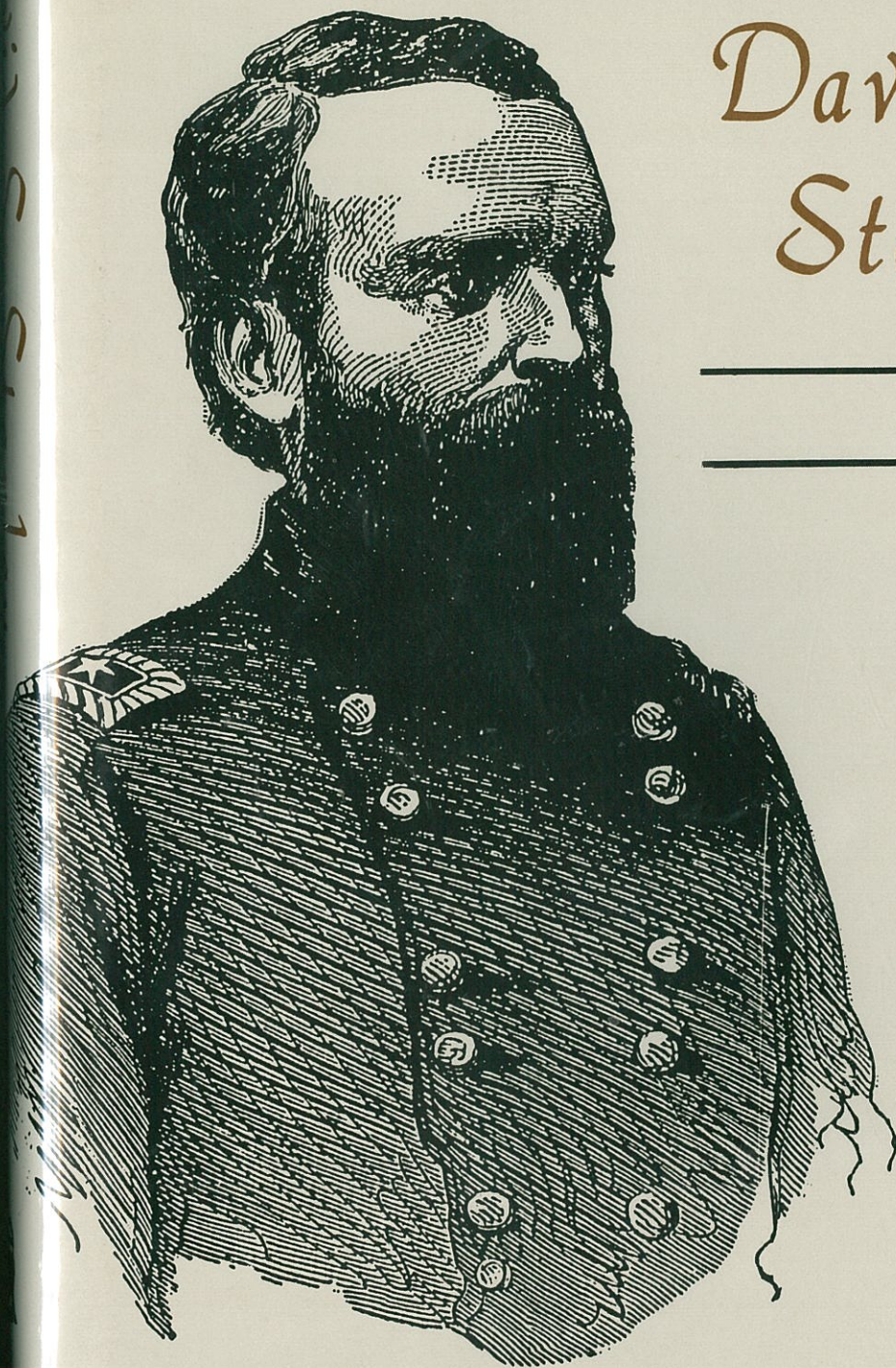


*Personal Memoirs of
Major - General*

*David S.
Stanley*



Sarah Eliza Rumbough (Stanley) (1862 - d.)

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Death: (Date and location unknown)

Managed by: James Reid Gilmore

Last Updated: April 25, 2013

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Sarah Eliza Rumbough (born Stanley) in MyHeritage family trees (Waite-Humphreys Family Web Site)

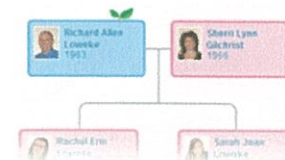


Sarah Elizabeth Rumbaugh (born Stanley) in MyHeritage family trees (Rombough-Rambach-Rumbaugh Family Web Site)



Sarah Eliza Rumbough (born Stanley) in MyHeritage family trees (AHL Web Site)

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David Jacob Rumbough
husband

LTC Stanley Maddox Rumbough, Sr
son

Joseph Wright Rumbough
son

Maj. General David S. Stanley (USA)
father

Anna Maria Stanley
mother

Florence Elizabeth Stanley
sister

Josephine Huntington Stanley
sister

Anna Huntington Holbrook
sister

Alice May Stanley
sister

Blanche Huntington Stanley
sister

David Sheridan Stanley
brother

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Sarah Eliza Rumbough's Timeline

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1862 March 23, 1862 Birth of Sarah

1886 August 10, 1886 Birth of LTC Stanley Maddox Rumbough, Sr
Age 24 TX

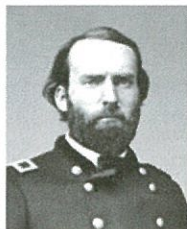
1887 July 8, 1887 Birth of Joseph Wright Rumbough
Age 25

???? Marriage of Sarah to David Rumbough

???? Death of Sarah

David Sloane Stanley (1828 - 1902) MP

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Death Died March 13, 1902

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David S. Stanley in District of Columbia Deaths and Burials 1840-1984

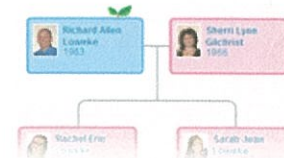


David Sloane Stanley in MyHeritage family trees (Watts-Humphreys Family Web Site)



Maj. General David S. Stanley (USA) in The Daily Express - San Antonio, Texas - Mar 15

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Immediate Family

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- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anna Maria Stanley
wife | Florence Elizabeth Stanley
daughter | Josephine Huntington Stanley
daughter |
| Sarah Eliza Rumbough
daughter | Anna Huntington Holbrook
daughter | Alice May Stanley
daughter |
| Blanche Huntington Stanley
daughter | David Sheridan Stanley
son | John Bratton Stanley
father |
| Sarah Stanley
mother | William Clinton Stanley
brother | Jonathan Boyd Stanley
brother |

About David Sloane Stanley

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_S._Stanley

David Sloane Stanley (June 1, 1828 – March 13, 1902) was a Union Army officer during the American Civil War and a recipient of America's highest military decoration, the Medal of Honor, for his actions at the Battle of Franklin.

Early life

Stanley was born in Cedar Valley, Wayne County, Ohio. He graduated from West Point in 1852 and went to the Western frontier to survey railroad routes. He engaged in Indian fighting and was promoted to captain shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War. Stanley was on duty at Fort Washita in Indian Territory when war broke out. He led his men to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Civil War

He fought at several battles in Missouri, including the Battle of Wilson's Creek, where he guarded the supply trains.

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He quickly rose in rank to brigadier general by September 1861. Fighting in the Western Theater, he participated the operations against New Madrid, Missouri and the Battle of Island Number Ten. He was involved in numerous major battles, including the Second Battle of Corinth, where he commanded a division of infantry of the Army of the Mississippi, and the Battle of Stones River, in which he led the cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland. Stanley also led the Union cavalry in the Tullahoma Campaign. He fell ill late in 1863 and missed Chickamauga. In 1864, he fought under William Tecumseh Sherman as a division commander in the IV Corps of the Army of the Cumberland during the Atlanta Campaign, and he was promoted to command of the corps when Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard was named commander of the Army of the Tennessee. After the capture of the city, instead of employing him marching to the sea, Sherman dispatched Stanley and his IV Corps to Tennessee to help protect the state from invasion by John Bell Hood's Army of Tennessee.

For leading one of his brigades in a successful counterattack during a critical moment in the fighting at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864, the United States Congress presented him with the Medal of Honor on March 29, 1893. Two of his divisions having been re-assigned to the defensive lines of the XXIII Corps before the battle, Stanley had no actual command. Two brigades of the remaining division, under Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner, were overwhelmed by the initial Confederate assault, having been left in an exposed position. It was for his role in the counterattack by the 3rd Brigade of Wagner's division that Stanley was awarded the medal. He was wounded in the neck at the same time and had his horse shot out from under him. Maj. Gen. Jacob Cox, commanding the defenses, provided Stanley a remount with which to seek medical attention, and Stanley did not participate further in the battle. He returned to corps only command only after the Battle of Nashville.

Postbellum career

After the war, Stanley was appointed colonel of the 22nd U.S. Infantry, primarily serving in the Dakota Territory until 1874. He commanded the Yellowstone Expedition of 1873, successfully conducting his troops through several unmapped areas, and his favorable reports on the country led to subsequent settlement of the region. In 1879, Stanley and his regiment were reassigned to Texas to suppress Indian raids in the western portion of the state. He was ordered to Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 1882, and placed in command of the District of New Mexico. In March 1884, he was appointed a brigadier general in the regular army, and assigned command of the Department of Texas.

Stanley was interred at the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemetery in Washington, D.C. - Plot Section O-20.

His son-in-law, Willard Ames Holbrook, also served as a major general in the U.S. Army. His grandson, Willard Ames Holbrook, Jr., served as a brigadier general.

Medal of Honor citation

Rank and Organization:

Major General, U.S. Volunteers. Place and Date: At Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864. Entered Service At: Congress, Wayne County, Ohio. Born: June 1, 1828, Cedar Valley, Ohio. Date of Issue: March 29, 1893.

Citation:

At a critical moment rode to the front of one of his brigades, reestablished its lines, and gallantly led it in a successful assault.

Maj. General David S. Stanley (USA)'s Timeline

[view all](#)

1828

June 1, 1828 Birth of David

1858

January 7, 1858 Birth of Florence Elizabeth Stanley

Age 29

1860

June 24, 1860 Birth of Josephine Huntington Stanley

Age 32

1862

March 23, 1862 Birth of Sarah Eliza Rumbough

Age 33

1864

April 20, 1864 Birth of Anna Huntington Holbrook

Age 35

1866

March 13, 1866 Birth of Alice May Stanley

Age 37

1871

May 14, 1871 Birth of Blanche Huntington Stanley

Age 42

September 10, 1873 Birth of David Sheridan Stanley

4/16/2014

David Sloane Stanley (1828 - 1902) - Genealogy

1873

Age 45

1902

March 13, 1902 **Death of David**

Age 73

Genealogy Directory: [A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#)

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STANLEY, DAVID SLOANE

STANLEY, DAVID SLOANE (1828–1902). David Sloane Stanley, United States Army officer, was born in Cedar Valley, Ohio, on June 1, 1828, the son of John Bratton and Sarah (Peterson) Stanley. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point on July 1, 1848. He graduated ninth in the class of 1852, of which his close friend [Philip H. Sheridan](#) was a member, and was brevetted second lieutenant in the Second United States Dragoons on July 1 and assigned as quartermaster to Lt. [Amiel W. Whipple](#)'s surveying party, which charted the route of a railroad from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to San Diego, California. Stanley was promoted to the substantive grade of second lieutenant on September 6, 1853. In 1854 he was ordered to Fort Chadbourne on the Texas frontier. He was transferred to Capt. [George B. McClellan](#)'s Troop D of the First United States Cavalry on March 3, 1855, and was promoted to first lieutenant on March 27. In 1856 he was sent with his regiment to Kansas to quell the disturbances there between proslavery advocates and "free soilers." On April 2, 1857, he married Anna Maria Wright, whom he had first met while he was a cadet at West Point; the couple had seven children. After service against the Cheyenne Indians on the Great Plains-in which his life was saved by J. E. B. Stuart in a fight near Fort Kearny, Nebraska-he was assigned to Fort Smith, Arkansas, in 1860. He was promoted to captain on March 16, 1861, and transferred to the [Fourth United States Cavalry](#) on August 3. At the outbreak of the [Civil War](#) Stanley, himself a slaveowner, was offered a colonel's commission in the Confederate Army and command of an Arkansas regiment, but he declined the offer and joined other Union forces at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers on September 28, 1861. He fought in the battles of Wilson's Creek, New Madrid, and Island Number Ten in the Missouri campaign of 1862. In consequence of his good work at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, in October 1862 he was promoted to major general on November 29 and appointed chief of cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland. Stanley was brevetted to lieutenant colonel in the regular army on December 31 of the same year for "gallantry and meritorious service" at the battle of Stone River, Tennessee; to colonel on May 15, 1864, for his role in the battle of Resaca, Georgia; and to brigadier general on March 13, 1865, for his part in the action at Ruff's Station, Georgia. He was severely wounded at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, on November 30, 1864, in which he commanded the Fourth Corps of Maj. Gen. [George H. Thomas](#)'s Army of the Cumberland. For his "distinguished bravery" at Franklin he was brevetted to major general on March 13, 1865, and awarded the Medal of Honor on March 29, 1893. He was posted to the Fifth United States Cavalry as a major in the regular army on December 1, 1863. He was mustered out of volunteer service on February 1, 1866, and promoted to colonel of the Twenty-second United States Infantry on July 28, 1866.

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After recovering from his wound, Stanley led the Fourth Corps into Texas in June 1865 to counter growing French involvement in Mexican internal affairs and the threat posed by the emperor Maximilian. He debarked at Indianola and established his headquarters at Victoria, where he found the weather "very warm and tiresome" but enjoyed the companionship of [John J. Linn](#). In October he moved his headquarters to San Antonio; there he remained until the last of his regiments was mustered out of service in March 1866. By this time, Stanley admitted, his men "were not happy and discipline none too good." While commandant at San Antonio, he ordered the sale to a circus of the remaining [camels](#) from Camp Verde, thus bringing to an end the United States Army's camel corps experiment. In 1866 he was back on the Indian frontier; in 1873 he was involved in the Yellowstone expedition, and from 1879 through 1882 he was involved in suppressing various Indian uprisings in Texas. On March 24, 1884, upon the retirement of [Ranald S. Mackenzie](#), Stanley was promoted to brigadier general in the regular United States Army and named commander of the Department of Texas. He retired on June 1, 1892. From September 13, 1893, until April 15, 1898, he was governor of the Soldiers' Home in Washington, D.C. General Stanley died in Washington on March 13, 1902, and was buried in the Soldiers Home cemetery. His autobiography, *Personal Memoirs of Major-General D. S. Stanley, U.S.A.*, published in 1917, contains many colorful pictures of service on the Texas frontier. From 1917 to 1947 Camp Stanley, a military installation near San Antonio, was named in honor of the general.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Francis B. Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army* (2 vols., Washington: GPO, 1903; rpt., Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1965). Vertical Files, Dolph Briscoe Center for American History, University of Texas at Austin. Ezra J. Warner, *Generals in Blue* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1964).

Citation

Thomas W. Cutrer

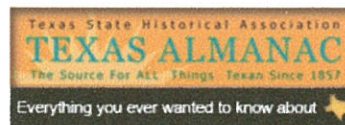
The following, adapted from the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 15th edition, is the preferred citation for this article.

Thomas W. Cutrer, "STANLEY, DAVID SLOANE," *Handbook of Texas Online* (<http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/fst12>), accessed April 16, 2014. Uploaded on June 15, 2010. Published by the Texas State Historical Association.

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David S. Stanley

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

David Sloane Stanley (June 1, 1828 – March 13, 1902) was a Union Army general during the American Civil War. After taking part in the liberation of the Upper Mississippi, and serving at Corinth and Stones River, he was made a corps commander under Sherman and sent to Tennessee to oppose John Bell Hood. At a critical moment in the Battle of Franklin (November 1864), he saved part of George D. Wagner's division from destruction, earning America's highest military decoration, the Medal of Honor. Later he explored the Yellowstone River, and his favourable reports encouraged settlement of this region.

Contents

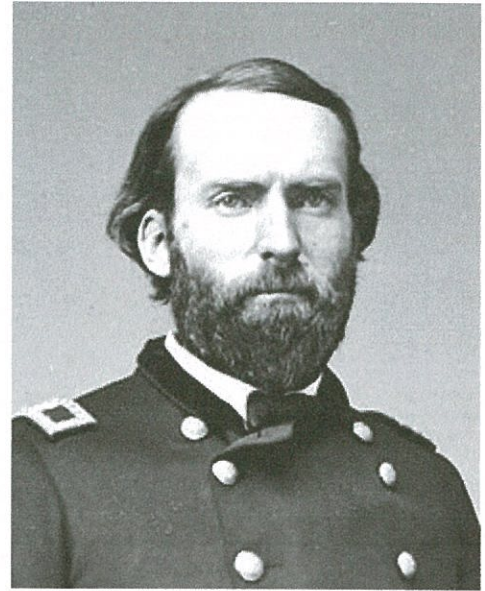
- 1 Early life
- 2 Civil War
- 3 Postbellum career
- 4 Medal of Honor citation
- 5 See also
- 6 Notes
- 7 References
- 8 Further reading

Early life


Stanley was born in Cedar Valley, Wayne County, Ohio. He graduated from West Point in 1852 and went to the Western frontier to survey railroad routes. He engaged in Indian fighting and was promoted to captain in March 1861, shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War. Stanley was on duty at Fort Washita in Indian Territory when war broke out. He led his men to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Civil War

David Sloane Stanley



Major General David S. Stanley

Born	June 1, 1828 Cedar Valley, Wayne County, Ohio
Died	March 13, 1902 (aged 73) Washington, D.C.
Place of burial	United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemetery
Allegiance	United States of America Union
Service/branch	U.S. Army
Years of service	1852 - 1892
Rank	Major General
Commands held	IV Corps 22nd Infantry Regiment
Battles/wars	American Civil War <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Battle of Franklin
Awards	 - Medal of Honor

He fought at several battles in Missouri, including the Battle of Wilson's Creek, where he guarded the supply trains. He quickly rose in rank to brigadier general. President Lincoln appointed Stanley as brigadier general September 28, 1861, although the U.S. Senate did not confirm the appointment until March 7, 1862.^[1] Fighting in the Western Theater, he participated in the operations against New Madrid, Missouri and the Battle of Island Number Ten. He was involved in numerous major battles, including the Second Battle of Corinth, where he commanded a division of infantry of the Army of the Mississippi, and the Battle of Stones River, in which he led the cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland. On March 11, 1863, Stanley was appointed major general to rank from November 29, 1862.^[2] Stanley also led the Union cavalry in the Tullahoma Campaign. He fell ill late in 1863 and missed the Battle of Chickamauga. In 1864, he fought under William Tecumseh Sherman as a division commander in the IV Corps of the Army of the Cumberland during the Atlanta Campaign, and he was promoted to command of the corps when Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard was named commander of the Army of the Tennessee. After the capture of the city, instead of employing him marching to the sea, Sherman dispatched Stanley and his IV Corps to Tennessee to help protect the state from invasion by John Bell Hood's Army of Tennessee.

For leading one of his brigades in a successful counterattack during a critical moment in the fighting at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864, the President of the United States on behalf of the United States Congress presented him with the Medal of Honor on March 29, 1893. Two of his divisions having been re-assigned to the defensive lines of the XXIII Corps before the battle, Stanley had no actual command. Two brigades of the remaining division, under Brig. Gen. George D. Wagner, were overwhelmed by the initial Confederate assault, having been left in an exposed position. It was for his role in the counterattack by the 3rd Brigade of Wagner's division that Stanley was awarded the medal. He was wounded in the neck at the same time and had his horse shot out from under him. Maj. Gen. Jacob Cox, commanding the defenses, provided Stanley a remount with which to seek medical attention, and Stanley did not participate further in the battle. He returned to corps command only after the Battle of Nashville.

Postbellum career

After the war, Stanley was appointed colonel of the 22nd U.S. Infantry, primarily serving in the Dakota Territory until 1874. He commanded the Yellowstone Expedition of 1873, successfully conducting his troops through several unmapped areas, and his favorable reports on the country led to subsequent settlement of the region. In 1879, Stanley and his regiment were reassigned to Texas to suppress Indian raids in the western portion of the state. He was ordered to Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 1882, and placed in command of the District of New Mexico. In March 1884, he was appointed a brigadier general in the regular army, and assigned command of the Department of Texas. He retired in 1892.

Stanley was interred at the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemetery in Washington, D.C. - Plot: Section O-20.^[3]

He was a First Class Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and a Hereditary Companion of the Military Order of Foreign Wars.

His son-in-law, Willard Ames Holbrook (married to his daughter, Anna Huntington Stanley, American Impressionist artist), also served as a major general in the U.S. Army. His grandson, Willard Ames Holbrook, Jr., served as a brigadier general. His only son, David Sheridan Stanley, served as a colonel.

Medal of Honor citation



Rank and Organization:

Major General, U.S. Volunteers. Place and Date: At Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864. Entered Service At: Congress, Wayne County, Ohio. Born: June 1, 1828, Cedar Valley, Ohio. Date of Issue: March 29, 1893.

Citation:

At a critical moment rode to the front of one of his brigades, reestablished its lines, and gallantly led it In a successful assault.^{[4][5]}

See also

- List of Medal of Honor recipients
- List of American Civil War Medal of Honor recipients: Q–S
- List of American Civil War generals (Union)

Notes

- ↑ Eicher, John H., and David J. Eicher, *Civil War High Commands*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2001. ISBN 0-8047-3641-3. p. 728
- ↑ Eicher, 2001, p. 705
- ↑ "David S. Stanley" (<http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=7173892>). *Claim to Fame: Medal of Honor recipients*. Find a Grave. Retrieved 2007-11-08.
- ↑ "Civil War Medal of Honor citations" (S-Z): Stanley, David S." (http://americancivilwar.com/medal_of_honor8.html). AmericanCivilWar.com. Retrieved 2007-11-09.
- ↑ "Medal of Honor website" (M-Z): Stanley, David S." (<http://www.history.army.mil/html/moh/civwarmz.html>). United States Army Center of Military History. Retrieved 2007-11-09.

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- Warner, Ezra J. *Generals in Blue: Lives of the Union Commanders*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1964. ISBN 0-8071-0822-7.

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Further reading

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- Stanley, David Sloane (1987). *Personal Memoirs of Major-General D. S. Stanley*. Cambridge, MA: Olde Soldier Books. ISBN 0-942211-57-X. hdl:2027/mdp.39015036027301 (http://hdl.handle.net/2027%2Fmdp.39015036027301).

Military offices		
Preceded by Oliver O. Howard	Commander of the IV Corps July 27, 1864 – December 4, 1864	Succeeded by Thomas J. Wood
Preceded by Thomas J. Wood	Commander of the IV Corps January 31, 1865 – August 1, 1865	Succeeded by None, End of War

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| American Civil War recipients of the Medal of Honor

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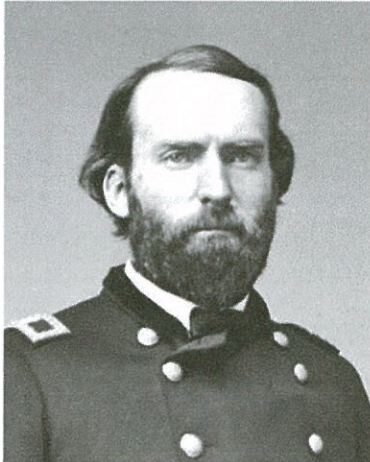
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Captain David Sloane Stanley

Posted Mon, 2012-10-22 18:58

Last updated: Thu, 2012-11-01 10:27

Captain David Sloane Stanley (Civil War)



David Sloane Stanley was born on June 1, 1828, in Cedar Valley, Wayne County, OH. He grew up on a farm, and was apprenticed to a physician when he was 14 years old. Stanley was interested in a military career, however, and was excited to receive an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

David S. Stanley graduated from West Point in 1852 (the class known for having produced 15 future generals) and became an officer in the 2d U.S. Dragoons. He went to the western frontier to survey railroad routes in Arkansas, California, Texas and Kansas. He refused a commission in the Confederate army in 1861, and fought for the Union.

David Stanley was stationed at Fort Washita in Indian Territory at the beginning of the Civil War. He led his men to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In doing so he fought at several battles in Missouri, including the Battle of Wilson's Creek, where he guarded

the supply trains. In 1862 he assumed command of an infantry division in the Army of the Mississippi. He became chief of cavalry in the Army of the Cumberland later in the year. In 1864 he participated in General William T. Sherman's march on Atlanta, winning brevet appointments to colonel and brigadier general in the regular army. He assumed command of IV Corps and was wounded in the neck at the Battle of Franklin (Franklin-Nashville Campaign in Tennessee). At the same time he also had his horse shot out from under him. For leading one of his brigades in a successful counterattack during a critical moment in the fighting at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864, he was presented the Medal of Honor on March 29, 1893.

After the war, David Stanley returned to the west where he first served as the commander of the occupying force at San Antonio in 1866. Later, he commanded the 22nd U.S. Infantry, primarily serving in the Dakota Territory until 1874. During this time, while skirmishing against the Sioux, he encountered another Civil War officer, Lieutenant Colonel George Custer (West Point Class of 1861). General Stanley had to officially reprimand Custer while under his command for a series of offences.

In 1873, General Stanley commanded the Yellowstone Expedition through several uncharted areas. His favorable reports on the country led to the subsequent settlement of the region.

In 1870, General Stanley and his regiment were reassigned to Texas to suppress Indian raids in the western portion of the state. He was ordered to Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 1882, and placed in command of the District of New Mexico. In March 1884, he was appointed a brigadier general in the Regular Army and assigned command of the Department of Texas.

General Stanley retired from the Army in June 1892 and later became governor of the Soldiers' Home in Washington, D.C. The home was founded in 1851 following the Mexican-American War for retirement for homeless and disabled war veterans. In 2001, Congress renamed the U.S. Soldiers' and Airmen's Home the Armed Forces Retirement Home Washington, respectively.

David S. Stanley joined the District of Columbia Society in 1894. His National number is 6979 and his DC Society number is 479. He has two Patriot ancestors: One is Nathaniel Stanley who served as a soldier in the Third Company of the Connecticut Line. The other Patriot ancestor is Conrad Peterson who served as a private in the

Virginia Continental Line. He signed his application on March 12, 1894.

David Sloane Stanley died March 13, 1902, in Washington, DC, and was interred at the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemetery with three other Medal of Honor recipients.

[< Captain Clinton Albert Cilley](#)

[up](#)

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David Sloane Stanley
 Commanding Officer 22nd Infantry
 1866-1884

The 22nd Infantry Regiment did not exist during the Civil War. After the War, in 1866 the 22nd Infantry was re-activated from elements of the 13th Infantry. COL David Sloane Stanley was the 22nd's first Commander after the re-activation.

Below are the listings for David S. Stanley in the Official Army Registers, including his Regular Army service and concurrent service in the Volunteers. At the same time that Stanley was occupying General positions in the Volunteers, and leading troops as a General, he still held lesser actual rank in the Regular Army:

- Cadet Military Academy July, 1, 1848
- Brevet 2nd Lieutenant 2nd Dragoons July 1, 1852
- 2nd Lieutenant September 6, 1853
- Transferred to 1st Cavalry March 3, 1855
- 1st Lieutenant March 27, 1855
- Captain 4th Cavalry March 16, 1861
- Offered Brigadier General of Volunteers September 28, 1861

Accepted Brigadier General of Volunteers October 15, 1861
 Offered Major General of Volunteers November 29, 1862
 Accepted Major General of Volunteers April 10, 1863
 Major 5th Cavalry December 1, 1863
 Awarded Brevet as Major General March 13, 1865
 Honorably mustered out of the Volunteers February 1, 1866
 Offered Colonel 22nd Infantry July 28, 1866
 Accepted Colonel 22nd Infantry September 13, 1866
 Offered Brigadier General March 24, 1884
 Accepted Brigadier General April 18, 1884
 Retired June 1, 1892

At his retirement, Stanley was the fourth highest ranking General in the United States Army.

The following is the military history of David Sloane Stanley, as recorded in Cullum's Registers, published 1868 through 1901:

1544 ..(Born O.).....**DAVID S. STANLEY**.....(Ap'd O.)...9

Military History.—Cadet at the U. S. Military Academy from July 1, 1848, to July 1, 1852, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to
 BVT. SECOND LIEUT., 2D DRAGOONS, JULY 1, 1852.

Served: at the Cavalry School for Practice, Carlisle, Pa., 1852-53; on
 (SECOND LIEUT., 2D DRAGOONS, SEP. 6, 1853)

Pacific Railroad Reconnoissance, May 21, 1853, to June 22, 1854; and on frontier duty at Ft. McKavett, Tex., 1854,—Ft. Chadbourne, Tex.,
 (SECOND LIEUT., 1ST CAVALRY, MAR. 3, 1855)

1854-55,—conducting Recruits to Ft. Pierre, Dak., 1856,—quelling Kansas
 (FIRST LIEUT., 1ST CAVALRY, MAR. 27, 1855)

disturbances, 1856,—Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 1856-57.—Cheyenne Expedition, 1857,—Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 1857,—Ft. Riley, Kan., 1857-58.—March to Arkansas River, 1858,—Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 1858,—Ft. Arbuckle, I. T., 1858,—Scouting against Comanche Indians, 1859, being engaged in a Skirmish near Ft. Arbuckle, I. T., Feb. 27, 1859.—Ft. Arbuckle, I. T., 1859,—Ft. Cobb, I. T. 1859-60,—Ft. Smith, Ark., 1860-61,—and Ft. Washita, I. T., 1861.

CAPTAIN, 1ST CAVALRY, MAR. 16, 1861; 4TH CAVALRY, AUG. 3, 1861.

Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-66: in the successful Evacuation of the Indian Territory, and March to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., May 1-31, 1861; in Military operations in Missouri, June-Nov., 1861, being engaged in the Skirmish and Capture of Forsyth, June 27, 1861.—Action of Dug Spring, Aug. 2, 1861.—Battle of Wilson's Creek (guarding trains), Aug. 10, 1861.—Retreat to Rolla, Aug., 1861,—Skirmish near Salem, Sep., 1861,—and March from St. Louis to Syracuse and Springfield,
 (BRIG.-GENERAL, U. S. VOLUNTEERS, SEP. 28, 1861)

terminating, Nov. 6, 1861; on sick leave of absence on account of broken

leg. Nov., 1861, to Jan., 1862; as Member of Military Commission at St. Louis Mo., Feb., 1862; in command of Division, Army of the Mississippi, in operations against New Madrid, resulting in its Capture, Mar. 13, 1862.—Attack on Island No. 10, Mississippi River, which capitulated, Apr. 7, 1862.—Expedition to Ft. Pillow, Ten., Apr. 12-16, 1862.—Advance upon and Siege of Corinth, Mis., Apr. 22-May 30, 1862, including the Action of Farmington Mis., May 9, 1862, and several Skirmishes,—and pursuit of the Rebels to Booneville, Mis., May 30, 1862; in command of Division in operations in Northern Mississippi and Alabama, June-Nov., 1862, being engaged in the Battle of Iuka, Mis., Sep. 19, 1862,—and Battle of Corinth, Mis., Oct. 3-4, 1862; as Chief of Cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland, in the Tennessee Campaign, Nov. 24,

(MAJOR-GENERAL, U. S. VOLUNTEERS, NOV. 29, 1862)

1862, to Sep. 9, 1863, being engaged in a Skirmish at Franklin, Ten., Dec. 15, and at Nolansville, Dec. 27, 1862.—Battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862-Jan. 3, 1863,—Actions at Bradeyville, Mar. 1, Snow Hill, Apr. 2, Franklin,

(BVT. LIEUT.-COL., DEC. 31, 1862, FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICES AT THE BATTLE OF STONE RIVER, TEN.)

Apr. 10, and Middleton, May 20, 1863,—Advance on Tullahoma, June 24-July 1, 1863, Action of Shelbyville, June 27, 1863,—Skirmish on Elk River, July 2, 1863.—Expedition to Huntsville, Ala., July, 1863,—and Passage of the Tennessee River and North Georgia Mountains, Sep., 1863; on sick leave of absence, Sep.-Oct., 1863; in command of Division (Army of the Cumberland), Nov., 1863-May, 1864, at Bridgeport, Ala., and Blue Spring, East Tennessee;

(MAJOR, 5TH CAVALRY, DEC. 1, 1863)

in the Invasion of Georgia (Army of the Cumberland), in command of Division, May 2 July 30, 1864, and subsequently of 4th Army Corps, which he commanded until Mustered out of Volunteer Service, Feb. 1, 1866, being engaged in Operations around Dalton, May 7-13, 1864.—Battle of Resaca, May 15, 1864,

(BVT. COLONEL, MAY 15, 1864, FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICES AT THE BATTLE OF RESACA, GA.)

—Pursuit of the enemy, with constant skirmishing, to Cassville, May 17-19, 1864.—Battle of Dallas, May 25-28, 1864.—Movement against Pine Mountain with almost daily severe engagements, May 28 to June 20, 1864.—Battles of Kenesaw Mountain, June 20 to July 2, 1864.—Assault at Ruff's Station, July 4, 1864.—Passage of the Chattahoochie River, July 12-17, 1864.—Combat of Peach Tree Creek, July 19-21, 1864.—Siege of Atlanta, July 22 Sep. 2, 1864.—Assault of the enemy's intrenchments at Jonesboro, Sep. 1, 1864, where he was wounded.—Action of Lovejoy's Station, Sep. 2, 1864.—Surrender of Atlanta, Sep. 2, 1864.—and Occupation of the place, Sep. 8 Oct. 2, 1864.—Pursuit of General Hood's Rebel Army to near Gaylesville, Ala., and making Raid upon Railroad north of Atlanta, Oct. 2-22, 1864; in movement of concentration towards Nashville, Ten., to oppose the advance of the Rebel Army under General Hood, Oct. 27 to Nov. 30, 1864, being engaged in several Skirmishes, Nov. 24-29, 1864.—Action of Spring Hill, Ten. (in command), Nov. 29, 1864.—and Battle of Franklin, Ten., Nov. 30, 1864, where he was wounded; on sick leave of absence, disabled by wound, Dec., 1864-Jan., 1865; in camp at Huntsville, Ala., in East Tennessee, and about

(BVT. BRIG.-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, MAR. 13, 1865, FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICES AT THE BATTLE OF RUFF'S STATION, GA.)

(BVT. MAJ.-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, MAR. 13, 1865, FOR GALLANT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICES AT THE BATTLE OF FRANKLIN, TEN.)

Nashville, Jan. 27 to July 19, 1865; in command of District of Central Texas, July 20 to Dec., 1865; on leave of absence and awaiting orders, Dec., 1865, to

(MUSTERED OUT OF VOLUNTEER SERVICE, FEB. 1, 1866)

COLONEL, 22D INFANTRY, JULY 28, 1866.

Served: in command of Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 2, 1866, to Apr. 15, 1867,— Ft. Sully, Dak., May 12, 1867, to July, 1874, being in command of Yellowstone Expedition, July 18 to Oct. 23, 1873, and engaged with Indians, Aug. 18, 1872, at mouth of Powder River, and vari-

ous Skirmishes, July 25 to Aug. 15, 1873, — and Ft. Wayne, Mich., July, 1874, to Sep. 28, 1876 ; as Superintendent of General Recruiting Service, at New York city, Oct. 2, 1876, to Oct. 1, 1878 ; in command of regiment at Ft. Porter, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1878, to Apr. 2, 1879 ; in command of District of North Texas and regiment at Ft. McKavett, Tex., July 30 to Oct. 15, 1879 ; on detached service, Oct. 16 to Dec. 4, 1879 ; in command of District of Nueces and regiment at Ft. Clark, Tex., Dec. 5, 1879, to Dec. 6, 1880, — of Department of Texas, Dec. 7, 1880, to Jan. 3, 1881 ; on detached service, Jan. 4 to Feb. 22, 1881 ; in command of regiment at Ft. Clark, Tex., Feb. 23 to May 24, 1881 ; on leave of absence, May 25 to Sep. 26, 1881 ; in command of regiment at Ft. Clark, Tex., Sep. 27, 1881, to Nov. 16, 1882, — at Santa Fé, N. M. (and of District of New Mexico), Nov. 22, 1882, to Feb. 23, 1883, — at Ft. Marcy, N. M., to Mar. 6, 1883, — at Ft. Lewis, Col., Mar. 10 (and of District of New Mexico, Apr. 24) to Sep. 17, 1883 ; on leave of absence, Sep. 17 to Nov. 2, 1883 ; in command of District of New Mexico, at Santa Fé,
(BRIG.-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, MAR. 24, 1884)

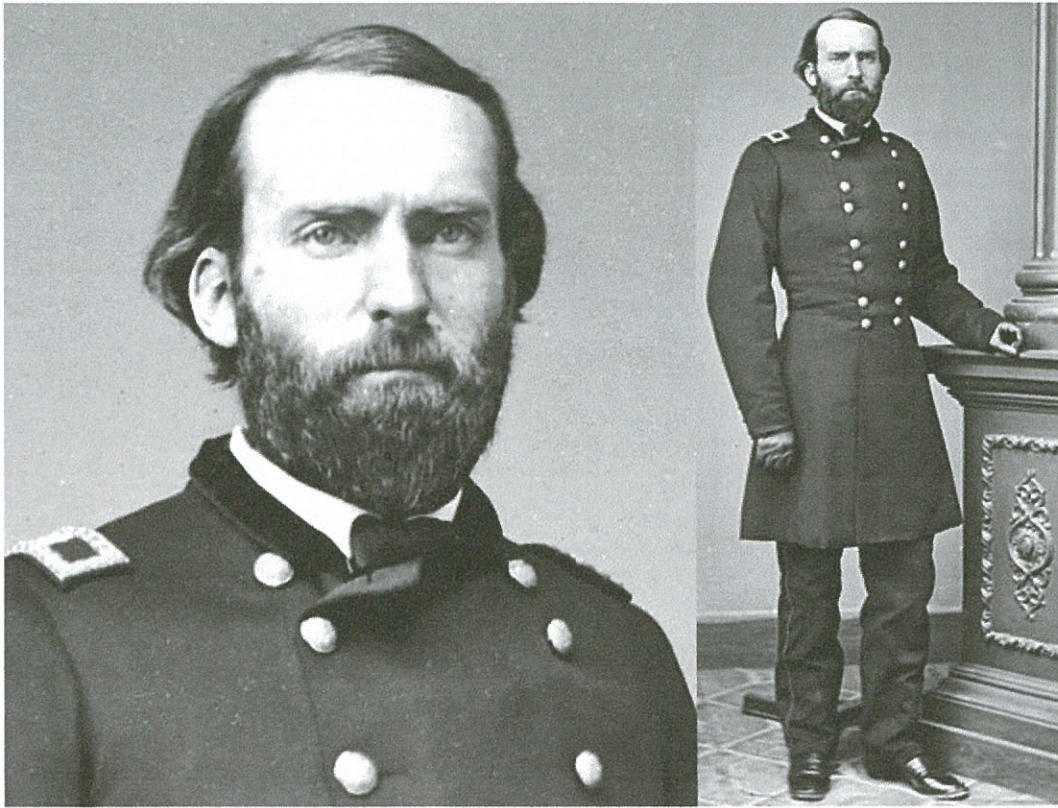
N. M., Nov. 3, 1883, to May 1, 1884 ; and of the Department of Texas, May 8, 1884, to —.

June 1, 1892.

RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE, HE BEING 64 YEARS OF AGE,
JUNE 1, 1892.

— Assigned as Governor of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., Sept. 13, 1893 ; resigned April 15, 1898. — Residence, Washington, D. C.

Below are three biographies of David S. Stanley, each with something unique to say about him:



David S. Stanley

No specific date given for the above photo, only the vague date of between 1860-1870. The rank insignia in his shoulder board is indeterminable, however, it is a single insignia, indicating the photo was taken prior to his position of Major General of Volunteers in 1863.

Library of Congress photo number LC-DIG-cwpb-04715

David Sloan Stanley

STANLEY, David Sloan, soldier, born in Cedar Valley, Ohio, 1 June, 1828. He was graduated at the United States military academy in 1852, and in 1853 was detailed with Lieutenant Amiel W. Whipple to survey a railroad route along the 35th parallel. As lieutenant of cavalry from 1855 till his promotion to a captaincy in 1861. he spent the greater part of his time in the saddle. Among other Indian engagements he took part in one with the Cheyennes on Solomon's Fork, and one with the Comanches near Fort Arbuckle.

At the beginning of the civil war he refused high rank in the Confederate army. In the early part of the war he fought at Independence, Forsyth, Dug Springs, Wilson's Creek, Rolla, and other places, and was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, 28 September, 1861. He led a division at New Madrid, and the commanding general reported that he was "especially indebted" to General Stanley for his "efficient aid and uniform zeal." Subsequently he was complimented for his "untiring activity and skill" in the battle of Island No. 10. He took part in most of the skirmishes in and around Corinth and in the battle of Farmington. In the fight near the White House, or Bridge Creek, he repelled the enemy's attack with severe loss, and he was especially commended by General William S. Rosecrans at Iuka. At Corinth he occupied the line between batteries Robinett and Williams, and was thus exposed to the severest part of the attack of the enemy, and, although other parts of the line gave way, his was never broken. General Stanley was appointed major-general of volunteers on 29 November, 1862. He bore an

active part in most of the battles of the Atlanta campaign, and as commander of the 4th army corps he took part in the battle of Jonesboro'. After General George H. Thomas was ordered to Nashville, General Stanley was directed on 6 October to command the Army of the Cumberland in his absence. Until he was severely wounded at Franklin, he took an active part in all the operations and battles in defence of Nashville. His disposition of the troops at Spring Hill enabled him to repel the assault of the enemy's cavalry and afterward two assaults of the infantry. A few days afterward, at Franklin, he fought a desperate hand-to-hand conflict. Placing himself at the head of a reserve brigade, he regained the part of the line that the enemy had broken. Although severely wounded, he did not leave the field until long after dark. When he recovered he rejoined his command, and, after the war closed, took it to Texas.

He had received the brevets of lieutenant-colonel for Stone River, Tennessee, colonel for Resaca, Georgia, brigadier-general for Ruff's Station, Georgia, and major-general for Franklin, Tennessee, all in the regular army. He was appointed colonel of the 22d infantry, and spent a greater part of the time up to 1874 in Dakota. In command of the Yellowstone expedition of 1873, he successfully conducted his troops through the unknown wilderness of Dakota and Montana, and his favorable reports on the country led to the subsequent emigration thither. In 1874 he went with his regiment to the lake stations, and in 1879 moved it to Texas, where he completely suppressed Indian raids in the western part of the state. He also restored the confidence of the Mexicans, which had been disturbed by the raid that the United States troops made across the boundary in 1878. He was ordered to Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 1882, and placed in command of the district of New Mexico. While he was stationed there, and subsequently at Fort Lewis, complications arose at various times with the Navajos, Utes, and Jicarillas, all of which he quieted without bloodshed. The greater part of his service has been on the Indian frontier, and he has had to deal with nearly every tribe that occupies the Mississippi and Rio Grande valley, thus becoming perfectly acquainted with the Indian character. In March, 1884, he was appointed a brigadier-general in the regular army, and assigned to the Department of Texas, where he has been ever since.

(From a volume published in 1899)

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<http://www.famousamericans.net/davidsloanstanley/>

<http://www.StanKlos.com>



**A portrait of Stanley taken during the Civil War
in his uniform of Major General of Volunteers**

Thanks to Thomas A. Broido for the identification of the above photo

David Sloan Stanley was born on 1 June 1828 and entered service at Congress, Wayne County, Ohio.

Commissioned in the 2nd Dragoons in 1852 as young officer Stanley spent considerable time in the west. The outbreak of the Civil War found Stanley in Missouri where in 1861 he participated in an early engagement at Wilson's Creek near Independence, Mo. Appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers he commanded a cavalry division in the Stone River Campaign and was brevetted for gallantry at the Battle of Murfreesboro. Stanley led a corps in the Chickamauga Campaign. The year 1864 found Brigadier General Stanley serving as the Chief of Cavalry for the Army of the Cumberland. On November 30, 1864 at the Battle of Franklin, at a critical moment rode to the front of one of his brigades, reestablished its lines, and gallantly led it in a successful assault. He would later be awarded the Medal of Honor for his gallantry in action.

Wounded in this action, he was brevetted a total of four times during the war.

The citation for David S. Stanley's Medal of Honor reads:

Rank and organization: Major General, U.S. Volunteers.

Place and date: At Franklin, Tenn., 30 November 1864.

Entered service at: Congress, Wayne County, Ohio.

Born: 1 June 1828, Cedar Valley, Ohio.

Date of issue: 29 March 1893.

Citation: At a critical moment rode to the front of one of his brigades, re-established its lines, and gallantly led it in a successful assault.

After the war, Stanley returned to the west where he first served as the commander of the occupying force at San Antonio in 1866. He later served as the commander of the 22nd Infantry against hostile Indians. During this period while skirmishing against the Sioux he had an interesting encounter with another Civil War cavalry officer, LTC George Armstrong Custer, destined for a precarious place in US History. General Stanley had to officially reprimanded Custer while under his command for a series of offences including marching 15 miles away from the rest of a column without orders. In what was an almost farcical act, Custer was ordered to get rid of a cooking stove no less than six times by Stanley who became totally exasperated with him in much the same kind of way Custer's West Point superiors and fellow officers during the Civil War must have been.

In 1884, General Stanley was appointed commander of the Department of Texas with its Headquarters at Fort Sam Houston. During his tenure at Fort Sam Houston, the post was enlarged to become the second largest Army post in the US. General Stanley passed away in 1902. In October 1917, War Department General Order #134

designated Camp Stanley near San Antonio in his honor.



Stanley, later in life, in his full dress uniform.

His medals, left to right, are:

**Medal of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Medal of Honor,
Medal of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States,
Medal of the Grand Army of the Republic**

STANLEY, DAVID SLOANE (1828–1902).

David Sloane Stanley, United States Army officer, was born in Cedar Valley, Ohio, on June 1, 1828, the son of John Bratton and Sarah (Peterson) Stanley. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point on July 1, 1848.

He graduated ninth in the class of 1852, of which his close friend Philip H. Sheridan was a member, and was brevetted second lieutenant in the Second United States Dragoons on July 1 and assigned as quartermaster to Lt. Amiel W. Whipple's surveying party, which charted the route of a railroad from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to San Diego, California. Stanley was promoted to the substantive grade of second lieutenant on September 6, 1853. In 1854 he was ordered to Fort Chadbourne on the Texas frontier. He was transferred to Capt. George B. McClellan's Troop D of the First United States Cavalry on March 3, 1855, and was promoted to first lieutenant on March 27. In 1856 he was sent with his regiment to Kansas to quell the disturbances there between proslavery advocates and "free soilers." On April 2, 1857, he married Anna Maria Wright, whom he had first met while he was a cadet at West Point; the couple had seven children. After service against the Cheyenne Indians on the Great Plains, in which his life was saved by J. E. B. Stuart in a fight near Fort Kearny, Nebraska, he was assigned to Fort Smith, Arkansas, in 1860. He was promoted to captain on March 16, 1861, and transferred to the Fourth United States Cavalry on August 3. At the outbreak of the Civil War Stanley, himself a slaveowner, was offered a colonel's commission in the Confederate Army and command of an Arkansas regiment, but he declined the offer and joined other Union forces at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers on September 28, 1861. He fought in the battles of Wilson's Creek, New Madrid, and Island Number Ten in the Missouri campaign of 1862. In consequence of his good work at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, in October 1862 he was promoted to major general on November 29 and appointed chief of cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland. Stanley was brevetted to lieutenant colonel in the regular army on December 31 of the same year for "gallantry and meritorious service" at the battle of Stone River, Tennessee; to colonel on May 15, 1864, for his role in the battle of Resaca, Georgia; and to brigadier general on March 13, 1865, for his part in the action at Ruff's Station, Georgia. He was severely wounded at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, on November 30, 1864, in which he commanded the Fourth Corps of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas's Army of the Cumberland. For his "distinguished bravery" at Franklin he was brevetted to major general on March 13, 1865, and awarded the Medal of Honor on March 29, 1893. He was posted to the Fifth United States Cavalry as a major in the regular army on December 1, 1863. He was mustered out of volunteer service on February 1, 1866, and promoted to colonel of the Twenty-second United States Infantry on July 28, 1866.

After recovering from his wound, Stanley led the Fourth Corps into Texas in June 1865 to counter growing French involvement in Mexican internal affairs and the threat posed by the emperor Maximilian. He debarked at Indianola

and

established his headquarters at Victoria, where he found the weather "very warm and tiresome" but enjoyed the companionship of John J. Linn. In October he moved his headquarters to San Antonio; there he remained until the

last

of his regiments was mustered out of service in March 1866. By this time, Stanley admitted, his men "were not happy and

discipline none too good." While commandant at San Antonio, he ordered the sale to a circus of the remaining camels

from Camp Verde, thus bringing to an end the United States Army's camel corps experiment. In 1866 he was back on the

Indian frontier; in 1873 he was involved in the Yellowstone expedition, and from 1879 through 1882 he was involved in

suppressing various Indian uprisings in Texas. On March 24, 1884, upon the retirement of Ranald S. Mackenzie, Stanley

was promoted to brigadier general in the regular United States Army and named commander of the Department of Texas.

He retired on June 1, 1892. From September 13, 1893, until April 15, 1898, he was governor of the Soldiers' Home in Washington, D.C. General Stanley died in Washington on March 13, 1902, and was buried in the Soldiers Home cemetery.

His autobiography, *Personal Memoirs of Major-General D. S. Stanley, U.S.A.*, published in 1917, contains many colorful

pictures of service on the Texas frontier. From 1917 to 1947 Camp Stanley, a military installation near San Antonio,

was named in honor of the general.

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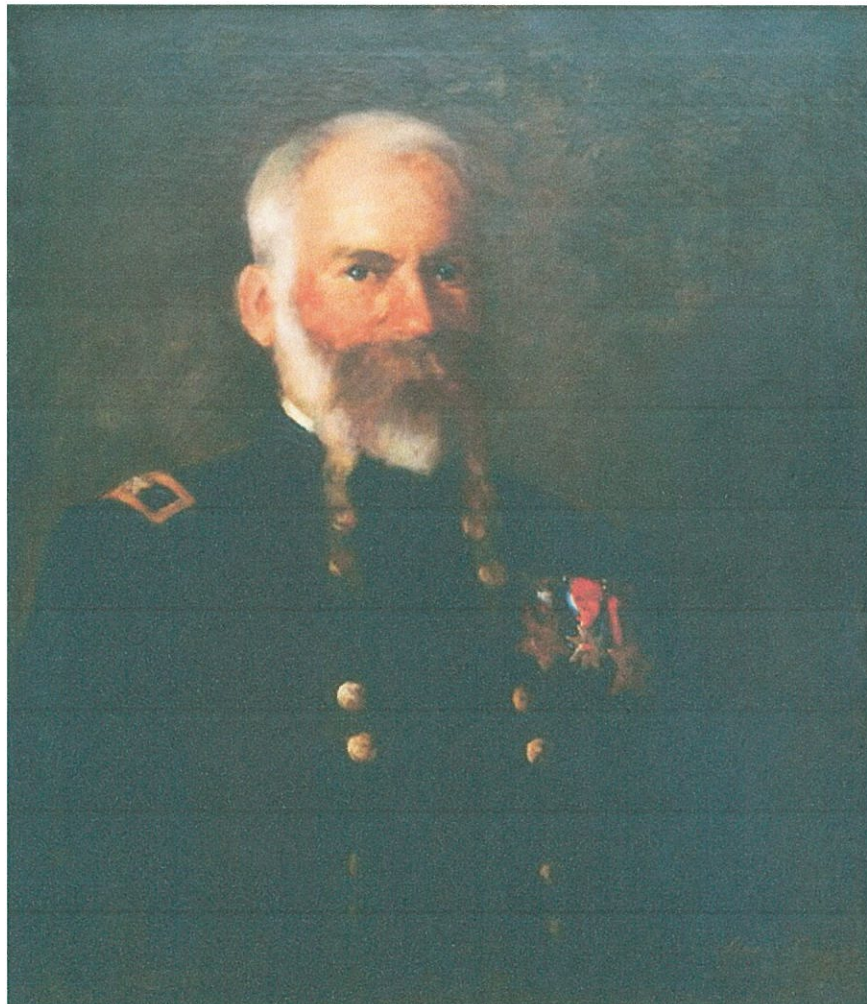
Thomas W. Cutrer

[Texas State Historical Association website](#)

David S. Stanley was an Original Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and an Honorary Companion of the Military Order of Foreign Wars.



David S. Stanley's decorations



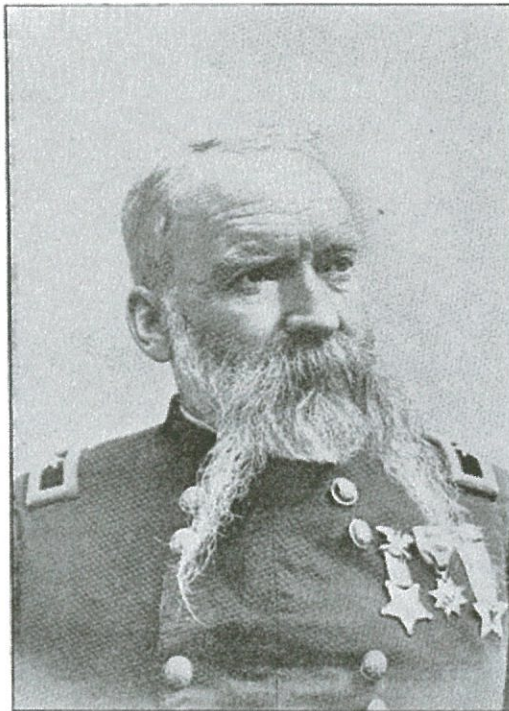
David Sloan Stanley

Oil on canvas, 31 ½ x 27 ¾ in.
c. 1890, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas
Signed lower right; Anna Stanley 1890
Private Collection, Washington, DC

This portrait of the artist's father, aged sixty-two, was painted after she studied for two years in Europe. The painting was completed near the end of her father's service as the commanding general of the Texas Territory at Fort Sam Houston. Anna returned to Texas, in November 1889 where this was likely painted. Although the portrait is formal and a departure from her impressionist style, she confers on her father the deference that his place in history deserved as a Medal of Honor recipient. The portrait hangs in the Army and Navy Club, 901 17th Street, Washington, District of Columbia 20006

From the [Smithsonian website](#)

Below is the incredibly long eulogy for Stanley, written for the Annual Reunion of Graduates of West Point, by an unknown classmate of Stanley. It is reprinted here, in its entirety.



MAJOR-GENERAL DAVID S. STANLEY

2

DAVID SLOANE STANLEY.

No. 1544. CLASS OF 1852.

Died, March 13, 1902, at Washington, D. C., aged 74.

DAVID SLOANE STANLEY was born June 1, 1828, at Chester, Cedar Valley, Wayne County, Ohio. His father was a farmer.

After the death of his parents he studied medicine under Dr. Firestone, at Wooster, Ohio, but gave up that study when he

received his appointment as a cadet. He was a son of John Bratton Stanley and Sarah (Peterson) Stanley; great grandson of

Marshall Stanley; great (2) grandson of Nathaniel Stanley, private Spencer's Connecticut regiment in the War of the American

Revolution, and a grandson of Conrad Peterson, private Virginia line. He married, April, 1857, Anna Maria Wright,

daughter of General Joseph Jefferson B. Wright, Assistant Surgeon General United States Army, and to them were born

seven children—Florence, Josephine, Sarah Elizabeth, Anna Huntington, Alice, Blanche Huntington and David Sheridan.

Elizabeth and Anna married, respectively, Captains David J. Rumbough and Willard A. Holbrook, United States Army.

The father's ancestors came from Lancastershire, England, and settled in Connecticut about 1650, in the neighborhood of New Britain. Later a part of the family removed to Pennsylvania and Ohio. The mother's family were of Coventry, Connecticut,

subsequently of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, where the family resided for several generations. Mrs. Stanley's grand-uncle was

Samuel Huntington, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The children, by ancestral blood of their father and mother,

are connected with the War of the American Revolution, as follows : Grandchildren of John Bratton and Sarah (Peterson)

Stanley; great grand-children of William and Margaret (Bratton) Stanley; great (2) grand-children of Marshall and Thamor

Stanley; great (3) grand-children of Nathaniel Stanley, private Spencer's Connecticut regiment; great grand-children of

Conrad Peterson, private Virginia line; grand-children of Joseph Jefferson B. and Eliza (Jones) Wright; great grand-children

of Amasa and Elizabeth (Huntington) Jones; great 2grand-children of Joel Jones, Lieutenant Colonel Connecticut militia.

From 1852, when Stanley graduated with distinction at West Point, to 1884, he passed through all the grades, in the

regular service, from Second Lieutenant, by brevet, to Brigadier General, excepting that of Lieutenant Colonel; and in the

volunteer service he was among the earlier Brigadier Generals, reaching the grade of Major General in November, 1862,—

in all ten commissions. In addition, he received in the regular army four commissions, by brevet: Lieutenant Colonel,

December 31, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Stone River; Colonel, May 15, 1864, for gallant

and meritorious services at the battle of Resaca; Brigadier General, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services

at the battle of Ruff's Station; and Major General, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle

of Franklin. His distinguished labors embraced numerous skirmishes, actions, expeditions, pursuits and battles. He commanded companies, regiments, brigades, divisions, an army corps, districts and departments. He was appointed Chief of Cavalry, Army of the Mississippi, in Dec., 1863; and subsequently Chief of Cavalry, Army of the Cumberland, wherein he commanded the cavalry, with special distinction, in the Stone River, Tullahoma and Chickamauga campaigns. He received the Congressional Medal of Honor for distinguished bravery at the battle of Franklin, where he was severely wounded while commanding the Fourth Army Corps. In that battle, "when he discovered the break in the (Union) line, although a Corps Commander, he placed himself at the head of a brigade, and, leading the charge, drove the enemy back, and re-established the continuity of the line."

On June 1, 1892, he was retired from active service, being 64 years of age. On September 13, 1893, he was assigned, by the President, as Governor of the National Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C, and so served until April 15, 1898, when he resigned the position.

Prior to the secession of Texas, the military department embracing that State was a most important command, "almost five-sixths of the whole army and field batteries of the nation." That force was surrendered by the department commander, and, as a part of it, the First United States Cavalry—subsequently the Fourth—with Captain Stanley commanding the companies in the field. Stanley refused to recognize the surrender, and promptly ordered the regiment to Forts Arbuckle and Washita, Indian Territory, and Fort Wise, Colorado Territory; and thus prepared to defend his honor, during March and April, 1861, "against not only the hostile arms, but the more dangerous seductions of the" insurgent emissaries. In May, leaving four companies at Fort Wise, he moved, six to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and in June actively skirmished through Missouri and Colorado. In late July he commanded the cavalry attached to Brigadier General T. W. Sweeney's force, and attacked the greater part of General Price's Confederate force, at Forsyth, Missouri. For some hours the conflict was doubtful, until Stanley, at the head of four companies of his regiment, charged the center and cut through, capturing two pieces of artillery and many prisoners, utterly routing the Confederate force, which, demoralized, retired into Arkansas, losing through desertion about 5,000 men.

In the charge Stanley's horse was shot.

On July 25, while commanding the cavalry in the Army of the Missouri, he led 250 men, including 40 volunteers, in the charge upon the Confederate rear guard, at Springfield, with the result that the entire rear guard, over two thousand, was destroyed.

On August 2nd, his dash and bravery were again attested, at Dog Spring, Missouri. On August 3, in recognition of his most valuable services, he was assigned to the command of the Fourth Cavalry, the designation given by Congress to the former First Regiment. He was in the battle of Wilson's Creek, guarding supply trains, August 10, 1861; retreat at Rolla, August, 1861; skirmish at Salem, September, 1861. September 28, 1861, he was appointed Brigadier General United States Volunteers,

in recognition of his ability and distinguished services.

As the war advanced, the Fourth Cavalry became a unit in the Second Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland.

The instruction and elan given by Stanley to that noble regiment proved of great value to it, as well as to the command

with which it served. That command "held a central position in the grand field of the operations of the Armies of the Ohio,

the Cumberland and the Tennessee. * * * It received the surrender of over 30,000 men and officers; captured over 80,000 stand of arms; nearly 20,000 horses, and took in battle, by direct charge, 75 pieces of artillery, including

15 heavy siege guns; and, as a division, * * * captured the second strongest fortified city in the Southern Confederacy."

* * * "The cavalry arm of the service in the West, early in the Civil War, developed and perfected into a mighty engine

of warfare, while in the East it was neglected, ridiculed, dwarfed and stunted, until just before the final overthrow of the enemy."

* * * In the East it was kept too much "within the leading strings of the other arms of the service."*

NOTE.—"Minty and the Cavalry," by Captain Joseph G. Vale, Brigade Inspector United States Volunteer Cavalry.

That history of campaigns in the western armies refers, frequently, to the services of General Stanley, and embraces a

valuable and interesting sketch of Stanley's services, by Brigadier General John Green Ballance, late United States Volunteer,

now Assistant Adjutant General, United States Army.

On August 31, 1864, during the Atlanta campaign, the Fourth and Twenty-third Army Corps were too far from the main army to receive orders from General Sherman or General Thomas, and despatches were received, from Sherman,

that the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps must act on the morrow, under the orders of the highest commander present;

that General Stanley was that highest commander, and accordingly General Schofield was directed to report to him. Before Schofield had time to report, Stanley appeared at Schofield's camp, evidently much disturbed by the order, and said that Sherman was wrong; that he did not want the command, and was not entitled to it, and, therefore,

urged

Schofield to accept the chief command, thus that he might act under Schofield's orders. Schofield replied that Sherman's

order was imperative, and that he could not relieve him from the responsibility of executing it; it was all wrong, but

there was no present remedy. Later, at Lovejoy's, Sherman requested Schofield to give him a written statement of his

dissent from the decision upon the question of relative rank. The statement was submitted, by Sherman, to the War Department,

and in due time the decision by that department was rendered. It sustained the view of the law as taken by Schofield and

Stanley, and reversed that of Sherman. As has been said, by General Schofield, it was by virtue of that decision that he,

instead of Stanley, had command of the force that, in the following November, 1864, opposed Hood's advance from the

Tennessee River, and repulsed his fierce assault at Franklin.

The incident illustrates Stanley's well-founded magnanimity. Considering that the order emanated from so distinguished

a soldier as Sherman, not every officer would have acted as Stanley did. He went promptly to Schofield, who was his friend;

but had he been his enemy, he would have gone as promptly, for he was ever actuated by greatness of mind, elevation and dignity of soul, and disdained injustice, meanness and revenge,—ever ready to act and sacrifice for noble objects.

At Spring Hill—where Stanley was attacked by cavalry as well as infantry—Schofield confidently trusted Stanley's one division to hold that place until the army should reach it. Schofield has said: * * * "The serious danger at

Spring Hill

ended at dark. The gallant action of Stanley and his one division at that place in the afternoon of November 29 cannot be overestimated or too highly praised. If the enemy had gained a position there in the afternoon which we could not have

passed round in the night, the situation would then have become very serious. But, as I had calculated, the enemy did not

have time to do that before dark, against Stanley's stubborn resistance." * * * Schofield has often referred to Stanley as

"conspicuous for gallantry at Spring Hill, and at Franklin, where he was wounded."

At Spring Hill he made temporary cover for his troops with intrenching tools, improvised for the most part on the spot,

by splitting the canteen of every other man and using the parts as scoops to throw up the earth.

He fought at Franklin on three occasions : the skirmish there December 15, 1862; the action there April 10, 1863, and the momentous battle there November 30, 1864.

His marked courage was established early in his military career, notably in the Cheyenne Indian campaign of 1857, at the battle of Solomon's Fork, where White Antelope, the celebrated Cheyenne chief, attacked him and snapped a pistol

in his face. The pistol, however, failed, and Stanley drew his pistol and killed the Indian chief. It was a hand to hand conflict !

At Forsyth, Mo., in June, 1861, he was in the thickest of the fight, and his horse was shot from under him. In that engagement

he foreshadowed that eminent coolness, courage and gallantry which ennobled his services from 1861 to 1865.

At Iuka, General Rosecrans commended him for gallantry. He saved the day at that place; also the day at Corinth. Stanley ever had the highest respect for authority, and its support, the moral order of the people. He prayed that the latter

might never be relaxed, so as to make necessary the government by armies. And he held fast to the sublime enunciation that:

"Civil sovereignty is co-eval with men. The relations of authority, submission and equality lie in the human family, and from it are extended to commonwealths, kingdoms' and empires. The civil authority resides materially in society

at large; formally in the person or persons to whom society may commit its exercise. Immediately, therefore, sovereignty

is given by God to society; mediately through society to the person who wields it. Both materially and formally, mediately and immediately, sovereignty is from God, and within its competence is supreme and sacred. Civil allegiance

to sovereignty is, therefore, a part of Christianity, and treason is both a crime against lawful authority and a sin against God,

who has ordained that authority. * * * It is a part of the Christian religion to obey "the powers that are." * * * All

nations

have their progress, and the progress of a nation is like the growth of a tree, bearing its fruit in due season. If the trunk of a tree be wounded, the vigor of the tree is stayed. Anything which crosses the healthy development and growth, be it a tree or human society, is fatal to its perfection." * * * "The good and pure see God's power in the storm, in the cataract, in the earthquake. They see His wisdom in the laws which govern the boundless universe; His beauty in the flower, in the sun-beam, and in the many-tinted rainbow. But the wicked and impure use this very creation only to outrage and blaspheme the Creator."

Stanley advocated that the best subjects are those who are first loyal to the creator of heaven and earth; and that they best keep the laws of the land who do it for conscience sake.

He resolutely asserted that loyalty is part of Christianity, and that "the time is coming when true fealty, and true loyalty, will be found only in those who are loyal and true, first to the Heavenly King, and after this to the representatives of his authority upon earth." * * * "Beware of disobedience! Beware, also, not of actual disobedience only, but of that tardy slothful negligence by which one may provoke! Do your little duties with great exactness; for if you will faithfully do your lesser duties, your greater duties will take care of themselves/" Nothing should be regarded as an accessory; but everything as a principal.

The virtues necessary to command shown eminently in Stanley, though not to the prejudice of true zeal. In correcting faults, he observed the well-stated rule: "Correction ought to be full of sweetness, but yet strong enough to be effective and to root out defects; it ought to have the softness of a silken arrow, which does not penetrate; it should be of steel, but this steel must be tempered in charity, which * * * can be piously severe, patiently angry, and humbly indignant, — which punishes, but with chastisement full of mercy."

Early in Stanley's military career he aided in the survey of a railroad to the Pacific, along the thirty-fifth parallel. The route became known as the Atlantic and Pacific, westward from Albuquerque, New Mexico. Nineteen years afterward he organized and commanded the Yellow Stone expedition, of 1872-73, to explore and guard the Northern Pacific Railroad. His reports of the latter expedition have proved valuable— they pointed to the future population and wealth of what, at the time, was almost an unknown region. It has been noted, as an interesting coincidence, "that he should have been instrumental in locating the routes of two great railroads." But his West Point education fitted him for the tasks. His standing, number nine, in the large class of 1852, was distinguished,— number four in engineering, five in mineralogy and geology, three in chemistry, seven in philosophy, and sixteen in mathematics. He had as competitors such men as Casey, Alexander, Rose, Ives, Mendell,

Slocum, Bonaparte, Hascall, Mullan, Hartsuff, Woods, McCook, Kautz, Crook, Sheridan, Bowen and others.

Stanley's distinguished services are enduringly recorded in the archives of the Department of War; are outlined in Cullum's register of the officers and graduates of our beloved Alma Mater; and further outlined in the records of the

Congress of the United States through a report (No. 1245, 52d Congress, 1st session) from the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives. Therein the following important battles and actions, in which he well sustained a part, are enumerated:

Near Fort Arbuckle, Indian Territory, February 27, 1859; Forsyth, Missouri, June 27, 1861; Dug Spring, Missouri, August 31/1861; Wilson's Creek, Missouri, August 1861; New Madrid, Missouri, March 13, 1862; Island No. 10, Mississippi River, April 7, 1862; Farmington, Mississippi, May 28, 1862; siege of Corinth, Mississippi, May 30, 1862; Iuka, Mississippi, September 19, 1862; Corinth, Mississippi, October 3-4, 1862; Franklin, Tennessee, December 15, 1862; Stone River, Tennessee, December 31, 1862, to January 4, 1863; Bradyville, Tennessee, February 13, (1863; Snow Hill, Tennessee, March 10 and 30, 1863; Franklin, Tennessee, April 11, 1863; Middleton, Tennessee, May 22, 1863; Shelbyville, Tennessee, June 27, 1863; Elk River, Tennessee, July 2, 1863; Alpine, Georgia, September 9, 1863; Resaca, Georgia, May 15, 1864; Cassville, Georgia, May 17-19, 1864; Dallas, Georgia, May 15-28, 1864; Pine Mountain, Georgia, May 28 to June 30, 1864; Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, January 20 to July 2, 1864; Rugg's Station, Georgia, July 4, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 19-21, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Georgia, July 22 to September 2, 1864; Lovejoy's Station, September 2, 1864; near Nashville, Tennessee, November 24-29, 1864; Spring Hill, Tennessee, November 29, 1864; Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864, (where he was wounded); at the mouth of Powder River, Montana, August, 1872, and a number of small skirmishes.

In the Congressional report, he is referred to in communications from Generals Grant, Sheridan, Schofield, Thomas, Hancock, Pope, Howard, Augur, Crook and Terry, as a brave, gallant and accomplished officer, serving through the Civil War with conspicuous merit in the exercise of large commands, contributing much to the successful overthrow of the war; as fully competent for all the requirements and responsibilities of his position, evincing constant care as an efficient and faithful commander; as one noted for special skill, desperate fighting, able generalship, and as possessing rare qualities eminently fitting him to be a leader of men.

"Some men are in pursuit of honors; but others have honors in pursuit of them." Stanley was of the latter class. Following the views of eminent men as to the healthful solution of important questions, Stanley deprecated "a policy which combines, in a most extraordinary way, the disadvantage, both of yielding and of resistance, without gaining the advantages of

either course." And he believed that in the discharge of duty "we must not go 'cap in hand' to the opponent." But that we should go, in order to good relations, "boldly with cap on head," * * * 'With hindward feather and with forward toe.'

Stanley's love for the United States Military Academy was intense. His address to the graduating class of 1885 was scholarly and instructive, as part of a ceremonial which marked the importance of the occasion when the cadet pathway was about to join the great rough roadway of the life so well known to officers of the army. As stated by him, the class was to pass from tutelage to that independence and freedom of life compatible with the profession, of arms and the articles of war. Touchingly did he add that the Superintendent and Academic Staff were not longer to be their sponsors,—that thence forward future records would be mainly in their own hands. Through practical words, relative to the origin, rise and perils of our Alma Mater, he made apparent the rise and progress of the Academy, thereby to indicate valuable results, with some hints to the end that the reputation of the Academy might be kept true to its past history. He referred to the War of the American Revolution, and the need felt by its leaders relative to officers skilled in the science of war, and then traced the Academy, from the efforts of the Father of his Country, through the first official recognition and ensuing steps, from 1790 to 1802, when, for the first time, our Alma Mater had, in name, a legal existence. It continued to grow in favor, and, in 1812, the part played by the graduates was conspicuous and gallant,—they were well to the front; one-half of them were either killed or wounded,—and in 1814 our flag floated in honor of numerous victories. He quoted the words of Scott, the grand old hero: "But for our graduated cadets, the war between the United States and Mexico might, and probably would, have lasted four or five years, with, in its first half, more defeats than victories falling to our share; whereas, in less than two campaigns, we conquered a great country, and a peace, without the loss of a single battle."

Passing, briefly, the Indian Wars and the great Civil War, Stanley referred to the action of a select committee of the House of Representatives, in 1837, which contemplated: * * * "That all acts now in force authorizing the enlistment or appointment of cadets * * * be, and are hereby repealed, from and after the thirtieth day of June next; and all such cadets, now in service or under the instruction of the United States, shall be disbanded or dismissed." The select committee held that constitutional principles, principles of sound policy, and principles of fiscal economy, were opposed to certain features of West Point. Great emphasis was rested on the "unfruitfulness of the system of military education." Repudiation was had of the principle, held by many eminent statesmen, that "in proportion as our own military establishment is small, the government

ought to be careful to disseminate, by education, a knowledge of the art of war; and that, in the event of war, the knowledge of cadets who had returned to civil life will not be lost to the country." And, after that repudiation, these words are recorded:

* * * "Make it a known condition of filling up the army of the United States, at any juncture of danger, that the citizen soldier's wishes are not to be consulted in the selection of your officers, and that, so far from it, all his wishes and feelings are to be violated by placing over him men whose education, habits, temperaments and feelings, he has been accustomed to regard with a feverish dislike, and what will be the consequence? Either a failure in filling up the desired ranks, or the earliest discharge of their muskets will be to rid themselves of their obnoxious commandants, and to devolve the duty of command upon some more congenial comrade." * * *

The report ignored the views of Presidents Washington, John Adams, Jefferson and Madison, and the enunciations of War Secretaries Dearborn, Crawford and Calhoun, aside from sound words from other eminent statesmen. Stanley, in final reference said: "So much for this wonderful report, which I will dismiss by saying that ancient governments, whose armies have filled the world with the splendor of victory, realized the importance of discipline and military science; skill in the individual officers; that science in war does more than force; that neither numbers nor blind valor insure victory; and that he who, with a small army, could not execute great things, was liable to be effaced from the list of great generals. Therefore, I may say that the Moderns, who would have destroyed this institution, had retrograded from the ancient teachings.

Fortunately for the Academy and the country, our Presidents, their War Ministers and boards of visitors, have not accepted the erroneous theory that military science can be imbibed by intuition, but, on the contrary, they have held that some previous education is necessary to qualify a man to exercise the art of war, and that mental, more than the physical, qualities of man determine the issue of the contest. Further, they have expressed the opinion that the Academy was the basis of an army nucleus which would furnish the country with well educated and trained officers, devoted to its service, and capable of defending the frontiers, extending our fortifications, carrying on great systems of internal improvements, guarding against the imposition of foreign peoples, and, above all, of developing the undiscovered resources of great states."

The "Tinsels of Scholarship," so termed by a committee of Congress, have proved to be, in the estimation of the country, golden honors of unequalled brightness. * * It has been well said, "that as the hills of the Hudson have constantly answered, in faithful reverberations, to the sounds of the morning and evening gun, so the hearts of the American people have continually responded, with equal fidelity, to every effort of the public authorities for the inculcation of military science."

Stanley's further words, as to all true officers, were: "From what I have said, as to our graduates, do not understand me as underrating the many distinguished officers of the army who have been schooled in practical war, and, on that instruction as a basis, have made themselves efficient officers. Nor do I disparage the more youthful ones from civil life. All true officers—be they graduates or not—look to the acquirements and character of the officer, and he is esteemed accordingly."

In the concluding part of his address, in touching upon the future life of the class, he embraced the following injunctions :

"It is one of the fundamental principles of government that every citizen is bound to defend it when the necessity arises; and this principle applies much more strongly to you, whom the country has educated. I beseech you to obey orders; be studious in habit, and mark your duties with fidelity; observe strictly the articles of war; owe no man,— live according to your means; and be not drinkers or gamblers. * * * Learn something every day. * * * Read not as a matter of amusement, but to learn, and as a matter' of duty and habit. Follow the advice of Carlyle, to read into the very essence and core of books. * * *

As a true guide to service in the army of your country, I beg you, in the words of the illustrious Soldier of the Cross, St. Paul, to 'be instant in season, out of season; reprove, entreat, rebuke with all patience and doctrine. * * * Be thou vigilant; labor in all things; * * * fulfill thy ministry. Be sober.' So that, as he has said, you may say at that solemn hour, which will surely come : 'I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith. For the rest, there is laid up for me a crown of justice, which the Lord, the just judge, will render to me at that day.' "

The words of St. Paul, as quoted, warrant me in saying that this sketch of Stanley would be incomplete without an outline of his religious life. In what I may say, I shall embrace inculcation, familiar to Stanley, through quotation from doctrinal writers.

Prior to his entrance to the Military Academy, and for some years after his graduation, he was, in religious belief, a Protestant.

The dangers of war had impressed him deeply, through his experience in battle, and caused him to realize the nothingness of this world, the shortness of earthly life and the duration of eternity. Was he prepared for the latter? To this question he gave the profound consideration which its importance demanded. What would it avail should he gain the whole world and lose his soul? His thoughtful attention to the subject led him to the Catholic Apostolic Church; and in connection with that—the most important step of his life— I have the following from the Most Reverend John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul, who, in the Civil War, was the Chaplain of the Fifth Minnesota Volunteers: . . .

* * * "I myself had nothing to do with his conversion, or his reception into the church. I became acquainted with him only

a few weeks after he was received in the church. Father Tracey, who had been, before the war, pastor of the church at Huntsville, and who had given up his charge to become the personal chaplain of General Rosecrans, was the one who instructed and baptized General Stanley. It was in the autumn of 1862. Mass was celebrated in the public square of Iuka.

There was a very large attendance of the army; and before the mass General Stanley read his profession of faith and received conditional baptism. General Rosecrans was his sponsor. The news of the incident spread at once through the whole army.

I was stationed with my regiment, the Fifth Minnesota, near Corinth. I remember very well hearing the news and taking note of the excellent impression produced by it. Not many weeks later I met General Stanley, and he told me that he was most happy in realizing that he had obeyed the calling of his conscience; and that by so doing he was nearer to his God, and ready to meet Him, if death came to him in the performance of his duty on the battle field.

One Sunday morning I was preparing the altar for the celebration of mass in the camp of the Fifth Regiment, when Stanley was seen coming forward to assist at the Holy Sacrifice. I remember him well, kneeling on the ground among the rank and file of the regiment, prayer book in hand and edifying deeply, by his visible piety, all who were around him.

Catholics and non-Catholics expressed their respect for him on account of his open profession. Catholics, in a special manner, were drawn to a more fervent practice of their religion by the noble example which they had witnessed. When he was,

in later days, on duty in the northwest, he occasionally passed through St. Paul. Whenever he was here on Sunday he was most punctual in attending mass. I met him frequently when he lived in Washington, and found him to be, in profession and practice, a most loyal Catholic.

The last time I shook hands with him was one day in Lafayette Square, towards the close of the Spanish War. 'How was General Stanley able to remain at home when war was raging?' I asked, and the reply was, 'To an old soldier

this has been no war, made up as it is of what we would have called morning skirmishes.'

The effect of my personal relations with General Stanley was that I loved and esteemed him, most sincerely, as a noble soldier, a cultured gentleman, a true friend and devoted Christian. He may have had a few frailties!

But, how small they were when seen together with his great qualities of mind and heart!" * * * .

George Deshon, a graduate of 1843—second in the class with Franklin, Peck, Reynolds, Hardie, Clarke, Augur, Ulysses S. Grant, and other noble souls—served in the Topographical Engineers and Ordnance, and was, for some eighteen months, Assistant Professor of Ethics during Stanley's cadet-ship. He resigned in 1851, and subsequently, as Roman Catholic priest, became a member of the Congregation of Redemptorists, and thereafter a member of the Paulists. Now he is the Very Reverend Superior General of the latter congregation. Inferably Stanley was led, through

observation of that eminently distinguished graduate, to that study of Catholic doctrine which, eventually, made him a

Catholic. Deshon was an attractive man, and led men to love and admire him. Among his particular admirers was Grant.

The latter, when President, had Deshon as his guest during his visits to Washington ; and during the visits they

were to
each other, as they had been at West Point— "Sam" and "George."

Stanley believed, with the Christian world, that "Prayer moves an arm that is almighty; and that arm governs the world!"

Accordingly, he did not fail to supplicate—through the universal prayer of the Catholic Church—our God of might, wisdom and justice, through whom laws are enacted and judgment decreed, to assist with the holy spirit of counsel the President of the United States, that his administration might be conducted in righteousness, and be eminently useful to the people; and that the light of divine wisdom might direct the deliberations of Congress, to the end that they might tend to the preservation of peace, the promotion of national happiness, the increase of industry, sobriety and useful knowledge, and the perpetuation, to the people, of the blessings of equal liberty. And, in his supplications, he embraced the governors of states, and all judges and other officers appointed to guard our political welfare; also all our brethren and fellow citizens throughout the United States— that they might be preserved in that union and peace which the world cannot give. For all, he asked unbounded mercy and the blessings of this life.

The almighty arm of prayer has, notably, its recognition in the concurrent resolution of the Congress, and the proclamation of the President under that resolution, in July, 1864,— both based on penitential and pious sentiments at a time when the gloom and grief of the United States were intensified. A day of humiliation and prayer by the people was then proclaimed, that they might repent and confess their manifold sins, and implore the Almighty and Merciful Ruler of the Universe not to destroy, nor suffer us to be destroyed, as a people; and that the mind of the nation might be enlightened to know and do His will, humbly believing it to be in accordance with His will that our place should be maintained, as a united people, among the family of nations; and that effusion of blood might be stayed, unity and fraternity restored, and peace established throughout our borders.

Stanley understood the nature of charity, as well enunciated by an eminent writer: * * * "As we have no rights over ourselves, and are bound to love ourselves with a rational love—that is, with the love of knowledge, the knowledge that God has made us; and according to the laws which He has imposed upon our nature, so we are also bound to love our neighbor as ourselves; that is to say, he also is a creature of God, he is the property and possession of God, just as I am, and I am bound to him the same respect, the same love, and the same honor, that I am bound to pay to myself. If I see that his soul can be saved by the loss of my temporal life, the law of Charity prompts me to lose it. If I were to see that his temporal life could be saved

by the expense of my own, and even by the loss of my own, the law of Charity bids me, if it does not bind me, to risk it.

If the risk of my own life were necessary to procure him some great and signal good, charity would counsel me even to risk my life for it. But there is one thing that I may not risk, neither to gain any temporal good for myself, nor to gain any temporal good for another— I may not risk my spiritual life and my eternal salvation! The rational law of love for myself there comes in to limit my freedom. And though I may die for my neighbor to save his soul, or even his life—the life of the body— I may not risk my spiritual life, or my salvation, for anything whatsoever. This, then, is the nature of charity." * *

* And the words of St. Paul: "that charity is 'the bond of perfection;' that is to say, like as a golden thread that sustains a string of pearls, and runs through them all, or as a clasp of gold holds a vestment together, so all the graces of the Holy Ghost, which constitute the sanctification of the soul, are sustained, and completed, and clasped together by charity. * * * 'Faith, hope and charity. But the greater of these is charity' * * * because charity makes faith and hope perfect." * * *

Stanley held to his true greatness; and never did he covet false glory! Though living in an age when "the material civilization of the world has been piled up to a gigantic height," he stood among the many great and good, "to testify that there is an order higher still; that as the soul is more than the body, and eternity than time, so the moral order is above the material; that justice is above power; that justice may suffer long, but must reign at last; that power is not right; that no wrongs can be sanctioned by success; nor can the immutable laws of right and wrong be confounded."

He did not fail to assert that it is part of the Christian religion to obey "the powers that are," and that there are two distinct and separate powers—the spiritual and civil—with "distinct and separate spheres, and that within these spheres, respectively, they hold their power from God," from whom all power comes. This tenet is illustrated by the forcible entry of French troops, in 1809, into the Quirinal Palace. In the hall of the palace stood the Holy Father, Pius VII; before him stood General Radet, the commander of the troops. For the moment they stood in silence. Afterward someone asked Radet: "Why did you not speak?"

He replied: "I felt to be myself as long as I was ascending the stairs, and was in the midst of the Swiss and the soldiers.

When I came to stand in the presence of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, my first communion rose up before me!" In time he recovered self-control and said: "Holy Father, by command of the Emperor, I must call on you either to abdicate your temporal dominion or to go with me to prison." The Holy Father answered: "You have done right to fulfill the command of your master, the Emperor, because you have sworn fidelity to him; and I must do my duty which binds me to my Master.

He has committed to me the Temporal Power of the Holy See, as a trust in behalf of the Universal Church, and
 resign it
 we ought not, we will not, we cannot." The Holy Father thus rigidly protested against the despoilment of the
 patrimony of St. Peter's successors !

Stanley, when exercising command, held rigid views as to obedience: "Beware of disobedience! Beware, also, not
 of
 actual disobedience, but of that tardy, slothful negligence by which we may provoke!" He said to the graduates of
 1885:
 "I beseech you to obey orders ; mark your duties with fidelity; observe strictly the articles of war; do exactly as you
 will
 promise in your oath of office—that is to say, obey the orders, of the President of the United States, and the orders
 of the
 officers appointed over you, according to the rules and articles of war. Do not waste time in construing orders; it is
 extremely
 improbable that any officer of the army will give you an illegal order; if he does, you will receive all due
 protection."

Stanley did not hate any man! He did, however, hate the evil in the man, as he hated the evil in himself; and he
 condemned both alike. He was tolerant towards the person, but intolerant of the evil in him! When he spoke of that
 evil,
 as was his wont, he used words most positive. Yet he stoutly strove to follow the injunction: "Bear the same heart
 toward
 your neighbor which you desire your neighbor to bear toward you. Be conscious of your own dignity, and be
 conscious
 of the dignity of others. Let us learn to have a delicate conscience to understand promptly, and to correspond, if we
 can,
 proportionately." Such was his line of thought that he studied character—that intellectual, and, as expressed by a
 thoughtful
 writer, "moral texture into which, all our life long, we have been weaving up the inward life that is in us. It is the
 result of the
 habitual or prevailing use we have been making of our intellect, heart and will. We are always at work, like the
 weaver
 at the loom; the shuttle is always going, and the woof is always growing. So we are always forming a character for
 ourselves." * * * "If a man is habitually proud, or vain, or false, and the like, he forms for himself a character like
 in kind."
 As a result he could read men by their faces—not simply by looking at their God-made features, "but at a certain
 cast
 and motion, and, shape and expression, which their features have acquired; in brief, the countenance, which is the
 index
 of character, and which stands, in its delineation, good or bad, just as the shuttle ever going invariably in the heart
 has made it." The fruit of the loom will be ripe and perfect, or defective, just as man's free will—the motor for the
 shuttle in the heart—shall have produced it.

* * * "What they are within they are without. Countenance is transparent, and the soul shines through. And they
 who are
 calm and bright, have a gentle expression; why is it so? Because things that are bright, and calm, and sweet, and,
 beautiful,
 God and His goodness and the world to come, the hopes that bear them up, the trust which they know can never
 fail—

these diffuse over their whole mind and heart, the brightness and sweetness of the realities which are ever before their sight."

Stanley had in view the famous inscription, "Know Thyself," as engraved on the front of Appolo's Temple at Delphi, of which it has been said that it is so beautiful in expression, and so profound in sense, that it could not have come from man, and must have come from heaven. And, in this connection he accepted the words of advice * * * "you would be much better if you know yourself, than if, neglecting yourself, you should lose your time studying the course of the planets, the nature of man, the structure of animals, and all the wonders of heaven and earth. Some know many things and know not themselves, though true philosophy consists in self-knowledge. * * * Its principal effect is to produce in us humility, to the acquisition of which it contributes wonderfully, and of which it is the origin * * * for if we consider ourselves, interiorly, with the laws of truth, the sight of our great poverty and profound misery must humble and make us vile in our own eyes." Accordingly Stanley endeavored to find the means to acquire self-knowledge; and soon ascertained that we must consider ourselves attentively, and "study and comprehend that, of ourselves, we are nothing." He considered our miseries as manifested through our falls, and corporeal pains and innumerable maladies; and "the experience of our miseries, the infirmities of our bodies, and the weakness of our souls," taught him the necessity for humility, and that he, of himself, was nothing, and could not do anything. He thus escaped the spirit of pride, to which our natures incline us; and, resultingly, he could say— with a high sense of hope.: "The Lord is the protector of my life, who shall make me trouble? Though I should walk in the midst of the shadows of death, though whole armies were ranged in battles against me, I shall fear no evil because thou art with me!" With a character as indicated, Stanley left this world.

The funeral services, at St. Matthew's Church, were solemn and impressive. The holy mass of requiem, the mourning habiliments of the altar, and the appropriate vestments of the priest; the music, melodious and pathetic; the flowers and lights; the delegations from patriotic societies; the throng of mourning friends; the large military escort of cavalry, artillery and engineers. All, simply and suitably, marked the occasion.

At the National Soldiers' Home hundreds of veterans, inmates of the home, bordered the roadway between the entrance to the park and the grave; all standing with bowed heads—some in tears. The solemn commitment services were followed by the volley of musketry, the Major General's salute and "taps." So closed the earthly honors extended to the remains of the eminently distinguished officer, who had served so well—as a soldier of the cross, and as a soldier of his country.

He who had studied the question: "Whither am I going; whither leads my way."

I knew Stanley intimately, dating from West Point where, for three years, we were together as cadets. There, for some time, he was the leader of the choir of the Cadet Chapel, and at his instance I became a member of the organization. Inferably he had to do with an invitation to me from his classmates—Sheridan and Kautz—to tent with them during the encampment of 1849. All of us were from Ohio. After the Civil War we were together in Texas. For a part of the time he was the Commanding General of the department, while I was the Adjutant General. We were close friends, officially and socially—were together on duty and off duty; walked, rode and visited with pleasant association. Once, when I was seriously ill, he and his family extended to me the close attention and affection of their home. Again we were intimately associated during and after his governorship of the Soldiers' Home. I enjoyed the charming hospitality of his house, and he was often my guest. After his relief as governor, he said to me: I long to visit Europe, and particularly the Holy Land. If I do so, I must go soon, else it will be too late. I have reached that time when I experience the natural effect of years; in the natural order I have not much time left. He made the tour, and I shall ever treasure his recitals connected with it. He spoke of art and artists, and scenes in the Holy Land; in connection with the former he referred to paintings of a religious character. I now recall his last hours—during which, undoubtedly, he thought of the other world and its "Hall of Judgment;" and I associate his thoughts with the dream of the artist, Hans Memling, in his picture (painted 1467), portraying the

"Last Judgment," as referred to in the words of Mary F. Nixon-Roulet, as follows:

* * * "In the central portion of the triptych is enthroned our Lord—
'With calm aspect and clear, Lightning divine, ineffable, serene.'

Calmly grave of expression, seated on a radiant rainbow, a great golden ball for his foot-stool. Behind him is the flaming sword of Divine Justice, while four lovely angel-figures, floating aloft, bear the instruments of his passion. The Blessed Virgin kneels at one side, St. John Baptist at the other, and the twelve Apostles are grouped about, stately figures with fine heads, their flowing robes well painted. Below stands St. Michael, a glorious knight-militant in golden armor, his wings beautiful with peacock feathers.

'In stature, motion, arms, Fit to decide the empire of great Heaven,'

he holds the scales, weighing the good and bad. At one side of the triptych is the way of the Blessed, where St. Peter welcomes them, and

'A glorious company, men and boys,
The matron and the maid, Around the Savior's throne rejoice,
In robes of light arrayed.'

Radiant is the sight of those redeemed souls, as with floating garments they sweep up the golden stairs toward the Gate Beautiful. Wonderful is the contrast on that other side, where the lost souls, finding not a blessed future, are tortured according to the vigorous mediaeval ideas of hell, a place of physical torture so intense as to well-nigh work madness."

I was near Stanley during his last illness, and conversed with him not many hours prior to his last breath. During that interview he said to one of his daughters—who was sadly distressed, knowing that the end was near—"Be brave, my child, I fear not!" Calmly and courageously he yielded to the embrace of death, believing in the mercy of the Supreme Judge, who "is able to cast up a very large debit and credit account in a great ledger, and strike a true balance." He hoped to ascend "the golden stairs to the Gate Beautiful!" At that, my last interview with him, may I not say that, in retrospect, he reviewed his cadetship, and the dangers of battle and hazardous service of the officer, through which he had safely passed? I with his dying hours the words of Fitz-James O'Brien, "The Countersign"—that particularly important word intrusted to Stanley, for the first time, in his early cadet life:

"Alas! The weary hours pass slow;
 The night is very dark and still, And in the marshes far below
 I hear the bearded whip-poor-will. I scarce can see a yard ahead;
 My ears are strained to catch each sound; I hear the leaves about me shed,
 And bubbling springs burst through the ground.

Along the beaten path I pace,
 Where white rags mark my sentry's track; In formless shrubs I seem to trace
 The foeman's form, with bending back. I think I see him crouching low;
 I stop and list—I stoop and peer, Until the neighboring hillocks grow
 To groups of soldiers far and near.

With ready piece, I wait and watch
 Until my eyes, familiar grown, Detect each harmless earthen notch,
 And turn guerrillas into stone; And then, amid the lonely gloom, •
 Beneath the weird old tulip trees. My silent marches I resume,
 And think on other times than these.

So rose a dream—so passed a night—When distant in the darksome glen,
 Approaching up the sombre height, I heard the solid rnrnrnch of men;
 Till over stubble, over sward,
 And fields where lay the golden sheaf,
 I saw the lantern of the guard Advancing with the night relief.

'Halt! Who goes there?' my challenge cry;
 Tt rings along the watchful line. 'Relief!' I hear the voice reply.
 'Advance and give the countersign!' With bayonet at the charge, I wait—
 The corporal gives the mystic spell; With arms at port, I charge my mate,
 And onward pass, for all is well. ²



**Stanley, later in life, in his service uniform as Brigadier General
Note that in this portrait he is not wearing his Medal of Honor.**



Pictured above are General Stanley and his family, at their quarters, the Pershing House, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, during Stanley's tenure as Commander of the Department of Texas. The officer standing at the right is General Stanley's Aide, Capt William A. Holbrook, who not only married General Stanley's daughter Josephine, but in 1918, as Major General Holbrook, would occupy Pershing house himself.

The above photo from the US Army Medical Department Center and School Website

<http://www.cs.amedd.army.mil/>

Burial:
US Soldiers' and Airmen's Home National Cemetery
Washington
District of Columbia
District Of Columbia, USA
Plot: Section O-20



Grave monument for David S. Stanley

Photo by don connelly from the [Find A Grave website](#)



Grave plaque for David S. Stanley

Photo by don connelly from the [Find A Grave website](#)

¹ HISTORY OF THE Twenty-second United States Infantry 1866-1922, published by the Regiment

² THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REUNION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE GRADUATES OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT, NEW YORK JUNE 10th 1903, Seemann & Peters, Printers and Binders 1903, Saginaw, Michigan

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES ORDER FOR COPIES OF MILITARY SERVICE RECORDS

1. Veteran: Stanley David Sloane

2. State: ✓

3. War or Dates of Service: 1892

4. War:

5. Kind of Service: Regular

6. Unit in which he served:

7. If service was army, arm in which served: Infantry

8. Rank: Officer

9. Date of birth: 1928

10. Place of birth:

11. Date of death: 1902 ✓

12. Place of death:

Comments: Major General, Medal of Honor recipient

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HISTORICAL REGISTER

AND

DICTIONARY

OF THE

UNITED STATES ARMY,

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION, SEPTEMBER 29, 1789,
TO MARCH 2, 1903.

BY

FRANCIS B. HEITMAN.

Published under act of Congress approved March 2, 1903.

NOTE.—This is the unofficial work of a private compiler,
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VOLUME 1.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1903.

vols 2 June 1898; 1 lt 8 June 1900; hon dischd 30 June 1901; 1 lt sig corps U S A 2 Feb 1901; capt sig corps 2 Mar 1903.

Stamper, Willson Young. N Y. N Y. 2 lt 21 inf 21 Nov 1883; 1 lt 7 Aug 1890; capt 8 inf 26 Apr 1898.

Stanage, James Oscar. Ohio. Ohio. 2 lt 13 Ohio inf 20 Apr 1861; capt 22 June 1861; capt c s vols 2 July 1863; resd 11 Feb 1865.

Stanard, John. Va. Ens 2 inf 9 Dec 1807; 2 lt 8 Oct 1809; resd 1 Sept 1810; capt 20 inf 12 Mar 1812; maj 3 Mar 1813; lt col 28 June 1814; hon dischd 15 June 1815; [died 23 Sept 1833.]

Standiford, William Russell. W Va. W Va. Capt 2 W Va inf 25 May 1898; hon must out 10 Apr 1899; 1 lt 41 vol inf 17 Aug 1899; capt 1 Sept 1899; hon must out 30 June 1901; 2 lt 2 inf 2 Feb 1901; 1 lt 30 inf 17 Dec 1901; tr to 2 inf 1 Aug 1902.

Stanfield, Ashley. Tenn. 2 lt 39 inf 29 July 1813; 1 lt 20 May 1814; resd 1 Dec 1814.

Stanford, Robert L. N C. Tenn. Surg 1 Tenn inf 31 Aug 1861; surg U S V 4 Sept 1861; resd 18 Feb 1865; [died 16 Apr 1867.]

Stanhope, Philip William. R I. Ohio. Capt 12 inf 14 May 1861; hon must out 1 Jan 1871; maj inf 27 May 1879 to rank from 10 Dec 1873 (act 3 Mar 1879); ret'd 27 May 1879; bvt maj 18 Aug 1864 for gal and mer ser dur the operations on the Weldon r r Va and lt col 2 Oct 1864 for gal and mer ser in action at Saltville Va; died 24 June 1895.

Stanford, Thomas. Conn. Vt. Ens 11 inf 12 Oct 1812; 2 lt 26 June 1813; r paymr 20 Dec 1813 to Aug 1814; 1 lt 1 Sept 1814; a d p m g 26 Aug 1814 to 15 June 1815; retained as 1 lt 6 inf 17 May 1815; r adjt 30 Apr 1819 to 30 June 1820; capt 1 Mar 1820; tr to 2 inf 1 June 1821; tr to 8 inf 31 July 1838; maj 4 inf 1 Dec 1839; tr to 5 inf 22 Oct 1845; lt col 8 inf 29 June 1846; col 3 inf 23 Feb 1852; bvt maj 1 Mar 1830 for 10 yrs fai ser in one grade; lt col 9 May 1846 for gal and mer con in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma Tex and col 23 Sept 1846 for gal and mer con in battle of Monterey Mex; died 3 Feb 1855.

Stanley, David Sheridan. Dak. DC. Cadet M A 17 June 1890 (42); 2 lt 22 inf 12 June 1895; 1 lt 23 July 1898; capt a q m 13 Aug 1900.

* **Stanley, David Sloan.** Ohio. Ohio. Cadet M A 1 July 1848 (9); bvt 2 lt 2 drgs 1 July 1852; 2 lt 6 Sept 1853; 2 lt 1 cav 3 Mar 1855; 1 lt 27 Mar 1855; capt 16 Mar 1861; 4 cav 3 Aug 1861; brig gen vols 28 Sept 1861; maj gen vols 29 Nov 1862; hon must out of vol ser 1 Feb 1866;

maj 5 cav 1 Dec 1863; col 22 inf 28 July 1866; brig gen 24 Mar 1884; ret'd 1 June 1892; bvt lt col 31 Dec 1862 for gal and mer ser in the battle of Stone River Tenn; col 15 May 1864 for gal and mer ser in the battle of Resaca Ga; brig gen 13 Mar 1865 for gal and mer ser in the battle of Ruffs Station Ga and maj gen 13 Mar 1865 for gal and mer ser in the battle of Franklin Tenn; awarded medal of honor 29 Mar 1893 for dist bravery in the battle of Franklin Tenn 30 Nov 1864 where he was severely wounded while serving as maj gen of vols comdg 4 army corps; died 13 Mar 1902.

Stanley, Nathan. Mass. Mass. Capt Me and N H vols 15 Dec 1812; capt 45 inf 21 Apr 1814; resd 1 Aug 1814.

* **Stanley, Timothy Robbins.** Conn. Ohio. Col 18 Ohio inf (3 months) 29 May 1861; col 18 Ohio inf (3 yrs) 6 Aug 1861; bvt brig gen vols 13 Mar 1865 for gal and mer ser dur the war; hon must out 9 Nov 1864; [died 8 July 1874.]

Stanley, William. N Y. Army. Pvt corpl sergt and 1 sergt K and sergt maj 10 inf 28 June 1855 to 7 Nov 1863; 2 lt 10 inf 31 Oct 1863; 1 lt 11 June 1864; r adjt 8 Nov 1863 to 22 Jan 1867; capt 22 Jan 1867; unassd 19 May 1869; assd to 20 inf 14 July 1870; bvt 1 lt 19 May 1864 for gal and mer ser at the battle of Spottsylvania Va and capt 3 June 1864 for gal and mer ser at the battle of Cold Harbor Va; dismd 25 Aug 1874; [died 6 Jan 1902.]

* **Stannard, George Jerrison.** Vt. Vt. Lt col 2 Vt inf 20 June 1861; col 9 Vt inf 9 July 1862; brig gen vols 11 Mar 1863; bvt maj gen vols 28 Oct 1864 for gal and mer ser in the attack upon the enemy's works at Ft Harrison Va; resd 28 June 1866; [died 1 June 1886.]

Stannard, Hugh. N Y. Hosp sur mate 20 May 1813; surg 26 inf 19 Apr 1814; hon dischd 15 June 1815.

Stannon, James H. Va. Ens rifle 31 July 1813; 3 lt 1 Jan 1814; 2 lt 1 rifle 17 Sept 1814; hon dischd 15 June 1815.

Stansbury, Charles. Md. Md. Capt 38 inf 20 May 1813; hon dischd 15 June 1815.

Stansbury, Dixon. Md. Md. Ens 1 inf 13 June 1808; 2 lt 1 Apr 1810; 1 lt 20 Jan 1813; capt 30 June 1814; resd 31 Jan 1815.

Stansbury, Howard. N Y. N Y. 1 lt topl engrs 7 July 1838; capt 18 July 1840; maj 6 Aug 1861; ret'd 28 Sept 1861; died 17 Apr 1863.

Stansbury, Howard Erskine. D C. Minn. Pvt A 1 Minn inf 29 Apr to 1 July 1861; 1 lt 19 U S inf 14 May 1861; capt 25 Nov 1863; tr to 28 inf 21 Sept 1866; tr to 19 inf 31 Mar 1869; bvt maj