A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

"Fighting McCooks."

REPRINTED FROM THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SCOTCH-IRISH SOCIETY OF AMERICA

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"ON FAME'S ETERNAL CAMPING GROUND."

General Alexander McDowell McCook, who died yesterday, was perhaps, as a soldier, the most prominent of all the members of the two Ohio families that gave both fathers and fourteen sons to the military service of the nation. The lapse of years has obscured the individual achievements which make up a record astonishing and glorious, if not absolutely unprecedented under any flag; but the appellation of "the fighting McCooks" is still almost as familiar as his own name to every American boy.

It is a title which contains not the faintest suggestion of such reckless and violent propensities as would have tainted the honor of wearing it. It was conferred by popular acclaim on men of peaceful temper but heroic strain, who simply could not resist the country's call for sons who loved her well enough to die proudly and gratefully in her defence. The mists of time have enveloped those fields of valor and sacrifice, but the thought of such a race of patriots will always touch the heart and stir the blood of every one who is fit to be an American citizen.
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THE FIGHTING McCOOKS.

BY HOWE.

One of the best-known Scotch-Irish families who have contributed their full share to the honorable record of that race in the United States are the Ohio McCooks, who acquired a wide reputation during the Civil War as the "Fighting McCooks." In the various current notices of them they are spoken of as one family, but were really two families, the sons of Major Daniel McCook and Dr. John McCook. Of the former family, there were engaged in military service the father, Major Daniel McCook, Surgeon-Major Latimer A. McCook, General George W. McCook, General Robert L. McCook, General Alexander McD. McCook, General Daniel McCook, Jr., General Edwin Stanton McCook, Private Charles Morris McCook, and Colonel John J. McCook. Another son, Midshipman J. James McCook, died in the naval service before the rebellion. Thus the father and nine sons of that family, ten in all, honorably served their country.

Of the latter family, there were engaged in the service General Edward M. McCook, General Anson G. McCook, Chaplain Henry C. McCook, Commander Roderick S. McCook, U. S. N., and Lieutenant John J. McCook—five in all. This makes a total of fifteen, every son of both families commissioned officers except Charles, who was killed in the first battle of Bull Run, and who declined a commission in the regular army, preferring to serve as a private of volunteers.
The two families have been familiarly distinguished as the "Tribe of Dan" and the "Tribe of John."

1. The Daniel McCook Branch.

Major Daniel McCook, the second son of George McCook and Mary McCormack, was born June 20, 1798, at Cannonsburg, Pa., the seat of Jefferson College, where he received his education. On August 28, 1817, he married Martha Latimer, daughter of Abraham Latimer, of Washington, Pa. In 1826 they removed to New Lisbon, Ohio, and later to Carrollton, Ohio. Mr. McCook was an active member and an elder for many years of the Presbyterian Church of Carrollton, organizing and conducting as superintendent the first Sunday school of that Church.

At the beginning of the war he was in Washington, D. C., and, although sixty-three years of age, at once tendered his services to President Lincoln. Each of his eight sons then living also promptly responded to the call of the President for troops. When the rebel general, John Morgan, made his raid into Ohio, Major McCook was stationed at Cincinnati, and joined the troops sent in his pursuit. Morgan undertook to recross the Ohio River at Buffington Island. Major McCook led an advance party to oppose and intercept the crossing. In the skirmish that took place he was mortally wounded, and died next day, July 21, 1863, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He was buried at Spring Grove Cemetery, near Cincinnati.

In a proclamation to the people of Ohio, announcing the capture of John Morgan, dated Columbus, July 26, 1863, Governor David Tod, among other things, said:

"The losses on our side have been trifling, so far as
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numbers are concerned; but I am pained to be compelled to announce that a few gallant spirits have been taken from us. Prominent among the number is the brave Major Daniel McCook, the honored father of the heroic boys who bear his name, and who have won so much glory and renown for our arms in this great struggle. Major McCook, although advanced in years, had imperilled his life as a volunteer upon many of our battlefields. Believing that he could be of service in ridding the state of her invaders he volunteered and fell in the engagement near Buffington Island. His memory will be cherished by all, and the sincere sympathies of all true patriots will be given to his widow and children."

He was a man of commanding presence, an ardent patriot, and an earnest Christian. He possessed a most gentle and amiable disposition, combined with the highest personal courage, untiring energy, and great force of character. He ruled his household in the fear of the Lord, and died as he had lived, in the active performance of his duty.

His wife, Martha Latimer, daughter of Abraham Latimer and Mary Greer, was born at Washington, Pa., March 8, 1802. Her maternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish, but on the father's side they were English, coming originally from Leicestershire, and from the family which gave the martyr Bishop Hugh Latimer to the English Reformation.

During the war of the rebellion Mrs. McCook was in a peculiarly difficult position. Her husband and eight sons were all in the service. No battle could take place but some of her loved ones were in danger. Each succeeding year brought death to a member of her family upon
the battlefield. Her husband and three sons were thus taken from her; and the others were so frequently wounded that it seemed as if in her old age she was to be bereft of her entire family. Her life during those long years of anxiety was well-nigh a continuous prayer for her country and for her husband and sons who had given themselves for its defense. This patriotic woman well illustrates the heroic sufferings endured by the women of the republic no less than by the men.

Mrs. McCook died November 10, 1879, in the seventy-eighth year of her age, at New Lisbon, Ohio, and was buried beside her husband in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

The children of this couple are as follows:

1. Latimer A. McCook, M. D., was born at Cannonsburg, Pa., April 26, 1820. He was educated at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. George McCook, a physician of great skill and eminence, and received his degree from Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. He entered the army in 1861 as assistant surgeon, and was soon promoted to be surgeon, with the rank of major, of the Thirty-first Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, known as "John A. Logan's Regiment."

He served throughout the campaigns of the Army of the Tennessee, from the capture of Forts Henry and Donaldson to the end of the war, and while caring for the wounded of his regiment, during action, he was himself twice wounded—once in the trenches before Vicksburg, and again at Pocotaligo Bridge, in General Sheridan's movement northward from Savannah. He survived the war, but was broken down in health, and died August 23, 1869, from general debility, resulting from wounds and
exposure incident to his service in the army, and was buried at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

2. George Wythe McCook was born at Cannonsburg, Pa., November 2, 1821. He graduated from the Ohio University, at Athens, and studied law with and afterwards became the partner of Edwin M. Stanton, the great War Secretary. He served as an officer in the Third Ohio Regiment throughout the Mexican War, and returned as its commander. He was Attorney-General of the State of Ohio in 1854-56, and edited the first volume of the "Ohio State Reports." He was one of the first four brigadier-generals appointed by the Governor of Ohio to command the troops from that State at the outbreak of the rebellion, but the condition of his health prevented him from taking any command that required continued absence from home. However, he organized and commanded for short periods several Ohio regiments, among them the 157th Ohio Volunteer Infantry during its service in the field, in the summer of 1864.

He was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1871, but his health undermined by his service during the Mexican and Civil War broke down during the canvass, and he was compelled to abandon the campaign. He and the Rev. Charles C. Beatty D.D. were the largest contributors to the erection of the Second Presbyterian Church at Steubenville, Ohio, of which he was a trustee. He died December 28, 1877, and was buried at Steubenville.

3. John James McCook, born at Cannonsburg, Pa., December 28, 1823, was educated at the United States Naval Academy. While serving as midshipman on the United States frigate "Delaware," off the coast of South
America, he was taken ill with a fever, following long-continued exposure while on duty. He died March 30, 1842, and was buried in the English burying ground at Rio Janeiro, Brazil. Admiral Farragut, in his autobiography, pays a high tribute to the personal character and professional ability of Midshipman McCook.

4. Robert Latimer McCook was born at New Lisbon, Ohio, December 28, 1827. He studied law in the office of Stanton & McCook, at Steubenville, then removed to Cincinnati, and in connection with Judge J. B. Stallo secured a large practice. When the news reached Cincinnati that Fort Sumter had been fired upon, he organized and was commissioned colonel of the Ninth Ohio Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, enlisting among the Germans, a thousand men in less than two days. He was ordered to West Virginia, put in command of a brigade, and made the decisive campaign there under McClellan. His brigade was then transferred to the Army of the Ohio, and took a most active part in the battle of Mills Spring, in Kentucky, where he was severely wounded. The rebel forces were driven from their lines by a bayonet charge of General McCook's brigade, and so closely pursued for many miles that their organization as an armed force was completely destroyed. Mills Spring is one of the very few, if not the only recorded case, where such results followed a battle during the Civil War.

General McCook rejoined his brigade before his wound had healed, and continued to command it when he was unable to mount a horse. His remarkable soldierly qualities procured him the rank of brigadier-general and the command of a division. He met his death August 6, 1862, while on the march near Salem, Ala. He
had been completely prostrated by his open wound and a severe attack of dysentery, and was lying in an ambulance, which was driven along in the interval between two regiments of his division. A small band of local guerrillas, commanded by Frank Gurley, dashed out of ambush, surrounded the ambulance and discovered that it contained an officer of rank, who was lying on the bed, undressed and unable to rise. They asked who he was, and, seeing that the Federal troops were approaching, shot him as he lay and made good their escape, as the nature of the country and their thorough familiarity with it easily enabled them to do. This brutal assassination of General McCook aroused intense feeling throughout the country. The murdered commander was buried at Spring Grove Cemetery, and his devoted soldiers and friends, at the close of the war, erected a monument to his memory in Cincinnati.

5. Major-General Alexander McDowell McCook was born on a farm near New Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio, April 22, 1831. He entered the United States Military Academy, at West Point, and graduated in the class of 1852. During the five years following his graduation he saw active service on the western frontier, and in campaigns against the Indians, chiefly in New Mexico. This service was recognized by special reference in the annual reports of General Scott then commanding the Army, and by his transfer to West Point as an instructor.

At the opening of the war he was promptly made colonel of the First Ohio Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, which he led among the very earliest troops to the relief of the capital, and commanded at Bull Run, or Manassas where his regiment with the Second Ohio, acted as the rear
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guard of the defeated forces. He became a brigadier-general in September, 1861, and commanded a division under General Buell in the Army of the Ohio. He was made a major-general for distinguished services at the battle of Shiloh, and was placed in command of the Twentieth Army Corps, forming the right wing of the Army of the Cumberland, with which he served during the campaigns of Perryville, Stone’s River, Tullahoma, and Chicamauga. General McCook subsequently commanded one of the trans-Mississippi departments.

As a professional soldier his record in the regular army of the United States is as follows:

Appointed brevet second lieutenant, Third Infantry, June 30, 1852; second lieutenant, June 30, 1854; first lieutenant, December 6, 1858; colonel, First Ohio Volunteers, April 16, 1861; captain, United States Army, May 14, 1861; brigadier-general volunteers, September 3, 1861; major-general volunteers, July 17, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, Twenty-sixth Infantry, March 5, 1867; transferred to Tenth Infantry, March 15, 1869; colonel, Sixth Infantry, December 16, 1880, brigadier-general, United States Army, July 11, 1890; major-general, November 9, 1894; retired from active service under the law, April 22, 1895. Brevetted in regular service for gallant and meritorious service during Civil War as major, July 21, 1861 (Bull Run); lieutenant-colonel March 3, 1862, (capture of Nashville, Tenn.); colonel, April 7, 1862, (Shiloh); brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, (Perryville, Ky); major-general, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in field during the war. Represented United States at coronation of Czar of Russia, Moscow, May 1-24, 1896; member commission appointed by President to in-
vestigate War Department, during war with Spain, September 23, 1898, to February 10, 1899.*

6. Daniel McCook, Jr., was born at Carrollton, Ohio, July 22, 1834. He was rather delicate and overstudious, and with a view to improving his health, entered Alabama University, at Florence, from which he graduated with honor. He returned to Ohio with health greatly improved, and entered the law office of Stanton & McCook, at Steubenville.

After admission to the bar in Ohio, he removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he formed a partnership with William Tecumseh Sherman and Thomas Ewing. When the Civil War opened that law office closed, and each of the partners soon became general officers, General Sherman at the close of the war being second in rank to General Grant.

An ardent Unionist, upon the secession of some of the southern states, and long ere Sumter was fired upon, Daniel McCook had joined with other Leavenworth citizens in organizing several companies of local militia for the time of need, which they saw was inevitably coming. He was made captain of one of these companies called the "Shields Guards" in the local records, although it appears that this name was subsequently changed to "Leavenworth State Guard." How early this company was formed is not positively known, but it was probably in January, 1861. The first private, or individual, tender of troops made to the government, so far as the printed

*Since the publication of the above sketch in the proceedings of the Scotch-Irish Society of America, Major-General A. McD. McCook died at Dayton, Ohio, on June 12th, 1903, and was buried at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio.
records of the rebellion show, was that of one Chas. H. Volk, "captain of Elk Artillery No. 1," of Elk County, Pa. It is a historical fact worth recording that Captain Daniel McCook stands of record as having made the second tender of local troops to the Washington authorities. Captain McCook's offer was couched in the following terms:

LEAVENWORTH CITY, KAN., February 20, 1861.

HON. JOSEPH HOLT,
Secretary of War.

SIR:—I have the honor to tender to you and the government the service of the volunteer militia company, consisting of sixty rank and file, infantry, which I at present command. We are willing to serve in any capacity, and any way, and against any powers which the public need may require, or the constituted authorities order. Hoping that you will at least give us an equal chance, I remain, with sentiments of highest respect,

Your obedient servant,

Daniel McCook,
Captain Leavenworth State Guard.

No record of any reply to Captain McCook's tender of troops can be found in the War Department, but doubtless one was made. At any rate, he was not long in getting into the service. Under the first formal call by the President for volunteers to enforce the national authority the First Kansas Volunteer Infantry was quickly organized at Leavenworth, and the "Leavenworth State Guard" was one of the ten companies composing it, with Daniel McCook as its captain. Inside of two weeks this new regiment was on its way to the southern Kansas border to meet the advance of the rebels.

Captain McCook served under the gallant General Lyon at the small but important and furious engagement
at Wilson's Creek. He then served as Chief of Staff of the First Division of the Army of the Ohio in the Shiloh campaign, and became colonel of the Fifty-second Ohio Regiment of Volunteer Infantry in the summer of 1862. He was assigned to the command of a brigade in General Sheridan's division, and as such continued to serve with the Army of the Cumberland.

He was selected by his old law partner, General Sherman, to lead the assault on Kennesaw Mountain on June 27, 1864. After all the arrangements for the assault had been made, the brigade was formed in regiment front and five deep. Just before the assault Colonel McCook recited to his men in a perfectly calm manner the stanza from Macaulay's "Horatius" in which occur these lines:

Then out spake brave Horatius,
The captain of the gate:
"To every man upon this earth
Death cometh soon or late.
And how can man die better
Than facing fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers
And the temples of his gods?"

Then he gave the word of command and dashed forward. He had reached the top of the enemy's works, and was encouraging his men to follow, when he was riddled with minie balls and fell back into their arms, wounded unto death. For his courage and gallantry in this assault which was one of, if not the most difficult and desperate of the war, he was promoted to the full rank of brigadier-general, an honor which he did not live to enjoy, as he survived but a few days. He died July 17, 1864, and was buried at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.
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General Sherman never failed to express his admiration for the patriotic spirit, the gallantry and soldierly abilities of his old friend and former law partner, who, in the performance of his duty, went to the assault at Kennesaw and to his death, as promptly and steadily as he ever marched to parade.

In a letter to a personal friend on December 28, 1886, General Sherman, among other things, wrote as follows:

"Both political parties in 1864 urged on our soldiers to acts of heroism. Without such men as my old law partner at Leavenworth, Dan McCook, who, with father and five brothers, was killed in the Civil War, we now could have no government, nothing would be left to us but degradation and ruin.

"Dan McCook when leading his brigade in the assault at Kennesaw was shot down upon the enemy works and died of his wounds. I ordered that assault and thereby occasioned his death. You can readily understand how deeply I feel about it, for no adequate return can ever be made, by any nation or people for such services.

"The government of the United States exists alone because of such sacrifices as Dan McCook made of his young life." . . . .

Very truly, your friend,
(Signed) W. T. Sherman.

7. Edwin Stanton McCook was born at Carrollton, Ohio, March 26, 1837. He was educated at the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, but, preferring the military arm of the service, when the Civil War began he recruited a company and joined the Thirty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which his friend, John A. Logan, was colonel. He served with his regiment at the battles of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, where he was severely wounded. In his promotions he succeeded General
Logan, and followed him in the command of regiment, brigade, and division throughout the Vicksburg and other campaigns under Grant, in the Chattanooga and Atlanta campaigns, and in the march to the sea under Sherman.

He was promoted to the rank of brigadier and brevet major-general for his services in these campaigns. He was three times severely wounded, but survived the war. While acting Governor of Dakota, and while occupying the chair and presiding over a public meeting, September 11, 1873, he was shot and killed by a man who was not in sympathy with the object of the meeting, and was buried at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

8. Charles Morris McCook was born at Carrollton, Ohio, November 13, 1843. He was a member of the freshman class at Kenyon College when the war began, and, although less than eighteen years of age, volunteered as a private soldier in the Second Ohio Regiment of Infantry for the three months' service. Secretary Stanton offered him a lieutenant's commission in the regular army, but he preferred to serve as a volunteer. By his soldiery characteristics and close attention to duty he soon won the respect and admiration of his comrades, and the confidence of his officers.

At the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, Charles McCook served with his regiment, which was covering the retreat of the shattered army. As he passed a field hospital the lad saw his father, who had volunteered as a nurse, at work among the wounded, and stopped to assist him the regiment passing on. As he started to rejoin his company young McCook was surrounded by an officer and several troopers of the famous Black Horse Cavalry, who
demanded his surrender. His musket was loaded, and he quickly disabled the officer, and, as he was highly trained in the bayonet exercise, he kept the other horsemen at bay. His father, seeing the odds against the boy, and hearing the repeated demands for his surrender, called out to him to give himself up. To this he replied, "Father, I will never surrender to a rebel," and a moment later he was shot down by one of the cavalrmen who then rode away in pursuit of the retreating troops. His father ran to him and while holding him in his arms, the dying lad sent a loving message of farewell to his mother and then said, "Tell her that I refused to surrender, that I am not afraid of death, that I am glad to die for my country." When the father leaned down to catch the last word, as the voice grew weaker and less distinct, he heard him repeat over and over again a favorite quotation from Horace "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori"—it is sweet and glorious to die for one's country; words which had inspired his young life as a student at Kenyon College, and were fittingly shown forth in his untimely death. The aged father removed his remains from the field, and they were afterwards buried at Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

9. John James McCook the ninth and youngest son, was born at Carrollton, Ohio, May 25, 1845. He was a student at Kenyon College when the war began, and, after completing his freshman year, enlisted in Company E of the Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was refused muster because of his youth but accompanied the regiment to the field as a volunteer aide to the brigade commander. He was promoted to a first lieutenancy in the Sixth Ohio Cavalry on September 12, 1862, and later was assigned to duty on the staff of Major-General Thomas L.
Crittenden, commanding a corps of the Army of the Ohio, which subsequently became the Twenty-first Corps of the Army of the Cumberland.

He served with the troops commanded by Generals Nelson and Wright in resisting Kirby Smith's invasion of Kentucky and in the campaigns of Perryville, Stone's River, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Chattanooga and Missionary Ridge, with the Western armies, and in General Grant's campaign with the Army of the Potomac, from the battle of the Wilderness to the crossing of the James River. He was commissioned a captain and aid-de-camp of United States volunteers in September, 1863, and was brevetted major of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services in action at Shady Grove, Va., where he was severely and dangerously wounded. He was afterwards brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the same campaign.

Colonel McCook still survives, the only member of a family of ten when the war began, and is a lawyer engaged in active practice in New York City. For a number of years he has been the legal adviser and active in the management of many important financial, insurance, and railway corporations. Colonel McCook gives much attention to educational matters, and is an active Trustee of Princeton University and a director of Princeton Theological Seminary. He has received the following university degrees: A. B. and A. M. from Kenyon College, Honorary A. M. from Princeton, LL. B. from Harvard, and LL.D. from the University of Kansas and from Lafayette College. Colonel McCook is a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of New York. Having been appointed by his Presbytery a member of the Prose-
cuting Committee, in the now celebrated Briggs heresy case, Colonel McCook, by reason of the ability, industry and knowledge of the theological and critical questions involved, is credited with having done much to bring that case to a successful conclusion and in securing the deliverance upon, and testimony of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to the integrity of the Scriptures, as opposed to the so-called higher critical views of Dr. Briggs and his followers.

Colonel McCook is an active and consistent Republican in politics, and his party and public services were recognized by President McKinley inviting him to a place in his first cabinet.

The following is an abstract of the record and services of Brevet-Colonel John James McCook, A. D. C. United States Volunteers, compiled from the Memorial Reunion volume of the Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry:

Enlisted as private Company E, Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 12, 1862, but he was refused muster because under age. Accompanied regiment to front acting as volunteer aide-de-camp to brigade commander. Appointed first lieutenant Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, September 12, 1862. Assigned to duty as acting aide-de-camp on staff of Colonel Daniel McCook, commanding thirty-sixth brigade, eleventh division, third corps, Army of the Ohio. Appointed and commissioned captain and aide-de-camp, United States Volunteers, June 18, 1863, to date from December 18, 1862. Mustered out as first lieutenant Sixth Ohio Cavalry June 24, 1863. Assigned to duty December 1, 1862, and served as aide-de-camp on staff of General Thomas L. Crittenden, commanding twenty-first corps, Army of the Cumberland, to November, 1863, and
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first division, ninth corps, Army of the Potomac, May-June, 1864. Temporary assignment as additional aide-de-camp to Major-General George H. Thomas, headquarters Army of the Cumberland, November, 1863, to January, 1864, participating in the following battles and campaigns:

June 2-3. (Special mention for gallantry in the above engagements and for faithful and efficient services throughout the campaign.) Absent on leave because of wounds till October. Resigned October 13, 1864, and honorably discharged from service November 1, 1864. Endorsement of Major-General Thomas L. Crittenden, upon the resignation of John J. McCook, captain and aide-de-camp United States Volunteers, October 10, 1864:

"Within resignation approved and its acceptance recommended. Captain McCook ran away from school when sixteen years old to enter the army. He has served faithfully and gallantly in several campaigns and in many engagements and battles. He is at present incapacitated from further active service from a wound received in battle which requires constant surgical attention. He should be honorably discharged.

"Captain McCook's father and three brothers have been killed in battle, and all the other members of his family are in the service. With such a family and personal record, I am constrained to refer to it when parting with a valued staff officer, and recommending the acceptance of his resignation.

"(Signed) T. L. CRITTENDEN,
"Major-General, U. S. Vols."

Brevetted major "for gallantry in action at Shady Grove, Va., May 30, 1864," and lieutenant-colonel and colonel United States Volunteers to date from March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services."
The Second Subdivision of the Family Includes the Following Members

II. The John McCook Branch.

Dr. John McCook was born and educated at Cannonsburg, Pa., the seat of Jefferson College; was a man of fine presence, genial nature, and a physician of unusual ability. His wife was born at Hartford, Ct., of an old New England family, and was a woman of rare culture. She was remarkable for her gift of song and musical attainments, and her fine intellect and sprightly manner. She greatly excelled in reading aloud, and taught her sons this art, instructing them also in declamation and composition before these branches were introduced into the schools of the neighborhood. She was particularly fond of poetry, and could render from memory chapters of Scott's "Marmion" and "Lady of the Lake," as well as the poems of Burns. Her influence was decided upon the character of her five sons.

Dr. McCook practiced medicine for many years in New Lisbon, Ohio, whence he removed to Steubenville. He was an ardent patriot, and, although a lifelong Democrat, joined the Union-Republican party and gave the whole weight of his influence and service to the support of the government during the Civil War. He died just after its close, October 11, 1865, at the headquarters of his son, General Anson G. McCook, in Washington, D. C., during a temporary visit, and was buried at Steubenville, Ohio, by the side of his wife, who had preceded him just six months.

He united with the Presbyterian Church of New Lisbon, Ohio, together with his wife, after the birth of all their children. The latter were baptized on the same
Sabbath by the late Dr. A. O. Patterson. Dr. McCook was a warm friend of Sunday schools, and was superintendent for years of the school of the First Church of Steubenville, under the late Dr. H. G. Comingo.

The children of the above couple are as follows:

1. Major-General Edward Moody McCook was born at Steubenville, Ohio, June 15, 1833. He was one of the earliest settlers in the Pike's Peak region, where he had gone to practice his profession, law. He represented that district in the Legislature of Kansas, before the division of the Territory. He was temporarily in Washington in the troubled era preceding the war, and by a daring feat as a volunteer secret agent for the government won such approbation that he was appointed into the regular army as a lieutenant of cavalry. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was appointed major of the Second Indiana Cavalry, rose rapidly to the ranks of colonel, brigadier, and major-general, and after brilliant and effective service, retired at the close of the war with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the regular army. His most difficult and dangerous service, perhaps, was penetrating the enemy's lines by way of diversion previous to Sherman's march to the sea. He returned from this "forlorn hope," having inflicted great damage upon the enemy, defeated and captured a large number, whom he was compelled to release, and retired in the face of Hood's entire army. He resigned from the regular army to accept the appointment of United States Minister to the Sandwich Islands. He was subsequently twice appointed Governor of Colorado Territory by President Grant.

2. Brigadier-General Anson George McCook was born at Steubenville, Ohio, October 10, 1835. He was educated
in the public schools of New Lisbon, Ohio, and at an early age crossed the plains to California, where he spent several years. He returned shortly before the war, and was engaged in the study of law in the office of Stanton & McCook, at Steubenville. At the outbreak of the rebellion he promptly raised a company of volunteers, and was elected captain of the company, which was the first to enter the service from Eastern Ohio. He was assigned to the Second Ohio Regiment, and took part in the first battle of Bull Run. Upon the reorganization of the troops he was appointed major of the Second Ohio, and rose by death and resignation of his seniors to the rank of colonel. At the battle of Peach Tree Creek, near Atlanta, he commanded a brigade. He was in action in many of the principal battles of the West, including those of Perryville, Stone's River, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, etc. On the muster out of the Second Ohio, at the close of three years' service, he was appointed colonel of the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Ohio, and was ordered to Virginia, where he was assigned to command a brigade. He was brevetted a brigadier-general at the close of the war. He returned to Steubenville, whence, after several years' residence, he removed to New York City, his present residence. He served six years in Congress from the Eighth New York District in the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh Congresses.

3. Rev. Henry C. McCook, D. D., the third son, was born July 3, 1837, at New Lisbon, Ohio, and married an Ohio lady, Miss Emma C. Horter, of New Lisbon. He graduated at Jefferson College. He was a student in the Western Theological Seminary (Presbyterian), Allegheny City, on the outbreak of the rebellion, and,
having made an engagement to go West to spend his summer vacation, stopped at Clinton, DeWitt County, Ill. Here he was actively engaged in raising troops for the service until the first battle of Bull Run, when he enlisted as a private soldier, stumped the county to raise troops, and was mustered into the Forty-first Illinois as first lieutenant. He was appointed chaplain of the regiment, and returned home for ordination by the Presbytery of Steubenville, Ohio. He served for less than a year, and resigned, with the intention of taking another position in the army; but, convinced that he could serve his country best in a public position at home, returned to his church at Clinton. He was subsequently a home missionary and pastor in St. Louis, Mo., whence he was called to Philadelphia in 1869, where he continues pastor of one of the most prominent churches of the East. He is the author of a number of popular theological and ecclesiastical books, but is particularly known as a naturalist. His studies of ants and spiders, on whose habits he has written several important books and numerous papers, have made his name well known among the naturalists of Europe and America.

4. Commander Roderick Sheldon McCook, U. S. N., was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, March 10, 1839. He graduated at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, in 1859, and his first service was off the Congo River, Africa, whence he was sent home with a prize crew in charge of a captured slaver. From 1861 to 1865 he took active part in aggressive operations before New Berne, Wilmington, Charleston, Fort Fisher, and on the James River. At New Berne he bore an active and successful part in the battle on land. He offered himself and the services of
his marines to the land force in moving a battery of guns from his vessel. With this battery he took a conspicuous part in the conflict, and had the honor of receiving the surrender of a Confederate regiment of infantry, probably the only surrender of this sort which occurred during the Civil War. During his arduous services with monitors, particularly the "Canonicus," at Fort Fisher, he seriously impaired his health. He was engaged in the operations on the James River, and also those ending in the surrender of Charleston. He attained the grade of commander September 25, 1873. His last service was in lighthouse duty on the Ohio River, on whose banks, in the family plot in the Steubenville cemetery, his remains are buried. Failing in health, he was retired from active service February 23, 1885, when he went to Vineland, N. J., seeking restoration of strength in the occupations of farm life. His death was caused by being thrown from his buggy upon his head, sustaining injuries which resulted in suffusion of the brain. He married Miss Elizabeth Sunderland, of Steubenville, Ohio, who, with one son, survives him.

5. The fifth son and sixth child, Rev. Prof. John James McCook, was born at New Lisbon, Ohio, February 4, 1843. He served as lieutenant in the First Virginia Volunteers during a short campaign in West Virginia, a regiment recruited almost exclusively from Ohio. There were so many volunteers from this state that its quota of regiments was immediately filled, and many of its citizens entered the service with regiments from other States. He was at Kelleysville, one of the earliest engagements of the war. He graduated at Trinity College, Hartford; began the study of medicine, but
abandoned it to enter the Protestant Episcopal ministry. He was rector of St. John's, Detroit, and is now of St. John's, East Hartford. He is distinguished as a linguist, and is the author of a witty booklet, "Pat and the Council." He is at present Professor of Modern Languages in Trinity College, Hartford.