

Camp Floyd
And
Civil War Generals

Union Generals

Alexander, Edmund Brooke – Born in Haymarket, Va. on Oct. 6, 1802. He graduated from West Point in 1823. When the 10th Infantry was created in 1855 he was assigned its commander. He was the senior officer in the early march to Utah of the expedition commanded by Col. Albert Sidney Johnston. Alexander assumed command of the various units marching to Utah until Johnston took command in November 1857. When the Civil War began he served as acting assistant provost marshal for St. Louis. He was the chief recruiting and disbursing officer for all of war-divided Missouri. He was brevetted a brigadier general for meritorious services in the recruitment of the armies of the United States. He retired as a full colonel in 1869 having served 46 years. He died in Washington on Jan 3. 1888.

Buford, John – Born March 4, 1826 in Woodford County Kentucky. In the 1840s his parents moved to Rock Island, Ill. from where he was appointed to West Point. Upon graduation in 1848 he was posted with the 1st Dragoons but transferred to the 2nd in 1849. As a 1st lieutenant Buford was regimental adjutant. He served at both locations of Camp Floyd. In 1861 the 2nd Dragoons marched east to Ft. Leavenworth and in October on to Washington. It was redesignated as the 2nd Cavalry with Buford as one of its captains. Later he acted as a staff major and assistant inspector general in the Washington defenses. Gen. John Pope procured a brigadier general commission for Buford on July 27, 1862 and the command of a reserve brigade. In the 2nd Battle of Manassas actions were outstanding before he was badly wounded in the withdrawal of the federal army across Bull Run. In the Maryland campaign he acted as chief of cavalry under Gen. George B. McClellan and at Fredericksburg under Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside. In the Gettysburg campaign Buford, now a division commander reach the peak of his career on July 1, 1863. One of his brigades opposed the advance of A. P. Hill's Confederate corps on the road from Cashtown; permitting the deployment of Gen. John Reynolds corps and the establishment of some order in the crumbling federal defenses. After engaging in numerous cavalry combats, Buford was stricken with typhoid fever during the Rappahannock campaign in the autumn of 1863. He died in Washington on December 16, 1863 and was buried at West Point. His commission to major general was presented to him on his deathbed.

Canby, Edward R. S. -- Born at Piatt's Landing, Kentucky on Nov. 9, 1817. He attended Wabash College in Indiana where his father had bought property. Canby was graduated from West Point in 1839. Prior to the Mexican War, Canby fought the Seminoles in Florida, assisted in removing Creeks, Cherokees and Choctaws to Arkansas. During the Mexican War he was chief of staff of a brigade and won brevets of major and lieutenant colonel. In March 1855, he was made a major in the 10th Infantry. His wife, Louisa traveled west with him and spent the winter of 1857-58 at Camp Scott. She also was with him at the Old Camp Floyd. From August 1858 to March 1860 he was commandant of Fort Bridger. In March, 1861 he was appointed colonel to the newly authorized 19th Infantry and put in command of the Department of New Mexico. The following January he opposed the invasion of New Mexico by Confederate Gen. Henry H. Sibley. Canby and Sibley had been at Camp Floyd at the same time. Canby was the

Cooke, Philip St. George -- Born June 13, 1809 in Leesburg, Va. Was graduated from West Point in 1827, one of the academy's youngest graduates and a veteran soldier by 1858. He first served with 6th Infantry, then in 1833 with the 1st Dragoons where he made captain in 1835. He was a major in the 2nd Dragoons when assigned to lead the Mormon Battalion from Santa Fe to Los Angeles in 1846-47. Cooke was a lieutenant colonel when ordered to the Utah War. From 1859-60 he wrote a treatise of cavalry tactics and was an observer of the Italian War. He returned to Camp Floyd as its third and final commander. He changed the name to Fort Crittenden, closed the facility and led the last 700 soldiers east in 1860. In 1861 Cooke's family divided over secession. Two daughters and one son defected to the Confederacy. Cooke's other daughter and her husband adhered to the Union. In November 12, 1861 he was elevated to brigadier general in the Regular Army. During the early stages of the war he commanded a brigade of regular cavalry and had the direction of a division in the Peninsular campaign in 1862. He saw no further field service but directed courts-martial and superintended the recruiting services. Following the served in a number of administrative capacities. Having been brevetted a major general, U.S. Army in 1865, Gen Cooke retired in 1873 after nearly 50 years service. He died in Detroit, Mich. on March 20, 1895. Jeb Stewart was his son-in-law. His son, John Rogers Cooke was a brigadier general in the Confederacy.

Emory, William Helmsley -- Born in Queen Anne County Maryland on Sept. 7, 1811. He graduated from West Point in 1827. He was commissioned in the 4th Artillery, but resigned five years later. Two years later he was a commissioned a 1st lieutenant in the Topographical Engineers serving on the boundary survey between the U.S. and Canada. He left the survey to become chief engineer in the West. After the Mexican War he was with the boundary survey between the U.S. and Mexico. Later he performed similar duties in the survey for the Gadsden Purchase. In 1855, Emory was promoted to major in the 2nd Cavalry in Kansas. This was followed with assignment to Johnston's expedition to Utah. At the start of the Civil War, he was serving in Indian Territory (New Mexico or Arizona?) And said to have brought all his soldiers out of Confederate areas without losing a man. Commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers in March 1862, he took part in the Peninsular campaign under McClellan. He commanded a division in 1863 under N. P. Banks. A year later, he was in command of XIX Corps taking part in the Red River campaign. He was transferred to Virginia where the XIX Corps served under Philip Sheridan in the Shenandoah. In 1865, he was in charge of the Department of West Virginia. He held the regular service rank of colonel from 1863, he was also brevetted to brigadier general and major general in both regular and volunteer service, He received the major general honor in September 1865. After the was he commanded various departments, retiring as a brigadier general in the U.S. Army in 1876. He died in Washington on Dec. 1, 1887.

Gibbon, John -- He was born on April 20, 1827 in Philadelphia, Pa. His physician father, having taken a position with the U.S. mint moved the family to Charlotte, N.C. in 1837. Young Gibbon entered West Point in 1842. However, disciplinary problems forced him to repeat his plebe year, narrowly escaping dismissal. The experience turned

best man at Sibley's wedding and later married a cousin of Sibley. Although defeated at the Valverde battle, Canby was able to draw Sibley away from his supplies at Glorieta Pass which were destroyed by Colorado volunteers under Col. John Chivington. The loss forces the withdrawal of Confederate forces from New Mexico. On May 31, 1862, Canby was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers and ordered east. For the next year and half, he performed staff duties, with the notable exception of the 1863 Draft Riots in New York City. He was promoted to major general of volunteers in 1864 and transferred to the Military Division of West Mississippi, amounting to the states from Missouri to the Gulf Coast. Later he set about capturing Mobile, Ala. and its forts. From his success in this endeavor he received official thanks from Lincoln. At the end of the war in this area in May 1865, he received the surrender of the Confederate forces under Gens. Richard Taylor and E. Kirby Smith. Canby was given a regular army commission of brigadier general in the reorganization of 1866. After serving in posts in the South and Washington, in 1870, Canby accepted command of the Department of Columbia. In 1873, when he was negotiating with the Modoc Indians for their removal from the Lava Beds in California, Canby was attacked by Captain Jack (an Indian) and mortally wounded. He was shot through the head and killed by another Indian and stabbed by yet another Indian. His was buried in Indianapolis

Carroll, Samuel S. -- Born Sept. 21, 1832 near Washington D.C. Was graduated from West Point in 1856. Was a brevet 2nd lieutenant in the 9th Infantry and made a 2nd lieutenant in the 10th Infantry in October 1856. He came west grudging, since his wife was having their first child. Resigned at Camp Scott to return east. Later came west with wife and child. Served at Old Camp Floyd and apparently at the later Camp Floyd. In 1860 he was at West Point. He was appointed a colonel of the 8th Ohio Infantry in December 1861. He served a number of campaigns in the early years of the war. Wounded several time but returned to duty in 1863. He was promoted to brigadier general in May 1863. At the end of the war he was assigned to command a provisional division in the embryo Army of the Shenandoah. On June 9, 1869 he retired as a major general, U.S. Army for disability from wounds in battle. He died on Jan. 28, 1893.

Chambers, Alexander -- Born Aug 23, 1832, Cattaraugus County, New York. He was graduated from West Point in 1853 and received a commission in the 5th Infantry. He was assigned to serve as regimental adjutant just before the regiment left Fort Bridger in 1857 and served in that post until August 1861. With the outbreak of the Civil War he was made a captain in the 18th Infantry. Chambers was appointed colonel in the 16th Iowa Infantry in March 1862 and with it took part in the battle of Shiloh where he was wounded twice. He received a brevet to lieutenant colonel for gallantry in the Vicksburg campaign. Shortly thereafter he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers with rank from August 11, 1863. According to a descendant, the Senate negated his appointment because he was not a legal resident of Iowa. From August 1863 until the end of the war Chambers was in garrison duty and on furlough with his brigade. Later he commanded a battalion in the regular army near Chattanooga, Tenn. He was brevetted a brigadier general in the U.S. Army on March 13, 1865 in an omnibus promotion bill. From that time until his death, Chambers' career was uneventful. He was often on leave due to poor health. He died in San Antonio, Texas on Jan. 2, 1888.

Gibbon into a cold and strict disciplinarian. He graduated in 1847 becoming a 2nd lieutenant in the artillery. Following uneventful duty in Mexico, Florida and Texas, in 1854 returned to West Point as an artillery instructor. In 1860, he was promoted to captain and assigned to command Battery B of the 4th Artillery at Camp Floyd, Utah Territory. After Lincoln's election in 1860, tensions increased at Camp Floyd and Gibbon's connections to the South made his loyalty suspect. After somewhat farcical accusations and a court of inquiry, resulting in Gibbon reaffirming his oath and remaining the U.S. Army. With start of the Civil War, Gibbon was assigned training duties of recruits in the Army of the Potomac. Then he was assigned as chief of artillery in McDowell's 1st Division while keeping his battery command. On May 2, 1862, he was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers and given command of an infantry brigade. Gibbon rapidly became one of the Army of the Potomac's top combat leader as well as an excellent trainer of troops. Although demanding his volunteer soldiers pay attention to regulations, drill and disciplinary requirements, Gibbon found ways to respect their individuality and the sense of local identity and pride. His unit wore a distinctive uniform. They wore dark blue coats with white leggings a full dress hat. They were called the "Black Hat Brigade." His first combat was a ambush on his brigade by Stonewall Jackson's corps. Some of Gibbon's regiments suffered 40% casualties. Jackson's forces did not pursue and Gibbon was able to complete his retreat to Manassas, where he took part in the last day's fighting of Second Bull Run. In the years that followed, Gibbon's unit fought in the Maryland campaign. It was during this time Joe Hooker gave the nickname of 'Iron Brigade' to Gibbon's unit. After Antietam, where half his brigade fell, Gibbon's fighting career continued at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville where he first functioned as a division commander. At Gettysburg, Gibbon both commanded a division of II Corps under Winfield Scott Hancock and as corps commander in the absence of his friend. His division occupied the stonewall section of the Union's center and played a major role in repulsing Pickett's Charge. He also received his second wound, a mini-ball to the shoulder, at Gettysburg. In 1864 and 1865, Gibbon and Hancock relationship fell apart ending with Gibbon leaving II Corps. He was assigned command of XXIV Corps in the Army of the James. He was also promoted to major general of volunteers. In his postwar service included arriving at the Little Bighorn and finding the dead and survivors of Custer's defeat. In 1877 he pursued Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce in the march to Canada. Promoted to brigadier general in 1885, Gibbon retired while commander of Military District of the Pacific. He died in 1896 and was buried at Arlington. In 1911 the Iron Brigade Association erected a granite monument over his grave.

Gibbs, Alfred -- One list used indicates Gibbs was a 1st lieutenant in the Mounted Rifles. Warner's *Generals in Blue* reports that during this period (1857-1861) Gibbs was with a detachment of the Mounted Rifles, at Camp Floyd. The Mounted Rifles were later at Fort Fillmore in New Mexico. On July 27, 1861 Gibbs was captured by Confederate forces in the retreat from Fort Fillmore. He was paroled but not exchanged for more that a year. In September 1862, he became colonel of the 130th New York Volunteer Infantry. His unit spend time in 1863 and 64 in guarding trains. However, in the spring of 1864, in Grant's offensive against Richmond, Gibbs' brigade became part of the 1st Cavalry Division involving a number of fights. In late 1864 his promoted to brigadier general of

volunteers and his brigade transferred to the Shenandoah and service with Sheridan. After the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, Gibbs was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers. Until the surrender at Appomattox, his command played a large part in enveloping the Army of Northern Virginia. Brevetted in both regular and volunteer services, Gibbs became major in the 7th Cavalry in 1866. One Dec. 26, 1868, he died suddenly at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., of "congestion of the brain."

Graham, Lawrence P. -- He was born in Amelia County Virginia on Jan. 8, 1815. He was given a direct commission in 1837 in the dragoons. His name also appears on one list, as having been a captain in the 2nd Dragoons. Nielsen's *Old Camp Floyd* does not list him. Warner says he was promoted to major in 1858 but does not say where and what unit. In August 1861 he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers. In October he was in charge of brigade composed of two New York regiments and two Pennsylvania regiments in the Army of the Potomac-- at the time McClellan was whipping it into shape. In March 1862, Graham's brigade was given the role Keyes' IV Corps. of directing the siege of Yorktown. However, he became ill and took no further part in the Peninsular campaign. In June he was assigned as chief of cavalry to the camp of instruction at Annapolis. Later he acted as president of a general courts-martial in St. Louis and of a board for the examination of invalid officers at Annapolis. Meantime, he became colonel of the 4th U.S. Cavalry 1864. He was mustered out of volunteer service as a brevet brigadier general. He retired on Dec. 15, 1870. He outlived his wife and two sons, one was a West Point graduate. He became a Shakespearean scholar in Washington where he lived from 1877. He died there on Sept. 12, 1905 and was buried in Arlington.

Grover, Cuvier -- Born in Bethel, Me. on July 29, 1828. He was graduated from West Point in 1850. He joined the 10th Infantry in 1855. But spent most his time at Camp Floyd as the Provost Marshal. According to Nielsen he was overzealous in use of his authority. Warner says at the start of the war he was a captain stationed at Fort Union in New Mexico. He was on leave of absence from November 1861 until April 1862. He was appointed brigadier general of volunteers in April 1862. He received two brevets in the Regular Army for conduct during the Peninsular campaign where he led the 1st Brigade of Hooker's 2nd Division. He was transferred to Gen. Pope's Army of Virginia and with it engaged in the ill-fated campaign of Second Manassas. Later he was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, where he led a division in the siege of Port Hudson, La. His unit was transferred to Virginia. During fighting there he was brevetted a major general of volunteers and brigadier general in the U.S. Army. At the end of the war he was in command of the Department of Savannah, Georgia and was brevetted to major general in the army. After the reorganization of the Army in 1866 he became a lieutenant colonel of the 38th Infantry a Negro unit. He was unassigned in 1869 and subsequently became colonel of the 1st Cavalry. In 1885 he went to Atlantic City in an effort to improve his health but he died there on June 6.

Marcy, Randolph B. -- Born April 9, 1813 in Greenwich, Ma. He was graduated from West Point in 1832. For the next 14 years, his service was on the western frontier. With promotion to captain of infantry in 1846, Marcy was in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, but then was detached on recruiting duty. From that point until 1859

he was on duty in escorting emigrants, locating military posts. This also included joining the Utah Expedition. During the winter of 1857-58 he went to New Mexico from Fort Bridger to obtain horses and mules for the stranded Utah army. As a reward for this effort he was appointed Inspector General for the Utah army in June 1858. However, in August he left Camp Floyd to travel east to prepare where the his *The Prairie Traveler*, published by the War Department in 1859. He served as paymaster with the rank of major in the Pacific Northwest until May 1861. On Aug. 9, 1861 Marcy was one of four appointed inspector generals in the regular army with rank of colonel. His duties were entirely with McClellan until the latter's relief from command of the Army of the Potomac after the Battle of Sharpsburg. He was appointed brigadier general on Sept. 28, 1861, but this appointment expired by law on March 4, 1863, the Senate having failed to confirm him in that grade. From July 1863 until the end of the war he performed inspection duties in a number of military departments and at army headquarters in Washington. On Dec. 12, 1878, March he was promoted to inspector general of the U.S. Army with the rank of brigadier general. He retired at his own request in 1881. Surviving his son-in-law McClellan by two years, Gen. Marcy died at West Orange, N.J. on Nov. 2, 1887.

Merritt, Wesley -- Born June 16, 1834 in New York City. His family moved to Illinois when he was seven. He was pointed to a legal career in 1855 when he accepted an appointment to West Point. After graduation in 1860 he was assigned to the 2nd Dragoons as a 2nd lieutenant. Later he served as regimental adjutant. Apparently he was with Cooke at the closing of Camp Floyd, but sources are quiet on this manner. In August 1862 he was recalled to Washington to serve as aide-de-camp to Gen. Cooke, who was at that time commanding the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac. He later served in the same capacity to Gen. George Stoneman. His first major assignment came as commander of a reserve brigade in Stoneman's abortive raid in the Chancellorsville campaign. On June 29, 1863, although a captain in the regular army, he was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers and led his brigade, mostly regulars, in Buford's division. From Gettysburg to the end of the war, Merritt was with the Army of the Potomac. He was brevetted repeatedly in both regular and volunteer services, and as of April 1, 1865, was made a major general of volunteers. During the Appomattox campaign Merritt was second in command to Phillip Sheridan and acted as one of the commissioners to receive the Confederates formal capitulation. After the war he became a lieutenant colonel of the 9th Cavalry, colonel of the 5th Cavalry in 1876. Promoted to brigadier general in U.S. Army in 1887 and in 1895 a major general. During these thirty years he was on the frontier dealing with Indians; served as West Point superintendent and commanded various departments of the army. At the outbreak of the war with Spain he was commander of the Department of the East with headquarters on Governor's Island, N.Y. He was given command of the first expedition to the Philippines. Upon his arrival there he assumed command of U.S. forces and in the weeks that followed, in cooperation with Adm. George Dewey, he forced the surrender of the defending Spaniards while preventing entry of the insurgents who were besieging the city. With the islands under American control, Merritt was ordered to Paris to confer with the peace commission. After his return to the states, he resumed command of the Department of the East and was

retired by operation of a law on what was supposedly his 64th birthday. He died on Dec. 3, 1910 and is buried at West Point.

Morgan, Charles H. -- Born in Manlius, N.Y. on Nov. 6, 1834. He was graduated from West Point in 1859. He was a brevet 2nd lieutenant of artillery at Fort Monroe, and later took part in the Utah Expedition. He was assigned to elements of the 4th Artillery at Camp Floyd. He returned east in December 1861, and was assigned to duty in the defenses of Washington. He was sent to the Virginia Peninsula in the spring of 1862. His battery from the 4th Artillery was attached to the artillery reserve during the Seven Days battle. He was promoted to captain on Aug. 5, but was on sick leave until after the Battle of Sharpsburg. On October 1, 1862, he became chief of Artillery in the 11th Corps and from then until the end of the war he was worked closely with Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock. He became Hancock's chief of staff on Jan. 1, 1863 with promotion to lieutenant colonel of volunteers. He was repeatedly brevetted in both regular and volunteer services during the war. On May 21, 1865 he was made a full brigadier general. He continued working with Hancock during all the campaigns of Army of the Potomac. When the war ended he was serving as chief of staff of the Middle Military Division commanded by Hancock. He was mustered out of volunteer service on Jan. 15, 1866 and reverted to his regular rank of captain in the 4th Artillery but was promoted to major on Feb. 5, 1867. His post-war duties was with the artillery at a number of garrisons including Ft. Delaware, Ft. Monroe and Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay. He died on Alcatraz on Dec. 20, 1875 and buried on Angel Island. But in 1847 his remains were removed to Golden Gate National Cemetery at San Bruno, Calif.

Neill, Thomas H. -- Born in Philadelphia, Pa. on April 9, 1826. He was an 1847 graduate of West Point. His early duty was on the frontier with the 5th Infantry including Camp Floyd, both "old and upper" camps. According to Nielson's *Old Camp Floyd*, Simpson named a stream in Steptoe Valley as Neill Creek. Prior to the Civil War he also served as a West Point instructor. During the early months of the war he served as adjutant to Gen. George Meade. In February 1862, he was commissioned a colonel of the 23rd Pennsylvania and led that unit throughout the Peninsular campaign. He was advanced to a brigade commander after Sharpsburg, a battle his regiment did not participate in. He commanded the 3rd Brigade in Howe's VI Corps division at Fredericksburg and was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers on April 15, 1863. In the Chancellorsville campaign was part of John Sedgwick's operation against Marye's Heights and distinguished himself the next day at Salem Church. The VI Corps was in reserve at Gettysburg and saw little action. But in the autumn of 1863 his brigade was engaged at Rappahannock Station and in the Mine Run campaign. In the Battle of the Wilderness he became 2nd Division commander succeeding the wounding of Gen. George W. Getty. He remained division commander at Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor and initial actions at Petersburg. After a short stint on the staff of XVIII Corps he joined Sheridan in Shenandoah serving as acting inspector general. By December he seems to have been unemployed. He had been brevetted a major general in the volunteers and a brigadier general in the regular service. Neill reverted to major in 1866 in the infantry. He transferred to the cavalry in 1870 and after four years as commandant of cadets at West Point he was appointed colonel of the 8th Cavalry in 1878. He served at various

stations in Texas until his retirement "for disability contracted in the line of duty" in 1883. Gen. Neill died in Philadelphia March 12, 1885 and is buried at West Point.

Newton, John -- Born Aug. 25, 1822 in Norfolk, Va. He was graduated from West Point in 1842. He was assigned to the Engineers. His only field service was less than a year with the Utah Expedition. Nielson's *Old Camp Floyd* says Newton did not winter at Camp Scott but came west in May. He traveled through Salt Lake City and on to Old Camp Floyd. He departed the camp on Aug. 16, 1858. His replacement on the staff was Captain James Harvey Simpson. Newton was made a brigadier general of volunteers on Sept. 23, 1861 and during the ensuing winter employed his acknowledged talents on the Washington defenses. As Meade's Peninsular campaign got underway, Newton transferred from staff to line and commanded a brigade in Slocum's division of the VI Corps there and in Maryland culminating in the battle of Sharpsburg. Shortly thereafter he was assigned to divisional command and at Fredericksburg suffered only nominal losses. At this time he took it upon himself along with others to express directly to Lincoln his distrust of Ambrose Burnside, who was commanding the Army of the Potomac. As a result, he was one of seven generals Burnside wanted dismissed as a condition of his remaining in command. Lincoln dismissed Burnside instead. But Newton's testimony before a Congressional committee on the conduct of the war delayed his advancement to major general of volunteers until March 30, 1863. At Gettysburg, he was selected by George Meade to direct I Corps after the death of John Reynolds even though he belonged to a different corps. After the fall of Atlanta, where he had served with distinction, Newton commanded the District of West Florida. After the war he had a distinguished career in the Corps of Engineers, becoming Chief of Engineers with rank of brigadier general on March 6, 1884. During this period his most notable exploit was the removal by blasting of two of the major hazards to navigation in New York's East River -- a project he was aided on by Ex-Confederate Gen. Mansfield Lovell. Gen. Newton was retire in 1886 and died in New York on May 1, 1895. He is buried at West Point.

Paul, Gabriel R. -- Born in St. Louis, Mo. On March 22, 1813. He was graduated from West Point in 1834 and was give a brevet 2nd lieutenant in the 7th Infantry. Only Company B of the 7th Infantry served at Camp Floyd and Paul listed as being a captain. He later served in New Mexico. In the spring of 1862, he was commander of Fort Union where he backed up field commanders in repelling the invasion led by Henry Sibley in an attempt to win the territory for the Confederacy. In April of 1863, he was reappointed a brigadier general of volunteers after failing confirmation earlier by the Senate. He commanded of four New York regiments in Doubleday's division of the I Corps at Fredericksburg and five New Jersey regiments in the same corps at Chancellorsville. In the first day of fighting at Gettysburg, when the corps was almost destroyed and its commander was killed, Paul, who was commanding a brigade was severely wounded by a rifle ball which entered his right temple and passed out through his left eye. He was blinded and his sense of smell and hearing were greatly impaired. Despite efforts to discharge his some nominal administrative duties, on Feb. 16, 1865, Gen. Paul was placed on the retired list as a brigadier general of U.S. Army. He lived for twenty more years and died in Washington on May 5, 1885 and was buried at Arlington.

Phelps, John W. -- Born Nov. 13, 1813 in Guilford Vt. Was in West Point's graduating class of 1836. During the Mexican War he declined a brevet promotion to captain (reason was not specified). *Old Camp Floyd* indicates he was a captain, commanding the 4th Artillery's Battery B, light artillery unit. He was also honored by Simpson who named a valley in eastern Nevada after him. Phelps Valley located west of Steptoe Valley. He resigned in 1859 to write anti-slavery material as well as anti-Masonic material. He became colonel of the 1st Vermont on May 9, 1861, and a brigadier general of volunteers on August 9. Phelps' regiment took and held Newport News for the defense of Hampton Roads. He was then transferred to Department of the Gulf under the command of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. Phelps commanded Ship Island, a collection point for the Union in forcing the opening of the Lower Mississippi. Subsequently, while in garrison at Camp Parapet on the outskirts of New Orleans, he organized the first Negro troops, an action promptly disavowed by the administration. He resigned in disgust on Aug. 21, 1862 – the same day the Confederacy declared him an outlaw of having “organized and armed Negro slaves for military service against their masters.” It is said he declined a commission as a major general to command colored troops. He spent the rest of his life in Brattleboro, Vt., crusading against or for causes near and dear to him. A bachelor most of his life, he married at age 70. He died in Guilford Feb. 2, 1885.

Pleasanton, Alfred -- Born in Washington on July 7, 1824. He was graduated from West Point in 1844. He was a brevet 2nd lieutenant in the 1st Dragoons in 1844. He was a 2nd lieutenant in the 2nd Dragoons in 1845. He fought with the dragoons in the Seminole campaign. He was adjutant of the regiment while Gen. William S. Harney commanded. Since Harney never came to Utah but stayed in “Bloody Kansas.” Pleasanton appears to have come west with 2nd Dragoons under Lt. Col. Philip St. George Cooke. As a captain in the 2nd Dragoons (renamed 2nd Cavalry in a 1861 reorganization) he commanded the regiment from as it traveled from Utah to Washington in September and October. He served in Washington's defenses that winter. He was promoted to major in February 1862. Following his distinguished service in the Peninsular campaign, he was made a brigadier in the volunteers. He directed a division of Cavalry Corps in the Maryland campaign at Fredericksburg, and at Chancellorsville. He was promoted to major general on June 22, 1863, after replacing Gen. Stoneman in command of the Cavalry Corps. Later he directed ten thousand horsemen at Brandy Station, Va., in the biggest cavalry fight of the war—an encounter which was said to have “made the Federal cavalry.” In February 1864, his disapproval of the Kilpatrick-Dalgren raid against Richmond – a abortive affair which accomplished nothing but a long casualty list, but was enthusiastically supported by the administration. This attitude, along with U.S. Grant's, the new general-in-chief, intention to put Philip Sheridan in command of the Cavalry Corps, resulted in Pleasanton's banishment to the Department of the Missouri under the command of the recently exiled W. S. Rosecrans. At the end of war Pleasanton was brevetted major general. With the Army's reorganization in 1866, he was offered a lieutenant colonelcy of the 20th Infantry, which he declined, presumably wishing to remain in the cavalry. This refusal, left him subordinate to both his colonel, T. J. Wood and lieutenant colonel, I. N. Palmer. Pleasanton had been a year ahead of Wood at West Point and two ahead of Palmer. He also had ranked Wood by seniority on the list of

volunteer major generals and Palmer had been only a brevetted major general. Accordingly, Pleasonton resigned and applied for retirement at his old volunteer rank, but was refused. He occupied some minor federal posts, and finally in 1888 was placed on the retired list as a major. He died in Washington on February 17, 1897.

Porter, Fitz John -- Born in Portsmouth, N.H. on Aug. 31, 1822. He graduated from West Point in 1845. His distinguished duty in the Mexican War brought him brevets of captain and major. From 1849-1855, he was an instructor at West Point. From 1857-1860, he served as Albert Sidney Johnston's adjutant in the Utah Expedition. Nielson in *Old Camp Floyd*, indicates Porter left Camp Floyd with Gen. Johnston in early 1860. At the start of the Civil War, Porter was in Washington and he was commissioned a colonel in 15th Infantry of the regular army. On Aug. 7, 1861 he was made a brigadier general of volunteers. After staff duties in the Shenandoah, Gen. George B. McClellan ordered Porter to Washington to assist him transforming raw recruits into the fighting force which would become the Army of the Potomac. This began a never-waning loyalty of Porter to McClellan. In the Peninsular campaign of 1862 Porter led first a division of the III Corps and during the battle of the Seven Days, the V Corps. While isolated on the north bank of the Chickahominy, the V Corps demonstrated some of the finest defensive fighting of the war at Mechanicsburg and Gaine's Mill. After skillfully extricating his corps he posted it at Malvern Hill during the army's withdrawal to the James River -- a position enabled the federals to repulse the Army of Northern Virginia on July 1, 1862. For his services, Porter was made both a major general of volunteers and a brigadier by brevet of the Regulars. At this point, the administration judged the Peninsular campaign a failure. Accordingly, McClellan's troops were withdrawn, corps by corps, from Harrison's Landing and were attached to John Pope's Army of Virginia as they came within range and as the campaign of Second Manassas or Bull Run got underway. Porter loathed Pope, as did most of McClellan's officers, and spoke and wrote most intemperately about the man who was about to become his superior -- these utterances would shortly come back to haunt him. As an aftermath of Manassas, during which he was ordered to execute impossible movements as a consequence of Pope's complete misapprehension of the circumstances, Porter was brought to trial by courts-martial charged by Pope with disloyalty, disobedience, and misconduct in the face of the enemy. Porter had meanwhile served with McClellan during the Maryland campaign culminating with the bloody battle of Sharpsburg where the V Corps was in reserve. He was relieved from command in November and placed under arrest and tried by a military commission -- all of whose members were in one way or another under obligation to Secretary of War Edwin Stanton to victimize McClellan at the expense of Porter. A combination of defective maps and hearsay testimony, Porter's indiscreet strictures upon Pope, and the Radicals determination to unhorse McClellan were sufficient to warrant a guilty verdict and dismissal from the army on Jan. 21, 1863. Porter spent the rest of his life trying to vindicate his name and have it reinstated on the army roster. Sixteen years later, a board headed by Gen. John M. Schofield (whom Porter had voted to expel from West Point for disciplinary reasons) completely exonerated Porter from the charges brought against him in 1863, and cited him as the savior of the Army of Virginia at Second Manassas, and recommended that he be restored to his former rank. By this time the case had become political issue ranking with the "bloody shirt," and it was not until 1886 that President

Grover Cleveland signed a bill which again placed Porter's name upon the roll as colonel of infantry to rank from May 14, 1861. Gen. Porter died at his home in Morristown, N.J. on May 21, 1901.

Potter, Joseph H. -- Born in Concord N.H., on Oct. 12, 1822. Was graduated from West Point in 1843. He wounded in the battle of Monterey in the Mexican War as well as winning a brevet for gallantry. He was on garrison and recruiting duty at the time he came west with his regiment, the 7th Infantry as part of the Utah Expedition. How long he was at Camp Floyd is not stated. At the start of the Civil War, he was stationed in New Mexico and was involved, although innocently, in the disgraceful surrender of Regulars at San Augustine Pass (in another source it is called San Augustin Springs) on July 27, 1861. After his exchange a year later, he was appointed colonel of the 12th New Hampshire Infantry. At Chancellorsville, Potter's command in Whipple's division in Sickles' corps lost heavily and Potter was wounded and captured and not formally exchanged until the fall. The following year Potter served as assistant provost marshal general in Ohio. In September 1863 he was assigned to command a brigade of the XVIII Corps in the Army of the James. He continued to served as a brigade commander with the XVIII Corps until January 1865, when he became chief of staff for the corps and remained at that post until the end of the war. He had been promoted to major in the regular service in 1863 and was rewarded with a full commission of brigadier general of volunteers on May 1, 1865. For the next 24 years, Gen. Potter was a veteran of many Indian outposts in the west. He was a lieutenant colonel of the 30th Infantry and the 4th Infantry as a colonel. He was also governor of the Washington Soldiers' Home for four years. On April 1, 1886, he was promoted to brigadier general in the Regular Army, a rare distinction in that era. On October 1, the following year he was retired for age. He died Dec. 1, 1892 in Columbus, Ohio and was buried in Greenlawn Cemetery.

Prince, Henry -- Born in Eastport, Me., on June 19, 1811 He was graduated from West Point in the class of 1835. During the 1830s and 40s he fought in Florida against the Seminoles and Creeks. During the Mexican War he was brevetted captain and major for gallantry in the 4th Infantry. He was so seriously wounded at Molino del Ray that he was disabled for three years. In 1855 he accepted a staff promotion to major and paymaster. After some years of frontier duty (including duty at Camp Floyd) and another year on leave due to his wounds, he was stationed in Washington until the outbreak of the Civil War. He was made a brigadier general of volunteers on April 20, 1862 and commanded first a brigade and then Augur's division in Banks' corps. He was captured at Cedar Mountain on Aug. 9 and held prisoner until December. His principal field service after the exchange was in the Rapidan campaign which followed Lee's retreat from Pennsylvania. Prince directed a division in French's III Corps in this campaign and at the affair at Mine Run was compelled to bear some of the onus for his commander's failure to engage the enemy. In 1864 and 65 he was employed primarily in garrison command in Tennessee, Alabama and South Carolina. At the end of the war he was brevetted brigadier general in the Regular service. In the following years he served in the pay department, rising to the position of deputy paymaster with rank of lieutenant colonel. On Dec. 31, 1879, he was retired for age. Thirteen years later, on Aug. 19, 1892 in a hotel on Trafalgar Square in London, Prince, then 81 years old and racked by his old

wounds committed suicide. He body was brought home and interred in Eastport, the town of his birth.

Reno, Jesse L. -- Born in Wheeling, Va., on June 20, 1823. His surname was originally Renault. He parents moved to Pennsylvania around 1832. He was graduated from West Point in 1846. During the Mexican War he won brevets to lieutenant and captain for gallantry. During the next fifteen years his duties included teaching at West Point, membership on ordinance boards, participation in topographical surveys and as chief of ordinance on the Utah Expedition. Also he held successive commands of the Mount Vernon, Alabama and Leavenworth arsenals. He was forced to surrender the Mount Vernon arsenal to the state forces of Alabama in January 1861. On Nov. 12, 1861, he was commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers and subsequently command a brigade in Gen. Burnside's expedition against the Carolina Coast that winter fighting at Roanoke Island, New Bern and Camden. From April until his recall north in August 1862, he directed a division in newly established Department of North Carolina. He was promoted to major general on Aug. 20, 1862. During the campaign of Second Manassas he directed Burnside's IX Corps while Burnside was in charge of the right wing of John Pope's army which was advancing northward from a line of the Rappahannock. Reno's corps sustained itself well at the battle of Second Manassas and again the day—September 1, 1862—at Chantilly. Then the IX Corps retired to the Washington defenses along with the rest of Pope's forces. In the Maryland campaign against R.E. Lee's Confederate invaders, Reno was mortally wounded while leading his men into Fox's Gap in South Mountain on September 14, 1862. His body was taken to Boston where his wife was residing, and placed in a vault in Trinity Church. On April 9, 1867, his remains were removed to Oak Hill Cemetery in Georgetown, D.C. According to Nielson's *Old Camp Floyd*, Reno, Nev., is named for him as well as Fort Reno, Oklahoma.

Reynolds, John F. -- Born in Lancaster County, Pa. on Sept. 20, 1820. He was graduated from West Point in 1841. After four years of garrison duty on the Atlantic coast as an artillery officer he was ordered to the Texas frontier and was award brevets to captain and major for gallant and meritorious conduct during the Mexican War. During the next fourteen years he served at various western garrisons. He apparently served at Camp Floyd with elements of the 3rd Artillery. In September 1860 he was named Commandant of Cadets at West Point, the position he held at the time the Civil War began. In the spring of 1861 was made a lieutenant colonel in reactivated 14th Infantry. On Aug. 26, he was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers. On June 27, 1862, Reynolds was directing a brigade behind Boatswain's Swamp on the Virginia Peninsula, brigade was covering the retirement of McClellan's right wing, when the Confederates overran the position and routed the brigades of George Meade, Truman Seymour. Reynolds and his adjutant were cutoff and captured early the next morning. The were exchanged on Aug. 8. Upon rejoining the army he was assigned to command the 3rd Division, Pennsylvania Reserves, temporarily attached to McDowell's III Corps. during the battle of Second Manassas. In the Maryland campaign he was in charge of the Pennsylvania militia which was activated in anticipation of invasion. Subsequently he was made commander of I Corps which he led at Fredericksburg. A few days before Nov. 29,

1862 Reynolds was made major general. According to some authorities, Reynolds was offered, after Chancellorsville, the command of the Army of the Potomac, replacing Joseph Hooker. But he declined the honor because he felt Washington would not give him a free hand. At all events his junior, George Meade was named and Reynolds uncomplainingly took up the direction of the right wing of the army under his former subordinate. On July 1, 1863 Reynolds arrived on the field northwest of Gettysburg and on the south side of the Cashtown Road. While bringing up the 2nd Wisconsin, the leading regiment of three corps, to aid the hard-pressed cavalry under John Buford, Reynolds was shor from his horse and killed instantly by Rebel marksman. Three days later, Reynolds was buried in Lancaster.

Robinson, John C. – “The hairiest general . . . in a much-bearded army.” He was born April 10, 1817 in Binghampton, N.Y. He started West Point in 1835, but was dismissed in his second year for violation of regulations. On Oct. 27, 1839, however, he was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant in the 5th Infantry. During the Mexican War he served as a quartermaster and took part in the battles of Palo Alto and the capture of Mexico City. He became a captain in 1850 and in the next decade saw duty in Florida, Texas, and Utah. He commanded Company B of the 5th Infantry at Old Camp Floyd. There is no indication that he served at Camp Floyd at Fairfield. At the start of the Civil War, he was commander of Fort McHenry in Baltimore Harbor, where he bluffed pro-Southern authorities into leaving the fort alone during riots of April 1861. Later he engaged in recruiting volunteers in Ohio and Michigan and on Sept. 1, 1861, was commissioned colonel of the 1st Michigan Infantry. The following spring he was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers and fought throughout George B. McClellan’s Peninsular campaign in command of a brigade. He directed the same command during Second Manassas and at Fredericksburg where he was elevated to a division commander in Reynolds’ I Corps. On the first day at Gettysburg they formed the extension of the Union’s right on Oak Knoll. After Howard’s XI Corps was swept from the field the division fought savagely for hours sustaining 1,685 casualties out of 2,500 men brought into action. Robinson retired the survivors in good order and upon reorganization which saw the I Corps remnants consolidated with other units, he was given a division in Warren’s V Corps. As the first federal infantry to come upon the field at Spotsylvania early in the morning of May 8, 1864, he was ordered to assault the Confederate position without waiting to even mass his men. Putting himself at the head of the leading brigade, he made the attack, but failed. Robinson was wounded in the knee, requiring amputation of his leg and his removal from field duty. He commanded various military districts in New York until the close of the war. He then directed the Freedmen’s Bureau in North Carolina for a time. In 1867 and 68 he successively commanded the departments of the South and the Lakes after he received the brevet of major general in both the volunteer and regular service. On May 6, 1869 he was placed on the retired list because of disabilities arising from his war wounds. General Robinson was lieutenant governor of New York from 1872 to 1874 and thereafter devoted much of his time to veterans’ activities, serving at various times as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. For his “most distinguished gallantry at the head of his leading brigade at Spotsylvania he received the Congressional medal (?) on March 28,

1894. The last years of his life, totally blind, he lived in Binghampton, where he died on Feb. 18, 1897.

Sanders, William P. -- Born in Kentucky (either in Frankfort or nearby Forks of Elkhorn) on Aug. 12, 1833. Through his father's political connections in the Buchanan administration, he was appointed to West Point. Jefferson Davis came to his aid during his second year and saved him from dismissal for language deficiency. He was graduated in 1856 and received a commission in the 2nd Dragoons. According to Nielson's *Old Camp Floyd*, he assumed command of company H the day before Lt. Villepigue departed on leave (See Confederate Generals). Also on Oct 31, 1858 lists Lt. Sanders as "sick in Salt Lake City" since Oct. 22. Length of his illness is not indicated, but may have lasted to November when he was engaged in altercation with Salt Lake City police on Nov. 22. Sanders was finally subdued by the police when he was "knocked down by a bludgeon." He may have been treated by Army Asst. Surg. Edward N. Covey since the doctor was also a participant in the brawl. In 1861, Sanders was assigned to pursue some deserters. On March 30 he left Camp Floyd with only a sergeant and followed the deserters to near Los Angeles. There he arrested them and turned them over to a local post for courts-martial and returned to Camp Floyd on May 31. He had traveled about 1,600 miles through rough and dangerous country in 59 days, all on horseback. During the first winter of the Civil War, Lt. Sanders was on duty in the Washington defenses as a captain in the 6th Cavalry, a regiment which served on the Peninsula the following summer and in the Maryland campaign in September 1862. He was on sick leave until February 1863 when he was made colonel of the 5th Kentucky (Union) Cavalry. In July he took part in the search for John Hunt Morgan and his raiders through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. He served as chief of cavalry in the Department of Ohio in September and October. In the Knoxville campaign he commanded a brigade of the XXII Corps and subsequently the 1st Division of the cavalry corps under James M. Shackelford. On Nov. 18, 1863, Sanders was checking James Longstreet's advance as Burnside's forces got in position. Sanders was fighting dismounted on Kingston Road, a mile in advance of the defenses of Knoxville when he was mortally wounded. He died next day in the bridal suite of Lamar Hotel in Knoxville. He had been promoted to brigadier general of volunteers exactly one month before.

Saxton, Rufus -- Born Oct. 19, 1824 in Greenfield, Ma. He graduated in the class of 1849 from West Point. and was commissioned in the Artillery. One list used in preparing this report indicates he was first lieutenant in the 4th Artillery. The light artillery battery from the 4th was assigned to Camp Floyd. Warner's *Generals in Blue*, indicates he served at various post on the frontier without naming them. In the years just prior to the Civil War he was an artillery instructor at West Point and on European duty and also patented a self-registering thermometer for deep-sea soundings. In 1861, he was in command of artillery detachment at the St. Louis arsenal. Later he joined McClellan's staff in West Virginia and accompanied the Port Royal expedition as quartermaster. He was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers as of April 15, 1862 and commanded the defenses of Harpers Ferry in May and June. Heittman says he was awarded the medal of honor on April 25, 1893 for his actions at Harpers Ferry. For the remainder of the war he commanded points in the South under various titles. One of primary duties was enlisting

Negroes, principally former slaves, into the federal army. After the war this led to work with the Freedmen's Bureau. In January 1860 he was mustered out of the volunteers. He had been brevetted a major general in the volunteers and a brigadier general in the Regular Army. He returned as a major to the Quartermasters Department where he had served in various roles and across the country for 22 years. In 1872 he became a lieutenant colonel and deputy quartermaster, and colonel and assistant quartermaster general in 1882. After his retirement on Oct. 19, 1888 he live in Washington. He died there on Feb. 23, 1908 and was buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Smith, C. F. -- The son of an army surgeon, he was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on April 24, 1807. He was graduated from West Point in 1825. Four years later, he returned to the academy to serve in various capacities, including commandant of cadets until 1842. During this time, U.S. Grant and W. T. Sherman were cadets. Grant later said Smith was his ideal of a soldier. Sherman went further in saying neither he nor Grant would have never been heard of had it not been for Smith's untimely death in 1862. During the Mexican War he brevetted up to and including colonel for gallant and meritorious service. After the Mexican War he reverted to his old rank as major in the 1st Artillery. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel in the 10th Infantry in 1855. Smith again excelled during the march to Utah, performing many difficult assignments, including expediting supplies to the stranded army. From February 1860 until February 1861 he was commander of the Department of Utah. He was promoted to colonel in 1861 (date not indicated). As head of the Department of Utah, he was the second commanding officer of Camp Floyd. For two weeks in 1861, he was commander of the Department of Washington, but as a soldier rather than a politician he was shunted to recruiting duty in New York until August 1861. He was appointed brigadier general of volunteers on Aug. 31 and colonel of the 3rd Regular Infantry on Sept. 9, 1861. In the course of operations against Forts Henry and Donelson he came under the command of former pupils, both Grant and Sherman felt a good deal of diffidence in giving him an order. During the campaign on Donelson, where he commanded a division in Grants forces, Smith led a charge which was largely responsible for the eventual surrender of the fort. Smith was advanced to major general on March 22, 1862. At this point due to what was euphemistically referred to as a "misunderstanding" among Grant, Henry W. Halleck and George B. McClellan, Smith was assigned to the command of the forces sent up the Tennessee River to locate Johnston's Rebels who were known to be concentrating at Corinth. While trying to jump into a rowboat, Smith bruised his shin that developed into an infection that aggravated by dysentery caused his death at Grant's headquarters in Savannah, Tennessee on April 25, 1862. Later a military fort on the Bozeman Trail was named for Charles Ferguson Smith.

Torbert, Alfred T. A. -- He was an officer in both the Union and Confederate armies at the same time. He was born in Georgetown, Delaware on July 1, 1833. He was graduated from West Point in 1855. Until the start of the Civil War, he was assigned to the 5th Infantry in Texas, Florida, Missouri, Utah and New Mexico. He was with Company A attached to the Heavy Artillery Battery. Like others Simpson named a creek after him in the Heber Valley but the name has since been changed. On Feb. 25, 1861 he was promoted to captain in the fifth. Records indicate he was on leave until April 17,

1861, during which period he was nominated and confirmed as a first lieutenant of artillery in the Army of the Confederacy. From April to September he was on duty mustering in New Jersey recruits. On Sept. 16 he became colonel of the 1st New Jersey. On the 25th he was advanced to captain in the 5th Infantry, his last full rank in the regular army. During the first three years of the war Torbert was infantry commander fighting in the 1862 campaign on the Virginia Peninsula at the head of his regiment in the VI Corps. In Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Sharpsburg and Gettysburg he was in command of a brigade. In all these actions he was commended for meritorious conduct and on Nov. 22, 1862 was made a brigadier general of volunteers. In April 1864, due to reorganization of the Army of the Potomac prior to Grant's advance on Richmond, Torbert and D. M. Gregg were assigned to command two cavalry divisions under Philip Sheridan. Torbert took part in several cavalry actions that summer and in August became chief of cavalry of the Middle Military Division in the Shenandoah Valley. He inflicted a severe defeat on Confederate cavalymen at Tom's River in early October. He continued in this assignment until the end of the war. He was mustered out as a brigadier general of volunteers on Jan. 15, 1866 and found himself once again a captain of the 5th Infantry. As he was not offered promotion in the reorganization of the army finally resigned on Oct. 31, 1866. From 1869 until 1878 he held a succession of minor diplomatic posts, resigning as consul general in Paris in 1878 to engage in business in Mexico. While en route there from New York on Aug. 29, 1880 he lost his life when the steamer Vera Cruz on which he was traveling was wrecked off Cape Canaveral. His body was recovered and buried in Milford, Delaware.

Weed, Stephen H. -- Born in Potsdam, N.Y. on Nov. 17, 1831. He was graduated from West Point in 1854. In the years prior to the Civil War he was an artillery officer on the frontier against the Seminoles in Florida and in the Kansas disturbances. In 1858-1861 he was with the Utah Expedition serving as a first lieutenant in the 4th Artillery. He was promoted to captain in the 5th Artillery on May 14, 1861 and was stationed near Harrisburg, Pa. He took part as battery commander in the Peninsular campaign. He fought at Second Manassas as chief of artillery for Sykes' division during the Maryland campaign. In June 1863 he was promoted from captain to brigadier general of volunteers and assigned the direction of an infantry brigade in Ayres' division. At Gettysburg, Weed and one of his regimental commanders, Patrick O'Rourke of the 140th New York were as distinguished in saving the Union left on July 2 as Strong Vincent and Joshua Chamberlain were. After the right of Vincent's brigade on Little Round Top gave way, Weed's brigade with O'Rourke's men in the lead was thrown into the breach by G. K. Warren. The 140th charged the victorious Confederates with unloaded guns and unfixed bayonets, by sheer drive making them pause and draw back. Weed also got a battery of three inch rifles to the top of the hill by sheer muscle strength for there was no road or even the semblance of one. While directing their fire he was shot down, the bullet passing through his arm and into his chest. He died a few hours later and was buried on Staten Island N.Y.

Williams, Thomas -- Born Jan. 10, 1815 in Albany, N.Y. His father was a militia general during the Black Hawk war and he was a private under him. Williams was graduated from West Point in 1837. During the next seven years he discharged a variety

of duties including fighting the Seminoles, garrison duty and a tour as an instructor at West Point. From 1844 to 1850 he was aide-de-camp to Gen. Winfield Scott. He received a brevet to captain for gallantry in the Mexican War. In the next decade he again saw service against the Seminoles and in the West. At Camp Floyd at Fairfield he served as a captain in the 4th Artillery. He was Fort Monroe for artillery practice when the Civil War started. On May 14 he became a major in the 5th Artillery and on Sept. 28 a brigadier general of volunteers. After serving briefly as inspector general of the Department of Virginia and commanding his old regiment in Philadelphia, he took part in Burnside's North Carolina expedition in October 1861 and was in command of Fort Hatteras until March 1862. He was then assigned to a brigade in Benjamin Butler's forces for the land operations against New Orleans. After the Lower Mississippi was opened and New Orleans occupied, Williams and his brigade were detailed to the occupation of Baton Rouge. Under orders from Butler he made an abortive effort to isolate Vicksburg from the Mississippi by digging a canal across the neck of land opposite. On Aug. 5, 1862, he was back in Baton Rouge where he was assailed by the forces of John C. Breckinridge, who was endeavoring to retake the town. While conducting a most competent and successful defense of his position, Williams was killed by a rifle ball in the chest. Some three weeks later he was buried in the family plot in Elmwood Cemetery in Detroit.

Confederate Generals

Alexander, Edward Porter – Born May 26, 1835 in Washington, Ga., and graduated from West Point in 1857. He taught briefly at West Point before going west as part of Johnston Army. Before he reaching Johnston, he heard of the expedition's termination and he returned to West Point. During this time at the academy, he participated in a number weapons' experiments and was charged with developing a new flag signal system.. The system he arrived at was later used by both the Union and Confederate forces. In 1860 Alexander was sent to Washington Territory before going to San Francisco. While there in 1861, heard of the secession of Georgia. He resigned his commission and was accepted as a captain in the engineers of the Confederate army. After serving as a signal officer at the First Manassas, he became chief of ordinance in the Army of Northern Virginia with rank of Lt. Colonel. He was one of only three officers to attain rank of brigadier general of artillery in CSA. He was chief of Longstreet's artillery at Gettysburg. Fought in major battles, including Chicamauga, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. He was wounded at Petersburg, but returned to his command in time for the march to Appomattox. Following the war he was a professor of engineering, a railroad president and rice planter. He died on April 28, 1910.

Anderson, Charles D. – S.C. Tex. Cadet MA 1 Sept 1846 to 13 Nov 1848; 2lt 4 art 27 June 1856; 1lt 6 July 1859; resd 1 Apr. 1861 (col 21 Ala inf and brig gen CSA war 1861 to 1865). Page 163, Heitman, Vol I. Was a 2nd Lt with the 4th Artillery at Camp Floyd..

Anderson, George Burgwyn -- Born Hillsboro, N. C. on April 12, 1831. Graduated from West Point in 1852 as a bvt 2nd Lt, 2nd Dragoons. He was with a 1st Lt. with 2nd Dragoons at Camp Floyd. Resigned April 1861. Was a colonel with the 4th North Carolina. He was promoted to brigadier general in June 1862. His brigade was in the Battle of Sharpsburg where he was wounded in the foot that resulted in amputation. He died from his wounds on 16 Oct. 1862.

Anderson, Richard H. -- Born Sumter County S.C. on Oct 7, 1821. Graduated from West Point in 1842. He arrived at Old Camp Floyd on 2 Sept. with a group of recruits for the Dragoons. He served at Camp Floyd into 1859 as Company A commander. He later would served in Nebraska Territory. When his home state of South Carolina seceded he resigned his commission and joined the Confederate Army as a major. He was a brigade commander in Longstreet's division, Army of Northern Virginia, through most of the war, then commanded that division as a major general. Thereafter he was promoted to Lt. General which is the highest rank attained by any officer of the Old Camp Floyd officers defecting to the Confederacy. Anderson was well thought of by his men and given the nickname "Fighting Dick." Peacetime was not kind to ex-CSA officers and Anderson did not do well. He died in "near poverty" in 1879.

Armstrong, Frank C. -- Born in Arkansas, on 22 Nov. 1835 was appointed a 2nd lieutenant by the state of Texas in 1855. He went on leave from Old Camp Floyd in August 1858, never to return to Utah. Armstrong made 1st lieutenant in 2nd Dragoons, in 1859 and a Capt. in the Second Cavalry on 3 Aug. 1861. He resigned on 13 Aug. 1861 and joined the CSA, where he served as a brigadier general. Rodenbough reports an interesting fact about Lt. Armstrong: the Lt. Commanded Co. K, 2nd Dragoons or Cavalry; during the First Battle of Bull Run in July 1861. He then resigned and joined the CSA as stated above in August, therefore having served as an officers on both sides during the Civil War. Many officers defected to the South, but very few served in combat against the CSA prior to defecting to their cause. After the war he entered the Overland Mail Service in Texas, was United States Indian Inspector from 1885 to 1889, and Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs from 1893 to 1895. He died Sept. 8, 1909.

Bee, Barnard -- He was born 1824 in Charleston, S.C., son of another Army colonel, was commissioned 1845. By 1850 he was garrisoned with the 3rd Infantry at Santa Fe. He served with distinction in the 3rd during the Mexican War, earning two brevets for gallantry and meritorious service. He joined the 10th Infantry as a Captain in March 1855. Bee was elected commander of the Volunteer Battalion at Camp Scott in December 1857 as a brevet Lt. Colonel. He served volunteer commander at the Upper Camp Floyd before being relieved in September 1858. Stationed at Fort Laramie in 1860, he resigned his commission to join the CSA on 3 March 1861. He was serving as a brigadier general when he was killed, 21 July 1861, leading a brigade at the First Battle of Bull Run.

Cumming, Alfred born 1829 at Augusta, Georgia, commissioned 1849, served in the 28th and 7th Inf before joining the 10th in 1855. He was the nephew and name sake of the new governor of Utah Territory, the Honorable Alfred Cumming. He joined the

CSA in 1861. In October 1861 he became a colonel and commander of the 10th Georgia Infantry. He was wounded at Malvern Hill and again at Sharpsburg. In 1862 he was transferred to Gen. Pemberton's Army and fought through out the Vicksburg campaign and captured at the city's surrender. After a prisoner exchange, he was assigned a brigade in Stevenson's division of the Army of Tennessee which he led until he was disabled by wounds in the Battle of Jonesboro on Aug. 31, 1864. After the war he worked as a farmer near Rome, Georgia. Cumming must have prospered as a farmer. He was able to retire in 1900 at Summerville, Georgia and was still alive in 1910, living on his "own income." The 1920 U.S. Census showed no trace of Alfred Cumming.

Deshler, James -- born 1833 at Tuscumbia, Alabama. He graduated from West Point in 1846. He began service as a 2nd Lt. With the 10th Infantry in 1855. He had the distinctive duty of escort commander for Capt. Van Vliet's group which entered the Salt Lake Valley in September 1857, seeking supplies and lodging for the Army upon its eventual arrival. They left after seven days, having been promised no support whatsoever. Deshler served as Quartermaster and commissary stores officer during the short life of the Volunteer Battalion and resigned from the U.S. Army to join the CSA in 1861. He was appointed a captain of artillery. He was wounded in skirmish of Alleghany Summit on Dec. 13, 1861. He was captured while in command of a brigade at Arkansas Post in January 1863, upon his exchange he was promoted to brigadier general and assigned to the Army of Tennessee. At the battle of Chickamauga, he was killed on Sept. 20, 1863 by an exploding shell while examining a cartridge box.

Dunovan, James -- born 1825, Chester, S. C., started his career in 1846 with the Palmetto Reg. of S.C. Volunteers, mustered out in 1847, he was appointed captain in the Tenth Infantry in March 1855. Dunovant left Camp Floyd with leave to the U.S. on 5 Aug. and command of the company went to Lt. Deshler, who had transferred to the company on just the 18th of July. Capt. Dunovant resigned from the Army in December 1860, the same month South Carolina left the Union. He was made a colonel of the 1st South Carolina regulars. In June 1862 which in command of his regiment, Dunovant was cashiered for drunkenness and dismissed from the service. However, he was appointed colonel of the 5th South Carolina Cavalry by Gov. Pickens. The regiment was ordered to Virginia in March 1864. He seemingly redeemed himself by gallant conduct in the brigade of Gen. M.C. Butler, for on Aug. 22, 1864 he was promoted to brigadier general by Jefferson Davis. He was killed 1 Oct. 1864 during the battle of the Vaughan Road, Virginia.

Ferguson, Samuel W. -- He was born at Charleston, S. C. Nov. 3, 1834. He commissioned 1857, joined the Dragoons directly upon graduation from the Academy and came west with the Dragoon contingent commanded by Col. Cooke. Lt Ferguson was escort commander for Capt. Simpson, on Simpson's first exploring trip into western Utah in the fall of 1858. He served at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., in 1859-60. Ferguson joined the CSA in March 1861 and played a part in negotiations for the surrender of Ft. Sumpter the very next month. He served on staff of Gen. Beauregard until after the Battle of Shiloh. He then saw cavalry action in the Vicksburg campaign and was appointed a brigadier general from July 23, 1863. In August 1864 he was suggested for

advancement to major general, his superior, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, strongly objected stating he was a trouble maker and his command was notorious for desertion. After the war he studied law and was admitted to the bar in Mississippi. In 1885, he was appointed by Pres. Chester A. Arthur to the Mississippi River Commission. He died on Feb. 3, 1917.

Forney, John Horace – He was born in 1829 at Telledega, N.C., commissioned in 1852, served in the 7th Infantry and then joined the 10th Infantry in 1855. He served as a lieutenant in the 10th at Camp Floyd. He resigned in Jan. 1861, joined the CSA and became a colonel of the 10th Alabama Infantry and saw action at First Manassas. He was wounded at Dranesville, Va., in December 1861 and was promoted to brigadier general on March 10, 1862, and to major general on October 27 – a rise in rank that probably outran his abilities. After brief service as commander of the Departments of Alabama and Florida he was given a division in Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton's army defending Vicksburg and was captured there when the city fell in July 1863. After being exchanged, Forney was sent to the trans-Mississippi west where he superseded John George Walker as commander of the Texas division. At the end of the war he returned to Alabama, where he was a farmer and civil engineer. He died Sept. 13, 1902.

Gardner, Franklin C. -- born in New York City on Jan. 29, 1823. Appointed to West Point from Iowa and graduated in 1843 four numbers above U.S. Grant. He was a captain in the 10th Infantry at Camp Floyd. He apparently did not resign, but was dropped from the rolls on March 16, 1861. His early Confederate service was in Tennessee and Mississippi. He was present at Shiloh in command of a cavalry brigade after which he was promoted to brigadier general. He was a brigade commander during Gen.'s Bragg's invasion of Kentucky. He was appointed major general on Dec. 13, 1862. Gardner was placed in command of Port Hudson in early 1863, a post that capitulated just before the fall of Vicksburg. He was captured and exchanged in August 1864. He was assigned duty in Mississippi serving toward the end of the war under Gen. Richard Taylor. After the war he was a planter in Louisiana. He died on April 29, 1873. His brother, Col. Charles K. Gardner was in the Union Army. His father, a retired union officer was a clerk in the treasury department in Washington until his retirement in 1867.

Gatlin, Richard Caswell -- Born in Lenoir County, N. C., Jan. 18, 1809. He attended the University of N.C., and was graduated from West Point in the class of 1832. He resigned his commission as a major, 5th Infantry, in May 1861, he was appointed adjutant general of N.C. and colonel of infantry in the regular CSA. Promoted to brigadier general in the Provisional Army to rank from July 8, 1861, he was assigned to command of the Department of N.C., and was charged with the responsibility for the coast defense of the state. Whether rightly or wrongly, he was accordingly mad to bear the onus of the lost of Fort Hatteras and the subsequent surrender of New Bern, and was relieved on March 19, 1862. He resigned his Confederate commission the following September, but continued to serve as state adjutant general until the end of the war. He engaged in farming in Sebastian County Arkansas, dying at Mount Nebo (Yell County). He died Sept. 8, 1896, in his 88th year. He is not listed in Nielson's Old Camp Floyd, indicating he didn't arrive in Utah until after September 1858.

Hawes, James M. -- Born in Lexington, Kentucky on Jan. 7, 1824. He graduated from West Point in 1845. He was decorated for gallantry and meritorious service the Mexican War. He was promoted to captain in 1855. He was commander of Company C, 2nd Dragoons at Camp Floyd. At the beginning of the Civil War he was a colonel, commanding the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry, but resigned to accept a commission as major in the Regular Confederate Army. At the request of Gen. Albert S. Johnston he was promoted to brigadier general and assumed command of the cavalry in the Western Division Department of the Confederacy on March 5, 1862. Relieved at his own request following the Battle of Shiloh, Hawes subsequently commanded a brigade in Gen. John Breckinridge's division. He led an infantry brigade during the Vicksburg campaign and in 1864 was in charge of the troops and fortifications on Galveston Island. Following the war he engaged in the hardware business in Covington, Kentucky until his death on November 22, 1889.

Heth, Henry -- Born in Chesterfield County Virginia on Dec. 16, 1825. He graduated from West Point in 1847 at the bottom of his class. Heth was a captain in the 10th Infantry at Camp Floyd. The 2005 *Deseret News* story reports an incident in Utah in 1859 when Heth's handling an incident almost caused Mormons and federal troops to go to war and required intervention by Pres. Buchanan to stop it. At a federal judge's request, then -Capt. Heth took troops to Provo to guard any prisoners who might be brought to trail. Heth decided to help hunt down and arrest LDS bishops and local mayors accused by church critics of murder and conspiracy. Mormons feared the army was trying to round up and kill their leaders, and Mormon militia armed for battle. Heth dug in and called for reinforcements. A second Utah War almost erupted. It cooled only when Buchanan ordered that federal judges could not order use of army troops as posses and sent troops back to Camp Floyd. Heth also led a Freemason lodge at Camp Floyd that included Gens. Winfield Scott Hancock, Alfred Pleasanton and Alfred Torbert. Heth is not mentioned in Nielson's *Old Camp Floyd*, indicating he did not arrived there until after September 1858. Heth resigned his commission in 1861. He was the colonel of 45th Virginia Infantry and served in Western Virginia under Gen. Floyd. He was promoted to brigadier general on Jan. 6, 1862 and took part in the Kentucky campaign in Kirby Smith's column. He was a brigade commander in A.P. Hill's division at Chancellorsville. After being rejected by the Confederate Senate for promotion to major general in 1862, he was renominated in May 1863 and confirmed in February 1864. Perhaps the peak was when his division faced another Camp Floyd veteran, John Buford's division on June 30, 1863 that launched the Battle of Gettysburg. Heth engaged in the insurance business after the war and he died in Washington, D.C. on Sept. 27, 1899.

Johnston, Albert S -- Born in Washington, Kentucky on Feb. 2, 1803. He was graduated from West Point in 1826. He served in the Black Hawk War. He resigned his commission in 1834 and joined the Texas revolutionary army as a private. Within a year he was a senior brigadier general. He served as secretary of war for the Texas Republic from 1838-1840. When Texas became a state he became a colonel of a regiment of

Texas volunteers in the Mexican War. In 1849, he was reappointed to the U.S. Army, serving on the Texas frontier as a colonel. In 1855 he became the colonel of the 2nd Cavalry and was in command of the Department of Texas from 1856-1858. He led the Utah Expedition in 1857 and was made a brevet brigadier general. From 1858-1860 he was commander of the Department of Utah. When Texas seceded from the Union he was commanding the Department of the Pacific. He resigned his commission on May 3, 1861. He was made a full general and commanded all Confederate troops west of the Alleghenies. His army, concentrated at Corinth, Mississippi, made a successful attack on Grant at Shiloh, but he was mortally wounded and died on the battlefield on May 6, 1862.

Jones, John Marshall -- Born in Charlottesville, Virginia on July 26, 1820. He was graduated from West Point in 1841. He was an instructor at West Point during the Mexican War. He served a captain in the 7th Infantry at Camp Floyd. He was not at the Old Camp Floyd. He resigned his commission and entered the CSA at the same rank. After Chancellorsville he was promoted from a staff lieutenant colonel to brigadier general in command of a brigade. He was seriously wounded at Culp's Hill in the Gettysburg fight. He returned to duty in September 1863, but was again wounded on the Rapidan in November in an action known as Battle of Payne's Farm. On May 5, 1864 Jones' brigade opened the Battle of the Wilderness. Later a furious assault was made on the Confederate front. Gen. Jones is variously reported as having been killed "while sitting on his horse, gazing at the approaching enemy," and while engaging "in a desperate effort to rally [his] brigade.

Lee, William Fitzhugh -- Born at the Custis home called Arlington on May 31, 1837. He was educated at Harvard. Received a direct commission in 1857. He was the second son of Robert E. Lee. He served as a 2nd lieutenant in the 6th Infantry at Camp Floyd. He resigned his commission after two years to engage in farming at a plantation inherited from his Grandfather Custis. When Virginia seceded he promptly entered Confederate service. He rose to rank of colonel of the 9th Virginia Cavalry. His regiment was part of J.E.B. Stuart's Cavalry Corps through most of the campaigns in the Army of Northern Virginia. He was promoted to brigadier general in September 1862. He was severely wounded at Brandy Station in June 1863 and while recuperating, he was captured by the Federals. He was not exchanged until March 1864. In April, he was promoted to major general, the youngest in the Confederacy. He played a most important part in the closing operations of the cavalry, and was second in command at Appomattox. Following the war he returned to farming and was a state senator for four years. In 1887, he was elected to Congress and served until his death on October 17, 1891.

Little, Henry Lewis -- Born on March 19, 1817 in Baltimore, Maryland. He was given a direct commission in 1839. Served in Mexican War. He was a captain in the 7th Infantry at Camp Floyd. He resigned on May 7 1861. He was first commissioned as a major of artillery in the regular CSA. He was soon attached to the staff of Gen. Sterling Price as a colonel. On the recommendations of Price and Gen. Earl Van Dorn he was promoted to brigadier general on April 16, 1862. Later he was given command of a division by Gen Bragg after the evacuation of Corinth. Little's troops fought the battle Iuka against the forces of Union Gen. Rosecrans. During this engagement and while seated on his horse

conversing with Gens. Price, Louis Hebert and Whitfield, a ball from the Federal lines passed under the arm of Price and struck Little in the forehead, killing him instantly. He was buried by torchlight that night, Sept. 18, 1862, in the garden behind his headquarters in Iuka.

Loring, William Wing -- Born Dec. 4, 1818 in Wilmington, N.C. After fighting the Seminoles in Florida and serving in the Florida Legislature, Loring was given a direct commission in 1846 as a captain in the newly-established Regiment of Mounted Rifles. He was awarded brevets of major and lieutenant colonel during the Mexican War. He lost an arm at the battle of Chapultepec. He was promoted to colonel of his regiment in 1856. Loring served in Utah Expedition as commander of the Mixed Regiment. He was at this time and the time of his resignation, May 13, 1861, the youngest colonel in the regular army (Nielson's *Roll Call at Old Camp Floyd*). He appointed a brigadier general in the Confederate Army on May 20, 1861, and to major general on Feb. 15, 1862. At the time of his surrender with Gen. Joseph E. Johnson in April 1865 he was the senior major general on active duty. Loring and Stonewall Jackson clashed over the conduct of operations in the Romney Expedition during the winter of 1861-62. He was relieved of duty with Jackson. He was assigned to the Army of Mississippi in December 1862. During the Vicksburg campaign his division was cutoff from Pemberton's forces and thus escaped capture. Until the end of the war he commanded a division under in the Army of Tennessee. He entered the service of the Khedive of Egypt in 1869 where he commanded a division. He returned to the U.S. in 1879. He died in New York City on Dec. 30, 1886.

Marmaduke, John Sappington -- Born March 14, 1835 near Arrow Rock, Missouri. He studied at both Yale and Harvard before graduating from West Point in 1857. Nielson's *Roll Call at Old Camp Floyd*, indicates Company B of the 6th Infantry totaling 70 men served at Old Camp Floyd and 2nd Lt. Marmaduke was assigned to this company. He resigned his commission in 1861. He was a colonel in the Missouri militia, then a lieutenant colonel in the 1st Arkansas Battalion and a colonel in the 3rd Confederate Infantry. Highly commended for his conduct at Shiloh, Marmaduke was promoted to brigadier general in 1862. During Gen. Sterling Price's defense of Little Rock, Arkansas he was in charge of the cavalry. Here he also fought a duel with Gen. L.H. Walker in which Walker was killed. He was active during the Red River Campaign in 1864. Later, while in command of a rear guard, he was captured at Mine Creek, a tributary of the Marias des Cygnes in Kansas. While a prisoner on March 18, 1865, he was the last major general appointed in the armies of the Confederacy. He was defeated in 1880 for governor of Missouri. In 1884, Marmaduke was elected governor with little opposition. But he died in Jefferson City before the end of his term on Dec. 28, 1887.

McLaws, Lafayette -- Born Augusta, Ga. On Jan. 15, 1821. He was graduated from West Point in 1842, the same year as James Longstreet. Nielson's *Roll Call at Camp Floyd* says Company B of the 7th Infantry Regiment was at Old Camp Floyd. However, McLaws is not listed. Later he was a captain with 7th Infantry at Camp Floyd. He resigned from the USA on March 23, 1861 and entered the CSA as colonel of the 10th Georgia Infantry. He was promoted to brigadier general on the September 25, 1861 and

major general on May 23, 1862 for his service during the early part of the Peninsular Campaign as a division commander in the 1st Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. Longstreet relieved him in the Knoxville campaign for failing to make proper preparations and "for lack of confidence in" the unsuccessful assault on Fort Sanders. Jefferson Davis exonerated him and restored his command. During a furor, during which Longstreet threatened to resign, McLaws was assigned a command in Georgia. Later he was serving with Gen. Johnson and surrendered with him at Greensboro. After the war he was in insurance business and later a collector of revenue and a postmaster. He died in 1897. In justice to McLaws it should be said his tactical dispositions were usually sound and not infrequently commended by his superiors, including Longstreet.

Pegram, John --- Born on Jan. 27, 1832 in Richmond, Va., and was graduated in 1854 from West Point. Resigned as 2nd Dragoons Adjutant on 8 Aug. and return east with Col. Cooke in 1858. This followed a two-year leave of absence that he spent in Europe. He resigned from the USA in May 1861. As a lieutenant colonel, serving under Gen. R. S. Garnett in the summer of 1861 he was captured during the Rich Mountain campaign. After his exchange he was promoted to colonel. In 1862 he served as chief engineer on the staffs of Gen. Beauregard and Gen. Bragg. He was chief of staff for Gen. Kirby Smith during the invasion of Kentucky. In November 1862 he was promoted to brigadier general and led a brigade and fought at Murfreesboro. At Chickamauga he led a division in Gen. Forrest's corp. He was later transferred to the Army of Northern Virginia and was given a brigade in Gen. Early's division. Following the death of Gen. Rhodes in the battle of the Wilderness, he was promoted to major general. Pegram died 6 Feb. 1865 at the Battle of Hatcher's Run, Virginia. He was 33. He may have had a premonition of things to come as he married his sweetheart, Hetty Cary on 19 Jan. 1865 at Richmond, Va., just 18 days prior to his death.

Robertson, Beverly H. -- Born on June 5, 1827 in Amelia County, Virginia. He was graduated from West Point in 1849. Almost his entire federal service was with the 2nd Dragoon in the west including serving as a captain at Camp Floyd. He was dismissed from the USA on Aug. 8 1861, "having given proof of disloyalty." Proven in that he had been appointed a captain in the Confederate adjutant general's department in March 1861. Soon after he was elected colonel of the 4th Virginia Cavalry. With this unit he took part in Jackson's Valley campaign of 1862. After the death of Turner Ashby, he commanded Jackson's cavalry. He was promoted to brigadier general on June 9, 1862. Joining the Army of Northern Virginia in August, he served under Stuart in the Second Manassas campaign. After a stint in North Carolina, he returned to the Army of Northern Virginia in May 1863 to operate with the main army during the Gettysburg campaign. At the time, Stuart's force was making the still controversial flank march around the Army of the Potomac. Distrusted by Stuart as being "troublesome," and criticized during the movement into Pennsylvania, Robertson was relieved and transferred to South Carolina, where he remained until the evacuation of the District on the approach of Sherman. Some time after the war he moved to Washington where he engaged in the insurance business. He died there, November 12, 1910.

Ruggles, Daniel -- Born in Barre, Mass. on Jan. 31, 1810. He was graduated from West Point in the class of 1833. As Capt. Ruggles he commanded Company A, 5th Infantry at Old Camp Floyd attached to the Heavy Artillery Battery and also was at the Upper or Fairfield Camp Floyd. He resigned from the USA on May 7, 1861. He had married into a Virginia family and led state forces on the Rappahannock River line at the start of hostilities. He was promoted to brigadier general on Aug. 9, 1861. During the battle of Shiloh he led the first division of Bragg's corps. Despite Grant's uncharitable opinion in "if Ruggles is in command at Corinth, now is the time to attack," he rendered good service and aided in the assault that led to the surrender of Prentiss' division. Thereafter, his duties were largely administrative. After the war he lived most in Fredericksburg where he died on June 1, 1897.

Sibley, Henry H. -- Born at Natchitoches, Louisiana May 16, 1816. He was graduated from West Point in 1838. He was a captain in the 2nd Dragoons at Camp Floyd. The day he resigned his commission he was promoted to major in the 2nd Dragoons. Three days later he was appointed as a colonel in the CSA. On June 17, 1861 he was promoted to brigadier general. Sibley's only important Civil War service was as commander of the expedition designed to secure New Mexico to the Confederacy and even that was clouded by his use of alcohol. After the battles at Valverde and Gorieta Pass he was forced to retreat because his supply trains had been destroyed by Col. Civington of the Colorado Volunteers. Under incredible hardships he reached El Paso in May 1862 and subsequently retired to San Antonio. Charges were preferred twice against him. After the war he went abroad, and from 1869 to 1873 was a general of artillery in the Egyptian Army. He returned to the U.S. and lectured on his Egyptian experiences. His last years were spent at Fredericksburg in poor health. He died there on Aug. 23, 1886. His name is linked to the Sibley tent he invented and was used by both sides during the first years of the war but was later discarded.

Smith, William D. -- Born in Augusta, Georgia, on July 28, 1825. He was graduated from West Point in 1846. He was commissioned a bvt 2nd Lt. in the 2nd Dragoons. He was with promoted to captain the army was at Camp Scott. From 1859-1861 he was on leave of absence in Europe. He resigned his commission in 1861 to enter the CSA as the colonel of the 20th Georgia Infantry. He was promoted to brigadier general in March 1862. He was commander of the Confederacy's District of South Carolina. Later he led a "wing" of Gen. "Shanks" Evans forces at the battle of Secessionville, S.C. He had shown ability as an administrator as well as a field commander. However, he contracted yellow fever and died in Charleston, S.C. on Oct. 4, 1862, he was 37 years old.

Stevenson, Carter L. -- Born Sept. 21, 1817 near Fredericksburg, Va. He was graduated from West Point in 1838. Fought in the Mexican War with the 5th Infantry and was at Camp Floyd with the 5th Infantry. However, one list I have used indicates he was with the 4th Artillery at Camp Floyd. He was dismissed from the USA on June 25, 1861. He entered Confederate service as a major of infantry in the regular army and a colonel of the 53rd Virginia. He was promoted to brigadier general in February 1862. He commanded a force that compelled the withdrawal of a federal force from Cumberland Gap. He served with Gen. Kirby Smith in the Kentucky campaign. He was promoted to

major general in October, 1862. He was active in the Vicksburg campaign in command of a division in Pemberton's army. He was captured at the end of the siege, paroled and later exchanged. Stevenson was involved in every battle of the Army of Tennessee from Chattanooga to Bentonville with the exception of Franklin. He was a civil and mining engineer after the war until his death in Virginia on Aug. 15, 1888.

Thomas, Bryan M. -- Born March 25, 1825 in Clarke County Georgia. He was graduated from West Point in 1854. He was commissioned in the 8th Infantry, but later transferred to the 5th Infantry where he served at Camp Floyd. He is not listed in Nielson's *Old Camp Floyd*, indicating he was not at the old camp. He resigned from the USA in April 1861. He was commissioned a lieutenant in the regular CSA and took part in the Battle of Shiloh in the artillery. He fought in the Kentucky campaign and was promoted to colonel in command of a reserve cavalry regiment. On Aug. 4, 1864 he was promoted to brigadier general and led a mixed brigade of infantry, cavalry and artillery. He was captured at Fort Blakely on April 9, 1865. After his release he was a planter in Georgia. Later he served a deputy U.S. Marshal and in 1884 established a private school. From 1891 until his death on July 16, 1905 he was superintendent of public schools in Dalton, Ga.

Villepigue, John B. -- Native of South Carolina of French descent, he was born in Camden on July 2, 1830. He was graduated from West Point in 1854. Most of his experience in the USA was with the 2nd Dragoons, including Kansas, Nebraska and Utah. He left Old Camp Floyd in August 1858 due to illness. He resigned his commission on March 31, 1861. He was appointed a captain of artillery in the regular Confederate service and shortly after was colonel of the 36th Georgia Infantry. Villepigue was severely wounded while commanding the defense of Fort McRee in Pensacola harbor. He commanded Pensacola and at Mobile before being ordered to join Gen. Bragg in Corinth with rank of brigadier general in March 13, 1862. Gen. Beauregard assigned him the command of Fort Pillow on the Mississippi where he conducted a skillful defense against a superior federal force. Later, he commanded a brigade under Gen. Van Dorn at Corinth where he was commended for his action. He became ill with a fever and died at Port Hudson, La. and died Nov. 9, 1862.

Walker, George W. -- Born in Cole County Missouri on July 22, 1822. He was commissioned directly in the U.S. Army in 1846. He was a veteran of the Mexican War. Nielson's *Old Camp Floyd* does not list him as being there. However, a second list indicates his on duty in Utah was as a captain in the Mounted Rifles at Old Camp Floyd. He resigned his commission on July 31, 1861. He was commissioned a major of cavalry in the regular CSA. Soon after he was given the rank of lieutenant colonel of the 8th Texas Cavalry. He was made a brigadier general on Jan. 9, 1862. He distinguished himself in the Army of Northern Virginia through the Maryland campaign. He was promoted to major general on Nov. 8, 1862. His division of two brigades took possession of Loudoun Heights in the campaign at Harpers Ferry. Following his gallant service in the Battle of Sharpsburg, he was transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department where he assumed command of a Texas infantry division. At the close of the war he was in command of the District of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. Following the war he

served as U.S. consul at Bogota, Colombia. He served as special commissioner to the South American republics on behalf of the Pan-American Convention. He died in Washington D.C. on July, 20, 1893

Bibliography

- Bigler, David L., *Forgotten Kingdom*, Utah State University Press, 1998
- Heitman, Francis B., *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army*, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, MD. Reprinted 1994, originally published, Washington, D.C., 1903
- Heider, David S. and Jeanne T. editors, *Encyclopedia of American Civil War*, W.W. Norton & Company, New York, 2000
- Hunt, Roger D. and Brown, Jack R., *Brevet Generals in Blue*, Olde Books, Inc., Gaitherburg, Md., 1997, revised edition
- Nielson, Roger B., *Roll Call at Old Camp Floyd, Utah Territory*, Roger. B. Nielson, 2006
- Warner, Ezra J., *Generals in Blue*, Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, 1959
- Warner, Ezra J., *Generals in Gray*, Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, 1959

<http://www.google.com/search?sourceid=navclient&aq=t&ie=UTF-8&rls=GGLF.GGLF:2006-03.GGLF:en&q=Alexander+Edmund+Brooke>
<http://sunsite.utk.edu/civil-war/warweb.html#miscellaneous>
deseretnews.com |Camp Floyd| Deseret Morning News Web edition, Oct. 28, 2005

If errors, of any nature, are found during reading, please send a email message with correction to jhd@sisna.com or call 557-4476