preacher, died when Henry was five years old; at fourteen he became a copyist in a law office, and at twenty was licensed as a lawyer. He removed to Kentucky, where he at once rose to prominence. He was member of Congress from Kentucky; Speaker of the House; Secretary of State; United States Senator, and leader of the Whig party. An eloquent advocate of the compromises of 1820, of 1832, and of 1850, he was known as "The Great Pacificator." He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency in 1828 and again in 1844. Clay was a man of winning manner, lofty patriotism, and incorruptible integrity.

DOUGLAS, STEPHEN A. (1813-1861).—Statesman, born in Vermont. His father died when Stephen was an infant. In boyhood he had to struggle for a living. He studied law and moved west, settling in Illinois. At twenty-one years of age he was elected Attorney-General of Illinois. After filling various state offices he became, in 1843, representative in Congress from Illinois, and in 1847 United States Senator, holding the last-named position in office until his death in 1861. He was candidate of the Northern Democrats for President in 1860, and his popular vote was next to that of Lincoln. On the question of slavery he advocated the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. On account of his small physical frame and great mental power he was known as the "Little Giant."

HOUSTON, SAM (1793-1863).— Soldier and statesman, born in Rockbridge County, Virginia. In his boyhood his widowed mother with her family moved to Tennessee. Sam received but little education and spent much of his time with the Indians. Enlisting in the army, he attracted the notice of General Jackson in the battle of Horseshoe Bend. He began the practice of law in Nashville; served two terms in Congress; was elected governor of Tennessee. During his term as governor he suddenly abandoned his office and left the state without a word of explanation. For three years he made his home with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833 he came to Texas and entered into the struggle for independence from Mexico. He became the Commander-in-Chief of the Texan forces and won the victory at San Jacinto, which closed the war. He was twice President of the Republic of Texas, and after annexation was United States Senator. When Texas seceded, Houston was governor of the state. Refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, he was deposed. He died at his home in Huntsville, Texas, in 1863.

MAURY, MATTHEW F. (1806-1873).— Scientist, born in Virginia. Enjoying slight educational advantages in youth, Maury was through life a diligent student. At nineteen years of age he was appointed midshipman in the United States navy. In 1834 he published his first work, "Maury's Navigation," which was adopted as a text-book in the navy. In 1837 he met with an accident, which lamed him for life. His essays on improvements in the navy, published soon afterward, led to the foundation of the United States Naval Academy. In 1844 he became Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory. While in this position he prepared his charts of the winds and ocean currents, which proved of world-wide benefit. His "Physical Geography of the Sea" was translated into many foreign languages. Humboldt declared Maury the founder of a new science, and the leading governments of the world showered honors upon him. He instituted the system of deep sea soundings, and his discoveries led to the laying of the Atlantic cable. When Virginia seceded, Maury resigned from the United States navy and offered his services to his state, declining offers from the governments of Russia and France. He established the Confederate submarine battery service, and was sent to Europe to continue his experiments and to fit out armed cruisers. At the close of the war Maury went to Mexico, and was given a place in Maximilian's cabinet. The Emperor of France offered him the Superintendency of the Imperial Observatory at Paris, but he finally accepted the Chair of Physics in the Virginia Military Institute.

WEBSTER, DANIEL (1782-1852).— Statesman, born in New Hampshire. When a boy he had only a few months' schooling, and was so shy that he

found it impossible to "speak pieces" before his schoolmates. His fondness for books led his father, though a poor man with a large family, to send him to college. Entering upon the practice of law, he moved to Boston, and was recognized as one of the foremost lawyers of the country. In 1823 Webster was sent to Congress from Massachusetts and in 1826 was sent to the United States Senate. He was Secretary of State under Harrison and Tyler and again under Filmore. Possessing a master mind, a splendid physical presence, and a rich, powerful voice, his speeches swayed readers as well as hearers, and rank him among the world's great orators.

ERA OF WAR BETWEEN THE STATES.

BEAUREGARD, PIERRE GUSTAVE TOUTANT.— General C. S. A. Of French extraction, Beauregard was born in Louisiana, 1818. He was a graduate of West Point, soldier in the Mexican War, supervising engineer of fortifications on Gulf coast, and at outbreak of war in 1861 superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point. Resigning his commission, he entered the Confederacy and directed the reduction of Fort Sumter. His most important services were rendered at First Manassas, at Shiloh, and in the operations around Richmond. He surrendered with General Johnston's army.

BENJAMIN, JUDAH P.— Statesman. His parents were English Jews, who on their way from England to America landed at St. Croix, West Indies, where in 1811 Judah Benjamin was born. His boyhood was spent in North Carolina. He was educated at Yale, studied law at New Orleans, and became the head of the Louisiana bar. He was Whig United States Senator from 1853 until the secession of his state in 1861. He entered President Davis's Cabinet, serving in turn as Attorney-General, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State. On the fall of the Confederacy he escaped to England, where he soon attained preëminence at the bar, and was made Queen's Counsel. Benjamin was a man of prodigious application, profound mental grasp, and unquestioned integrity.

BURNSIDE, AMBROSE E. (Indiana, 1824).— Major-General U. S. A. Born of poor parents, he was apprenticed to a tailor; his interest in military history attracted the notice of the congressman from his district, who procured him an appointment to West Point, where he was a schoolmate of McClellan and Stonewall Jackson. He entered the war as colonel of a Rhode Island regiment. He was made major-general and placed in command of the Army of the Potomac. Defeated at Fredericksburg, he was superseded by Hooker. Later he conducted Union operations in East

Tennessee, and was with Grant's army before Petersburg. After the war he was governor of Rhode Island for several terms, and twice United States Senator.

FARRAGUT, DAVID G.— United States naval officer. Born in Tennessee in 1801. He was adopted in boyhood by Commodore Porter of the *Essex*, a warm friend of his father. At the age of eleven he served on the *Essex* in the battle with the British *Phaëbe*. He married in Norfolk, Virginia, and his home, so far as he had a home on shore, was in that city. At the outbreak of the war between the states, he tendered his allegiance to the Federal government. He commanded the naval forces that effected the capture of New Orleans. At Mobile he had himself lashed to the mast of his flagship in order that he might direct the fight from above the smoke of battle. At the close of the war the rank of admiral was created and conferred on Farragut as a mark of distinguished honor. Farragut was the most distinguished naval officer in the Union service, and was a man of rugged honesty and great ability.

FORREST, NATHAN B. (Tennessee, 1821).— Lieut.-General C. S. A., and one of the most successful cavalry leaders the war produced. Left fatherless at sixteen years of age, with his mother and a large family to support on a rented farm, before the outbreak of the war he had become the prosperous owner of a rich plantation. In 1841, when Texas was threatened with invasion from Mexico, Forrest joined a company of volunteers and marched to the relief of the young republic. The threatened danger was over before the arrival of his company at their destination, and Forrest, finding himself in Texas without means, went to work at splitting rails, and thus was enabled to defray his expenses home. At the beginning of hostilities, in 1861, he raised and equipped a regiment of cavalry, of which he was made lieutenant-colonel. He was stationed at Fort Donelson, and when the surrender of that place was decided upon, he and his men, refusing to be included in the surrender, marched out and escaped. In 1862, at the head of a brigade in East Tennessee he captured the Federal General Crittendon with 1700 men and large supplies. The next year by a successful stratagem he compelled Colonel Streight to surrender a force three times as large as his own. His defeat of Gen. W. S. Smith at Okalona, Miss., in 1864 put a stop to General Sherman's advance upon Mobile. His raid into Kentucky and his capture of Fort Pillow on his return were daring and successful feats. At Tishmingo Creek, Miss., Forrest gained one of the most brilliant victories of the war,— with 3200 cavalry routing a force of 3300 cavalry and 5400 infantry. Always in the front in battle, Forrest was brought into many personal conflicts. Gen. Dick Taylor said of him, "I doubt if any commander since the days of

the lion-hearted Richard has killed so many enemies with his own hand as Forrest." Absolutely devoid of military training, and with no educational advantages, Forrest's uniform success in the face of overwhelming odds is without a parallel in military history.

GORDON, JOHN B. (Georgia, 1832).— Lieutenant-General C. S. A. He was graduated at the University of Georgia, entered the Confederate army as captain, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-general. He served with distinction in the great battles of the Army of Northern Virginia, and was wounded eight times during the war. At Appomattox Gordon commanded one wing of Lee's army. Since the war he has been United States Senator from Georgia and governor of the state. He has been repeatedly chosen commander of the United Confederate Veterans. An eloquent speaker, his addresses on scenes and events of the war have met a warm reception North and South, and have done much to efface the bitterness between the sections.

GREELEY, HORACE.— Journalist; born in New Hampshire in 1811. In boyhood his father apprenticed him to a printer. Having learned his trade, he set out for New York, where he arrived with but ten dollars and a small bundle of clothing. In 1841 he founded the *New York Tribune*, which he continued to edit until his death, and which became the most influential paper in America. In politics the *Tribune* was at first Whig, then Anti-slavery Whig, then Republican. After the war Greeley advocated a liberal policy toward the people of the South, and became one of the bondsmen of Jefferson Davis. In 1872 he was presidential candidate of the Liberal Republican and Democratic parties. Disappointment over his defeat unsettled his mind and led to his death before the close of the year. Greeley was a man of eccentric habits, decided convictions, open-hearted disposition, and honest character.

HANCOCK, WINFIELD S. (1824).— Major-General U. S. A. A native of Pennsylvania, he graduated at United States Military Academy, and was promoted for gallantry in Mexican War. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861, and joined the Army of the Potomac. He served under McClellan in the peninsular campaign and at Sharpsburg, fought at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, was wounded at Gettysburg, and was prominent in the battles of Grant's campaign against Richmond. In the reconstruction period Hancock was placed in command of the military district including Texas and Louisiana; at that time he issued his famous "General Order No. 40," forbidding the military to interfere in civil affairs. His lenient policy was distasteful to Congress and he was displaced, but it endeared him to the South. In 1880 he was the Democratic candidate for President. Grant said of him: "Hancock stands the most conspicuous

figure of all the general officers who did not exercise a separate command. His name was never mentioned as having committed in battle a blunder for which he was responsible."

HOOD, JOHN B. — General C. S. A. Born in Kentucky in 1831. Graduating at West Point, he served in 1857 against the Indians in the Texas frontier, and was severely wounded in a hand-to-hand fight with a savage. Entering the Confederate service as captain, his gallantry secured him rapid promotion. He commanded a brigade of Texas troops in the Virginia campaigns, and "Hood's Texas Brigade" became famous for its splendid fighting qualities. As major-general he commanded a division at Gettysburg. Transferred to the West and placed in command of the army opposing Sherman, his subsequent career is part of the history of the war. He died of yellow fever in New Orleans in 1879. Impetuous courage was General Hood's prominent characteristic.

JACKSON, THOMAS J. ("Stonewall"). — Lieutenant-General C. S. A. Born in Clarksburg, Western Virginia, in 1824, Jackson was left an orphan at seven years of age, and was reared by his uncle. He secured an appointment to a cadetship at West Point, where his indomitable will and unswerving devotion to duty enabled him to overcome the deficiencies of his early education. He graduated seventeenth in a class of over seventy, and such had been his remarkable progress that his classmates used to say, "If we had to stay here another year, old Jack would be at the head of the class." On his graduation in 1846 Jackson was ordered to Mexico, where he served with distinction under General Scott. He resigned from the army in 1851 to become Professor of Natural Philosophy and Military Tactics in the Virginia Military Institute. When Virginia seceded, he at once offered his services to his native state. As an officer in the Confederate army his brilliant achievements thrilled the civilized world with wonder at his genius. Absolute secrecy and lightning rapidity marked Jackson's movements in war. Implicit faith in God was a prominent trait in his character, fearless devotion to duty a controlling force in his life. Stern and inflexible in his military discipline, awkward and constrained in society, in his home life he was as gentle and tender as a woman. "Jackson died before reaching the age of forty, and had but two years in which to display the great faculties which rendered his name and fame immortal. Few human beings equaled him in the great art of making war — fewer still in purity of heart and life."

JOHNSTON, ALBERT SIDNEY. — General C. S. A. Born in Kentucky in 1803; graduated at West Point; served in the Black Hawk War. In August, 1836, Johnston joined the Texas patriots, and became Commander-in-Chief of the Texan army. Under President Lamar he was made Secre-

tary of War of the Texas Republic. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he joined the army of General Taylor, who pronounced him the best soldier he ever commanded. At close of Mexican War he retired to his plantation in Brazoria County, Texas. Reëntering the army, he was in command of Department of Texas when, in 1857, he was ordered to restore order among the Mormons of Utah. The news of the secession of Texas, his adopted state, reached him while he was stationed in California. He at once resigned his command and hastened to Richmond. President Davis placed him in command of the troops in the West. With inadequate forces and equipment he held the Union armies in check until January, 1862. The ablest Confederate general in the West, Johnston's death at Shiloh was an irreparable loss to the Southern cause.

JOHNSTON, JOSEPH E. — General C. S. A. Born in Virginia, 1807; graduated at West Point; served in Black Hawk War and against the Florida Indians. In the Mexican War he was twice wounded and was promoted for gallant conduct. At the outbreak of the war between the states he was quartermaster-general of the United States army. Resigning his commission, he entered the Confederate service, and with General Lee organized the forces pouring into Richmond. His services during the war are a part of the history of that struggle. Johnston possessed great genius as a tactician.

LEE, STEPHEN D. — Lieutenant-General C. S. A. Born in South Carolina in 1833; graduated from West Point. Resigned from United States army and became aide-de-camp to Beauregard at fall of Fort Sumter; was with Johnston in the peninsular campaign and rendered conspicuous service in General Lee's army until in November, 1862, ordered to defense of Vicksburg. Here he commanded in the important engagements of Chickasaw, Bayou, and Champion Hills. After the surrender at Vicksburg he was exchanged and given a cavalry command in Mississippi. Later, as lieutenant-general, he participated in the important battles in Georgia, Tennessee, and North Carolina, surrendering with Johnston's command. General Lee is now president of Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College.

MAGRUDER, JOHN B. — Major-General C. S. A. Born in Virginia, 1810; graduated at West Point; was promoted for gallantry in the Mexican War. When Virginia seceded he resigned from the United States army and entered the Confederate service. Placed in command of the troops guarding the mouth of the James River, he gained the battle of Big Bethel, and rendered efficient service in the subsequent peninsular campaign. In 1862 he was placed in command of Department of Texas, where he remained until close of hostilities. His recapture of Galveston was one of the bril-

liant actions of the war. After the surrender he served in the army of Maximilian in Mexico. Returning to the United States, he lectured on Mexico, and in 1869 settled in Houston, Texas, where he resided until his death in 1871.

MCCLELLAN, GEORGE B. — Major-General U. S. A. Born in Philadelphia in 1826; graduated with honor at West Point; was promoted for gallant conduct in the Mexican War; appointed by the United States government to visit the seat of the Crimean War, he published on his return his official report on the "Organization of European Armies and Operations in the Crimea." At the beginning of the war between the states McClellan commanded the Union forces in Western Virginia. His success here led to his appointment as commander of the Army of the Potomac, but dissatisfaction with his dilatory movements led to his removal after the battle of Sharpsburg. He took no further part in the war. McClellan was a splendid organizer and an able general. In 1864 he was the Democratic nominee for President. After the war he was governor of New Jersey.

REAGAN, JOHN H. — Statesman. Born in Tennessee in 1818, Reagan's boyhood was a struggle with poverty. By indomitable pluck and determination he secured an education, and at the age of twenty-one came to Texas. After serving against the Indians he studied law, and at thirty was admitted to practice. He held several state offices and was then elected to Congress, where he served from 1856 to 1861. Returning home, he was chosen successively delegate to the Secession Convention of Texas and member of provisional Confederate Congress. On the selection of Davis's Cabinet, Reagan was appointed postmaster-general. After the fall of the Confederacy he was captured with President Davis and was imprisoned. In 1874 he was again elected to Congress, serving continuously until 1887, when he was sent to the United States Senate. In 1891 Judge Reagan resigned from the Senate to accept the chairmanship of the Railroad Commission of Texas. Of vigorous mind, incorruptible honesty, and lofty patriotism, he is affectionately termed the "old Roman."

ROSECRANS, W. S. — Major-General U. S. A. Born in Ohio, 1819; graduated at West Point; for a time professor in the Military Academy. Entering the Union army in 1861, he gained his first successes under McClellan in West Virginia. He commanded the Federal forces at Iuka and Corinth, and, succeeding Buell, fought the battle of Murfreesboro and was defeated at Chickamauga. Transferred to Missouri, he served in that state against General Price. After the war he was at different times minister to Mexico, Democratic Congressman from California, and Registrar of the United States Treasury.

SEMMES, RAPHAEL. — Confederate States naval officer. Born in Maryland, 1809, he entered the United States army at seventeen years of age. In 1842 he removed to Alabama. In the Mexican War he served as naval officer in the Gulf Squadron. On the secession of Alabama he resigned his commission in the United States navy and offered his services to President Davis. His exploits as commander of the *Sumter* and the *Alabama* gained him world-wide renown. After his escape from the sinking *Alabama*, he returned to the Confederate capital by way of Mexico and Texas, and was given command of the James River Squadron defending Richmond. He surrendered with General J. E. Johnston's troops. Entering upon the practice of law at Mobile, he was arrested and imprisoned by orders of the Federal government. Later he became successively editor of a daily paper at Mobile and professor in Louisiana Military Institute. He was practicing law at Mobile at the time of his death in 1877.

SHERMAN, WILLIAM TECUMSEH. — Lieutenant-General U. S. A. Born in Ohio in 1820. On the death of his father, when William was nine years of age, he was adopted by Hon. Thomas Ewing. He graduated at West Point, served against the Seminoles, and during the Mexican War was stationed on the Pacific coast, taking no active part in the contest. In 1853 he resigned from the army and engaged in banking in San Francisco. In 1860-61 Sherman was superintendent of the Louisiana Military Academy at Alexandria, but on the secession of Louisiana he resigned his place and entered the Union army. He commanded a division at First Manassas, and after that battle was transferred to the West, serving under Grant in the Vicksburg campaign and at Chattanooga. Later he commanded the Union army in the march through Georgia.

SMITH, E. KIRBY. — General C. S. A. Born in Florida, 1824; graduated at West Point; was promoted for gallantry in the Mexican War. In 1859 he led a cavalry force against the Comanche Indians in Texas, and for his services received the thanks of the Texas legislature. On the secession of Florida he joined the Confederate army, and was severely wounded at Manassas. In 1862 he conducted operations in Tennessee and Kentucky, and in 1863 was placed in command of the Trans-Mississippi Department, including Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. He established furnaces and powder-mills, and by running the blockade at Galveston sent large quantities of cotton to Confederate agents abroad, making his department self-sustaining. His troops were the last to surrender.

STUART, J. E. B. — Major-General of cavalry. Born in Virginia, 1833, graduated at West Point, served against the Apache Indians in Texas in 1854, and aided in quelling the Kansas troubles in 1856. Entering the Confederate service, he served with distinction as Lee's trusted cavalry

leader in all campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia until his death at Yellow Tavern before Richmond. He twice performed the daring feat of making a complete circuit of the Union army. At Chancellorsville he succeeded to Stonewall Jackson's command after the fall of that officer. Absolutely fearless, of a gay and joyous disposition, pure in speech and temperate in habits, Stuart was an ideal Christian soldier. The war produced no finer cavalry officer.

TAYLOR, RICHARD. — Lieutenant-General C. S. A., only son of President Zachary Taylor. He was born in New Orleans in 1826, spent four years of his youth studying in Europe, was graduated at Yale College, and joined his father in the Mexican War. He was residing on a sugar plantation in Louisiana when the late war began. Joining the Confederate army, he served as brigadier-general under Stonewall Jackson until, in 1862, he was assigned to the command of Louisiana, where he succeeded in recovering the state for a time from the Union forces. His defeat of Banks at Mansfield crushed that general's expedition. He surrendered to General Canby on May 8, 1865.

THOMAS, GEORGE H. — Major-General U. S. A. Born in Virginia in 1816 and graduated at West Point in 1840. He served with distinction against the Seminoles and in the Mexican War. From 1856 to 1861 Thomas was stationed in Texas as major of a regiment of which Albert Sidney Johnston was colonel, Robert E. Lee lieutenant-colonel, and W. J. Hardee major. In the war between the states Thomas entered the Federal service. His career in the Tennessee campaigns from Mill Spring to Chickamauga and Nashville proved him to be one of the ablest generals on the Union side. His modesty was equal to his ability. In 1862 he declined to be promoted over Buell, and in 1863 he refused the rank of lieutenant-general on the ground that he had done nothing since the war to deserve promotion.

TOOMBS, ROBERT. — Statesman and soldier. Born in Georgia in 1810, he became one of the most distinguished lawyers of his state. He served in the Creek War, was a member of the legislature, representative in Congress from 1845 to 1853, and United States Senator from 1853 to 1861. An able debater, he was a powerful champion of the cause of the South and an earnest advocate of secession. Under the Confederacy he was at different times congressman, secretary of state, and brigadier-general. After the war he persistently refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States government, and died a disfranchised citizen.

VAN DORN, EARL. — Major-General C. S. A. Born in Mississippi in 1820; graduated at West Point; was several times promoted for gallant conduct in Mexican War; served in Seminole War; and led a force against

the Comanche Indians of Texas, and was dangerously wounded by arrows of the savages. In this campaign L. S. Ross, of Texas, the "boy captain," won his spurs. In the Confederate service Van Dorn was appointed colonel of cavalry, and at the head of a body of Texan volunteers captured the steamer *Star of the West* at Indianola, Texas, and compelled the Federal forces of Sibley and Reeves to surrender. He fought at Pea Ridge, Ark., Holly Springs, Miss., and Franklin, Tenn. In 1863 he was shot by a physician on account of a personal grievance.