

FORTY-EIGHTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ASSOCIATION  GRADUATES
OF THE
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
WEST POINT, NEW YORK,

JUNE 12th, 1917.

SAGINAW, MICH.
SEEMANN & PETERS, Inc., PRINTERS AND BINDERS
1917.

Annual Report, June 12th, 1917.

West Point, N. Y., June 12, 1917.

As there was no annual meeting of the Association, the Executive Committee met today and transacted the necessary business for the year.

General Charles King, class of '66 was chosen President. The Executive Committee, except Colonel Gordon, who has been retired, was re-appointed. His successor will be named later. Colonel C. P. Echols asked to be relieved as Treasurer, but consented to serve temporarily until another Treasurer could be selected.

Lieutenant Charles Braden was appointed Secretary.

The report of the Treasurer was submitted and accepted.

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

1846
FRANCIS T. BRYAN.

1847
HORATIO G. GIBSON.

1852
JAMES W. ROBINSON.

1854
HENRY L. ABBOT.
HENRY W. CLOSSON.

1855
SAMUEL BRÖCK.
HENRY M. LAZELLE.

1857
HENRY M. ROBERT.

1859
FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.
MARTIN D. HARDIN.
CALEB H. CARLTON.

1860

HORACE PORTER.
 JAMES H. WILSON.
 BENJAMIN SLOAN.
 JOHN M. WILSON.
 EDWARD R. HOPKINS.
 ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON.
 EDWARD B. D. RILEY.

1861, May.

HENRY A. du PONT.
 ADELBERT AMES.
 ADELBERT R. BUFFINGTON.
 J. FORD KENT.

1861, June.

ALFRED MORDECAI.
 PETER C. HAINS.
 HENRY E. NOYES

1862

CHARLES R. SUTER.
 SAMUEL M. MANSFIELD.
 MORRIS SCHAEFF.
 JASPER MYERS.
 TULLY McCREA.
 CHARLES N. WARNER.

1863

JOHN R. MCGINNESS.
 FRANK H. PHIPPS.
 THOMAS WARD.

1864

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE
 OSWALD H. ERNST.

1865

WILLIAM R. LIVERMORE.
 DAVID W. PAYNE.
 WILLIAM H. HEUER.
 WILLIAM S. STANTON.
 HENRY B. LEDYARD.

1865—Continued.

WM. H. McLAUGHLIN.
 SENECA H. NORTON.
 GEORGE H. BURTON.
 EDWARD HUNTER.
 EDGAR C. BOWEN.
 WARREN C. BEACH.
 P. ELMENDORF SLOAN.
 CHARLES A. DEMPSEY.

1866

CHARLES E. L. B. DAVIS.
 HIERO B. HERR.
 ABNER H. MERRILL.
 HENRY H. C. DUNWOODY.
 ROBERT CRAIG.
 CHARLES KING.
 WILLIAM H. UPHAM.
 FRANCIS L. HILLS.

1867

LEWIS M. HAUPT.
 JOHN PITMAN.
 FREDERICK A. MAHAN.
 CROSBY P. MILLER.
 JOHN McCLELLAN.
 SAMUEL R. JONES.
 SEDGWICK PRATT.
 LEANDER T. HOWES.
 EDWARD DAVIS.
 EDWARD S. GODFREY.
 WILLIAM J. ROE.
 GILBERT P. COTTON.

1868

ALBERT H. PAYSON.
 RICHARD L. HOXIE.
 EDGAR W. BASS.
 JOSEPH H. WILLARD.
 HENRY METCALFE.
 ROBERT FLETCHER.

1868—Continued.

CLARENCE O. HOWARD.
DAVID D. JOHNSON.
EUGENE O. FECHET.
CHARLES W. WHIPPLE.
ALEXANDER L. MORTON.
WILLIAM P. HALL.
JOHN D. C. HOSKINS.
JAMES W. POPE.
FRANK W. RUSSELL.
CHARLES F. ROE.

1871—Continued.

JAMES N. ALLISON.
JAMES B. HICKEY.
GEORGE F. CHASE.
ULYSSES S. G. WHITE.
FRANCIS W. MANSFIELD.
HENRY E. ROBINSON.
DANIEL H. BRUSH.
JOHN McA. WEBSTER.

1869

ERIC BERGLAND.
SAMUEL E. TILLMAN.
WILLIAM P. DUVAL.
HENRY L. HARRIS.
ARTHUR S. HARDY.
DAVID A. LYLE.
WORTH OSGOOD.
CHARLES BRADEN.
JOHN W. PULLMAN.
HENRY P. PERRINE.
MASON M. MAXON.

1872

ROGERS BIRNIE.
STANHOPE E. BLUNT.
FRANK BAKER.
WILLIAM ABBOT.
HENRY R. LEMLY.
CHARLES D. PARKHURST.
JOHN T. VAN ORSDALE.
GEORGE RUHLEN.
FRANK WEST.
RICHARD T. YEATMAN.
JACOB R. RIBLETT.
JAMES ALLEN.
CHARLES A. BOOTH.
RALPH W. HOYT.
CHARLES H. WATTS.
WILLIAM B. WETMORE.
GEO. LeR. BROWN.
HERBERT E. TUTHERLY.
HENRY WYGANT.
WILLIAM H. W. JAMES.
HENRY H. LANDON.

1870

FRANCIS V. GREENE.
WINFIELD S. CHAPLIN.
CARL F. PALFREY.
EDWARD E. WOOD.
CHARLES W. BURROWS.
WALTER S. SCHUYLER.
ALEXANDER O. BRODIE.
EDWARD A. GODWIN.
SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN.
FREDERICK K. WARD.
EDWARD J. McCLEARNAN.
FREDERICK E. PHELPS.
ROBERT G. CARTER.
DEXTER W. PARKER.
OTTO L. HEIN.
WINFIELD S. EDGERLY.
JOHN P. KERR.
CLARENCE A. STEDMAN.
LOVELL H. JEROME.

1873

WILLIAM H. BIXBY.
JOHN A. LUNDEEN.
JACOB E. BLOOM.
ALBERT S. CUMMINS.
JOSEPH GARRARD.
EZRA B. FULLER.
FREDERICK A. SMITH.
CALVIN D. COWLES.
DILLARD H. CLARK.
HOEL S. BISHOP.
CHARLES M. O'CONNOR.
WILLIAM H. CARTER.
HUGH T. REED.
QUINCY O'M. GILLMORE.

1871

EDGAR Z. STEEVER.
CHARLES A. WOODRUFF.
WALLACE MOTT.

1874

ARTHUR MURRAY.
HENRY M. ANDREWS.
MONTGOMERY M. MACOMB.
GEORGE L. ANDERSON.
JOHN P. WISSER.
EDGAR B. ROBERTSON.
RUSSELL THAYER.
GEORGE R. CECIL.
FREDERICK W. SIBLEY.
CHARLES E. S. WOOD.
LUTHER R. HARE.
WILLIS WITTICH.
EDWARD E. HARDIN.
MARION P. MAUS.
CHARLES F. LLOYD.
THEODORE H. ECKERSON.
WILLIAM H. WHEELER.

1875

WILLARD YOUNG.
LOTUS NILES.
WILLIAM A. SIMPSON.
TASKER H. BLISS.
JOHN P. JEFFERSON.
ELBERT WHEELER.
ERASMUS M. WEAVER.
ELI D. HOYLE.
EDWIN P. ANDRUS.
WILLIAM N. DYKMAN.
WILLIAM A. MANN.
WILLIAM BAIRD.
ALEXANDER RODGERS.
GEORGE R. SMITH.
GEORGE L. SCOTT.
THOMAS F. DAVIS.
EDWIN B. BOLTON.
THOMAS S. McCALEB.
ROBERT K. EVANS.

1876

JOHN R. WILLIAMS.
HEMAN DOWD.
ALEXANDER S. BACON.
WILLIAM CROZIER.
HENRY H. LUDLOW.
GRANGER ADAMS.
EDWARD E. DRAVO.
HERBERT S. FOSTER.
OSCAR F. LONG.
EDWARD S. FARROW.
ERNEST A. GARLINGTON.
JAMES PARKER.

1876—Continued.

HARRY L. BAILEY.
GEORGE ANDREWS.
HUGH L. SCOTT.
HORATIO G. SICKEL.
LLOYD S. McCORMICK.
CHARLES L. HAMMOND.
JOHN PITCHER.
GEORGE PALMER.
HAMILTON ROWAN.

1877

WILLIAM M. BLACK.
WALTER L. FISK.
SOLOMON W. ROESSLER.
WILLIAM B. GORDON.
CHARLES G. WOODWARD.
ADAM SLAKER.
FREDERICK MARSH.
EDWARD H. PLUMMER.
JACOB G. GALBRAITH.
CALVIN ESTERLY.
HENRY J. GOLDMAN.
HENRY KIRBY.
THOMAS H. BARRY.
WILLIAM C. BROWN.
CHARLES J. CRANE.
JOHN BIGELOW, JR.
GEORGE W. BAXTER.
ROBERT T. EMMET.
ROBERT D. READ.
HEBER M. CREEL.
JAMES B. JACKSON.
ALEXANDER M. PATCH.
GEORGE K. HUNTER.
JOHN F. C. HEGEWALD.

1878

GEORGE McC. DERBY.
GEORGE P. SCRIVEN.
DOUGLAS A. HOWARD.
JOHN R. TOTTEN.
LEWIS D. GREENE.
JOHN T. BARNETT.
ABNER PICKERING.
JOHN C. F. TILLSON.
J. F. REYNOLDS LANDIS.
FRANK deL. CARRINGTON.
CHARLES G. STARR.
BALDWIN D. SPILMAN.
HENRY O. S. HEISTAND.
ELIJAH H. MERRILL.

1878—Continued.

ROBERT N. GETTY.
WILLIAM J. ELLIOTT.
JAMES F. BELL.
ABIEL L. SMITH.

1879

FREDERICK V. ABBOT.
THOMAS L. CASEY.
THEODORE A. BINGHAM.
CURTIS McD. TOWNSEND.
GUSTAV J. FIEBEGER.
WILLIAM W. GIBSON.
JAMES E. RUNCIE.
GEORGE H. G. GALE.
FRANCIS H. FRENCH.
FREDERICK S. FOLTZ.
HENRY A. GREENE.
FRANK L. DODDS.
EDWIN P. PENDLETON.
JOHN A. JOHNSTON.
WILLIAM D. BEACH.
THOMAS CRUSE.
CHARLES R. NOYES.
CHARLES H. GRIERSON.
CHARLES M. TRUITT.
HUNTER LIGGETT.
THOMAS J. LEWIS.
JAMES A. IRONS.
JOHN S. MALLORY.
WILLIS T. MAY.
SAMUEL W. MILLER.
CHARLES W. TAYLOR.
PERCY PARKER.
NATH'L. J. WHITEHEAD.
GUY R. BEARDSLEE.

1880

GEORGE W. GOETHALS.
JOHN L. CHAMBERLAIN.
CHARLES S. BURT.
FREDERICK S. STRONG.
MILLARD F. HARMON.
CHARLES H. HUNTER.
JAMES B. ALESHIRE.
CHARLES E. HEWITT.
GEORGE L. CONVERSE.
GEORGE H. MORGAN.
J. WALKER BENET.
JAMES S. ROGERS.
HARRIS L. ROBERTS.

1880—Continued.

GEORGE BELL, JR.
CHARLES B. VOGDES.
GEORGE H. SANDS.
HENRY C. SHARPE.
GEORGE W. GOODE.
CHARLES STEWART.
JAMES W. WATSON.
PERCY E. TRIPPE.

1881

JOHN BIDDLE.
EDWARD O. BROWN.
HARRY F. HODGES.
JAMES G. WARREN.
EDWIN ST. J. GREBLE.
SAMUEL E. ALLEN.
GEORGE T. BARTLETT.
CLARENCE P. TOWNSLEY.
ALBERT C. BLUNT.
JOSEPH A. GASTON.
GUY CARLETON.
JOHN M. MORRISON.
JAMES T. KERR.
DANIEL E. MCCARTHY.
ENOCH H. CROWDER.
CHARLES H. BARTH.
FREDERICK G. HODGSON.
PARKER W. WEST.
BRITTON DAVIS.
LYMAN W. V. KENNON.
JOHN B. McDONALD.

1882

EDWARD BURR.
OSCAR T. CROSBY.
GRAHAM D. FITCH.
EUGENE J. SPENCER.
WARREN P. NEWCOMB.
HARRY C. BENSON.
GEORGE F. BARNEY.
JOHN T. THOMPSON.
EDWARD A. MILLAR.
CHARLES G. TREAT.
RICHARD W. YOUNG.
SAMUEL RODMAN.
BENJAMIN ALVORD.
GEORGE W. McIVER.
HENRY T. ALLEN.
WILLIAM W. FORSYTH.
GEORGE H. PATTEN.
JOHN H. BEACOM.
CHARLES J. STEVENS.
BLANTON C. WELSH.
JAMES A. GOODIN.

1883

GEORGE A. ZINN.
 WILLIAM C. LANGFIT.
 BEVERLY W. DUNN.
 THOMAS RIDGWAY.
 WILLOUGHBY WALKER.
 CHASE W. KENNEDY.
 GODFREY H. MACDONALD.
 HERBERT H. SARGENT.
 MATTHEW F. STEELE.
 EDWIN A. ROOT.
 ISAAC W. LITTELL.
 GEORGE H. CAMERON.
 WALTER K. WRIGHT.
 HARRY C. HALE.
 ROBERT D. WALSH.
 ALFRED HASBROUCK.
 HENRY C. CABELL.
 THOMAS W. GRIFFITH.
 LAURENCE D. TYSON.
 CLARENCE R. EDWARDS.

1884

IRVING HALE.
 HARRY TAYLOR.
 WILLIAM L. SIBERT.
 JOHN CONKLIN.
 STEPHEN M. FOOTE.
 ISAAC N. LEWIS.
 EUGENE F. LADD.
 FREDERICK L. PALMER.
 JAMES A. COLE.
 EDWIN B. BABBITT.
 WILDS P. RICHARDSON.
 HENRY D. STYER.
 JOHN B. BELLINGER.
 ROBERT H. NOBLE.
 JOHN T. KNIGHT.

1885

JOSEPH E. KUHN.
 CORNELIS DeW. WILLCOX.
 CHARLES H. MUIR.
 JOHN D. BARRETTE.
 ROBERT A. BROWN.
 LORENZO P. DAVISON.
 JOHN M. CARSON.
 ALMON L. PARMETER.
 WILLARD A. HOLBROOK.
 HENRY P. McCAIN.
 WILLIAM S. BIDDLE.
 LOUIS M. KOEHLER.

1885—Continued.

ROBERT E. L. MICHIE.
 SAMUEL E. SMILEY.
 GEORGE I. PUTMAN.
 WILLIAM F. MARTIN.

1886

HENRY C. NEWCOMER.
 ROBERT L. HIRST.
 LUCIEN G. BERRY.
 JOHN E. McMAHON.
 WALTER N. P. DARROW.
 AVERY D. ANDREWS.
 CECIL STEWART.
 CHARLES T. MENOHER.
 JOHN T. NANCE.
 CHARLES C. WALCUTT.
 DAVID J. BAKER.
 JOHN J. PERSHING.
 PETER E. TRAUB.
 T. BENTLEY MOTT.
 GUSTAVE W. S. STEVENS.
 JOSEPH C. BYRON.
 JESSE McL. CARTER.
 CHAUNCEY B. BAKER.
 MALVERN-HILL BARNUM.
 EDMUND S. WRIGHT.
 BERTRAM T. CLAYTON.
 JAMES H. McRAE.
 WALTER H. GORDON.
 JAMES L. DRUIEN.
 ARMAND I. LASSEIGNE.
 JAMES H. FRIER.
 CHARLES G. LYMAN.
 FRANK L. WINN.
 CHARLES C. BALLOU.
 ERNESTE V. SMITH.
 GEORGE B. DUNCAN.
 ROBERT C. WILLIAMS.
 CHARLES G. DWYER.
 JULIUS A. PENN, JR.
 EDWARD M. LEWIS.
 EDWARD N. JONES.
 DWIGHT E. HOLLEY.

1887

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.
 EUGENE W. VAN C. LUCAS.
 CHARLES B. WHEELER.
 EDWARD C. YOUNG.
 RICHMOND P. DAVIS.
 GEORGE O. SQUIER.

1887--Continued.

ERNEST HINDS.
 WIRT ROBINSON.
 JOHN M. JENKINS.
 EDGAR RUSSELL.
 GEO. F. LANDERS.
 HARRY E. WILKINS.
 OSCAR I. STRAUB.
 ALFRED M. HUNTER.
 CHARLES H. MARTIN.
 P. D. LOCHRIDGE.
 THOMAS H. SLAVENS.
 NATHANIEL F. McCLURE.
 WILLIAM C. RIVERS.
 WILLIAM WEIGEL.
 ELLWOOD W. EVANS.
 ROBERT G. PAXTON.
 THOMAS Q. DONALDSON.
 GEO. McK. WILLIAMSON.
 FRANCIS H. BEACH.
 AMBROSE I. MORIARTY.
 ALONZO GRAY.
 HERMAN HALL.
 MARCUS D. CRONIN.
 CHARLES S. FARNSWORTH.
 CHARLES GERHARDT.
 JAMES T. DEAN.
 ULYSSES G. McALEXANDER.
 WILLIAM K. JONES.
 EDMUND WITTENMYER.
 MICHAEL J. LENIHAN.
 MARK L. HERSEY.
 SAMUEL A. SMOKE.
 FRANK H. ALBRIGHT.

1888

CHARLES H. McKINSTRY.
 WILLIAM V. JUDSON.
 JAMES W. McANDREW.
 SOLOMAN P. VESTAL.
 JOHN S. GRISARD.
 CHAS. W. FENTON.
 JOHN D. L. HARTMAN.
 ROBERT L. HOWZE.
 ANDREW G. QUAY.
 JOHN P. RYAN.
 PETER C. HARRIS.

1888--Continued.

MUNROE McFARLAND.
 WILLIAM T. WILDER.
 WILLIAM R. DASHIELL.
 ELI A. HELMICK.
 WILLIAM T. LITTLEBRANT.
 CHARLES G. FRENCH.

1889

E. EVELETH WINSLOW.
 CLEMENT A. F. FLAGLER.
 CHESTER HARDING.
 EDMUND M. BLAKE.
 FRANCIS W. WILLCOX.
 WILLIAM L. KENLY, JR.
 SIDNEY S. JORDAN.
 WALTER A. BETHEL.
 BEN JOHNSON.
 MORRIS K. BARROLL.
 RALPH HARRISON.
 EDWARD F. McGLACHLIN.
 JOHN P. HAINS.
 WILLIAM LASSITER.
 CHARLES D. RHODES.
 HARRY R. LEE.
 ALEXANDER R. PIPER.
 EDWARD T. WINSTON.
 GEORGE T. LANGHORNE.
 WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS.
 JOHN R. M. TAYLOR.
 FRANCIS E. LACEY.
 SIDNEY A. CLOMAN.
 CHARLES CRAWFORD.
 WILLIAM S. GRAVES.
 FRANK D. WEBSTER.
 EDWARD V. STOCKHAM.

1890

CHARLES KELLER.
 HERBERT DEAKYNE.
 HENRY D. TODD.
 JAMES HAMILTON.
 THOMAS W. WINSTON.
 GEORGE MONTGOMERY.
 FRANCIS C. MARSHALL.
 FRANK G. MAULDIN.
 DANIEL W. KETCHAM.
 MILTON F. DAVIS.
 WILLIAM C. DAVIS.

1890—Continued.

WILLIAM J. SNOW.
 THOMAS B. LAMORCAUX.
 FRED W. SLADEN.
 HARRY H. BANDHOLTZ.
 HENRY T. FERGUSON.
 HENRY G. LEARNARD.
 SAMUEL G. JONES.
 GEORGE M. BROWN.
 JAMES M. ANDREWS.
 GEORGE D. MOORE.
 FRANK B. KERCH.

1891

SPENCER COSBY.
 JOHN S. SEWALL.
 CHARLES P. ECHOLS.
 JAMES F. McINDOE.
 JAY J. MORROW.
 ODUS C. HORNEY.
 TIEMANN N. HORN.
 GEORGE P. WHITE.
 LAWSON M. FULLER.
 LOUIS C. SHERER.
 RICHARD L. LIVERMORE.
 ROBERT J. FLEMING.
 EDWIN B. WINANS, JR.
 FRANCIS H. SCHOEFFEL.
 HAROLD P. HOWARD.
 WILLIAM H. BERTSCH.
 ELMER LINDSLEY.
 JOHN B. BENNETT.
 JOSEPH T. CRABBS.
 FRANK S. ARMSTRONG.
 JOHN W. HEAVY.
 HARRY J. HIRSCH.
 CHARLES DeL. HINE.
 JOSEPH FRAZIER.
 ROBERT L. HAMILTON.
 LA ROY S. UPTON.
 HOLLIS C. CLARK.
 GEORGE C. SAFFARRANS.
 PALMER E. PIERCE.
 WILLIAM P. JACKSON.
 ALBERT B. DONWORTH.
 GORDON VOORHEIS.
 WALTER M. WHITMAN.
 JOHN J. BRADLEY.
 HERBERT O. WILLIAMS.
 HERBERT N. ROYDEN.
 LEWIS S. SORLEY.

1892

JAMES B. CAVANAUGH.
 JAMES P. JERVEY.
 FRANK E. HARRIS.
 GEORGE BLAKELY.

1892—Continued.

JAY E. HOFFER.
 TRACY C. DICKSON.
 FRANK W. COE.
 WILLIAM R. SMITH.
 HENRY H. WHITNEY.
 SAMUEL A. KEFHART.
 CHARLES C. JAMIESON.
 JAMES A. SHIPTON.
 WILLIAM CHAMBERLAINE.
 S. BENJAMIN ARNOLD.
 GEORGE McD. WEEKS.
 JOHN McA. PALMER.
 CHARLES P. SUMMERALL.
 JAMES H. REEVES.
 KIRBY WALKER.
 ALEXANDER M. DAVIS.
 EDMUND M. LEARY.
 JULIUS T. CONRAD.
 WILLIAM NEWMAN.
 FRANK A. WILCOX.
 HANSFORD L. THRELKELD.
 WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.
 PETER W. DAVIDSON.
 SAM'L McP. RUTHERFORD.
 JOHN E. WOODWARD.
 ISAAC ERWIN.
 GEORGE H. McMASTER.
 ROBERT W. MEARNS.

1893

CHARLES W. KUTZ.
 MERIWETHER L. WALKER.
 WILLIAM M. CRUIKSHANK.
 GORDON G. HEINER.
 DAVID M. KING.
 WILLIAM R. SMEDBERG.
 ROBERTSON HONEY.
 JOHN M. MORGAN.
 AMOS H. MARTIN.
 WALTER C. BABCOCK.
 BUELL B. BASSETTE.
 EDWARD B. CASSATT.
 KENZIE W. WALKER.
 ARTHUR M. EDWARDS.
 HOWARD R. PERRY.
 GEORGE H. JAMERSON.

1894

WILLIAM J. BARDEN.
 JAMES M. WILLIAMS.
 JOHN W. JOYES.
 EDWARD P. O'HERN.
 CHARLES W. CASTLE.

1894—Continued.

FRANCIS LeJ. PARKER.
 DWIGHT E. AULTMAN.
 ALSTON HAMILTON.
 PAUL B. MALONE.
 JOHN W. CRAIG.
 JOHN C. GILMORE.
 ALBERT E. SAXTON.
 HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.
 BUTLER AMES.
 CHARLES F. CRAIN.
 FRANK S. COCHEU.
 JOHN C. McARTHUR.
 FRANK D. ELY.
 EDWIN BELL.
 OTTO B. ROSENBAUM.
 GEORGE H. ESTES.
 CHARLES L. BENT.
 CHARLES C. SMITH.
 FRANK L. WELLS.
 BRIANT H. WELLS.
 JOHN W. BARKER.
 JAMES P. HARBESON.
 HUGH D. WISE.
 JAMES A. MOSS.

1895

EDWARD H. SCHULZ.
 HARRY BURGESS.
 JENS BUGGE, JR.
 HARRY H. STOUT.
 HERBERT A. WHITE.
 JOSEPH L. KNOWLTON.
 CHARLES H. PAINE.
 NATHAN K. AVERILL.
 JOSEPH WHEELER.
 BROOKE PAYNE.
 WILLIAM G. SILLS.
 AUGUST C. NISSEN.
 PERRY L. MILES.
 CLYDE E. HAWKINS.
 LORRAIN T. RICHARDSON.
 JAMES S. PARKER.
 FRANKLIN S. HUTTON.
 JOSEPH S. HERRON.
 GEO. B. PRITCHARD.
 THOMAS F. DWYER.
 FINE W. SMITH.
 WALTER S. McBROOM.
 DAVID S. STANLEY.
 BENJAMIN T. SIMMONS.
 GIRARD STURTEVANT.
 FRANK B. WATSON.
 OSCAR J. CHARLES.

1896

HARRY F. JACKSON.
 ROBERT E. CALLAN.
 WILLIAM S. GUIGNARD.
 EDWIN LANDON.
 JOHN B. CHRISTIAN.
 JÆ ROY ELTINGE.
 LLOYD ENGLAND.
 GEORGE W. MOSES.
 PERCY M. KESSLER.
 CHARLES E. STODTER.
 JOHNSON HAGOOD.
 ALEX. M. MILLER, JR.
 CHARLES B. DRAKE.
 CHARLES M. K. SALTZMAN.
 GEORGE T. PATTERSON.
 FRANK K. FERGUSON.
 LUCIUS R. HOLBROOK.
 GEORGE H. SHELTON.
 ROBERT M. BROOKFIELD.
 OLA W. BELL.
 ABRAHAM G. LOTT.
 FREDERICK W. LEWIS.
 DENNIS E. NOLAN.
 WILLIAM A. BURNSIDE.
 REYNOLDS J. BURT.
 WILLIAM KELLY, JR.
 RUSSELL C. LANGDON.
 GEORGE T. SUMMERLIN.
 HARRY H. TEBBETTS.
 HENRY C. WHITEHEAD.
 GEORGE S. GOODALE.
 FRANK C. BOLLES.

1897

WILLIAM D. CONNOR.
 JOHN C. OAKES.
 SHERWOOD A. CHENEY.
 FRED W. ALSTAETTER.
 HARLEY B. FERGUSON.
 CHARLES D. ROBERTS.
 ROBERT S. ABERNETHY.
 FRANCIS H. POPE.
 EDWIN O. SARRATT.
 ALBERT J. BOWLEY.
 MATTHEW E. HANNA.
 LAWRENCE S. MILLER.
 WINFIELD S. OVERTON.
 FREDERICK T. ARNOLD.
 FREDERICK E. JOHNSTON.
 CLAUDE H. MILLER.
 EARLE D. A. PEARCE.
 ROY B. HARPER.

1897—Continued.

JOHN H. HUGHES.
FRANK R. McCOY.
GEORGE W. HELMS.
RUFUS E. LONGAN.
HENRY M. DICHMANN.
HALSTEAD DOREY.
SETH M. MILLIKEN.
EDGAR T. CONLEY.
THOMAS Q. ASHBURN.
JOHN G. WORKIZER.
WILLARD D. NEWBILL.

1898

WILLIAM P. WOOTEN.
AMOS A. FRIES.
MANUS McCLOSKEY.
JOHN E. STEPHENS.
THOMAS E. MERRILL.
MONROE C. KERTH.
GEORGE A. NUGENT.
LAMBERT, W. JORDAN.
JACOB C. JOHNSON.
HENRY L. NEWBOLD.
HARVEY W. MILLER.
RALPH E. INGRAM.
ROBERT C. DAVIS.
CHARLES W. EXTON.
GUY V. HENRY.
EDGAR RIDENOUR.
JOSEPH F. GOHN.
JAMES H. BRADFORD.
WALLACE B. SCALES.

1899

JAMES A. WOODRUFF.
WILLIAM KELLY.
HORTON W. STICKLE.
LEWIS H. RAND.
GEORGE W. BUNNELL.
ALBERT E. WALDRON.
FRANK C. JEWELL.
CHARLES B. CLARK.
HERMAN W. SCHULL.
HENRY B. FARRAR.
LEON B. KROMER.
HENRY B. CLARK.
SAMUEL T. ANSELL.
ROBERT H. PECK.
HALSEY E. YATES.
CLEMENT A. TROTT.
GEORGE V. H. MOSELEY.
WILSON B. BURTT.

1899—Continued.

CHARLES M. BUNDEL.
STUART HEINTZELMAN.
FRED'K W. VAN DUYN.
JOHN D. LONG.
GRAYSON V. HEIDT.
JAMES C. RHEA.
JAMES HANSON.
FRED. R. BROWN.
FREDERICK B. KERR.
WILLIAM T. MERRY.
LAWRENCE D. CABELL.
CLYFFARD GAME.
GEORGE W. STUART.
ROBERT C. FOY.
DUNCAN K. MAJOR.
ARTHUR S. COWAN.
EPHRAIM G. PEYTON.

1900

GUSTAVE R. LUKESH.
FRANCIS A. POPE.
GILBERT A. YOUNGBERG.
FRANK O. WHITLOCK.
WILLIS V. MORRIS.
EDWIN G. DAVIS.
WALTER S. GRANT.
RAYMOND H. FENNER.
MORTON C. MUMMA.
ARTHUR P. S. HYDE.
JULIAN A. BENJAMIN.
FRANK S. BOWEN.
ROBERT F. JACKSON.
GEORGE T. PERKINS.
GEORGE B. COMLY.
CHARLES G. HARVEY.

1901

CLARENCE O. SHERRILL.
GEORGE R. SPALDING.
WILLIAM G. CAPLES.
HENRY C. JEWETT.
ARTHUR WILLIAMS.
WILLIAM L. GUTHRIE.
CLARENCE H. KNIGHT.
WALTER D. SMITH.
WILLIAM P. ENNIS.
FRANK P. LAHM.
GUY E. CARLETON.
CREED F. COX.
GEO. M. RUSSELL.
WILLIAM R. BETTISON.
JEROME G. PILLOW.
JOHN A. BERRY.
KERR T. RIGGS.

1901—Continued.

PRINCE A. OLIVER.
 CHARLES BURNETT.
 ARTHUR J. LYNCH.
 CLAUDE E. BRIGHAM.
 WALTER H. SMITH.
 WILLIAM TIDBALL.
 GEORGE H. BAIRD.
 WILLIAM N. HASKELL.
 JAMES PRENTICE.
 HENRY A. MEYER, JR.
 FRANK KELLER.
 COPLEY ENOS.

1902

WARREN T. HANNUM.
 FRANCIS F. LONGLEY.
 ROBERT R. RALSTON.
 JAMES F. BELL.
 GILBERT H. STEWART.
 FRED W. HINRICHS.
 SAMUEL FRANKENBERGER.
 STEPHEN ABBOT.
 JOHN C. PEGRAM.
 CHARLES H. JENNINGS.
 EDWARD J. MORAN.
 WILLIAM F. MORRISON.
 RIGBY D. VALLIANT.
 WALTER K. WILSON.
 JOHN P. TERRELL.
 WILLIAM L. STEVENSON.
 ALBERT B. DOCKERY.
 HENRY E. MITCHELL.
 EDMUND L. ZANE.
 WILLIAM H. COWLES.
 HENRY M. NELLY.
 FREDERICK F. BLACK.
 DAVID H. BOWER.
 BENJAMIN F. MILLER.
 WILLIAM W. EDWARDS.

1903

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR.
 CHARLES T. LEEDS.
 MAX C. TYLER.
 ULYSSES S. GRANT.
 LEVI G. BROWN.
 WILLIAM H. ROSE.
 OWEN G. COLLINS.
 RICHARD C. MOORE.
 EMIL P. LAURSON.

1903—Continued.

GRAYSON M. P. MURPHY.
 GEORGE W. COCHEU.
 CHARLES H. PATTERSON.
 CLIFFORD JONES.
 WILFORD J. HAWKINS.
 HENNING F. COLLEY.
 PAUL D. BUNKER.
 JAMES A. MARS.
 SAMUEL M. PARKER.
 ROBERT M. LYON.
 JOHN C. MONTGOMERY.
 JAMES S. JONES.
 WILLIAM M. COLVIN.
 FRANCIS H. FARNUM.
 DORSEY R. RODNEY.
 ALEXANDER M. MILTON.
 CAMPBELL B. HODGES.
 JACOB W. S. WUEST.
 STEPHEN W. WINFREE.
 CLIFTON M. BUTLER.
 E. LLEWELLYN BULL.
 CHARLES F. SEVERSON.
 CHARLES B. MOORE.
 CORNELIUS S. BENDEL.
 BURT W. PHILLIPS.
 BEN F. RISTINE.
 ALBERT GILMOR.
 STUART A. HOWARD.
 JOHN S. UPHAM.
 ELLERY FARMER.
 HOMER N. PRESTON.
 EDWARD A. BROWN.

1904

CHARLES R. PETTIS.
 WILLIAM D. A. ANDERSON.
 RALPH T. WARD.
 ROBERT P. HOWELL, JR.
 HENRY H. ROBERT.
 THOMAS M. ROBINS.
 ROGER D. BLACK.
 THEODORE H. DILLON.
 CHARLES R. ALLEY.
 JAMES G. McILROY.
 VAUGHN W. COOPER.
 CHAUNCEY L. FENTON.
 PELHAM D. GLASSFORD.
 WILLIAM BRYDEN.
 DONALD C. McDONALD.
 FULTON Q. C. GARDNER.
 FRANCIS M. HONEYCUTT.
 JOHN W. McKIE.

1904—Continued.

JAY L. BENEDICT.
 PHILLIP H. WORCESTER.
 GEORGE V. STRONG.
 CHARLES S. BLAKELY.
 CHARLES T. SMART.
 GEORGE B. HUNTER.
 JOSEPH W. STILWELL.
 ROBERT M. DANFORD.
 ARTHUR W. COPP.
 QUINCY A. GILLMORE.
 JAMES K. CRAIN.
 CARR W. WALLER.
 DAVID McC. McKELL.
 MATTHEW A. CROSS.
 EDWARD L. HOOPER.
 ALBERT H. BARKLEY.
 STANLEY KOCH.
 CARROLL W. NEAL.
 HARRY S. BERRY.
 WILBER A. BLAIN.
 WALTER SINGLES.
 WILLIAM V. CARTER.
 GORDON R. CATTS.
 HENRY C. PRATT.
 CHRISTOPHER JENSVOLD.
 URSA M. DILLER.
 ROLLO F. ANDERSON.
 EDWIN BUTCHER.
 RUSSELL V. VENABLE.
 ARTHUR J. DAVIS.
 MARTIN C. WISE.
 WALTER S. DRYSDALE.
 RALPH DICKINSON.
 MATTHEW H. THOMLINSON.
 HORATIO B. HACKETT.
 JOSEPH A. ATKINS.
 CHARLES F. THOMPSON.
 ERLE M. WILSON.
 MERRILL E. SPALDING.
 JOSEPH J. GRACE.
 ROY W. HOLDERNESS.
 JOHN D. BURNETT, JR.
 ROBERT B. HEWITT.
 WILLIAM F. L. SIMPSON.
 MERRILL D. WHEELER.
 LOWE A. McCLURE.
 JAMES S. GREENE.
 CLEMENT H. WRIGHT.
 WILLIAM R. SCOTT.
 GEORGE C. LAWRASON.
 ROBERT P. HARBOLD.
 JAMES B. WOOLNOUGH.
 INNIS P. SWIFT.

1904—Continued.

ARTHUR H. WILSON.
 WALTER S. FULTON.
 HARRY HAWLEY.
 SHERBURNE WHIPPLE.
 THOMAS N. GIMPERLING.
 HUGH L. WALTHALL.

1905

DeWITT C. JONES.
 ALVIN B. BARBER.
 LOUIS H. MCKINLAY.
 DOUGLAS I. MCKAY.
 ARTHUR R. EHRNBECK.
 ROLLAND W. CASE.
 THOMAS B. DOE.
 NORMAN F. RAMSEY.
 JAMES F. CURLEY.
 THOMAS D. OSBORNE.
 DAVID C. SEAGRAVE.
 JOHN de B. W. GARDINER.
 ROBERT C. BARTLETT.
 GEORGE DILLMAN.
 JULIUS C. PETERSON.
 NATHAN HOROWITZ.
 KARL D. KLEMM.
 ELLERY W. NILES.
 ADELNO GIBSON.
 CHARLES L. SCOTT.
 JAMES S. DUSENBURY.
 FRANCIS B. UPHAM.
 FREDERICK W. MANLEY.
 FREDERICK C. TEST.
 ARTHUR C. TIPTON.
 OWEN S. ALBRIGHT.
 FRED H. BAIRD.
 HUGH H. BROADHURST.
 CLIFFORD C. EARLY.
 JOSEPH R. DAVIS.
 HARRY T. HERRING.
 JOHN P. BUBB.
 FELIX W. MOTLOW.
 PAUL H. CLARK.
 GEORGE W. MADDOX.
 JAMES W. H. REISINGER, JR.
 RUPERT A. DUNFORD.

1906

HAROLD S. HETRICK.
 WILLIAM A. JOHNSON.
 FREDERICK B. DOWNING.
 HENRY A. FINCH.
 EDWARD D. ARDERY.
 FREDERICK E. HUMPHREYS.
 CHARLES K. ROCKWELL.
 GEORGE M. MORROW, JR.

1906—Continued.

RICHARD C. BURLISON.
 JAMES W. RILEY.
 LLOYD P. HORSFALL.
 CHARLES G. METTLER.
 CHARLES B. GATEWOOD.
 JOSEPH H. PELOT.
 MORGAN L. BRETT.
 ARTHUR D. MINICK.
 HENRY W. TORNEY.
 FORREST E. WILLIFORD.
 EARL McFARLAND.
 JOSEPH A. GREEN.
 ALEX. G. PENDELTON, JR.
 FREDERICK T. DICKMAN.
 WALTER S. STURGILL.
 JOHN C. HENDERSON.
 WALTER M. WILHELM.
 PAUL R. MANCHESTER.
 ALEXANDER G. GILLESPIE.
 GEORGE W. DeARMOND.
 JOHN G. QUEKEMEYER.
 OSCAR WESTOVER.
 EDWIN de L. SMITH.
 JOHN S. PRATT.
 JOSEPH C. KING.
 WILLIAM E. LANE, JR.
 RALPH McT. PENNELL.
 GEORGE G. BARTLETT.
 HENRY B. CLAGETT.
 CLYDE R. ABRAHAM.
 PIERRE V. KIEFFER.
 GEORGE L. CONVERSE, JR.
 HARRY A. SCHWABE.
 GEORGE H. PAINE.
 DONALD A. ROBINSON.
 RENE E. DeR. HOYLE.
 GEORGE E. TURNER.
 PHILIP MATHEWS.
 RALPH A. JONES.
 CALVERT L. DAVENPORT.
 HORACE F. SPURGIN.
 ROBERT N. CAMPBELL.
 MAX A. ELSER.
 WILLIAM T. MacMILLAN.
 MARCELLUS H. THOMPSON.
 WILLIAM W. ROSE.

1907

JAMES G. STEESE.
 RICHARD H. SOMERS.
 JOHN B. ROSE.
 GEOFFREY BARTLETT.
 ROY B. STAVER.
 FRED T. CRUSE.
 ROBERT ARTHUR.

1907—Continued.

ROBERT P. GLASSBURN.
 HARRY K. RUTHERFORD.
 HENRY L. WATSON.
 WALDO C. POTTER.
 CLYDE L. EASTMAN.
 WILEY E. DAWSON.
 DONALD J. McLACHLAN.
 CHARLES H. RICE.
 WARREN LOTT, JR.
 ALEXANDER W. MAISH.
 ELMER F. RICE.
 EDWIN C. McNEIL.
 WILLIAM D. GEARY.
 EDWARD H. TEALL.
 EMIL P. PIERSON.
 JOHN W. LANG.
 HENRY H. ARNOLD.
 WALTER R. WHEELER.
 ARTHUR W. HANSON.
 ABBOTT BOONE.
 WILLIAM E. SELBIE.
 JOHN L. JENKINS.
 CHARLES H. WHITE.
 ALVIN G. GUTENSOHN.
 JOHN S. SULLIVAN.
 HERBERT HAYDEN.
 EVAN E. LEWIS.
 PAUL A. LARNED.
 HARRY S. GILLESPIE.
 JAMES H. LAUBACH.
 RALPH W. DUSENBURY.
 THROOP M. WILDER.
 WILLIAM L. MARTIN.

1908

GLENN E. EDGERTON.
 CHARLES L. HALL.
 GEORGE R. GOETHALS.
 JOHN W. N. SCHULZ.
 EARL J. ATKISSON.
 EVERETT S. HUGHES.
 THOMAS J. SMITH.
 ROGER S. PARROTT.
 ALBERT L. LOUSTALOT.
 LOUIS L. PENDLETON.
 JOHN F. CURRY.
 JAMES E. CHANEY.
 THOMAS A. TERRY.
 WILLIAM J. FITZMAURICE.
 CARL C. OAKES.
 RAY L. AVERY.
 ROBERT E. O'BRIEN.
 YOUIR M. MARKS.
 FRANCIS L. SWARD.
 EDWARD S. HAYES.
 SIMON B. BUCKNER, JR.

1908—Continued.

JOHN K. BROWN.
 ELBERT L. GRISELL.
 THOMAS J. JOHNSON.
 ROBERT H. FLETCHER, JR.
 CHESTER A. SHEPHARD.
 GEORGE C. BOWEN.
 FRANKLIN L. WHITLEY.
 HARRY B. CREA.
 ROBERT C. COTTON.

1909—Continued.

YING H. WEN.
 CHESTER P. MILLS.
 WILLIAM H. ANDERSON
 LEE D. DAVIS.
 FRANK L. PURDON.
 CARLIN C. STOKELY.
 LOUIS P. FORD.
 MANTON C. MITCHELL
 TING C. CHEN.

1909.

STUART C. GODFREY.
 JOHN D. MATHESON.
 WILLIAM H. SAGE, JR.
 EDWIN H. MARKS.
 EARL NORTH.
 ALBERT H. ACHER.
 LINDSAY C. HERKNESS.
 CLARENCE E. PARTRIDGE.
 HOMER R. OLDFIELD.
 HERMAN ERLENKOTTER.
 CLAUDE B. THUMMEL.
 WILLIAM C. WHITAKER.
 HAROLD E. MINER.
 N. BUTLER BRISCOE.
 DANA H. CRISSY.
 DONALD DEVORE JOHNSON
 EDWARD A. EVERTS.
 ROBERT B. PARKER.
 EDWIN St. J. GREBLE, JR.
 FRANCIS G. DELANO.
 JACOB L. DEVERS.
 FRANZ A. DONIAT.
 JAMES L. WALSH.
 CARL A. BAEHR.
 GEORGE S. PATTON, JR.
 EDWARD L. KELLY.
 THRUSTON HUGHES.
 JAMES G. ORD.
 CHARLES B. MEYER.
 DELOS C. EMMONS.
 ARNOLD N. KROGSTAD.
 ELEY P. DENSON.
 PHILIP S. GAGE.
 STANLEY M. RUMBOUGH.
 EDWIN F. HARDING.
 JOSEPH C. MORROW, JR.
 HUGH H. McGEHE.
 THEODORE M. CHASE.
 WARDER H. ROBERTS.
 RAYMOND D. SMITH.

1910.

CRESWELL GARLINGTON.
 CARY H. BROWN.
 DONALD H. CONNOLLY.
 RAYMOND F. FOWLER.
 EDGAR W. TAULBEE.
 HERBERT R. ODELL.
 CLYDE A. SELLECK.
 HERBERT O'LEARY.
 WILLARD K. RICHARDS.
 JOHN J. WATERMAN.
 MARTIN H. RAY.
 WALTER B. ROBB.
 DURWARD C. WILSON.
 PARKER C. KALLOCH.
 MAURICE D. WELTY.
 HARVEY M. HOBBS.
 JOSEPH E. CARBERRY.
 ROBERT W. BARR.
 JACK W. HEARD.
 WALTER K. DUNN.
 CHARLES M. HAVERKAMP.
 THOMAS S. BRIDGES.
 ROGER H. WILLIAMS.
 FREDERICK E. UHL.
 JASPER A. DAVIES.
 JOSEPH P. ALESHIRE.
 HARDING POLK.
 CHESTER P. BARNETT.
 CALVIN McC. SMITH.

1911.

PHILIP BRACKEN FLEMING.
 JOHN WESLEY STEWART.
 JOSEPH COWLES MEHAFFEY.
 PAUL SORG REINECKE.
 RAYMOND ALBERT WHEELER.
 WILLIAM B. HARDIGG.
 CURTIS HOPPIN NANCE.
 HARRY RUSSELL KUTZ.
 CHARLES A. SCHIMELFENIG.
 THOMPSON LAWRENCE.
 FREEMAN WATE BOWLEY.

1911—Continued.

CHARLES REUBEN BAXTER.
 GUSTAV HENRY FRANKE.
 JOHN C. BEATTY.
 HUBERT GREGORY STANTON.
 CHARLES A. WALKER, JR.
 BETHEL WOOD SIMPSON.
 NEIL GRAHAM FINCH.
 JOHN EVERARD HATCH.
 HARRY JAMES KEEBLEY.
 CHARLES PHILIP HALL.
 ALEXANDER DAY SURLES.
 WILLIAM EDMUND LARNED.
 FRANKLIN KEMBLE.
 ALFRED JOHN BETCHER.
 CHARLES LAURENCE BYRNE.
 PHILIP JAMES KIEFFER.
 KARL SLAUGHTER BRADFORD
 HERBERT ARTHUR DARGUE.
 FREDERICK GILBREATH.
 JAS. BLANCHARD CRAWFORD.
 HAIG SHEKERJIAN.
 CHARLES SEA FLOYD.
 BENJAMIN C. LOCKWOOD, JR.
 HARRISON H. C. RICHARDS.
 CARROLL A. BAGBY.
 FREDERICK G. DILLMAN
 GREGORY HOISINGTON.
 ZIBA LLOYD DROLLINGER.
 PAUL WILLIAM BAADE.
 JOSEPH LAURA WIER.
 FRANK HALL HICKS.
 JAMES R. N. WEAVER.
 EMANUEL VILLARD HEIDT.
 JOHN PORTER LUCAS.
 SIDNEY HERBERT FOSTER.
 CARL FISH McKINNEY.
 ROSCOE CONKLING BATSON.
 ALLEN RUSSELL KIMBALL.
 WILFRID M. BLUNT.
 ALAN CROSBY SANDEFORD.
 WILLIAM JAY CALVERT.
 WILLIAM BURRUS McLAURIN.
 IRA THOMAS WYCHE.
 JAMES C. R. SCHWENCK.
 ROBERT CLYDE GILDART.
 THOMAS J. J. CHRISTIAN.
 FRANK LAZELLE VAN HORN.
 GEORGE DERBY HOLLAND.
 HOWELL MARION ESTES
 MAX STANLEY MURRAY.
 LEO GERALD HEFFERNAN.
 EDWIN NOEL HARDY.

1912.

HOWARD S. BENNION.
 MILO P. FOX.
 LEWIS A. NICKERSON.
 PHILIP R. FAYMONVILLE.
 ROBERT H. LEE.
 WILLIAM H. W. YOUNGS.
 JOHN N. HAUSER.
 RAYMOND V. CRAMER.
 LEONARD L. BARRETT.
 STEPHEN H. MAC GREGOR.
 JAMES A. GILLESPIE.
 WESLEY M. BAILEY.
 EDGAR S. GORRELL.
 DAVENPORT JOHNSON.
 WADE H. HAISLIP.
 WILLIAM DEAN.
 JOHN H. LINDT.
 ISAAC SPALDING.
 CYRIL A. PHELAN.
 CHARLES N. SAWYER.
 JOHN T. McLANE.
 WALTON H. WALKER.
 EDWARD C. ROSE.
 CARL P. DICK.
 HENRY C. McLEAN.
 FRANK J. RILEY.
 BENJ. F. DELAMETER, JR.
 THEODORE W. MARTIN.

1913

FRANCIS K. NEWCOMER.
 LEWIS K. UNDERHILL.
 JAMES A. DORST.
 RUFUS W. PUTNAM.
 WILLIAM C. YOUNG.
 WILLIAM B. ROSEVEAR, JR.
 CARLOS BREWER.
 DAVID E. CAIN.
 ALLEN G. THURMAN.
 WILLIAM A. COPHTHORNE.
 SELBY H. FRANK.
 EUGENE T. SPENCER.
 ROBT. H. VAN VOLKENBURGH.
 ROLAND L. GAUGLER.
 JUNIUS W. JONES.
 STUART W. CRAMER, JR.
 HAROLD S. MARTIN.
 THOBURN K. BROWN.
 MANNING M. KIMMEL, JR.
 JOHN H. VAN VLIET.
 GEOFFREY KEYES.
 DOUGLASS T. GREENE.
 VERN S. PURNELL.

1913—Continued.

LAWRENCE B. WEEKS.
 CLARENCE H. DANIELSON.
 JAMES N. PEALE.
 JOHN A. CONSIDINE.
 WILLIAM C. FOOTE.
 FRANCIS R. FULLER.
 CLINTON W. RUSSELL.
 WILLIAM R. SCHMIDT.
 EARL L. CANADY.
 GEORGE L. HARDIN.
 OTIS K. SADTLER.
 DENNIS E. McCUNNIFF.
 HENRY B. LEWIS.
 SAMUEL A. GIBSON.
 PAUL W. NEWGARDEN.
 CHARLES L. KILBURN.
 HANS R. W. HERWIG.
 REDONDO B. SUTTON.
 HOWARD C. DAVIDSON.
 WILLIAM A. McCULLOCH.
 PAUL D. CARLISLE.
 BERNARD P. LAMB.
 WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY.
 JOHN F. CRUTCHER

1914

WILLIAM H. HOLCOMBE.
 JAMES B. CRESS.
 PETER C. BULLARD.
 BREHON B. SOMERVELL.
 FREDERICK S. SKINNER.
 DABNEY O. ELLIOTT.
 ALLEN P. COWGILL.
 GEORGE F. LEWIS.
 HARRISON BRAND, JR.
 PHILIP L. THURBER.
 JOHN C. WYETH.
 LESTER E. MORETON.
 ROY M. SMYTH.
 LA RHETT L. STUART.
 JOHN A. BROOKS, JR.
 CLEVELAND H. BANDHOLTZ.
 JOHN G. BURR.
 ALBION R. ROCKWOOD.
 ARTHUR D. NEWMAN.
 JOHN H. JOUETT.
 JOHN W. BUTTS.
 JOHN B. ANDERSON.
 CEDRIE W. LEWIS.
 JOSEPH DeM. McCAIN.
 CHARLES W. FOSTER.
 WILLIAM E. BURR.
 REIFF H. HANNUM.
 HAROLD F. LOOMIS.
 WELDON W. DOE.
 WILLIAM A. ROBERTSON.

1914—Continued.

CHARLES M. MILLIKEN.
 JOSEPH B. TREAT.
 WOODFIN G. JONES.
 JOSEPH W. BYRON.
 JAMES P. HOGAN.
 PAUL C. PASCHAL.
 LOUIS T. BYRNE.
 GLENN P. ANDERSON.
 WALTER C. GULLION.
 FRANCIS R. KERR.
 ADAM E. POTTS.
 WILLIAM R. ORTON.
 RUFUS S. BRATTON.
 THOMAS G. LANPHER.
 ROBERT D. McDONALD.
 JEFFERSON R. DAVENPORT.
 BENJAMIN G. WEIR.
 RALPH ROYCE.
 WILLIAM O. RYAN.
 CLIFFORD J. MATHEWS.
 HOWARD P. MILLIGAN.
 FRANK W. MILBURN.
 J. WARREN WEISSHEIMER.
 HAMNER HUSTON.
 SHELDON H. WHEELER.

1915

GEORGE J. P. RICHARDS.
 DOUGLAS L. WEART.
 EDWIN A. BETHEL.
 DONALD A. DAVISON.
 EDWIN C. KELTON.
 CLINTON W. HOWARD.
 RAYMOND MARSH.
 JOHN H. COCHRAN.
 JOSEPH J. TETER.
 MARTIN J. O'BRIEN.
 EARL L. NAIDEN.
 FRANK E. EMERY, JR.
 EDWARD C. WALLINGTON.
 CLYDE R. EISENSCHMIDT.
 EDWARD B. HYDE.
 LOUIS A. MERRILLAT.
 EDWARD G. SHERBURNE.
 MICHAEL F. DAVIS.
 METCALFE REED.
 HARRY A. HARVBY.
 VICTOR V. TAYLOR.
 JOHN F. STEVENS.
 CHARLES R. FINLEY.
 EDWARD J. DWAN.
 JOHN B. DUCKSTAND.
 JOSEPH M. MURPHY.
 OSCAR A. STRAUB.
 MARSHALL H. QUESENBERY.

1916.

WILHELM D. STYER.
 JOHN W. FRASER.
 CHARLES H. CUNNINGHAM.
 DWIGHT F. JOHNS.
 THOMAS D. FINLEY.
 ELROY S. J. IRVINE.
 STANLEY E. REINHART.
 NOTLEY Y. DU HAMEL.
 ROBERT G. GUYER.
 JESSE F. TARPLEY, JR.
 EDWARD G. BLISS.
 HOLLAND L. ROBB.
 RAY C. RUTHERFORD.
 FREDERICK W. BONFILS.
 WILLIAM M. HOGE, JR.
 TATNALL D. SIMKINS.
 CARL S. DRAVES.
 LESLIE T. SAUL.
 FREDERICK J. WILLIAMS.
 JAMES K. COCKRELL.
 JOHN W. RAFFERTY.
 WILLIS McD. CHAPIN.
 FRED B. INGLIS.
 ROBERT B. McBRIDE.
 CARL S. DONEY.
 JAMES M. CRANE.
 SIDNEY HERKNESS.
 WILLIAM E. CHAMBERS.
 JOSEPH M. TULLY.
 JAMES deB. WALBACH.
 PETTUS H. HEMPHILL.
 ROBERT LeG. WALSH.
 GEOFFREY P. BALDWIN.
 JOHN B. BENNETT.
 WEIR RICHE.
 CLARENCE S. MAULSBY.
 GEORGE S. ANDREW.
 RAYMOND P. CAMPBELL.

1916—Continued.

SPENCER A. TOWNSEND.
 RICHARD C. BIRMINGHAM.
 JOSEPH H. GRANT.
 JOSEPH J. O'HARE.
 BENJAMIN A. YANCEY.
 CHARLES C. SMITH.
 SPENCER A. MERRELL.
 WILLIAM W. DEMPSEY.
 OTTO F. LANGE.
 ROBERT R. D. McCULLOUGH.

1917.

JOHN J. F. STEINER.
 WILLIS E. TEALE.
 WILLIAM H. SAUNDERS.
 MORRIS K. BARROLL, JR.
 WALTER H. WARNER.
 JOSEPH L. COLLINS.
 GEORGE S. BUERKET.
 WALTER H. SCHULZE.
 CHARLES W. YUILL.
 LEWIS L. MARTIN.
 WILLIAM K. HARRISON, JR.
 GEORGE W. SACKETT.
 FRANCIS G. BONHAM.
 NORMAN D. COTA.
 LEO. J. ELDER.
 ROBERT D. NEWTON.
 WILLIAM W. COWGILL.
 COALTER B. COMPTON.
 THOMAS S. SINKLER, JR.
 GEORGE F. WOOLEY, JR.
 CLARE H. ARMSTRONG.
 STERLING A. WOOD, JR.
 SIDNEY H. YOUNG.
 ASA P. POPE.

NOTES

With the exception of a list of names of those who attended the dinner in Chicago, no information was received concerning the March gatherings of graduates from those in authority.

At the New York dinner General Kuhn, who had recently returned from Europe where he had been with the German army, gave a very interesting talk of his experience.

No more Cadet Registers will be sent to members of the Association. All who desire a copy may obtain one by writing to the Adjutant of the Academy for it.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Annual Report of Treasurer, Association of Graduates, United States Military Academy

Receipts—

Balance on hand June 1, 1916—		
N. Y. City bonds.....	\$10,000.00	
Cash	3,642.89	\$ 13,642.89
Interest on Bonds and Deposits.....	529.86	
Life membership fees.....	320.00	
Initiation Fees and Annual Dues.....	221.20	
Sale of Annuals.....	26.50	
		\$ 14,740.45

Expenditures—

Salary of Secretary	120.00	
Printing of Annuals	1,061.72	
Stationery, postage, express, etc.....	106.85	
Balance on hand June 1, 1917—		
Bonds	\$10,000.00	
Deposits	3,451.88	
		\$13,451.88 \$14,740.45

In account with Memorial Window Fund—

Balance on hand June 1, 1916.....	\$ 231.53	
Interest on deposit.....	3.28	
		234.81
Paid Willet Stained Glass and Decorating Co.	83.25	
Balance on hand June 1, 1917.....	151.56	
		\$234.81

CHAS. P. ECHOLS,
Treasurer of Association of Graduates.

Audited and found correct:

(Signed) G. J. FIEBEGER,
Member Executive Committee.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1.—THE ASSOCIATION OF THE GRADUATES OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY shall include all the graduates of that institution who shall have assented to the Constitution and By-Laws.

Art. II.—The object of this Association shall be to cherish the memories of the Military Academy at West Point, and to promote the social intercourse and fraternal fellowship of its graduates.

Art. III, Par. 1.—The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five members.

Par. 2.—That the President of the Association shall be chosen by ballot at the Annual Meeting, and hold office for one year, or until a successor be chosen. He shall preside at all meetings of the Association, at the Annual Dinner, and at the meetings of the Executive Committee. The President shall cast the deciding vote upon all questions in which there is a tie at the meetings of the Association, or of the Executive Committee. Should the President be absent from any meeting, his duties shall devolve upon the next senior member of the Executive Committee.

The Secretary and the Treasurer, to be selected from the members of the Association residing at or near West Point, shall be appointed by the presiding officer at each annual meeting, for the ensuing year.

Par. 3.—The Association shall meet annually at West Point, New York, on such a day of the month of June as shall be designated by the Executive Committee.

Art. IV.—Political, or any other discussions foreign to the purposes of the Association, as set forth in this Constitution, or any proceedings of such a tendency, are declared inimical to the purposes of this organization, and are prohibited.

Art. V.—This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Association, by a vote of three-fourths of the members present.

BY-LAWS.

1. Every graduate in good standing may become a life member of the Association, without annual dues, by the payment of ten dollars at one time; or may become a member of the Association by paying an initiation fee of two dollars and annual dues thereafter of one dollar.

When a member paying annual dues shall, at any time, have paid into the Association twelve dollars in dues, including initiation fee, he shall become a life member.

When a member of the Association falls three years in arrears in the payment of his annual dues, he shall be notified by registered letter containing a copy of this by-law. If these dues are not paid within six months after receiving the notification, he shall be held to have resigned his membership in the Association.

2. At each annual meeting the presiding officer shall appoint four members who, together with the President and the Superintendent of the Academy, shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Association. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to make all needful preparations and arrangements for the ensuing meeting; to audit the accounts of the Treasurer; and to transact such other business as may not devolve upon the other officers of the Association. That at each annual meeting of the Association, the Executive Committee shall nominate a candidate or candidates for President of the Association for the ensuing year.

3. The Treasurer shall disburse all moneys of the Association upon the order of the Executive Committee, attested by the signature of its chairman, and shall at each annual meeting make a full report of its receipts and disbursements.

4. The Secretary shall cause a book of records to be kept, exhibiting the address and occupation of every member of the Association.

5. The records of the Association shall be preserved at West Point, New York, and shall be open to the inspection of the members.

6. All members of the Association who may be prevented, by any cause, from personally attending the annual meeting, are expected to notify the Secretary, and to impart such information in regard to themselves as they may think proper, and as may be of interest to their fellow members.

7. No member of the Association shall speak more than once on any subject or question of business, and no longer than five minutes, without the consent of the meeting being first obtained.

8. A two-thirds vote of all the members present at any regular meeting shall be required to alter or amend these By-Laws.

9. Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Law shall be authority for the government and regulations of all meetings of this Association

The following names have been added to the List of Graduates since the Last Report:

CLASS OF 1917.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5602	1	Jones, Harris.....	6th Regiment of Engineers.
5603	2	Palmer, Francis L.....	4th Regiment of Engineers.
5604	3	Heavy, William F.....	6th Regiment of Engineers.
5605	4	Richards, Harold R.....	7th Regiment of Engineers.
5606	5	Bathurst, Robert M.....	3rd Regiment Field Artillery.
5607	6	Steiner, John J. F.....	2nd Regiment of Engineers.
5608	7	Noce, Daniel.....	4th Regiment of Engineers.
5609	8	Teale, Willis E.....	7th Regiment of Engineers.
5610	9	Saunders, William H....	7th Regiment Field Artillery.
5611	10	Kittrell, Clark.....	5th Regiment of Engineers.
5612	11	Irwin, Samuel R.....	2nd Regiment of Engineers.
5613	12	Hurdis, Charles E.....	6th Regiment Field Artillery.
5614	13	Hutchings, Henry, Jr....	2nd Mounted Bat. Engineers.
5615	14	Schroeder, Henry J.....	8th Regiment Field Artillery.
5616	15	Tully, James K.....	3rd Regiment Field Artillery.
5617	16	Devine, John M.....	3rd Regiment Field Artillery.
5618	17	Nisley, Harold A.....	4th Regiment Field Artillery.
5619	18	McGlachlin, Fenton H..	3rd Regiment Field Artillery.
5620	19	Dougherty, Francis E...	4th Regiment of Infantry.
5621	20	Guion, James F. L.....	7th Regiment Field Artillery.
5622	21	Wahl, George D.....	3rd Regiment Field Artillery.
5623	22	Perry, Basil H.....	7th Regiment Field Artillery.
5624	23	Jackson, Harold R.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5625	24	Parke, Lyman F.....	16th Regiment of Infantry.
5626	25	Lewis, Ray H.....	5th Regiment Field Artillery.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5627	26	Clark, Solomon F.....	8th Regiment Field Artillery.
5628	27	Gurney, Augustus M.....	5th Regiment Field Artillery.
5629	28	Murray, John T.....	37th Regiment of Infantry.
5630	29	Barroll, Morris K., Jr...	Coast Artillery Corps.
5631	30	Lewis, Warfield M.....	22nd Regiment of Infantry.
5632	31	Warner, Walter W.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5633	32	Cardwell, Oliver B.....	5th Regiment Field Artillery.
5634	33	Butler, William O.....	6th Regiment Field Artillery.
5635	34	Beasley, Rex. W.....	7th Regiment Field Artillery.
5636	35	Collins, Joseph L.....	22nd Regiment of Infantry.
5637	36	Vander Hyden, Walter F.	Coast Artillery Corps.
5638	37	Green, James O., Jr....	23rd Regiment of Infantry.
5639	38	Rossell, Daves.....	6th Regiment of Infantry.
5640	39	Crump, Ira A.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5641	40	Ford, Elbert L., Jr....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5642	41	Bradbury, Samuel H., Jr.	Coast Artillery Corps.
5643	42	Harrison, Ray.....	3rd Regiment of Cavalry.
5644	43	Daugherty, William F....	1st Regiment of Cavalry.
5645	44	White, Harold M.....	16th Regiment of Infantry.
5646	45	Hayden, James L.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5647	46	Ritchie, Scott B.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5648	47	Cole, John T.....	3rd Regiment of Cavalry.
5649	48	Beurket, George S.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5650	49	Sherrill, Stephen H.....	2nd Regiment of Cavalry.
5651	50	Gerhardt, Charles H....	3rd Regiment of Cavalry.
5652	51	Daniels, Lincoln F.....	20th Regiment of Infantry.
5653	52	Schulze, Walter H.....	3rd Regiment of Cavalry.
5654	53	Irving, Frederick A.....	35th Regiment of Infantry.
5655	54	Olmsted, Burnett R.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5656	55	Holridge, Herbert C....	5th Regiment of Cavalry.
5657	56	Ridgway, Matthew B...	3rd Regiment of Infantry.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	NAMES	APPOINTMENTS IN THE
			ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
5658	57	Smith, Albert C.....	3rd Regiment of Cavalry.
5659	58	Lisle, Nicholas W.....	16th Regiment of Cavalry.
5660	59	Wightman, Richard M..	7th Regiment of Infantry.
5661	60	Black, Percy G.....	2nd Regiment of Cavalry.
5662	61	Yuill, Charles W.....	22nd Regiment of Infantry.
5663	62	Eagles, William W.....	21st Regiment of Infantry.
5664	63	Markoe, Francis A.....	4th Regiment of Infantry.
5665	64	Rada, Salvossa y L.....	To Philippine Scouts.
5666	65	Holmes, Joel G.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5667	66	Stanford, Albert C.....	7th Regiment of Cavalry.
5668	67	Code, James A., Jr.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5669	68	McEwan, John J.....	3rd Regiment of Infantry.
5670	69	Meacham, Lawrence B..	16th Regiment of Cavalry.
5671	70	Sackville, William.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5672	71	Martin, Louis L. R.....	11th Regiment of Cavalry.
5673	72	Stewart, John A.....	16th Regiment of Infantry.
5674	73	Harrison, William K., Jr	1st Regiment of Cavalry.
5675	74	Lohmann, Leroy H.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5676	75	Morford, Josiah F.....	11th Regiment of Cavalry.
5677	76	Harmon, Ernest N.....	2nd Regiment of Cavalry.
5678	77	Sackett, George W.....	11th Regiment of Infantry.
5679	78	Bonham, Francis G.....	17th Regiment of Infantry.
5680	79	Cota, Norman D.....	22nd Regiment of Infantry.
5681	80	Foltz, Christian G.....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5682	81	Tate, Joseph S.....	8th Regiment of Cavalry.
5683	82	Ransom, Robert B.....	10th Regiment of Infantry.
5684	83	Harper, Arthur M.....	5th Regiment of Cavalry.
5685	84	Coulter, Carleton, Jr....	22nd Regiment of Infantry.
5686	85	Bradshaw, Aaron, Jr....	Coast Artillery Corps.
5687	86	Frier, James H., Jr.....	23rd Regiment of Infantry.
5688	87	Confer, John W., Jr....	10th Regiment of Cavalry.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
		NAMES.
5689	88	Schwarzkopf, Herbert N.
5690	89	Erlar, Leo J.
5691	90	Kunz, Robert N.
5692	91	Newton, Robert D.
5693	92	Kilburn, Charles S.
5694	93	Slaughter, Willis R.
5695	94	Weems, George H.
5696	95	Bowlin, Roy L.
5697	96	Johnson, Charles R.
5698	97	McMahon, William C.
5699	98	Cowgill, William W.
5700	99	Morrow, Bertrand.
5701	100	Compton, Coalter B.
5702	101	Pierce, Harry R.
5703	102	Brennan, Francis M.
5704	103	Mitchell, Lawrence C.
5705	104	Halsey, Milton B.
5706	105	Mullins, Charles L., Jr.
5707	106	Sinkler, Thomas S., Jr.
5708	107	Wooley, George F., Jr.
5709	108	Wood, Sterling A., Jr.
5710	109	Redfield, William F.
5711	110	Clark, Mark W.
5712	111	Hoover, Stewart W.
5713	112	Campbell, Alexander H.
5714	113	Rumbough, David S.
5715	114	Heraty, Francis J.
5716	115	Armstrong, Marvil G.
5717	116	Swanton, Donovan.
5718	117	Macon, Francis A., Jr.
5719	118	Keiser, Lawrence B.

Cullum Number.	Order of general merit.	APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES AS SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
		NAMES
5720	119	Brown, Homer C..... 3rd Regiment of Infantry.
5721	120	Armstrong, Clare H.... 17th Regiment of Infantry.
5722	121	Melasky, Harris M.... 35th Regiment of Infantry.
5723	122	Young, Sidney H..... 20th Regiment of Infantry.
5724	123	Whitcomb, John C.... 34th Regiment of Infantry.
5725	124	Redner, Wallace J..... 36th Regiment of Infantry.
5726	125	Lewis, Charles D..... 37th Regiment of Infantry.
5727	126	Leonard, Edward W.... 6th Regiment of Infantry.
5728	127	Brown, Paul H..... 12th Regiment of Infantry.
5729	128	Eley, William S..... 23rd Regiment of Infantry.
5730	129	York, Paul W..... 30th Regiment of Infantry.
5731	130	von Kummer, Ferd. G... 6th Regiment of Infantry.
5732	131	Sullivan, Joseph P..... 6th Regiment of Infantry.
5733	132	Chapman, Henry H.... 20th Regiment of Infantry.
5734	133	Pope, Asa P..... 19th Regiment of Infantry.
5735	134	Clark, Edwin H..... 18th Regiment of Infantry.
5736	135	Perrine, Lewis..... 14th Regiment of Infantry.
5737	136	Fales, Clarke K..... 21st Regiment of Infantry.
5738	137	Weishampel, John A.... 16th Regiment of Infantry.
5739	138	Helm, Malcolm B..... 26th Regiment of Infantry.
5740	139	Nygaard, John R..... Coast Artillery Corps.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Presidents of the Association.

General George S. Greene, Class of 1823.....	1897 to 1898
General David S. Stanley, Class of 1852.....	1898 to 1899
General Egbert L. Viele, Class of 1847.....	1899 to 1900
General John M. Schofield, Class of 1853.....	1900 to 1906
General Horace Porter, Class of 1860.....	1906 to 1907
General Henry L. Abbott, Class of 1854.....	1907 to 1908
General James H. Wilson, Class of 1860.....	1908 to 1909
General Horace Porter, Class of 1860.....	1909 to 1910
General Jacob Ford Kent, Class of (May) 1861.....	1910 to 1911
General John M. Wilson, Class of 1860.....	1911 to 1912
General John W. Barlow, Class of 1861 (May).....	1912 to 1913
General Morris Schaff, Class of 1862.....	1913 to 1914
General Horatio G. Gibson, Class of 1847.....	1914 to 1915
General James M. Whittemore, Class of 1860.....	1915 to 1916
Colonel William R. Livermore, Class of 1865.....	1916 to 1917
General Charles King, Class of 1866.....	1917 to 1918

Note—Previous to 1897 the senior living graduate was President of the Association.

Secretaries of the Association.

Colonel Charles C. Parsons, Class of June, 1861.....	1870 to 1871
Lieutenant Edward H. Totten, Class of 1865.....	1871 to 1874
Captain Robert Catlin, Class of 1863.....	1874 to 1878
Captain Stanhope E. Blunt, Class of 1872.....	1878 to 1880
Lieutenant Charles Braden, Class of 1869.....	1880 to 1900
Captain William C. Rivers, Class of 1887.....	1900 to 1903
Captain William R. Smith, Class of 1892.....	1903 to 1907
Lieutenant Charles Braden, Class of 1869.....	1907 to 1918

Treasurers of the Association.

Prof. Henry L. Kendrick, Class of 1835.....	1870 to 1881
Prof. Samuel E. Tillman, Class of 1869.....	1881 to 1885
Lieutenant Francis J. A. Darr, Class of 1880.....	1885 to 1887
Prof. Edgar W. Bass, Class of 1868.....	1887 to 1899
Captain Charles P. Echols, Class of 1891.....	1899 to 1905
Captain Palmer E. Pierce, Class of 1891.....	1905 to 1907
Prof. Charles P. Echols, Class of 1891.....	1907 to 1918



COLONEL THOMAS H. HANDBURY.

NECROLOGY.

WILLIAM W. FLEMING.

No. 2151. Class of 1866.

Died June 8, 1913, at Jacksonville, Illinois, aged 67.

Mr. Fleming was born in Kentucky and appointed Cadet from Missouri, July 1, 1862. Graduating in 1866, he was assigned to the Sixth Infantry as Second Lieutenant and served with that regiment until April 22, 1869; on waiting orders to January, 1871, when he was assigned to the Twelfth Infantry and with it till his connection with the Army ceased in June, 1877.

Of his career in civil life the Association has no record. His death occurred about four years before the Association learned of it.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

THOMAS H. HANDBURY.

No. 2057. Class of 1865.

Died at Bern, Switzerland, April 20, 1915, aged 73.

The Class of 1865, gathering from all the northern and border States, assembled at West Point in June, 1861, amidst stirring events; after the fall of Fort Sumter, and the attack in Baltimore on the Massachusetts volunteers, hurrying to the relief of the anxious president and government, menaced in the capital; and before the Battle of Bull Run, when the North was rising in arms; and they pursued the course of instruction and training, through the four years of the War, amidst events impressive of its purpose and of the obligation incurred in its pursuit.

Among those who pursued it with most fidelity and diligence, was Handbury, who through forty years of devoted service, to his retirement at the limit of age, well fulfilled the obligation.

Of sturdy build, deliberate speech, kindly and genial, quiet and unassuming in manner, yet tenacious of opinion and purpose, his was a strong personality, true to the stock of which he came and to his early environment.

He was born at Brownsville in Pennsylvania, October 15, 1841, of English parents from Yorkshire. His father died when he was three years old, and he was brought up by an uncle, there at his birthplace, in Washington County on the Monongahela, once 'the hotbed and focus' of the Whiskey Rebellion; and among the near descendants of the hardy and determined Scotch-Irish Presbyterian frontiersmen who fomented it and carried it to the brink of Civil War, starting both Washington and Hamilton once more for the field to join the force advancing against them.

When at college in West Virginia and planning to study law he was surprised to receive a cadet appointment. Among the members most mature in age and character, his tireless application and sterling qualities early placed him and maintained him through the course well up in the class. More firm to grasp and tenacious to retain, than quick to acquire, he excelled more in the severe, analytical, than in the lighter branches of study; third in mathematics, sixth in philosophy, seventh in chemistry; in general standing, sixth the first year, third the second and twelfth the third year, he was graduated eleventh among the sixty-two members of the class who finished the course out of one hundred and six who entered upon it. Six who joined from other classes carried the number who were graduated to sixty-eight, the largest class graduated to that time.

June 23, 1865, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and May 1, 1866, to First Lieutenant, Second Artillery, and served in garrison at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Harbor, until transferred, June 2, 1866, with the rank of First Lieutenant to the Corps of Engineers.

In that Corps he was promoted to Captain, September 5, 1871; Major, June 2, 1884; Lieutenant-Colonel, April 30, 1901; and Colonel, February 16, 1905. By operation of law he became Colonel, United States Army, Retired, October 15, 1905.

General Cullum's Register enumerates the services of this busy officer who was successively: Six years at San Francisco (over four as Assistant Engineer in constructing the defenses of that harbor and then as Recorder of the Board of Engineers for the Pacific Coast) till 1872; Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Military Academy, four years, till 1876; two years in command of a company in the Battalion of Engineers at Willet's Point till 1878; and then upwards of two years as Assistant Engineer in the improvement of rivers in the St. Louis District; concluding in 1880 his service as Assistant Engineer.

In that early period, congenial to this studious officer, then a Captain, and of lasting benefit to himself and others, was the wide study, distinguishing the ready, clear and thorough instructor.

The impressions which he then left upon cadets whom he taught are appreciatively portrayed by a member of the class of 1875, General Elbert Wheeler, who writes:

"They were all exceedingly pleasant. We recognized his unaffected, simple-hearted, kindly-spirited, yet rugged, character, the thoroughness of his knowledge, his purpose really to teach and to make his cadets understand what they were studying. There was nothing of the spectacular in him; his inherent worth was always apparent. We called him a 'white man' and regarded him as a friend. To an unusual degree among his fellows is his memory blessed to me because of the above characteristics."

The next twenty-five years, 1881 to his retirement in 1905, during which Handbury was engineer in charge of public works in the improvement of rivers and harbors and in the construction of military defenses, were onerous years, crowded with other and varied services: as lighthouse engineer eleven years in various districts; as division engineer of river and harbor improvements; as engineer officer of military divisions; as a member of many boards of engineer officers to consider and report on divers engineering questions; and as a member of three commissions.

First, from 1881 to 1883, he was "in charge of surveys, river and Hot Springs improvements" in Arkansas and Kansas. In 1884 to 1888, meanwhile promoted to Major, he was in charge of "various river and harbor improvements and surveys in Illinois."

From April, 1888, to December, 1893, he was Superintending Engineer of river and harbor improvements in the States of Oregon and Washington, including the construction of the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia and of the locks at the Cascades. During those years his work was very heavy. "Sundays always found him at his desk, planning the heaviest work when he could be alone." In the last year he was severely afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism, which kept him long in bed and then long on crutches. A second attack quite disabled his hands and involved his heart. By medical advice he reluctantly applied for change of station and, to his deep disappointment, was forced to leave the Cascade Locks and the jetty before completion, as continuance in that climate might have cost his life. The following is from an address delivered on the eve of his departure, at a banquet tendered him by the business men of Portland, in recognition of his work on the river bar.

"Five or six years ago there was but twenty feet at low water on the bar, and the channel described the segment of a circle so that in passing in or out a vessel was brought at right angles with the natural course of the river. * * * Men shook their heads doubtingly and were unable to believe that the great natural forces that were the disturbing cause could be controlled. But they have been controlled; and today the Columbia River flows in a straight channel to the sea, and the lead line marks 31 feet at dead low water for half a mile in width, and the least depth for one mile in width, is twenty-eight feet, with these depths constantly increasing; so that the fabled terrors of Columbia Bar, of former years, whose dirge-like

note was sounded from Puget Sound to the ends of the earth, intensified and magnified, have vanished, and the entrance become the safest and the harbor inside the most accessible on the coast, and under ordinarily favorable conditions vessels of any draft can sail in and out with safety.

"This grand result has been brought about by the untiring and well-directed efforts of the engineer in charge. He has proved to be 'the right man in the right place;' devoted to his profession; a constant student, yet possessing originality and fertility of resource that enables him to overcome difficulties * * *, combining scientific knowledge with practicability. The public works under his control, so important to the commercial interests of the North West received an impetus that has not faltered or diminished. Previous to 1888 the great jetty at the mouth of the Columbia, which has no counterpart on this hemisphere, and an enduring monument to the skill of the engineer, had, though commenced many years before, given small promise of its present magnificent proportions. It extended little beyond the shore line. It had scarcely wet its feet. Fortunately, at this time Major Handbury was placed in charge, who, comprehending the importance and magnitude of the work, pushed it seaward with vigor and rapidity that challenged admiration of engineer and laymen alike. Every detail had the most careful attention. Thorough discipline and system were inaugurated. Every man seemed to have a distinct place and duty, that prevented delay or interference with each other. Mechanical ingenuity, brought out by the requirements of the place, furnished a plant that handled the ponderous material with such rapidity and precision that to the ordinary spectator, the mechanism seemed endowed with human intelligence. Cars carrying from five to eight tons of rock, standing on their track were loaded from barges in less than two minutes.

"Judicious management, economy in time and labor, constant effort to secure the greatest result with the least possible outlay, are the distinguishing features of Major Handbury's operations, and this great work is practically completed at less than one-half the original estimate."

When sending Handbury to Oregon, the Chief of Engineers, General Duane, remarked that it "was the highest compliment professionally that he could pay him. I must have a strong man there, and he will fill the bill," which he did.

While in Oregon he was, October, 1888, to February, 1891, a member of the board of officers to report upon the mining debris question in California; and as engineer of the Thirteenth Lighthouse District, he superintended the erection of a first-order light on the coast of Washington and of three on the coast of Oregon.

On leaving that State he was, during the year 1894, first at Louisville and then in Florida, as Superintending Engineer of improvements of navigation in those localities, including the Louisville and Portland Canal; and upwards of three years, in 1896 to 1899, he superintended the improvement of the Mississippi from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Ohio.

In January, 1902, he was ordered a third time to the Pacific Coast, in charge of the construction of the defenses of San Francisco Harbor until his retirement in October, 1905.

For six years, 1896 to 1901, he was a member both of the Mississippi River and of the Missouri River Commissions, and for two years, 1903 to 1905, of the California Debris Commission, to regulate

hydraulic mining in certain localities in that State; becoming Lieutenant-Colonel in 1901, and Colonel in 1905, eight months before retiring.

From 1888, during seventeen years to the close of his service, October 15, 1905, he was, while conducting works of improvement, a member of boards of engineer officers to consider and report upon divers subjects affecting navigation, namely: a harbor of refuge on the coast of Oregon; a deep-water harbor and a harbor of refuge on the coast of California; a ship canal connecting inland lakes with Puget Sound, and upon the Illinois and Mississippi Canal; improving the mouths of the Columbia and Sanislaw Rivers, Oregon; improving Cumberland Sound, Georgia, and St. Johns River, Florida; the Falls of the Ohio; and Gray Harbor, Washington; to locate a lock and dam on the Kentucky River; upon bridges in their relation to navigation over the Mississippi, the Alleghany, and Wilamette Rivers; on cements manufactured on the Pacific Coast; on hydraulic dredges; and also of boards to examine officers for promotion. He was, briefly, Division Engineer of the Middle, and of the Pacific Divisions of River and Harbor Improvements; and was Engineer Officer of the Military Division of the Missouri, 1883 to 1888, and of the Military Division of the Pacific in 1904.

Such is a summary of his service of forty years. His work on the bar of the Columbia displayed his ability as a directing engineer, organizer and manager of public works; and his varied service on other works of improvement, and construction, civil and military, and as a member of many boards and of commissions, show his wide usefulness as an Engineer Officer.

The few officers living, who have been more or less associated with him, write of him as follows:

General Alexander Mackenzie, of the Class of 1864:

"On the few occasions I was thrown personally with Handbury, my relations with him and his family were very charming and I look back to them with pleasure. I believe him to have been an earnest, conscientious officer, with the sole thought of doing right as he saw the right. It is my recollection that those who served with him were much attached, and, if I mistake not, this was markedly the case at Portland, Oregon, in connection with the Columbia Canal work."

Colonel W. H. Heuer, a classmate, intimate with him in the early and in the latter years, at San Francisco, writing from there:

"After coming to the Pacific Coast his first duties (about 1867, I think) were as an assistant to the Board of Engineers for the Pacific Coast. He made important surface and sub-surface current observations in the Golden Gate at entrance to San Francisco Bay. He also surveyed other harbors on this Coast, among them Neah Bay on the Washington Coast and in 1872, at San Diego, California. * * *

"As Lighthouse Engineer of this district, he designed and built an iron lighthouse on Mile Rock, an isolated pinnacle rock just in the entrance to San Francisco Bay and another lighthouse on Southampton Shoals in San Francisco Bay. * * *

"He was well liked out here. * * *

"Handbury's frank, fearless and outspoken manner were among the strongest traits in his character. He despised shams of every kind. * * *

"He gave most careful attention to the details of every work to which he was assigned. When permitted he always selected the best men he could find to place as assistants in local charge of his works, demanded and obtained from them strict attention to their duties and always preferred to do his work by hired labor, where practicable, instead of by contract. With contractors he was strict but just, demanded nothing but what was fair and reasonable, and had the respect and admiration of every contractor, assistant, clerk, and laborer that ever worked under him. Probably his most important work was that of the Columbia River especially the jetties at the mouth of the River. He had a splendid organization there and was very successful in obtaining deep water over the bar in much less time and at far less cost than was estimated. While at Portland, Oregon, his advice was frequently sought by the officials of that City who built a very large dredging plant and operated it at the expense of the City to aid the United States in obtaining and maintaining deep water in the Columbia River. Handbury was not in any sense a society man; was fond of reading and studying technical books and papers. While on the Mississippi River Commission, was very much interested in and aided in designing the large suction dredges used in the river."

General W. M. Black, of the Class of 1877:

"My own service with Colonel Handbury was very limited. I remember him as an excellent Company Commander at Willet's Point in the late '70's. * * *

"I always regarded him, myself, as one of our best officers in executing a project. * * * I was very fond of him, he had so many good qualities. * * * His family life was very happy."

Colonel F. V. Abbot, of the Class of 1879:

"Colonel Handbury was a man who gave personal attention to all works in his charge. He was known of his men, and knew even under-foremen and mechanics by name, and what they could do. He believed in hired labor work, and was an authority on machinery, big and small. He was early in the field of pump dredge design and operation, and made great success possible by his personal knowledge of their general design as well as of details, which as in other machinery, are often of primary importance.

"His work covered all the duties of an officer of Engineers. Difficult jetty work on both Pacific and Atlantic Oceans; River improvement on the Mississippi between the Illinois and Ohio Rivers and on many lesser streams; fortification work, including big gun and mortar batteries and large central electric plants, were successfully designed, constructed, and administered by this quiet unostentatious man.

"To his friend she was loyal and true, and after a first experience most people preferred not to assume a hostile attitude toward him for a second time. He was a man who never carried malice, but shirkers, and those who were not faithful to their work were promptly weeded out of his working forces."

The classmate and roommate, now writing in tribute to his memory, could well have said that he would cultivate and employ, as their faithful steward through life, his faculties, both native and acquired, and that his service would be always with purpose single to duty.

Coming from the length and breadth of the land and from among the high to the lowly in social rank, wealth and public station;

receiving their food, raiment, shelter, education and training at the public expense, the graduates of the Academy are in truth "of the people, by the people, and for the people," to render them, with lofty purpose, devoted service through life; and ever with fervent devotion to the principle, sedulously inculcated throughout the four years, and the reverse of "militarism," that the military, is subordinate to the civil authority, and ever its trusty instrument for defense against all enemies, foreign or domestic.

In the unflinching pursuit of that purpose, he was intolerant of political intermeddling in the employment of men, that would sap the efficiency of his force of workmen and detract from his own service, the baleful effect of that corruption which to good and enduring government is as "the pestilence that walketh in darkness."

Of sturdy, old English stock, brought up among the descendants of the strong, determined men who rose in insurrection against the laws of the United States under Washington, and who themselves made some of the best regiments who fought to maintain them under Lincoln, he was a type of the best product of the parent strain of the people and of the teachings and traditions of the Academy, which through all his service he so well maintained.

April 11, 1877, at her father's country place, "Idlewild," Cornwall on Hudson, he married Mrs. Florence V. Lewis. He was a devoted husband to a devoted wife, who reveres his memory as she revered him in life. Quoting her words:

"He was of a quiet retiring nature, earnest and faithful to duty. He was utterly unselfish, every thought was a noble, generous one, he never permitted any political influence, and never criticised his brother officers. He was 'the salt of the earth,' upright, steadfast, loyal, a devoted husband, his home, the dearest spot on earth. His character was free from every form of smallness. I revered him more every year of our life.

"He was charitable in speech, never gossiped about his neighbors, or permitted any in his presence. Duty, fidelity, and charity were his watch words."

In 1907 Colonel and Mrs. Handbury went to Japan and, enchanted with the place, acquired a home in Yokohama, to remain there; but disturbed by the almost constant vibrations of the earth (127 shocks in five months) sold their home, went to Germany, and thence returned to Washington.

In 1911 they went to Tientsin, China, where they spent over a year, but finding the climate unsuited to them, they journeyed across Siberia to Berlin, and then to Vevey, Switzerland, where they lived some four years. Colonel Handbury's health fast failing, in March, 1915, the physician sent him for needful care to the Red Cross Hospital in Berne, where he died April 20, 1915.

He was buried at West Point, "the dearest spot on earth."

W. S. STANTON.

ANDREW HOLLAND RUSSELL.

No. 2373. Class of 1871.

Died June 14, 1915, at Plymouth, Massachusetts, aged 69.

Andrew Howland Russell was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, on the 24th of December, 1846. His father, Andrew Leach Russell, and his mother, Hannah White Davis, were both of the old Pilgrim stock. He was educated first in the public schools of Plymouth. His father was an ardent pacifist, but Andrew from his early youth was interested in military subjects, and in mechanical devices. After leaving the High School at Plymouth he spent two or three years at Philips Exeter Academy. In 1865, he was one of the first class to enter the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but did not complete the course because in 1867 he received an appointment to the Military Academy from which he was graduated fourth in his class in 1871.

He was then promoted to Second Lieutenant in the Third Cavalry; in 1876, to First Lieutenant of Ordnance; in 1885, to Captain; in 1901, to Major; in 1905, to Lieutenant-Colonel; in 1907, to Colonel. From July to November, 1898, he held a Volunteer Commission as Major and Chief Ordnance Officer; from 1901 to 1904, he was Chief Ordnance Officer of the Division of the Philippines with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

As a Cavalry Officer, in 1871-1872, he served with his regiment in Arizona and Nebraska; in 1873-74 on the Wheeler Expedition for Surveys west of the 100th Meridian, in New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona. In 1874-1876 at the Military Academy at West Point, as instructor in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Ordnance, Mineralogy, and Geology.

As an Ordnance Officer he remained at West Point until 1878. He was then in Europe on sick leave till 1879. He was then stationed at Watertown Arsenal till 1881; at Rock Island Arsenal till 1882; at Fort Union Arsenal (in command) till 1883; Benicia Arsenal till 1884; the Ordnance Depot, Vancouver Barracks, till 1887; Frankfort Arsenal till 1889; away, (Cincinnati Exposition from June to December, 1888); Boston (South Boston Iron Works) till 1889; Providence (on inspection duty) till 1891; Boston till 1892; World's Columbia Exposition at Chicago, till 1894; Rock Island Arsenal till 1897; St. Paul, Minnesota (on inspection duty) till 1899; Ordnance Office, Washington, till 1901; Ordnance Depot, Manila, till 1904; Ordnance Office, Washington, till 1907. At Washington he was assistant to the Chief of Ordnance.

All of this service was in many respects congenial, and favorable to the natural bent of his disposition. He enjoyed the rough life in



COLONEL ANDREW H. RUSSELL.

the Far West, and the surveys gave him an opportunity to make a practical application of his inventive genius. His work as instructor in Natural Philosophy and Ordnance gave him just the training required for an Ordnance Officer.

In 1873 he was engaged to be married to Miss Altha Reynolds of Lafayette, Indiana, a niece of General Reynolds, but in 1874, she died, before they could be married.

His transfer to the Ordnance gave him a good opportunity to exercise his ingenuity and there was scarcely a branch of the work of that department in which he did not suggest useful improvements, some of which were adopted by the government at the time, and others after their value had been demonstrated in action by the armies of foreign nations. In 1875, while still a Lieutenant of Cavalry he invented an hydraulic buffer for checking the recoil of a gun on its carriage, afterwards known throughout the world under the name of Vavasseur. Colonel Russell not only antedated Vavasseur in this matter, but appears to be the pioneer in the field of modern gun carriage recoil systems. Russell obtained patents at home and abroad for a great number of ingenious devices relating to guns and their auxiliary appliances. Among the earliest were the use of a pan to protect the screw threaded breech of a sea coast gun, such as those now in use. An electric interrupter for a Schulz Chronograph. A reflecting sight by which a gun is directed without exposing the gunner, and others now in general use which make the artillery of today so much more effective than before.

But the object to which he devoted the most labor and study was the improvement of small arms. His ingenuity suggested devices by which one musket could be made to do the work of several. The Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876, stimulated the progress of invention. Lieutenant Metcalfe who had charge of the War Department exhibit had invented a detachable magazine, a little wooden block, which carried several cartridges, and could be attached to the musket near the breech so that they could be quickly inserted in the chamber. Russell had invented devices for loading and firing still more rapidly, and had made wooden models to illustrate their action but they found little favor with "practical" military men who regarded them as more curious than useful, and most objectionable from sound military considerations. Soon after, he met Captain W. R. Livermore, who showed him designs and models so nearly like his own that at Russell's suggestion they decided to combine their efforts.

In 1878 a Board was convened at Springfield to test Magazine Guns. By that time the prejudice against magazines was so far modified that many officers were willing to try them provided the magazine was reserved for the final charge. The Hotchkiss Gun operated by a bolt and with a tubular magazine in the breech was

most favored. Russell and Livermore presented to the board, a wooden model of their device as applied to a Hotchkiss Magazine, and at the same time, prepared drawings of their own devices which dispensed with the tube and had a fixed box magazine under the receiver of the gun. In each case the cartridges were placed side by side in the box magazine into which they could be loaded either singly or all together, by a single motion. Five or six cartridges were carried side by side in a clip for this purpose. The clips were to be carried in the belt or in the cartridge box. The inventors explained how the magazine could be replaced by a belt and the piece fired like a machine gun, and how the principles could be applied to guns of all calibres, and predicted the changes in warfare that would result from the adoption of this system.

Edward W. Byrn, describing "The Progress of Inventions in the Nineteenth Century," says:

"This idea was subsequently developed by Livermore and Russel in Patent No. 230823, August 3, 1880, and this feature, viewed in the light of the importance subsequently attained by the "clip" in the Mauser and Mannlicher guns, may be fairly considered the pioneer of this idea of grouping cartridges in made-up packets for bolt guns. Its great advantage is the large number of shots that may be fired in a short space of time without an excessive weight in the gun itself. Before the United States Army Board of 1882, Livermore and Russell submitted a completed gun for trial in which the magazine was placed at the side of the receiver, extending downward, and was arranged to be filled through a side gate at the top from a cartridge package of "clip" grasped in the hand, and applied to the mouth of the magazine for stripping the cartridges from the clip into the magazine. This system also contemplated the use of a clip with a central as well as with a side magazine,"

The gun with some changes was tested before the Army Board of 1892 and the Navy Board of 1895. When the inventors explained that they had fired sixty aimed shots from their musket in a minute, a member of one of the boards said that that alone was enough to condemn it, as even with muzzle loaders soldiers often exhausted their ammunition. Russell and Livermore had their inventions patented in almost every civilized country. They also invented guns with straight pulling bolts and with automatic action. In 1906 Russell wrote an article for *The Journal of the Military Service Institution* in which he says:

"The recent war between Spain and the United States brought into prominence the advantage the Spaniards had in being able to rapidly refill the magazine of their Mauser rifle. This was accomplished by the use of cartridges packed in small magazine fillers, called "clips" by which the five cartridges required to fill the magazine could be inserted at one operation. The result has been the adoption by the United States of an arm which is practically the Spanish Mauser gun in place of the Krag-Jorgensen adopted in 1893.

In late discussions a point of special interest in America has been overlooked—that the use of such clips as are above referred to is due to invention by two United States Army officers, Colonel W. R. Livermore, of the Corps of Engineers, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Russell, of the

Ordnance Department, but were not adopted until long after the patents had expired. The United States Government adopted the principles in the construction of the musket now in use, although it was a disappointment to know that it was not until many other nations following the lead of Germany, had already adopted them."

General Bernhardt writing a few years ago upon how Germany makes war (p. 58) says:

"With the adoption of small calibre and clip magazine, as well as with the introduction of smokeless powder, and of pointed projectiles, the development seems to have reached a certain climax and to have come to a finish for the time being. * * * The character of fighting has altogether changed."

During the Spanish War although Russell was given a Volunteer Commission he was not allowed to go to the front because it was maintained that the work of inspection on which he was engaged was more important. At this, Russell was so indignant that he made a protest which he asked should be placed upon his record.

It was not merely in the construction of ordnance that Russell's ingenuity was displayed. He revised the property accounting papers of the Ordnance Department, simplifying the work of making and filing ordnance returns by means of many ingenious devices and otherwise.

In 1908 having served over forty years he applied to be placed on the retired list.

In approving his application the Chief of Ordnance spoke in highest terms of his ability, good judgment and devotion to duty especially while acting as Chief of Ordnance for several months, saying that his reports of the Ordnance Exhibits at the Cincinnati and Chicago Exhibitions had been valuable contributions to the service, and adding:

"Colonel Russell has also a very substantial claim to the inception and first presentation of the modern clip system of loading magazine guns, almost universally applied to the small arms of today. The original gun, embodying this feature, presented by him and Colonel W. R. Livermore, United States Army, before the United States Magazine Gun Board of 1882 is in this office. Several other inventions of Colonel Russell's have been embodied in ordnance constructions, but without pecuniary compensation to him. The Department and the Army are indebted to him for efficient services."

After retiring from active service he travelled in Europe for about a year and then moved back to Plymouth where he joined the Old Colony Club, and tried hard to trace out his early associations and renew their acquaintance. Two sisters were living there and a large part of his time was devoted to their health and comfort and keeping in touch with the outer world by frequent visits to his friends in Boston, and attendance at the meetings of the American Academy of Arts and Science, the Mathematical and Physical Club, the Saint Botolph Club and others of which he was a member. In 1913 one of his sisters died. Russell then devoted himself to making the other comfortable by ingenious devices but in 1914 she also died

and soon after he realized that he must soon follow. Patiently and most cheerfully he awaited the end. He was bitterly disappointed that his own country had not been the first to adopt his inventions; but on his death bed he was gratified to realize that the great war waging in Europe had demonstrated beyond question the truth of the principles for which he had fought so long; that one nation after another had adopted the system of guns of which he was a recognized pioneer, that the effect of their fire was all that had been claimed, and that warfare had taken the form which had been predicted. He died from a cancer, at Plymouth, Massachusetts, on the 14th of June, 1915.

His name will long be remembered in the history of fire arms and especially of their development during the past forty years.

W. R. LIVERMORE.

While not the oldest man of his class by at least two, Russell was recognized as the class "Dad" within twenty-four hours after reporting as a plebe, and inevitably would have been had there been a dozen of earlier birth. For Nature had stamped "Pater" on every feature of his being, and the writer, who for two years was his roommate, knowing him as well perhaps as he could be known, and loving him, used to wonder if he had been born grown up. For it was hard to picture him as a boy. The quiet dignity, the deliberate, somewhat hesitating and ever thoughtful utterance, the slow swing of his long legs as he walked, the calm and somewhat severe analysis of men and things even as a cadet of barely twenty, were quite impossible to reconcile with any idea of bare feet and swimming holes, fishing-rods and ball bats, to say nothing of marbles, tops, dogs and ponies or any of the thousand other features of boy life as the writer had known and loved and lost, and now for fifty years has missed and mourned. Of his boyhood years—through which he must have passed somehow—he was strangely reticent, and while never weary of listening with eagerness and jolly laughter to the yarns of scrapes and adventures of my own experience, he gave so little in return that my later discovery that he had a mother and sister came as a distinct surprise.

He was a deep and diligent student and profound thinker, at times so wholly absorbed and lost in the depths of some mathematical, philosophical or ethical problem, that his outward manifestations were a delight to my somewhat irreverent watchfulness; as for example when he one morning, as room orderly, starting for early recitation, picked up from his table a written explanation and a whisk-broom, carefully placing the first on the top shelf of his clothes-dress and carrying the second across the area and into the guard-house with the evident intention of depositing it in the well known second floor receptacle, until overhauled by me with the document

and a chuckle at his expense. Behind the grave exterior lay a ready sense of humor making him quick to appreciate fun and laugh at his own eccentricities which he enjoyed genuinely and without a trace of embarrassment. He had an extreme dislike of "being driven to church" on Sunday, and long ransacked his brain for some way to escape the infliction. Finally a happy combination struck him. In an official letter to the Adjutant he stated that having conscientious scruples against the Episcopal form of service he asked permission to attend the Roman rather than the Episcopal Church. The request was approved. The Romanists attended service in the afternoon. Contentedly watching the Corps march off at eleven, he was at peace with the world until two, when, church call again sounding, he would report to the officer of the day that for that day he did not desire to take advantage of permit. The trick worked for several weeks when he was informed that he would at once reconcile his religious scruples to one or the other form of worship, and attend accordingly.

The same inventive genius, mechanically applied, followed his after life with perhaps, equally doubtful results. For, many years later, on being shown several devices on which patents had been secured or applied for, my suggestion that his years had been fruitful of such work was met by the whimsical reply, "Oh, yes, my patents have cost me an average of three hundred a year for twenty years past." So, with an easy philosophy, possibly flavored with a dash of good natured cynicism, he met and put aside the disappointments of life.

He never married, and in two short lines of a letter received twenty years ago, an allusion to the one fair woman he had tried and hoped to win, and lost, conveyed all that was ever known to me in this direction.

In a letter written a few months before his death he says, in apologetic explanation of tardiness: "It happens, however, that since then until now I've been having a deuce of a time with a bad throat, and though I can't say it made me hoarse to write, it made me let go everything I didn't actually have to do and curl up on a sofa and look glum." And thus in regard to certain mental aberrations that we all recognize: "After two or three years as instructor at West Point, I used to feel, in resuming an old subject with a new class, like saying, to some dull student. 'Why darn it all, I explained all this to you only a few days ago;' and I suppose reiteration will be necessary as long as the population, despite the disapproval of old maids and old bachelors, continues to increase and multiply and furnish new shoots that do not inherit what their fathers learned."

And thus of his retirement: "The reason I retired' as Colonel without awaiting the old age limit, was that there were always too many captains left to be promoted to star grade. I couldn't wait till all the captains died off."

So, like all lives, the web of his life was of a mingled yarn, good and ill together. He achieved neither fame nor fortune, but gave to his country the best that was in him in a manly and unselfish devotion to duty as he saw it. His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, "This was a man!" And only the few who knew him best, knew that his career was one of self-denial and self-sacrifice in behalf of some whose welfare came before his own.

Now that he has passed over into the higher life, there remains to his memory only "high commendation, true applause and love." His many friends recall him with a smile, and his enemies, if he had any, without bitterness. For among his failings was nothing of envy, hatred, malice or uncharitableness.

"So may he rest—his faults lie gently on him."

CLASSMATE.

HENRY RODNEY ADAIR.

No. 4309. Class of 1904.

Killed June 21, 1916, at Carrizal, Mexico, aged 34.

Henry Rodney Adair, affectionately called "Hank" by his classmates, was born in Astoria, Oregon, April 13, 1882. He lived on a farm until 1899, when he returned with his parents to Astoria. Here he remained until June, 1900, when he entered West Point.

During the years that he spent on the farm, he received his education from his mother except for two winters when he attended boarding school, and for another winter, during which he left his home every morning at six o'clock, walked through the mud in hip boots for a mile to catch the train for Astoria where he was a student at the high school.

Henry Adair was a cadet at the United States Military Academy from August 1, 1900 until June 15, 1904, when he was graduated and appointed Second Lieutenant Tenth Cavalry. His first post of duty was Fort Robinson, Nebraska, which he joined September 15th, after his graduation leave. His first assignment was to Troop K, one of the troops that twelve years later was to participate in the fight at Carrizal. During the first year of his service he was at various times in command of the troop and besides, was for a month on progressive map work.

In 1906, in addition to his regular troop duties he was detailed first on detached service at Fort Meade in connection with Athletics,



CAPTAIN HENRY R. ADAIR.

in April, then as Range Officer at Chicago, Ill., from July 30th to 24th September, and later on was assigned to duty with Troop D on the Ute Indian expedition from 26th of October to 13th of November.

He sailed for the Philippines with his regiment March 5, 1907, where he remained for two years. During his stay in the Islands he was on duty with his troop for a part of the time and on staff duty also. He was Squadron Quartermaster and Commissary, he commanded the Band, he was Assistant to the Post Quartermaster. He played in the polo tournament at Stotsenberg.

Upon his return to the States in 1909, he remained with the regiment performing the usual duties until he was assigned for duty as a student officer at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kansas, September 25, 1911. Here he remained until the summer of 1912 when he returned to the Tenth Cavalry. In 1914 he returned to the Mounted Service School to take the second year course after which he was again on duty with his regiment in Arizona. He was now employed upon diverse duties such as training remounts, Intelligence Officer, Acting Regimental Adjutant and Assistant to the Adjutant. On March 16, 1916, he entered Mexico with General Pershing's expedition performing the duties of Assistant to the Adjutant. He was on May 23d assigned to Troop C with which troop he remained until the 21st day of June when he was killed in action at Carrizal, Mexico.

The Fight at Carrizal: On the morning of June 18, 1916, he left Camp Dublan, Mexico, with his troop, under the command of Captain Charles T. Boyd, Tenth Cavalry for a reconnaissance in the vicinity of Villa Ahumada, Mexico. On June 20, 1916, this troop was joined by Troop K, Tenth Cavalry at the Santo Domingo Ranch. On the morning of June 21st, while marching toward Villa Ahumada, this command was attacked by Mexican soldiers at the town of Carrizal.

On the day of the fight when the forces were lined up during the conference, Adair remained with his platoon awaiting orders from Captain Boyd.

The Mexicans, who were under cover and in position, opened fire from rifles and machine guns upon the Americans. It appears that Captain Boyd was killed early in the engagement whereupon Adair assumed command of the troop. He drove the enemy in his immediate front from its position leading his troop with the utmost gallantry. He was, however, wounded in the body in the first part of the fight, but he reached the edge of the town with some of his men and took cover in an irrigation ditch, waist deep in water. At this point his pistol jammed and he borrowed one from a soldier. As he rose up to fire he was hit in the breast and fell back. He told his men to advance while one of the troopers held his head out of the water. He died in the arms of this trooper.

Adair fought bravely and well. It is said that the Mexican soldiers at Carrizal sang the praises of Lieutenant Adair, stating that they had never seen anyone fight as gallantly and as fearlessly.

The following regimental order was published announcing the death of this distinguished officer and his equally distinguished Captain:

HEADQUARTERS TENTH CAVALRY,
Colonia Dublan, Mexico, July 1, 1916.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.

It becomes the sad duty of the Regimental Commander to announce the death in action with troops of the De Facto Government of Mexico at Carrizal, Chihuahua, Mexico, June 21, 1916, of

CAPTAIN CHARLES T. BOYD and
FIRST LIEUTENANT HENRY R. ADAIR
Tenth Cavalry

Captain Boyd was born in Iowa, October 29, 1870.

Was appointed to the Military Academy June 15, 1892, and graduated June 12, 1896. Was assigned to the Seventh Cavalry same date as an additional Second Lieutenant and on January 14, 1897, to the Fourth Cavalry as a Second Lieutenant. Was promoted to First Lieutenant on February 2, 1901, and assigned to the Seventh Cavalry. Transferred to the Fourth Cavalry, May 2, 1901. Promoted Captain, January 16, 1903, and assigned to the Tenth Cavalry.

While a Second Lieutenant he was appointed Major Thirty-Seventh United States Infantry, and served as such from July 12, 1899, to February 20, 1901.

He served with the Fourth Cavalry and the Thirty-Seventh United States Infantry during the Philippine Insurrection.

Was Regimental Adjutant for four years.

Was a distinguished graduate of the School of the Line, 1912, and of the Army Staff College in 1916.

Lieutenant Adair was born in Oregon, April 13, 1882.

Was appointed to the Military Academy, August 1, 1900, graduated and assigned to the Tenth Cavalry, June 15, 1904.

Was promoted First Lieutenant and reassigned to same regiment June 26, 1911.

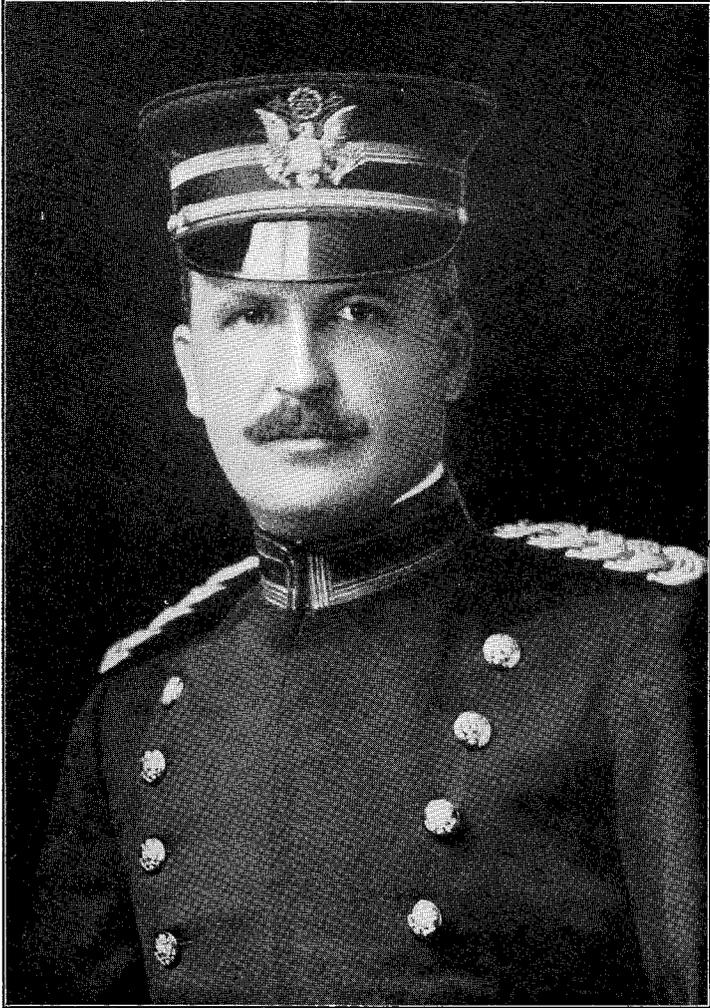
Was a graduate of the Mounted Service School, first year's course, 1912, and second year's course, 1915.

During his service, all of which has been with the regiment, he has been Squadron Quartermaster and Commissary, Squadron Adjutant and Acting Regimental Adjutant at different times.

These officers met their death like the soldiers they were, leading their troopers under a heavy fire from a superior force. Captain Boyd, although wounded twice, continued to lead the advance until he was felled by another bullet.

Lieutenant Adair took command after Captain Boyd's death and continued to direct the fire until he, too, was killed. They gallantly upheld the traditions of the Tenth Cavalry.

The intrepid bravery and utter disregard of personal injury are characteristic of the military spirit and sense of duty of the two officers and afford an example worthy of emulation of every officer and man of the regiment.



CAPTAIN CHARLES T. BOYD.

The Regimental Commander voices the sentiment of the regiment in extending to the families and relatives of the deceased officers his heartfelt sympathy.

By order of Major Evans:

S. McP. RUTHERFORD,
Captain and Adjutant, Tenth Cavalry.

Official: S. McP. RUTHERFORD,
Captain and Adjutant, Tenth Cavalry.

Henry Adair's personality will always be remembered by those whom he numbered as his friends and his name will ever be honored by all graduates of West Point. Modest and unassuming, he made his way by his simple and unaffected manners and by the beauty and nobility of his character. His classmates cherish the most tender recollections of this man of gentle nature, sincere, brave, highminded and loyal. The Army and the Military Academy suffer a great loss, but they have the consolation of knowing that he went bravely to his death as a West Pointer should, upholding the traditions of his beloved Alma Mater, and strengthening by his gallant conduct the Spirit of West Point.

Requiescat in pace.

* * *

CHARLES TRUMBULL BOYD.

No. 3729. Class of 1896.

Killed in action, June 21, 1916, at Carrizal, Mexico, aged 46.

Charles Trumbull Boyd was born at Sperry, Des Moines County, Iowa, October 29, 1870.

He entered the United States Military Academy in June, 1892, and graduated in 1896.

As a cadet he was noted for a sunny disposition that helped his classmates to relieve the monotony of cadet days. Those who went through the Corps of Cadets with him will ever recall his cheerful disposition and companionable nature when they remember Cadet Boyd.

His work as a student was deliberate and conscientious, being directed rather toward self improvement than towards a high mark. These habits clung to him through life, causing him successively to study law while on duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Nevada, from 1902 to 1905; to attend the Army Service Schools; and, while away from the Army Service Schools on

account of the "Manchu Law" to write "Criticisms upon Solutions of Map Problems," which is largely used by those who contemplate going to the Army Service Schools in preparing themselves for such detail.

He was admitted to the California Bar, September 24, 1903; was a "Distinguished Graduate" Army School of the Line, Class of 1912; and, having been unable at once to attend the Army Staff College on account of the detached service law, was a graduate of the Army Staff College, Class of 1916, graduating but one month before his death.

On graduation from the Military Academy he was assigned as an additional Second Lieutenant to the Seventh Cavalry but was soon given a permanent appointment in the Fourth Cavalry, with which regiment he passed nearly all his service as a Lieutenant. With a portion of that regiment he sailed for the Philippine Islands in July, 1898, and was one of the first cavalry officers to begin duty in those islands.

He always had a sharp eye for new features that might be profitably introduced into our military establishment and was one of the first to recognize the possibility of raising volunteer regiments in the "Islands" by enlisting soldiers of the regular and volunteer regiments who were discharged in the Philippines, and to advocate this policy. In consequence, he was appointed Major Thirty-Seventh United States Volunteer Infantry, serving in that capacity from July, 1899, till February, 1901.

This same ability to utilize the unusual made him a suitable officer for duty with the Philippine Scouts and led the War Department to appoint him a Major in that organization in March, 1905. He served in that capacity till July, 1906, when he was relieved at his own request. During 1906 he was Governor of Cotabato District, Mindanao, for ten months.

During his many years of service in the Philippines he participated in many battles and engagements. Among other incidents of his field service against the Filipinos, he was continuously with the most advanced units in Lawton's Baliuag-San Isidro campaign and Hall's Antipolo-Morong campaign.

His oriental service was varied by two short details as Transport Quartermaster and by an opportunity to witness the War in Manchuria from July to October, 1904, technically as a representative of the University of Nevada, but really on leave of absence.

On his promotion to Captain, Boyd was assigned to the Tenth Cavalry and served with it in the United States, Philippine Islands and Mexico till he led two troops of that regiment into action at Carrizal. Here he made a soldierly and determined effort to carry out his orders and in spite of a superior enemy, severe losses and



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MATTHEW C. BUTLER, JR.

having been himself already twice wounded, he carried the fight to the Mexicans till a third wound was fatal.

His wife was Lotta Klem, to whom he was married June 24, 1905. On her eleventh wedding anniversary she received confirmation of previous rumors of his death at Carrizal.

Besides his wife, Captain Boyd leaves a son and daughter to mourn his loss and to remember his soldierly record with pride.

L. R. E.

MATTHEW C. BUTLER, JR.

No. 3281. Class of 1888.

Died July 20, 1916, at Alpine, Texas, aged 52.

While at the height of his career, in perfect health, without a known enemy in the world, and without a word of warning, "Cabbie" was struck down by the hand of an assassin, while on Border duty at Alpine, Texas, July 20, 1916.

"Cabbie" was the worthy son of a distinguished South Carolina family, the soul of honor, exemplary in his habits, cheerful and genial at all times, a sincere friend and delightful companion. He always had a pleasant smile and jolly greeting for those he met, whether stranger or old friend, and did not know what it was to harbor ill will toward anyone. He knew not only how to make and retain friends but also, by his genial disposition, to soon change an enemy into a friend. Of all people he was the last we would have picked out as liable to suffer such an unfair and horrible fate.

The following is a brief summary of his faithful and efficient services as an officer in the Army:

Appointed to West Point from South Carolina, July 1, 1883, graduated June 11, 1888, and assigned as Additional Second Lieutenant, Fourteenth Infantry, Second Lieutenant Ninth Infantry, October 17th same year; transferred to the Fifth Cavalry, February 11, 1889; served with that regiment at Fort Supply, I. T., from April, 1889 to June, 1893; promoted to First Lieutenant Seventh Cavalry, August 27, 1896; on duty at West Point as Assistant Instructor of Riding to September, 1896; Fort Huachuca, Arizona, November, 1896 to June, 1898. Assigned to First Division Second Army Corps, Camp Alger, as Aide to his father, Major-General M. C. Butler, United States Volunteers; Major and Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, July 19, 1898; at Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, September to November, 1898; on staff of General M. C. Butler, at Havana, Cuba, with American Evacuation Commission; when Commission left was

assigned to duty on Staff of General Brooke, November 16, 1898 to May, 1900; honorably discharged from Volunteer Service May 12, 1899; returned to the United States with regiment in May, 1900; at Chicamauga Park, Georgia, for nearly three years; promoted Captain Seventh Cavalry, February 2, 1901; went with regiment to the Philippines June, 1905; returned to the States in July, 1907, with station at Fort Riley, Kansas; Regimental Commissary, January, 1908; promoted to Major Sixth Cavalry, June 30, 1912; attended course for Field Officers, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Fall of 1912 and Spring of 1913; with regiment at Texas City, Texas, remainder of 1913 and Spring of 1914; attended the War College during the session 1914-1915; joined his regiment on the border at Texas City, Texas, September, 1915, and was killed while at Alpine, Texas, by a heartless fanatic, July 20, 1916.

I was intimately associated with "Cabbie" while we were cadets together at West Point, and again at the War College, 1914-15; at the latter place he was my room-mate and it was a real pleasure to be again so closely associated with such a genial companion. While there he was a close student and hard worker. The working hours were from 9:00 a. m. until 4:00 p. m. He was never late in the morning and often worked until 5:00, and even later in the afternoon. When he was unable, even then, to finish the task assigned to him, he would take his work home with him and keep at it until late at night. I was sorry when the year's work was over, and especially sorry to have to separate from such an agreeable and jolly room-mate and companion.

In losing "Cabbie," West Point loses one of her most ardent worshippers; the class of "88" one of its most popular members; the Army one of its most energetic and efficient officers; his wife a loving, faithful and devoted husband; his son and namesake, a father to be proud of.

DASHIELL.

HUGH SWAIN.

No. 3376. Class of 1890.

Died July 30, 1916, at Dallas, Texas, aged 51.

The records give no middle name, but his mother says that the name should be Hugh Nelson Swain.

Major Swain was born January 3, 1867, at Clarksville, Texas. Attended the schools of that place and then entered the Bryan A. and M. College. Remaining there two terms he went to the Univer-



GENERAL DAVID McM. GREGG.

sity of Texas for two years; then one term to Oxford, Maryland. Entering West Point July 1, 1886, he graduated June 12, 1890, and was assigned Second Lieutenant Twenty-Third Infantry, and served in the field during the Garza depredations on the Texas-Mexico border in 1892-93.

Resigning December 1, 1903, he became a lawyer in Hillsboro, Texas.

During the Spanish-American War he served in the Province of Santiago, from August 2, 1898, to May 25, 1899, as Major of the Second Volunteer Infantry (Immunes) and was honorably mustered out June 22, 1899.

He then moved to Austin, Texas, and engaged in the bond business, and later to Dallas, where he practiced law. He offered his services to the government and was informed that his application would be favorably considered when the proper time came. He left one son, twenty-one years of age.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

DAVID McMURTRIE GREGG.

No. 1684. Class of 1855.

Died August 7, 1916, at Reading, Pa., aged 83.

David McMurtrie Gregg was born April 10, 1833, at Huntington, Pennsylvania. He was a son of Martin D. Gregg, of a noted family which produced a Senator of the United States, Andrew Gregg, and a Governor, Andrew Gregg Curtin. Amongst his ancestors were General James Potter of the Pennsylvania Line so famous in our Revolution, and the stern Puritan David Gregg, a Captain in Cromwell's iron-sided army.

His mother was Ellen McMurtrie, from whom he took his middle name, a family which settled at Huntingdon before the Revolution, where its members still hold high and honored place in the community.

Having acquired a sound preliminary education at the local Academy and College, now University at Lewisburg, on July 1, 1851, he was appointed a Cadet at the United States Military Academy, where he was graduated on July 1, 1855. At once commissioned Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Dragoons, he joined for duty at Jefferson Barracks; on September 4th he rose to full Second Lieutenant of the First Dragoons and served in New Mexico; marched to Fort Tejon in California, was stationed at Fort Vancouver and Walla Walla; in desperate combat at To-Hono-Nimme, in scouts, skirmishes and affairs with the Indians. Again at Fort Tejon he was promoted to First Lieutenant March 21, 1861, and Captain Sixth Cavalry May 14th of the same year; he served in the defenses of the Capital from September, 1861, to March, 1862.

Colonel Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, January 24, 1862, he joined the Army of the Potomac, with which his career thenceforth was to be so honorably connected. Under General McClellan he participated in the

Peninsular Campaign and took gallant and conspicuous part at Seven Pines, Fair Oakes, Malvern Hill, and covered the retreat from Harrison's Landing to Yorktown, Va.

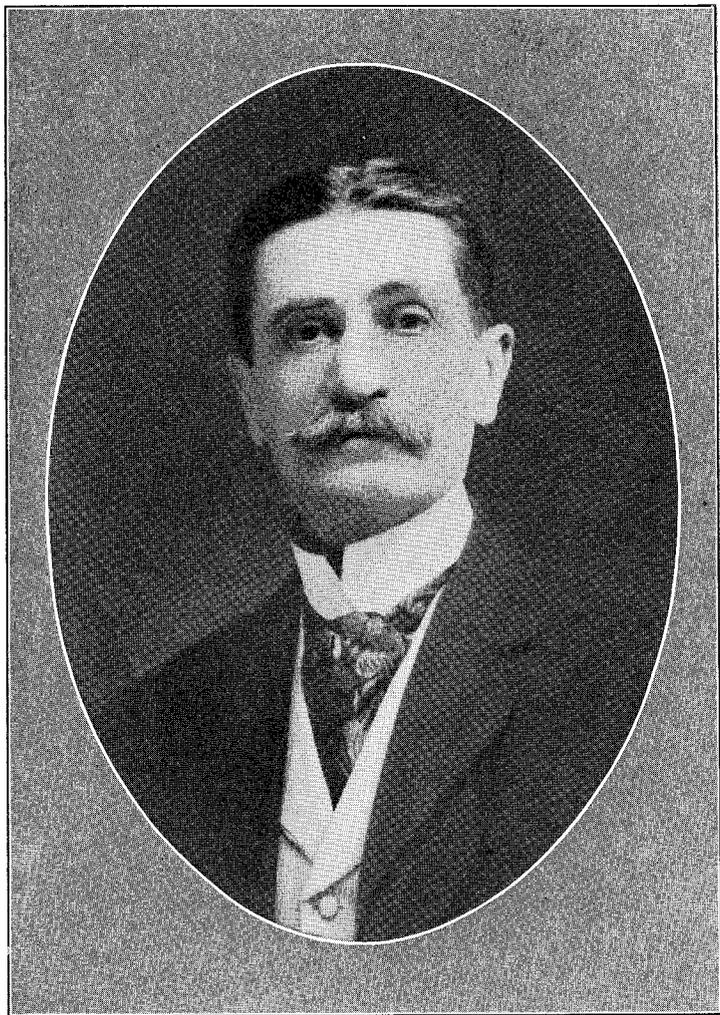
In the Maryland Campaign he shared with distinction in the victories at South Mountain and Antietam, and in the pursuit of the enemy to Warrentown and Fredericksburg. Promoted to Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, November 29th, 1862, he was assigned to command of a division in the Left Grand Division, Army of the Potomac; February to May, 1863, of the Third Division, Cavalry Corps; June to December, 1863, of the Second Division; January, 1864, of the Cavalry Corps; February, 1864, of the Second Division; March, 1864, again of the Cavalry Corps, and April, 1864, to January, 1865, of the Second Division. On August 1, 1864, he was promoted to Brevet Major-General "for highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign particularly in the reconnoissance on Charles City Road."

While holding these important posts he took a conspicuous and leading part, at times in chief command, in Stoneman's Raid, on the advance to Gettysburg, at Beverly Ford, Aldie and Upperville. At Gettysburg with his Second Division comprising fourteen regiments of which eight were from his own State, the Corps being divided, with inferior forces he defeated General Stuart. There he performed the most notable act of his noble career, gained the most conspicuous cavalry victory of the war, and saved the Army from confusion and disorder if not disaster.

Pursuing the enemy he was again in action at Rappahannock Station—again at Beverly Ford, Auburn, New Hope Church. Actively and prominently engaged in Grant's campaign he was in command at Todd's Tavern, Trevillian Station, Ream's Station, Prebble's Farm, in chief command at Vaughan Road, Boynton Plank Road, Stony Creek, Bellfield, etc.; a noble and astonishing display of valor, activity and endurance. To mention all the battles and engagements in which General Gregg was a gallant leading and commanding figure would be to recapitulate the entire history of the Cavalry in the Army of the Potomac from the time he joined until he resigned, which was on February 3, 1865. So much impressed was Grant with Gregg's capacity as a Cavalry leader, that in September, 1864, he asked Meade by letter if Gregg was with him, with a view to comply with Sherman's request for a competent Cavalry Commander, saying that with either "Gregg, Torbert or Wilson in command of Sherman's Cavalry they would travel over that western country with impunity."

General Gregg was tall and spare, of notable activity, capable of the greatest exertion and exposure; gentle in manner but bold and resolute in action. Firm and just in discipline he was a favorite of his troopers and ever held, for he deserved, their affection and entire confidence. As a commanding officer, familiar with the principles of War and ready and eager to apply them, endowed with a natural genius of high order, he was universally regarded as the finest type of cavalry leader. A man of unimpeachable personal character, in private life affable and genial but not demonstrative, he fulfilled with modesty and honor all the duties of the citizen and head of an interesting and devoted family. He was a graceful and forcible speaker, but seldom appeared in that capacity before the public. In February, 1874, he was appointed by President Grant Consul at Prague, Bohemia, but finding the duties of the office uncongenial after a brief term, in August following he resigned and returned to his home, at Reading. The Military Academy at Chester, in recognition of his scholarly attainments and accomplishments conferred on him the degree of LL.D.

With little fondness for partisan politics, in a critical time he was called from his retirement to lead his party and in 1891 was elected Auditor General of Pennsylvania. The duties of this difficult and important office he discharged with fidelity and credit to himself and the State.



MR. ISAIAH H. McDONALD.

An early member of the Loyal Legion he was chosen Chief of this Commandery, May 5, 1886, and persuaded by the affection and confidence of his Companions he continued to serve until 1904, when advancing years and stress of further attendance on the duties of the place led him to retire. Of national reputation, he was Commander-in-Chief of the Order from October 21, 1903, to October 11, 1905. His native State has worthily commemorated his fame by a bronze statue at Gettysburg, the scene of his greatest victory.

From breakdown of the physical system which no longer could resist the natural decay of age and the results of long and exhausting exposure and fatigue in field, on August 7, 1916, at Reading, General Gregg passed away.

He was married on October 6, 1862, to Ellen Frances Scheaff, great grand-daughter of Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, and of Governor Joseph Hiester. His beloved wife preceded him in death, October 27, 1915. They left surviving them two sons, George S. and David McMurtrie Gregg.

The Commandery signifies its irreparable loss in the death of a genial companion and a distinguished member, amongst the last of the great leaders who honored their country in peace and in war, and so largely contributed to its welfare, freedom and power.

Without open profession of religious convictions but believing Christianity to be the foundation of society and the state, he was a constant attendant on the worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church and for a time vestryman of the parish at Carthage, Mo.

—From Circular by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States announcing the death of General Gregg.

ISAIAH H. McDONALD.

No. 2364. Class of 1870.

Died August 15, 1916, at Urbana, Ohio, aged 70.

Isaiah Heylin McDonald was born at Urbana, Ohio, July 10, 1846. He was the second son of Duncan and Esther Heylin McDonald, pioneer residents of that beautiful little city. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town until 1864 when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers and served with that organization in the trenches in front of Petersburg and after the close of the war in garrison at Petersburg and Richmond, Virginia, until mustered out of service with his regiment.

Shortly after being mustered out he received his appointment to West Point and entered the Academy in June, 1865, in the class of 1869, but owing to the limited education obtained in the small town of his birth, and that little shortened by his service in the war, he fell behind and did not graduate till June 15, 1870, and was assigned as Second Lieutenant Ninth Cavalry. He served conducting recruits to his regiment from November 14, 1870, to May 4, 1871; Fort Quit-

man, Texas, May, 1871; Fort Davis, Texas to December 19, 1871; Fort Quitman, Texas, to January 12, 1872, and Fort Davis, Texas, to January, 1873; on leave of absence to July 1, 1873; when he resigned. His service was at Quitman and Davis, two God-forsaken posts, hundreds of miles from a railroad, miserable huts for quarters, but as he was in the field most of the time it did not make much difference to him. He was scouting almost constantly against the Apache and Lipan Indians, rough hard work in a desolate country, and did good work.

As a Cadet he was popular with his classmates, a handsome, graceful man but peculiar in some ways. I doubt if a single member of his class knew that he had been a soldier in the Civil War. His old class had a number of men who had served as Volunteers: Bergland, Leggett, Morton, Thomas, DeLany and others and his new class had several among them, Godwin, Reed, Dudley and they were not bashful in telling us greenies of their experience, but "Mac" never mentioned his service and the writer, a classmate and intimate friend at West Point, and for years at the old home town, Urbana, after both had left the active army, never knew of his Volunteer service until a few months before his death.

After resigning he went to Washington and through the influence of Leggett who had also resigned and was a Patent Office Attorney there, he received an excellent appointment as Second Examiner Electrical Implements in the United States Patent Office and remained there from 1873 to 1878 when he resigned. One of his weaknesses and the most prominent was lack of self-control, and he threw up this good place because he had been overruled on a decision he had made though his decision was afterward upheld. He then accepted a position as a Civil Engineer of National Cemeteries under the War Department and from this was transferred to the Pension Department as Examiner and this position he held until failing health and eyesight forced him to resign. It will be noted that from his graduation to a few months before his death he was in Government employ. After leaving the government service he became interested in chemistry especially as to its uses in conserving foods and he never gave this up till approaching blindness forced him to stop.

His malady was an exceedingly painful one, hardening of the eye balls of both eyes and finally terminating in neuritis. His sufferings in the last few months of his life were intense and for the last three months of his life he was practically blind. His sufferings were so great he could not sleep and he spent night after night walking on the streets guided by his sister who cared for and comforted him to the end.

About August 10, 1916, his sufferings became so acute that he was taken to a hospital near home and there died August 15, 1916, and as he had lived so he died, patient, silent, never complaining, never giving up hope.

After leaving the Army he bitterly regretted the step and endeavored to get back but without avail unless he would accept an appointment as Second Lieutenant at the foot of his old regiment and he was too proud to do that.

His love for and pride in the Military Academy never waned and we spent many hours in the last year going over old times, talking of old friends and classmates and comrades who had gone before. The death of his old class mates deeply affected him; Homer, Bomus, Jim Rockwell, he spoke of them often and sadly, and the last time I saw him, only last June, he asked, "Who will be the next?"

To any but classmates he seldom spoke of his Cadet days or Army life, and of his regret at leaving the service, not at all, except possibly, to his own family. He never spoke disparagingly of any except one man, now dead, whom he believed had kept him, by unfair means, from returning to the Army with his original rank. He had many lovable qualities and never allowed his regrets to embitter his life, spoke evil of no man, patient, kind, bravely facing the inevitable, holding fast to the hand of the devoted sister who had been his solace and comfort all through the awful agony, he met death as he had lived, quietly, calmly and he is at peace.

F. E. PHELPS,
Class of 1870.

EUGENE B. BEAUMONT.

No. 1919. Class of May, 1861.

Died August 17, 1916, at Harvey's Lake, Pa., aged 79.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene Beauharnais Beaumont, United States Army, retired, died at the summer home of his son, Andre A. Beaumont, at Harvey's Lake, at four o'clock this morning. Colonel Beaumont was born on the second day of August, 1837, in Wilkes-Barre and was the youngest son of the Honorable Andrew Beaumont and Julia A. Colt, his wife.

Colonel-Beaumont received his appointment to West Point through Honorable Henry M. Fuller and was graduated in May, 1861. Upon graduating he was appointed a Second Lieutenant, First Cavalry. During the first battle of Bull Run, he was Aide-de-Camp to General A. E. Burnside and was highly complimented in the report of that officer.

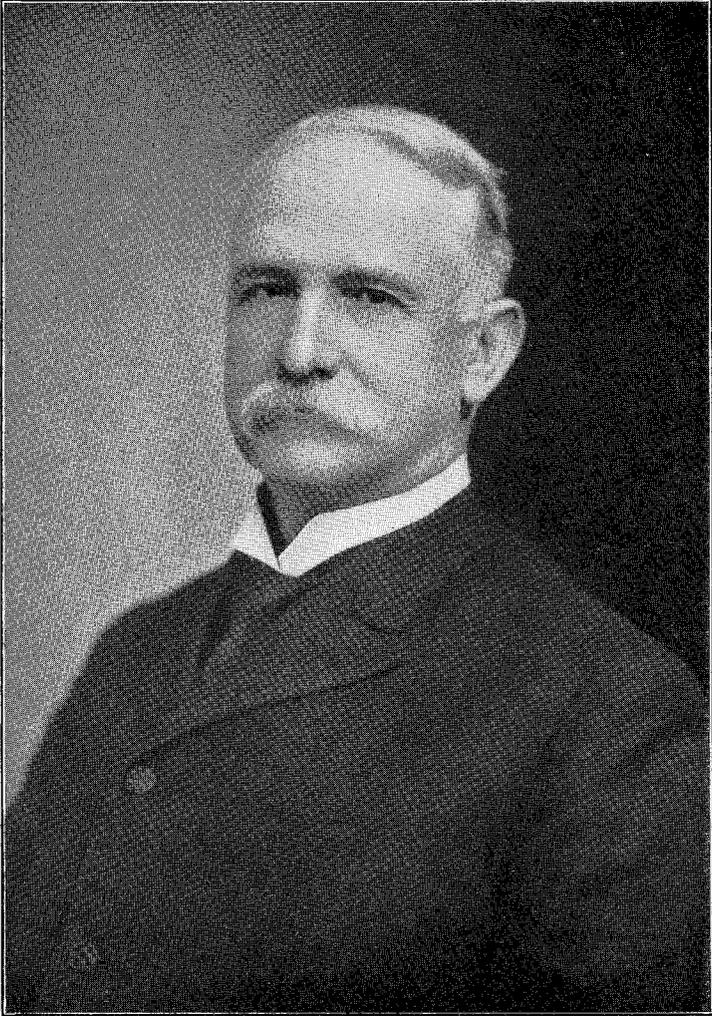
He served with the Army of the Potomac in 1861-62 as Aide-de-Camp to General John Sedgwick on the upper Potomac, in the Shenandoah Valley and on the Peninsula. In 1862-63 he was Aide-de-Camp to the General-in-Chief, Major-General H. W. Halleck. In May, 1863, he joined the Army of the Potomac at his own request and was ordered to report to Major-General John Sedgwick as Captain and Aide-de-Camp and served with the army during the campaign of Gettysburg, particularly in the battles of Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor. After General Sedgwick's death he was ordered by General Grant to report to General J. H. Wilson and was in the battle of White

Oak Swamp and all the operations and fights of the division around Richmond. In the raid for the destruction of the Danville and South Side Railroad and the campaign against Early in the Shenandoah Valley. In October, 1864, he accompanied General J. H. Wilson to Nashville and was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of the the cavalry corps of the military division of the Mississippi.

He was actively engaged in the organization of the corps and highly complimented for his efficient services. He participated in the battle of Nashville and in the pursuit of Hood; the fight at Hollow Tree Gap, Richland Creek, Little River, Pulaski, and in other skirmishes. He was with his corps in the march through Alabama and Georgia, taking part in the battles of Montevallo, Ebenezer Church, storming of Selma, capturing of Montgomery, Columbus and Macon, Georgia. This march was one of the most brilliant and successful of the war. He received Jefferson Davis at Macon on his arrival as a prisoner after his capture by Colonel Pritchard. In April, 1866, he took command of Troop A, Fourth Cavalry at San Antonio, Texas; was engaged in scouting and other duties, commanded a battalion of four troops in the fight at Palo Duro Canon, September 28, 1874, Red River, which resulted in the destruction of numerous camps and the capture of 1700 horses and mules, and the defeat of a band of Comanches. He was on duty at West Point as instructor of cavalry from 1875 to 1879; was promoted Major of cavalry, November 13, 1879, and joined General McKenzie's expedition against the Uncompagne Utes at Fort Garland where he took command. In 1882 he organized and led a second expedition into the Uncompagne country and later was stationed at Forts Wingate, Bayard, N. M., and Bowie and Huachuca, Arizona. In October, 1888, he was detailed as Acting Inspector General, Department of Texas, and served there until 1892. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Cavalry, January 14, 1892. He was placed on the retired list at his own request May 16, 1892, and has since resided in Wilkes-Barre. During his active service he was in over thirty engagements and pitched battles. He was appointed Major and Adjutant-General of Volunteers, October 20, 1864; brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel of United States Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign in Tennessee; brevetted Colonel of United States Volunteers for gallant and distinguished services in battle and capture of Selma; brevetted in regular army Captain for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Rappahannock Station; brevetted in the Regular Army, Major for gallant and meritorious services at the two battles of Selma; brevetted in the Regular Army, Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the war. He was awarded a metal of honor by Congress for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Selma. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, Sons of the Revolution, Society of the Army of the Potomac, Society of the Sixth Corps and the Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Colonel Beaumont's father, the Hon. Andrew Beaumont, represented Luzerne County in the General Assembly, and in the Congress of the United States from 1832 to 1836. He was the son of Isaiah Beaumont, who served in the Continental Army and was wounded at the battle of Princeton. Isaiah was descended from William Beaumont, who came to this country from Carlisle, England, in 1643, and settled in Saybrook, Conn. He married Lydia Danforth, daughter of Nicholas Danforth, Deputy Governor of Connecticut. Their son Samuel married Hester Buckingham, whose father the Rev. Thomas Buckingham, was one of the founders of Yale College. The wife of Isaiah Beaumont was Fear Alden, daughter of Captain Jonathan Alden, who was a grandson of John and Priscilla Alden.

Colonel Beaumont's mother was Julia Colt, second daughter of Arnold Colt, who was one of the most enterprising pioneers of Wyoming Valley. His ancestors came to this country from Colchester, England, and settled at Hartford, Conn. He traced his ancestry to Sir John Colt, a peer of England.



COLONEL CHARLES G. ECKHART.

Colonel Beaumont was married September 18, 1861, to Margaret Rutter, daughter of Nathaniel Rutter, of Wilkes-Barre, who died April 23, 1879. On December 20, 1883, he married Maria Lindsley Orton, of Lawrenceville, Pa., who died November 19, 1901. Four years later he married Mrs. Stella S. Rushing, a sister of his second wife.

Colonel Beaumont is survived by four children and twelve grandchildren. Natalie Sedgwick, widow of General George A. Forsythe, United States Army; Hortense D. Elliott, wife of Captain Charles P. Elliott, United States Army; Eugene B. Beaumont, Jr., of Lawrenceville, Pa., and Andre A. Beaumont, of this city.

The funeral will be held on Saturday at an hour to be announced later, from St. Stephen's Church.

Wilkes-Barre (Penn.) Times-Leader.

CHARLES G. ECKHART.

No. 2174. Class of 1867.

Died September 1, 1916, at Chicago, Ill., aged 72.

When graduated, Eckhart was assigned to the Fourth United States Artillery and his three-year army service was at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland, ordinary routine garrison work. It was his habit to run down to Washington to spend the week-end with his mother, then living with her brother, ex-Governor Hahn, then senator from Louisiana. His uncle became obsessed with the idea that the uneventful garrison routine and his attendance at social functions in Washington was leading to habits of dissipation and wanted him to resign. Eckhart replied that he had prepared himself for a military career and doubted if he could succeed in civil life. Governor Hahn responded by offering him the position of Superintendent of his thorough-bred stock ranch near Tuscola, Illinois. The Army had been reduced and the Government was offering a premium of a year's pay to officers to leave the service, so Eckhart took his discharge and year's pay to begin the "unknown." With the panic of '73 the bottom dropped out of the thorough-bred market, the stock was sold and Eckhart was out of a job. His friend and fellow graduate, H. B. Ledyard, of '65, was then superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, and to him he applied and was employed as his private secretary. One evening, several months later, he received a telegram that his uncle, Governor Hahn, had died, that he, Eckhart, had been named executor of the estate, and come at once to New Orleans. He took the first train and that ended his career as a railroad man. In settling his uncle's estate there were a number of knotty legal problems, and for his own satisfaction he read the author-

ities on them. He found he had "a taste for the law" and, after settling up the estate, he studied law with a firm at Tuscola, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. His genial personality and thorough preparation of his cases gave him success from the start. Ditches and drainage were troublesome questions among the farmers of that section of Illinois, and Eckhart set to the task of formulating and getting the legislature to pass a law that would stand the test of constitutionality. After several unsuccessful attempts, the lawyers got one that would "stand hitched," and this branch he made a specialty, with success.

It seems natural for our lawyers to go into politics—from the bar to the forum; from the judge and jury to the caucus, the convention and the general audience. Eckhart was no exception, only in this, that he would not accept an elective public office.

While visiting him, I noticed that his friends called him "Charlie"—we called him "Buck," a nickname fastened on him by that irrepressible, indomitable, brainy "Joe" Griffiths, because he had never met any Eckharts, but he did know Buckharts, and "Buck" was the "short." And it stuck to him by the class.

In politics he was a Republican and a successful party leader in his county, district and state, as might be expected from a man of Eckhart's upright character, when tutored by such an eminent statesman and astute politician as the Honorable Joseph G. Cannon, ("Uncle Joe,") whose life-long friend he was. He might have been prosecutor, or circuit judge, or judge of the supreme court of Illinois, or an honorable member of congress, but he would not have it so. When his county was changed from Mr. Cannon's district his friends urged him to become a candidate for congress, and as his friends seemed determined to present his name, he forestalled them by gaining the recognition of the chair and nominating Honorable Wm. B. McKinley. For over twenty years he was Chairman of the County Committee and of the Executive Committee of his party.

He was for many years a member of the Republican State Committee. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1884 and 1896. For four years he was a member of the State Board of Pardons. He was a Director of the First National Bank of Tuscola and of the Tuscola Benefit and Building Association.

Mr. Cannon paid this tribute to his dead friend: "I am very sorry indeed and regret that it is impossible for me to be at the funeral. He was one of the best men of my acquaintance, a great lawyer, a splendid citizen and a loyal friend."

Eckhart never married, having sealed his fate when he resigned from the Army. He was an invalid for over two years, but with all his suffering he was, his nurses testified, the patient, considerate gentleman. His only living relatives were two children of his half-brother, living in New Orleans.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM C. McFARLAND.

Four members of the class left the Army and took up the law—Remak, Johnson, Merriman and Eckhart—and from the testimonials of their respective bars, each in his profession maintained the high ideals of our Alma Mater.

E. S. GODFREY.

WILLIAM C. McFARLAND.

No. 2445. Class of 1872.

Died in New York City, September 5, 1916, age 67.

William C. McFarland was born March 23, 1849, at the home of his parents John McFarland and Mary E. (Scott) McFarland, in Chillicothe, Ohio. During the early years of his life his parents moved to Lexington, Kentucky, in which town lived the family of his mother. On an appointment from President Andrew Johnson he entered West Point in 1868 and graduated with the class of 1872. Upon graduation he was assigned to the Sixteenth Infantry and joined company "E" of that regiment in Nashville, Tennessee. Shortly after he joined his company it was ordered to Lancaster, Kentucky, for duty in connection with raids of the "Ku Klux Klan." For some months he was the only officer with the company and his tact and geniality quickly overcame what promised to be a difficult situation. Several supposed members of the "Klan" became his life long friends and operations of the organization ceased forever in that community. While stationed in Lancaster he married Addie E. Landram, daughter of Brevet Brigadier-General William J. Landram, United States Volunteers, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars.

Except for a short period of service as Military Instructor at the State College in Lexington, and a recruiting detail, he remained continuously on duty with his regiment. Between the time of his graduation and the Spanish-American war he was stationed at various garrisons in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Texas, Utah and the State of Washington, quietly and conscientiously performing the various duties that fell to an officer in those times and in those places. As Captain of Company E, Sixteenth Infantry, he accompanied that regiment to Cuba in 1898. In the charge on the main San Juan Hill he stopped near the crest of the hill to signal Grimes Battery to cease firing as their shells were falling amongst his men. A piece of shrapnel casing from the last shell struck him in the back of the head inflicting a wound from which he never fully recovered. As he was led back through the main line his appearance was such that he was for several days reported

as killed in dispatches to the United States. Though semi-delirious he found his way back to his command the following day and remained with his company until the regiment came North. When the City of Santiago surrendered he was able, by use of his personal means, to secure medicine and food which aided materially in the preservation of the health of men of his company and regiment. The loss of his company in killed and wounded was nineteen out of a strength of sixty-three, from disease none.

On the advice of a prominent New York surgeon he applied to be retired in 1899. After retirement his residence was in New York, though he spent much time abroad. His death occurred at his New York residence on September 5, 1916, after an illness of three days. His ashes are interred in the cemetery at West Point where also rest the remains of his wife who died in 1914.

William C. McFarland lived true to the high ideals of the United States Military Academy. He was a gallant soldier, an honorable gentleman, and a loyal friend.

* * *

JAMES M. WHITTEMORE.

No. 1854. Class of 1860.

Died at Jamestown, Rhode Island, September 6, 1916, aged 80.

Cadet at the United States Military Academy from July 1, 1855, to July 1, 1860, when he was graduated and promoted in the Army to Brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery, July 1, 1860; Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery, September 27, 1860, (transferred to Ordnance Corps, May 5, 1861). First Lieutenant, Ordnance, July 1, 1861; Captain, Ordnance, March 3, 1863; Brevet-Major, March 13, 1865, for meritorious services in the Ordnance Department during the Rebellion. Major, Ordnance, June 23, 1874; Lieutenant-Colonel, Ordnance August 2, 1879; Colonel, Ordnance, January 3, 1887; retired from active service, March 5, 1900, by operation of law, Act of June 30, 1882; Brigadier-General on the retired list, April 23, 1904; died at Jamestown, Rhode Island, September 6, 1916.

Served in garrison at Fort Monroe, Va., 1860-61; during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-66; in defense of Fort Pickens, Fla., February 7 to October 25, 1861, being engaged against the rebel night attack on Santa Rosa Island, Fla., October 9, 1861; as Assistant Ordnance Officer at Washington Arsenal, D. C., October 28, 1861 to January 27, 1862, in covering the defenses of Washington, D. C., January 27 to April 18, 1862, and at Frankfort Arsenal, Pa., April 18 to August 29, 1862; at the Military Academy, as Assistant



GENERAL JAMES M. WHITTEMORE.

Professor of Mathematics, August 29, 1862 to January 27, 1864; in command of Indianapolis Arsenal, Indiana, February, 1864 to September 15, 1866.

Assistant Ordnance Officer at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., September 18, 1866 to October 20, 1868; and at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., October 20, 1868 to October 1, 1869; in command of Kennebec Arsenal, Me., October 1, 1869 to June 1, 1876, and of Frankfort Arsenal, Pa., June 6, 1876 to June 13, 1880; and as Member of Board to examine Ordnance officers for promotion, September 22 to October 17, 1874; and of Board to examine officers for transfer to the Ordnance Department, May 30 to June 10, 1878; and of Board on Army Gun Factory to be erected at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., October 4, 1888, to November 13, 1889; Assistant to Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., June 15, 1880 (Commanding Washington Arsenal, June 15, 1880, to May 12, 1881), to June 4, 1886; in command of Watervliet Arsenal N. Y., June 5, 1886 to November 8, 1889; in command of Rock Island Arsenal, November 17, 1889 to March 14, 1891; on leave of absence for one year, with permission to go beyond the sea, until March 14, 1892; in command United States Powder Depot, Dover, N. J., March 14, 1892 to March 23, 1897; in command of Frankfort Arsenal, Pa., from March 23, 1897 to March 5, 1900.

James Madison Whittemore was born March 5, 1836, in Brighton, Massachusetts. He was the son of James M. Whittemore, M. D., and Sarah Lancaster. His ancestors were prominent in colonial and revolutionary times. On his father's side he was descended from Samuel Whittemore, to whom a monument has been erected in Arlington, Massachusetts. On the retreat of the British from Lexington, Samuel Whittemore, although over eighty years of age, refused to seek safety in flight. He shot two of the enemy and was attacked by three of their soldiers who shot him and inflicting nine bayonet wounds left him as they supposed dead; but he recovered and lived to be ninety-eight.

General Whittemore's grandfather William, assisted his brother Samuel in the invention of the cotton carding machine, which was only exceeded in importance by Whitney's cotton gin, among the inventions of that time.

On his maternal side he came from John Howland and the Gorhams. Through Colonel John Gorham, who was one of the commanders of the Louisburg expedition, General Whittemore joined the Society of Colonial Wars. When the members of this society visited Nova Scotia in 1895 and took part in dedicating the monument commemorating the victory of Louisburg, General Whittemore, as an officer of the United States Army, and a descendent of Colonel Gorham, commanded and led the procession. He was also a member of the Sons of the Revolution and The Military Order of The Loyal Legion.

His father practiced medicine in Brighton, Massachusetts, and here the son spent his early years and graduated at the Brighton High School, and had completed his first year in the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard when he received his appointment to West Point. He entered the Academy in 1855, graduating in 1860, the course at that time taking five years.

He was married in June, 1863, in New Haven, Connecticut, to Joanna B. Peck, daughter of Captain Elisha Peck, United States Navy. One daughter was born in West Point and died in infancy.

After his retirement he decided upon New Haven, Connecticut for his home. He built an attractive house and passed fifteen years, surrounded by congenial friends and indulging his taste for mechanics, music and reading. He was a member of the Graduates Club and the Historical Society. Although a great sufferer at times from asthma and serious heart trouble, he was always cheerful and hopeful, and retained to the last his youthful appearance.

His home life was a very happy one; his wife survives him. In 1913 they celebrated their golden wedding.

General Whittemore looked forward with pleasure to the annual meeting of the Association of Graduates, which he attended for several years. He was elected president of the Association for 1916 and presided at the meeting. His death came suddenly at Jamestown, Rhode Island, where he was spending the summer. His funeral was a simple one and he was buried in the family lot in New Haven. No one has paid him a more fitting tribute than a young relative who wrote recently:

"He stands to me as a man who worshipped character, force and manliness, and who showed these qualities in his life, clear through to the end. The fine courage which he showed in these last ten years of his life have done much to show me how a fearless spirit can face life's evening without brooding, but cheerfully and bravely."

* * *

ALBERT L. MILLS.

No. 2796. CLASS OF 1879.

Died September 18, 1916, at Washington, D. C., aged 62.

Albert Leopold Mills, Major General United States Army, born on Washington Heights, New York City, May 7, 1854, He was the fifth son of Abiel Buckman and Anne Warford Mills. On the side of his father, who was born in Old Hadley, Mass., his ancestors were among the earliest colonists of New England, while his mother is a descendant of Long Island colonists, her immediate



GENERAL ALBERT L. MILLS.

ancestors moving, before the Revolution, to Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Membership in clubs: Union League Club, New York City, Army & Navy Club, and the Riding and Hunt Club, being president of the latter, both of Washington, D. C.

General Mills attended school and the College of the City of New York, in New York City until entering the Military Academy at West Point, July 1, 1874, from which he graduated June 13, 1879.

After graduation he was assigned to the First United States Cavalry. His first duty as an officer, immediately after graduation, was in the Department of Tactics at the Military Academy, after which he joined his regiment at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, December 2, 1879. The official records show him to have been very actively engaged in scouting and other duties on the Indian frontier in Washington, Idaho, Montana, Dakota, Wyoming and Arizona during the following six years. He was married November 15, 1883, in Brooklyn, N. Y., to Alada Thurston Paddock, daughter of the Rt. Rev. John Adams Paddock, D.D., bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church. They have two children—Gertrude Warford, the wife of Captain Emil P. Laurson, Eleventh United States Cavalry, and Lieutenant Chester Paddock Mills, United States Cavalry.

In August, 1886, he was appointed Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, which position he held until relieved at his own request July 1, 1887, when he rejoined his troop at Fort Custer, Montana.

November 5, 1887, he participated in an engagement with hostile Crow Indians near the Crow Indian Agency which resulted in the death of "Sword Bearer" the Medicine Man, and capture of the remaining hostiles.

He was promoted First Lieutenant January 23, 1889, and appointed Regimental Adjutant of the First Cavalry October 1, 1890, which post he held during the succeeding four years.

Late in 1890, the Ghost Dances of the Sioux culminated in the Winter Campaign of 1890-91, and a large command of Infantry and Cavalry, of which Lieutenant Mills was Adjutant, was assembled at Fort Keogh, Montana, to march to the Little Missouri River.

In April, 1892, he accompanied his regiment on the change of station to Fort Grant, Arizona, where by virtue of his position as Regimental Adjutant, the duty of Post Adjutant naturally fell to him along with other miscellaneous tasks such as ordinarily fall to the lot of troop officers at frontier posts.

His next assignment (in November, 1894) was that of Assistant Instructor in the Departments of Military Art and Cavalry at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He was the author of "Campaigns of 1862 in Virginia," studied at that school. He was on duty there when war with Spain was declared.

During his tour at the Leavenworth school he began to realize that unless he should meet with some unexpected good fortune, the prospects were that he would retire as a Major or at most a Lieutenant-Colonel.

He went with his regiment to the mobilization camp at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, and while there was appointed, May 12, 1898, a Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers. War Department records show him assigned to General S. B. M. Young's Cavalry Brigade to June 4, 1898; Brigade Inspector to June 28, 1898, and Brigade Adjutant General, June 29, 1898. In the latter capacity he accompanied the Second (Young's) Brigade, Cavalry Division, Fifth Army Corps, to Cuba in the Santiago Campaign and participated in the battles of Las Guasimas, June 24th, and San Juan, July 1, 1898. Roosevelt in his "Rough Riders," page 81, credits Captain Mills with an advance patrol of two men discovering the Spaniards at the opening of the Las Guasimas engagement, while General Young reported: "Captain Mills was most conspicuous for his daring and unflagging energy in his efforts to keep troops in touch on the line and in keeping me informed of the progress made in advancing through the jungle."

A week later in the battle of San Juan he was shot through the head while delivering an order which had been given to him to straighten out and reform some troops which had become very much broken during the advance. General Leonard Wood reported that "His coolness, courage and good advice were of the greatest value and served a most useful purpose;" while Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in subsequently referring to this service said: "Colonel Mills was with me in peculiarly intimate relations in the battle of San Juan, where he served as Adjutant General. I cannot express too highly my appreciation of the cool soldierly efficiency he then showed and of the invaluable service he rendered. In the advance towards the block houses on Kettle and San Juan Hills he took charge of my three rearmost troops, threw them over to the right of the line and gathered up a number of troopers of the Ninth Cavalry and headed his detachment up in the rush of Kettle Hill, during which he was shot with a Mauser bullet, which passed through his head."

He was recommended and nominated for Brevet Major for gallantry in action at Las Guasimas June 24th, and for Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry at San Juan, July 1, 1898. For his services in the latter engagement he was awarded a Medal of Honor for most distinguished gallantry in action near Santiago, Cuba, July 1, 1898, in encouraging those near him by his bravery and coolness, after being shot through the head and entirely without sight. He was absent sick recovering from the effects of his wound until August, 1898.

He was appointed Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, August 22, 1898, and served as

such until August 31, 1906. Meantime he was (May 7, 1904) appointed Brigadier General United States Army.

When appointed Superintendent of the Military Academy, his rank in the regular service was that of First Lieutenant of Cavalry, and his promotion to the position at West Point carrying with it the local rank of Colonel, was without precedent and caused at the time much comment in the Army. There can be no question that the dominant factor in this was the impression which his unusually attractive personality made upon President McKinley, to whom the Secretary of War took him to call, while suffering from his wounds fresh from the battlefield of San Juan. His peculiar dignity and courtliness of manner combined with forcefulness and tact were elements largely contributing here, and later, to his success.

One of the West Point professors (Edgerton) in later referring to this, said that he brought with him "a splendid reputation for gallantry in the field, he took up the novel duties of his new position modestly but earnestly; and it has been a pleasure to see him expand into the able, wise administrator that he is today."

His tour of eight years was exceeded in length by only one superintendent, Colonel Thayer, called the Father of the Military Academy.

This long tour enabled him to carry out important changes at West Point, among which may be mentioned the practical suppression of hazing, at least the elimination of the most brutal and objectionable forms of this evil which for many years had existed, much to the detriment of the institution, and to eradicate which former superintendents had vainly taxed their energies to the utmost. That which contributed most to this end was the change in the regulations made on his recommendation that delegated to the superintendent the authority to decide in investigations of cases of hazing what questions were incriminating. This involved him in a discussion on Constitutional Law with no less an authority than Honorable Elihu Root, then Secretary of War, whom he finally convinced, after adverse decision at first, that the matter of a constitutional provision in criminal trials was not applicable to schoolboy discipline at the Academy.

Another change was the adoption of a rule that allowed a professor of the permanent staff one year in seven to perform for a period of one year in lieu of ordinary duties at the Academy, duties of observation, study and investigation of scientific and educational work in other institutions.

After he had become installed as the official head of the Military Academy, it became evident to his mind that if West Point kept pace with the country's development and responded to its needs by its output of thoroughly trained and educated young officers, it must be greatly enlarged; he realized, too, that the architecture of the new buildings provided by this enlargement must harmonize with the

almost unrivalled natural beauty of the surroundings. It likewise was apparent that this reconstruction would probably require years in accomplishment, and he was sufficiently farsighted to see that the plans should provide for an entire reconstruction of this educational plant looking far into the needs of the future.

He therefore endeavored to have the plans so arranged and permanently fixed that the proposed development would grow along consistent lines and produce, when completed, a correlated group of buildings that would not only provide the necessary accommodations for one thousand two hundred cadets, but would also be pleasing architecturally and a monument to American skill in architecture.

Plans to this end were carefully prepared and an initial appropriation of \$5,500,000 was made in 1902, and subsequently materially increased. Fortunately his unusually long tour of duty at West Point served to aid in the fulfillment of his plans, which received the formal approval of the War Department in January, 1904.

Upon his relief from duty at the Military Academy he was assigned to duty in the Philippine Islands in command of the Department of Visayas, January 14, 1907, to March 2, 1908. During this period he was several times in the field directing the several expeditionary forces in an active campaign against the Pulajanes. From there he was transferred to the Department of Luzon, which he commanded March 4, 1908, to April 6, 1909.

In a letter to the President of the United States, April 7, 1909, the Governor General of the Philippine Islands says: "Before leaving the islands, I can not refrain from calling your attention to the splendid co-operation which General Albert L. Mills has always cheerfully lent to the Civil Government in carrying out the policy laid down for the government of the Philippines. General Mills is no partisan of the idea not infrequently found among military men that the Filipino must be forced into submission and that the whip vigorously applied is the only instrument which will make government effective and efficient among the people. * * * In the final restoration of order in Samar and Leyte, General Mills was a most important factor and the era of good feeling which now reigns in both provinces is in a great degree due to his tact in forcing the Filipino to recognize that the American soldier was not a conquering enemy but a friend of order and the protector of life and property. Since taking over the command of the Department of Luzon, General Mills has continued to give us most valuable aid, and I must say that his departure from the islands will produce among civil government officials a very distinct sense of loss. * * * "

At the conclusion of his tour of duty in the Philippine Islands, he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf with headquarters at Atlanta, to January 13, 1912. During this tour he commanded from March 10 to June 22, 1911, the First Separate

Brigade in Texas, receiving generous commendation for the efficient manner in which he commanded this organization.

His service in Atlanta brought him perhaps more than ever into intimate contact with civilians, and the impression here made is indicated by the following from the pen of Clark Howell of the Atlanta Constitution: "General Mills possessed to a remarkable degree the faculty of drawing men to him, and holding them. It was due more than anything else, I think, first to his inherent magnetism, and next to the evident sincerity that impressed everyone who met him. I never knew a man in my life the simplicity of whose nature and the sincerity of whose purpose was more apparent than his. He was as simple as a child, as tender as a woman, and yet when occasion required, he could be as positive, as stern, and as brave as any man I ever knew. He was ever full of the milk of human kindness and always fond of doing good deeds and charitable acts."

His next assignment was as a member of the General Staff and President of the Army War College, Washington, to September 1, 1912, when he was assigned to duty as Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs and the Militia Bureau to the date of his death. He "discharged these duties with energy and efficiency * * * to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War," who, when General Mills applied early in 1916 for assignment to the command of the Hawaiian Department, wrote him as follows:

"Referring to the assignment of a commander to the Hawaiian Department, I desire to inform you that I appreciate very much the soldierly instincts which prompt you to desire this command, and it would give me a great deal of pleasure to comply with your request if the interests of the service would permit. In view of the prospective legislation which will probably require a complete reorganization of the National Guard, I feel that I must leave the Division of Militia Affairs in the hands of some one thoroughly conversant with the needs and conditions of the National Guard. I have, therefore, felt it unwise to relieve you from this duty at this time.

"I feel sure you will realize from the reasons above given that it would be unwise to comply with your request at this time."

As a disciplinarian he was rigid but never harsh — and he firmly believed in the theory that as soon as a punishment was seen to be producing the right spirit and a determination to improve, the further operation of such punishment should cease.

In the course of work such as his, opposition is bound to be encountered. Some that came his way was bitter. He never permitted the bitterness to affect his careful consideration of opposing views; and in discussing and replying to such attacks his utter lack of prejudice fortified his well considered positions. He was frequently more concerned in enabling an assailant to withdraw gracefully from a position unwisely chosen, than he was in defending his own.

In his subordinates he demanded one quality above all others—loyalty. In his turn he gave loyalty to his superiors, and he considered himself lacking in that quality unless it included all the industry, intelligence, and capacity with which he was endowed.

His main achievements—all after he had reached the age of fortyfour—are all the more remarkable when it is borne in mind that they were accomplished by a man entirely blind in one eye, and with but half the sight remaining in the other.

Again quoting Mr. Howell, we say: "God bless the memory of such a man! If I had the making of a model type of a man, I know of no one, living or dead, from whose character and attributes I would take more qualities than from the life of Albert L. Mills."

W. C. BROWN, Colonel United States Cavalry.

FAYETTE WASHINGTON ROE.

No. 2409. Class of 1871.

Died September 28, 1916, at Port Orange, Florida, aged 66.

During that strenuous period in English history when Charles I. was making life for the yeomanry intolerable, a certain John Roe, with his wife Hannah, emigrated from the North of Ireland, arriving at Boston, about the year 1640. He was a young man, full of strength and vigor, of the spirit of his viking ancestors. Perhaps this sturdy adventurer found the sort of freedom doled out by the stern Puritans of the Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies little to his taste. Roger Williams had already founded a more liberal environment; so to the new settlement of Rhode Island John and Hannah went, joining this goodly company and thus ridding themselves of the galling chafe of the Massachusetts "Blue Laws," as well of worse perils to come—of witchcraft and like deviltries.

When next heard of John was making one (of fifty) to purchase from the tribe of the Montauks a vast tract of land at the east end of Long Island, now known as Suffolk County. He settled first at Southampton, and in the year 1667 located on the North Shore, where now has grown up the flourishing town of Port Jefferson. There to this day still stands the home he built for himself and Hannah, somewhat altered, but showing its ancient origin by adze-hewn rafters and hot-forged nails.

John and his immediate descendants were wondrously prolific, as well as long lived. They were modest too, making no pretense of "aristocracy," John describing himself in his last will and testament as a "cordwainer" my trade; though most of his progeny were farmers,



CAPTAIN FAYETTE W. ROE.

some large land owners, and slaveholders also, so long as colonial and state laws favored the "peculiar institution." Patriots they certainly were; several having fought in the wars of the "French and Indians," while during the Revolution they were privates, and lieutenants and captains by the score of militia and Continentals.

One of this numerous family, David by name, goaded by the *wanderlust* of his ancestors, "treked" further on towards the West, settling early in the eighteenth century in Chemung County, N. Y. It was from this branch of the family that Fayette Roe was descended. His grandfather, Isaac, was a sergeant in the New York Militia during the war of 1812; his father was Admiral Francis Asbury Roe, a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, whose services to the country during the Mexican War, and especially during the War-between-the-States, have given him great and deserved distinction.

Colonel Fayette Roe was born in Virginia, May 23, 1850. He was educated at Professor Roe's private school at Elmira, New York, was graduated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and attended the Burlington College for one year. From December, 1864, to December, '65, he served as captain's clerk on the steamer Michigan, and in June, 1867, he entered the United States Military Academy. In his second class year he was cadet sergeant, and the final year a lieutenant in the corps. He was graduated in June, 1871, and commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-Fourth Infantry. By special direction of General Grant he was transferred to the Third Infantry, and it was with Company "G" of that regiment (then stationed at Fort Lyon, Colorado) that he began his army services.

Colonel Roe was married August 19, 1871, to Miss Frances M. A. Mack, daughter of Ralph Gilbert Mack and Mary (Colton) his wife, of Watertown, New York, a lady whose "Americanism" fully matched his own, and whom he first met at Professor Roe's Academy at Elmira.

Colonel Roe was promoted to a captaincy July 4, 1892, after serving, by order of the War Department, as senior officer to guard the Government exhibits at the World's Fair at Chicago, he rejoined his regiment at Fort Snelling, St. Paul, Minnesota, in the Fall of 1893. At the beginning of the Spanish War in April, 1898, Colonel Roe went with his regiment to Mobile, Alabama, May 9, he received the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel of Staff, and Judge-Advocate of the First Army Corps, with headquarters at Chicamaugua Park. Here he was taken seriously ill, and was ordered home on sick leave. His illness—nervous prostration and neurasthenia, continued in so aggravated a form that he was unable to accompany his regiment to Manila, or even to appear before the Retiring Board which he was compelled to ask for. He was retired, after thirty years' service, with the rank of captain, December 13, 1898.

After this severe attack Colonel Roe was at the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, for five months; but never after

entirely recovered his health. His wife having also become an invalid, and a warm climate being indispensable for both, he purchased a home at Port Orange, on the Halifax River, Florida, where he continued to reside until his death, September 28, 1916.

Colonel Roe was buried with full military honors at Arlington. The honorary pall-bearers were all his old army friends, Generals McCain, Parker, Chase, Steever, and Crowder; Colonels Borden, Hobart, and Kingsbury; also Colonels Foster and Dowd of the Loyal Legion, Major Van Buren, Captains Avery and Easton, and Mr. R. Golden Donaldson. The insignia of the patriotic societies of which Colonel Roe was a member (Society of Colonial Wars, the Mexican War, the War of 1812, Sons of the Revolution, Indian Wars, the Spanish-American War, and the Loyal Legion) were buried with him. His body lies by the side of his gallant father. Neither his wife nor mother—his only surviving near relatives, were able to be present; his wife, helpless, confined to her room or a wheeled-chair, at the home in Florida his aged mother, whose home is in Washington City, too infirm to bear the excitement and fatigue.

The incidents of Colonel Roe's army life; his advancements in grade, and many changes of station, with numerous highly complimentary details for duty, are fully related in General Cullum's Registry. For four years he was Aide-de-Camp to the General commanding the Department of the Platte, acting frequently as Adjutant-General, Judge-Advocate, Inspector of Small Arms and Engineer Officer. He was Adjutant-General of troops in the field at Pine Ridge, South Dakota, 1890-91, and of the concentrated troops of the Department of the Platte in the field at Camp Crook, Nebraska, in 1889; these two concentrations of regulars being the largest since the Civil War. In September and October, 1881 Colonel Roe was in command of the escort of the Marquis of Lorne (the Duke of Argyle) Governor-General of Canada, and suite, en route from Fort Shaw to Dillon, Montana. A year or so later Colonel Roe was presented by the marquis, through the State and War Departments, with his portrait.

These services were all "in the line of duty," and their record is "official." For a more intimate account of his many years of service on the plains and among the high Rockies, those who delight in the romance and stirring events on the "frontier" of those pioneer days, may be glad to read their story in Mrs. Frances M. A. Roe's delightful narrative of adventure, entitled: "Army Letters From an Officer's Wife," and published by Appleton & Company in 1909. The dedication, "To my Comrade, 'Faye'" is a volume in itself. Mrs. Roe relates most graphically many adventures of those perilous times; among the Indian tribes—Utes and Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Apaches (and "bad White men," quite as savage), in Colorado, and Montana, Utah and the Dakotas. With charming realism the story is

told of the chase of the buffaloes and swift antelopes; of gunning for game-birds, and fishing in the ice-cold streams of blizzard and cyclone, and to balance these discomforts, of improvised dinners and Christmas festivals, and cotillions, and *musicales*, the glad gay social life of an army post far away from "civilization."

So, in camp or quarters, campaigning, or on peaceful marches, near twenty years with the "doughboys," they two lived their lives, true comrades, married lovers, cheerily and dutifully always. "Comrades" they were and lovers to the end. Lovers, too, of nature they remained, as the pages of "Bird Lore" testify. But with the happiness came to both slowly but surely weakening powers and his death, Fayette had a bad fall, cutting his brow and producing concussion of the brain. He continued a long time desperately ill. His wife devoted herself to him, till, as he struggled back to feeble health, her own utterly gave way. "I had not been well (Mrs. Roe writes) for some time before Fayette left me, and he thought I was lessening activities, the blight and burden of infirmities. Some call these afflictions, of failing health and impaired bodily faculties, "acts of Providence;" other, perhaps not less reverent, know them as the "order of nature."

So it befell these two at their home on the Halifax River, amid the palms and orange groves; they cared for and tended each other, hardly heeding the world beyond their gates. About a year before going to die, and that is why he brought his life to an end, feeling that he could not live after I had gone. We had been good comrades forty-five years, and now it seems as though I was breaking faith with him by living on."

It seems almost like violating a sanctuary to recount feelings so deep, the pathetic words of bereavement were not written for any publicity of print; but I cannot forbear quoting them, if only that they tell how good a man Fayette must have been for such lasting love.

From many others, his classmates and companions in arms, have come expressions of esteem and affection. The limits imposed forbid more than mention of a few names: General H. P. McCain, Adjutant-General; E. H. Crowder, Judge-Advocate-General; General James N. Allison, and General Brooke, on whose staff Fayette served.

It would be unwise, and might even be cruel, to relate the events leading to the end. Mental sufferings as well as desperate bodily anguish were his. "He was simply tired and worn out with it all." The end came in the early morning. The doctor, who had been calling regularly, was coming up the path. It was over in an instant. Later, when he was carried out of his home, to be taken to Arlington, under the care of an old sergeant who had served under him, a mocking-bird came to a tree by the gate, to trill and carol in the sunlight.

To Fayette Roe death came not as a king of terror, but rather as a friend; welcome as in the days of border war, a few surrounded by painted hostiles, famished and ammunitions almost gone, may have seen far away the sun's sudden glinting on barrel and blade, have caught the faint strains of a bugle's war-note, and then—nearer, nearer, nearer, the throb of rescuing hoof-beats.

WILLIAM J. ROE.

WILLIAM PIERCE EVANS.

No. 2726. Class of 1878.

Died September 28, 1916, at the Soldiers' Home, Washington,
D. C., aged 63.

To every man it is given to die once, and he who for weary months, or perhaps for years, bears his sentence of death uncomplainingly and with true courage; who at the last meets the end with gentle love for his own and kindly affection for others who surround him; and with quiet trust passes on to the life to come, dies worthily and as bravely as the man who falls a hero on the field of battle.

In this manner, after long suffering from a disease that he knew must prove fatal in the end, died on September 28, 1916, at the Soldiers' Home, at Washington, where he was then on duty, Colonel William Pierce Evans, retired, of the United States Army.

On June 23, 1853, sixty-four years ago almost to a day, as I write these few inadequate words in loving memory of my old friend and classmate, in the then pioneer State of Wisconsin, Evans was born of the sturdy settler stock that formed the foundation of the country; and there his mother still lives in the old home at Dodgeville where her son's earnest character early began to develop into the quiet, kindly but serious and stalwart lad who in the far away summer of 1874 took his place as a plebe of the Class of '78, at West Point. Even then young Evans gave promise of the strong man, staunch friend and trusty soldier that the after years developed. Like most boys whom their comrades admire and love he was early given a nickname and we called the future distinguished officer by the cheerful name of "Blivins," and to the last this name, or some other memory of the incidents or of the very occasional larks of those strenuous cadet days would cause the same slow kindly smile to pass across his rugged features that I remember when a boy he but half concealed by the portentous frown of cadet dignity occasion required.



COLONEL WILLIAM P. EVANS.

Cadet Evans was one of the pillars of the Class, year by year his personality grew in weight, he became something of a debater for he was chosen to deliver the oration of the year on the Fourth of July, 1877, an excellent speech for which he was highly commended and unmercifully jollied by his friends until we graduated in June, 1878.

Lieutenant Evans joined the Nineteenth Infantry and was engaged in frontier duty for some two years thereafter but while still a Second Lieutenant was selected for service at the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth and then sent to West Point as Assistant Professor of History, Geography, Ethics and Law, a duty for which he was well fitted. But Lieutenant Evans, then and afterwards, as here proved, was admirably suited to any duty with which he was charged, and his later history shows that whether training by precept or examples, officers and cadets of his own country, fighting or governing for their own good the new peoples of the tropics, or administering the affairs of West Indian Islanders, he was always a strong, helpful force; indeed, few men have shown better than Evans the value to the Government of the trained soldier, not merely as a fighter, but as a disciplined man, constructive and capable in civic work and faithful in all things.

Nine years after graduation, having in the meantime been promoted First Lieutenant, Evans became Quartermaster of his old regiment then in Texas, where I remember him still the earnest officer interested not merely in his profession and immediate work, but in the great affairs of the country, from which like most soldiers of those days, he was cut off from active participation. Inspiring confidence, as always, in those about him, he was entrusted at San Antonio, with much constructive work of importance. In 1894, he became a Captain, sixteen years after his graduation, so slow was promotion in the good old Army, and his sphere of usefulness was enlarged by service with the National Guard of Kentucky, and of his home State Wisconsin, as well as by the training of his own company at Forts Wayne, Michigan, and among the winter snows of Brady. In Kentucky, Captain Evans happily won the affections of the charming woman, Miss Grace Vernon, of Louisville, who afterwards became his wife, and, as we all know, helped to smooth his rugged path through life and to light the way through the trying days of illness and sorrow to the end.

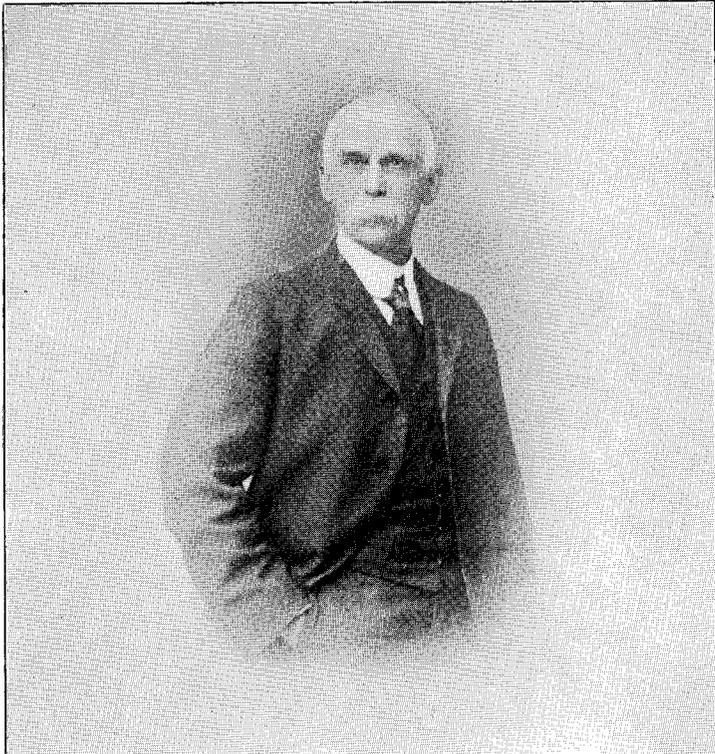
And for them, indeed; these were trying days ahead, for the war with Spain coming on, in June, 1898, Captain Evans then with his old regiment at Mobile, en route to the front was Provost-Marshal of the Fourth Army Corps and later in Porto Rico, Provost Marshal of the District of Ponce and in charge of Spanish prisoners, then in the versatile, not to say topsy-turvy manner of the little army of those days; Collector of Customs at Cardenas, Cuba, and in

a few months and even weeks in command of a battalion of his regiment, the Nineteenth Infantry on his way to the Philippine Islands, then he was sent to the Island of Cebu and joined in the fighting against the insurgents who in 1899 had become annoying on that island. Captain Evans took part in the operations against Boscove, in the difficult affair of Fort Sudlow and commanded a battalion in the operations in Southern Cebu, in May, 1901. He was for a time Collector of Customs of Cebu, after the insurrectionary troubles and was engaged in the reconstruction work in connection with the municipal governments of that island, and later he was transferred to the Provost-Marshall General's Office at Manila. Always he was the same cheerful, steady-going officer, ready to do his duty wherever called. At last Captain Evans became Major after nearly twenty-three years of efficient service. He was ordered to join at Fort Sheridan, but only allowed some four of five months to enjoy the cool, at the time, the very cool, winds of Lake Michigan, when in February, 1902, he entrained with his regiment once more on his way to the Philippines. Again he went to Cebu, became Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Division of the South Philippines, moved on to the contemplative solitudes of Bohol; thence to Camp Jossman across the straits from Iloilo, and then in Panay Major Evans fell ill—seriously ill as his long term in the hospitals at Iloilo, Manila, and later at the General Hospital at San Francisco shows. Afterwards he was on sick leave but late in 1903 joined his regiment then the Twentieth Infantry at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

And so from early in '98 for some five years, sick or well now fighting as a soldier, again performing trying civil duties requiring fidelity and ability, this trained officer and unfaltering man steadily cared for the interests of his country; and under new and difficult circumstances; amidst tropical heat, disease and squalor; and amongst alien and often hostile people, he did well his duty and never thought that he did more.

For a time after his recovery Major Evans was given duty as Assistant Adjutant-General at the War Department, and as Lieutenant-Colonel, a grade which he reached in February, 1906, later assumed command of the depot and post of Fort Slocum; but the following year he joined his regiment at Santiago, Cuba, there to remain but a short time as he was transferred to the General Staff and reported in December, 1907, at Omaha, as Chief of Staff, Department of the Missouri.

But soon Lieutenant-Colonel Evans again became a bird of passage, and early in 1910 (I am writing now from memory), as I recall the years, our orbit again crossed in the Philippines, as they had often done before, and we met together as officers of the Staff of the brilliant Major-General William P. Duvall, then in command of the Philippines Division. Evans was his Chief of Staff, able,



A little more tired at the close ^{of day}
A little less anxious to have our way
A little less ^{glad} anxious to lead or blame
A little more care for a brother's name
And so we are wearing the promised
Blue time and eternally well & blest
Love to M and our family
Yours Affly
L. F.

MR. LOYALL FARRAGUT.

energetic, and earnest as he always was, and greatly interested in the work of his important position. I remember when lying in the hospital at Bagio, where he came to see me in his old kindly way. I congratulated him on the eagles which at last had perched upon his shoulders, he seemed not over elated, however, at dropping his duties as Chief of Staff, nor overjoyed to be relieved though the promotion carried him and his charming family back to God's country.

But, of course, he lost no time in taking command of his new regiment then in the State of Washington. There he was usefully employed for a time; but later while at Fort Leavenworth, his strength began to break and though he would not yield, the medical officers declared that he should be retired from active service, which was done greatly to his regret May 27, 1912. After his retirement Colonel Evans was occupied in various ways, amongst them that of editor of the Infantry Journal; later he was assigned to duty at the Soldiers' Home where he died respected and loved by all.

The varied and useful career of Colonel Evans forms now a part of the splendid history of West Point and of the Old Army; and his record also forms a part of the annals of his country during the last quarter of the old century and the early years of the new. To the Cadets of the present day and to those of the future his services should be an inspiration and a spur to the performance of duty wherever met. They surely will be better officers for the example of this sturdy man and faithful soldier who in finishing his long, interesting and varied career, a career valuable to his Government, happy to his friends, and an example to his fellows, has added one star more to the galaxy of glory that shines above and around the old school at West Point. To the companions of his lifetime he leaves a garland of beautiful memories; to his children the legacy of an honored name and a life's work well done; to his friends the pleasant picture of a kindly associate; and to his comrades and those who follow the carrier of arms the example of a soldier and a man.

GEORGE P. SCRIVEN.

LOYALL FARRAGUT.

No. 2266. Class of 1868.

Died October 1, 1916, at Ashfield, Massachusetts, aged 72.

Service: Loyall Farragut graduated June 15, 1868, and served in the Twenty-First Infantry at Norfolk for nearly a year. His service thereafter, until his resignation in 1872, was in the Fifth Artillery at Forts Warren and Preble.

Soon after resigning he acted for about three years as Private Secretary to the President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and later as assistant to its treasurer. After 1900 he was master of his own time.

Personal History: He was born at Norfolk, Virginia, October 12, 1844. His father was Admiral David Glasglow Farragut, whose father, George, came from Spain to the United States in 1776 and served in both its army and its navy. His mother was his father's second wife, the daughter of William Loyall, for many years the "Navy Agent" at Norfolk. He thus had the advantage of a permanent home, for his grandfather was a civil agent of the Navy Department.

In these surroundings, and at the Mare Island Yard at Vallejo, California, he grew up until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he and his mother moved to Hastings on the Hudson. In this suburban community they made many friends, becoming especially intimate with the family of John Wesley Draper, the philosopher.

During this time he went to school at Poughkeepsie, to a strict Scotchman named McGeorge. This was probably the only serious schooling he received before he went to West Point. This may account for his low standing, which, probably, was also due to a lack of concentration.

He inherited from his father his physical activity. In his unselfish desire to please, in his intuitions and his perceptions, he was his mother's gracious counterpart.

He had a remarkable memory for faces. I remember his telling me that once, while waiting at night in a railway station, he had noticed one of a group on another platform strike a light for his cigar. In an instant he was at his side, asking if the smoker had not been end man at a negro minstrel show in Sacramento in 1857. It was the man.

This faculty of recollecting both faces, names and relationships; in fact every essential to one's identity, made him very popular in the society he so long frequented in New York, for he dearly loved a crowd.

It so happened that when we were appointed in August, 1863, my father, as an old graduate, wisely thought of Farragut as a desirable roommate for me, and we went up together on the "Mary Powell." So began the intimacy of a lifetime, fostered by our living together during most of the five years we were at West Point. This he epitomized on the fly-leaf of a copy of Schaff's "Spirit of Old West Point," by addressing me as "classmate, roommate, brother, friend."

His service by his father's side for six months afloat and in passing the batteries at Port Hudson, gave him no especial prominence among the new cadets, for he had many classmates whose

warrants had been won afield, and to whose garments the battle smoke still clung.

Farragut was fond of a frolic, always innocent in its intention and often benevolent. In those lean years of dreary strife there was little joy in life and many had forgotten its sweetness until roused from their Laurentian beds by an illicit serenade. As fruit is to thirst, so were these strains to the awakened ear. And Farragut was almost always one of the culprit players.

For the fun of a show, he was always in demand, and almost nightly at those informal sessions of the class, when we lay in a litter all over the room in a reek of tobacco smoke and a din of song, his guitar was at work for the half hour between supper and call to quarters.

In the formative period of the class, when nicknames were taking hold, he anticipated a tendency to call him (he, the shad-bellied) "Guts" (from Farragut), by adroitly telling the story of a Norfolk boy so fond of the "heaving of 'alf a brick" that he was called "Bricks," and by this name was Farragut always known.

In March, 1869, he married my sister, Mary Gertrude Metcalfe, with whom he lived most happily until her death in 1896. They had no children, but had practically adopted a cousin, Virginia Farragut, now Mrs. George G. Hall, with whom, at his country home in Ashfield, Massachusetts, he lived in summer. There his friendliness had endeared him to his country neighbors, who found a rare treat in the pranks he played in Ashfield's midsummer frolic.

He spent his winters in New York, at the house given to his father by patriotic citizens of New York City. Here, he and Mr. George E. Harney, the architect, kept bachelor's hall.

For many years he was the Trustee of the Boys' Club, a philanthropic institution, and an active member of the University and Century Clubs.

His share of history was earned by writing his father's "Life and Letters," by his membership in the Loyal Legion, the American Geographical Society, the Society of the Cincinnati, and the Society of the War of 1812, in which he drilled actively.

In civic life he gave his time to the Municipal Art Commission, and for the other Life, he was a devout attendant, not only at the Church of the Incarnation, but at the firesides where sorrow had intruded, or by the bedside where suffering had found its way.

But of all places, the Century Club was his home; here he was welcome as the sun is to the centenarian. The secretary of this Club has so well described his life, set in the circle of his friends, that to the keeping of his eloquence I confide my brother's memory.

While a cadet, he had a bad attack of inflammatory rheumatism, and eventually died of one of its probable results, surviving by only half a year a warning addressed to the heart.

His end came after an evening of fun at home.

To him who had always given pleasure, came as a reward, the absence of all pain.

HENRY METCALFE.

Extract from the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Century Association of New York City, held January 13, 1917.

Loyall Farragut, by reason of instinctive qualities, and not through any effort on his part, was perhaps the best liked man, not merely in The Century, but in the city. Kindness bubbled from his nature; and with no sense of sacrifice he gave of his best cheer to those needing it. Doubtless he had his depressions and of a certainty he could take umbrage at the improper infringement of proprieties. Yet a gaiety, which might have wafted from his ancestral Majorca, lived and moved within him, making him unlike the rest of us. And what a gentleman he was, unflinching and through and through! Nor was he one to draw back his hand when he had put it to the plow of charity; he was a trustee of The Boys' Club for twenty years.

It were a travesty to state the bald facts of his life. He had seen service under his great father; he graduated from West Point; he served afterwards in the Fifth Artillery; married, and passed into civil life; he wrote a biography of his father. But always he was so much beside his occupation, so true and generous and chivalric; gay in his mind as in his feet, which could dance and twinkle as no other feet in town; but never save on such very due occasions as a Century Twelfth Night or a New Year's Eve. Peace and joy be with him on his journey whither he has gone.

HENRY OSBORN TAYLOR, Secretary.

JOHN CONLINE.

No. 2365. Class of 1870.

Died October 16, 1916, at Washington, D. C., aged 72.

A lad of Irish parentage, son of Thomas and Mary (Cunningham) Conline, was born at Rutland, Vermont, February 9, 1844. Poverty and perhaps improvidence, at this period so often the bane of the Kelt, thrust the boy out upon the world at the pathetically early age of ten years. But even then John Conline manifested that sturdy and indomitable spirit which was to be his to so great a degree in after life. Despite all obstacles he not only contrived to gain for himself a livelihood, but to acquire considerable in the way of an education, having been graduated at the Rutland High School in 1860.

These were the days of darkest America, of contending and irreconcilable factions, when concession, conciliation, and compromise rudely flung aside, North and South alike mad with murder, welcomed



MAJOR JOHN CONLINE

the alternative of a land "drenched in fraternal blood;" the beginning of that Homeric struggle, destined to test by the ordeal of battle whether the States should endure as a nation, or that the great democracy of the West should perish from the earth.

Promptly at the first call for troops young Conline enlisted in the First Vermont Infantry, serving in that organization from May 2, to August 15, of the year 1861. Afterwards he re-enlisted, March 1, 1862, at Rutland, in the Fourth Vermont Volunteers, engaging to serve for three years or the war. In this regiment he served as man-in-the-ranks until September 5, 1863, when he was discharged to accept an appointment as cadet at the United States Military Academy. This Fourth Vermont, with four other regiments, constituted the famous "Old Vermont Brigade," the Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. With this command, chiefly under General Franklin, Conline participated in all in twenty six engagements, the first being the affair of Lee's Mills, Virginia, in April, 1862, and the most famous the partially decisive battle of Antietam, fought under McClellan, September 16 and 17, 1862. Conline was with the Sixth Corps, at this time under command of General John Sedgwick, when after a forced march of thirty-eight miles on July 2nd, it arrived upon Gettysburg field, not quite in time to aid the gallant Fifth in the repulse of Longstreet at the "Peach Orchard," but coming "under fire" and by its presence causing the Confederates to fall back. The Sixth lay massed in reserve battle line, ready to be called into action, until Lee, after the failure of that magnificent charge of the Confederates under Pickett, was slowly retiring. One gallant action of Conline's while with the Vermont brigade must not remain unrecorded. Immediately previous to the advance of Lee across the Potomac, making that masterly flank movement towards the west and the Valley of Virginia, and while Hooker's forces lay along the Rappahannock, he was one of twenty volunteers to cross the river in the first boat, in the action of Franklin's Crossing, June 5, 1863. It was while he was with the regiment in New York City, having been ordered there to aid in suppressing the draft riots, that Conline received orders to proceed to West Point.

Conline came to the Academy as a candidate almost directly from the field, already a veteran soldier, and with the grime of the van of war still upon him. Inured to hardship and to danger, perhaps the "hazing" at West Point (then at its very worst) chafed him less than it otherwise would. If in his heart he knew himself to be superior as a soldier to the waspish yearling corporals, he gave no sign, but stoically accepted the truculence and brief authority of these young martinets of the hour, modestly, even humbly, obeying orders, questioning none. Socially Conline was hardly at first *persona grata* with the upper classes or even with his own. Wholly unaccus-

tomed to such an environment, he failed altogether to measure up to the exacting standards of the corps, always severely critical of minor manners. One curious instance of this sort of failure I recall distinctly. In marching to meals Conline, unused to "close formation" inadvertently stumbled over the heels of his "front file," who, being of a choleric temper, kicked back and sharply. Peaceful as Conline's inclinations were, and anxious to maintain pleasant relations with members of his class, yet even he understood that in some way such an assault ought not to be passed over. So he came to me to act as his "second," according to the somewhat barbaric code then prevailing. He might have chosen a better champion, for I was no pugilist, indeed did not learn till I had been some months at the Academy that was such a thing as a "Marquis of Queensberry." I tried to beg off, but in the end "accepted the assignment." Later interviewing the "other party," it was to find him in great good humor. "Oh!" said he, grinning, when explained my errand, "that's all off. Conline has been around and apologized."

Yes, this account of what had happened was approximately correct. Brave as ever a man was brave, with muscular development that might well have caused the other to beware of him, Conline chose rather to take the initiative in "making up," even though that other had been the aggressor. In ways similar to this Conline showed while we were plebes together of what good stuff he was made, gentle, kindly, incapable of holding malice, chivalrous, though wholly unconventional. It is needless to say how few, even of men, still less boys in their 'teens, are capable of esteeming accurately the motives of such a character.

In his studies, fairly well grounded as he had been at the Rutland High School, Conline soon found that the terrific pace set for fourth classmen was too much for him. He dropped section after section, to be in the end found deficient. He made a brave struggle to retain his place among us of 'Sixty-seven, "boning" during release from quarters, and often night after night, blanket over window and transom. It was all of no avail. From our class he dropped to 'Sixty-eight, thence in time to 'Sixty-nine, finally graduating in 'Seventy. His record of length of service as a cadet is unique; none before or since ever served seven years the Laban of academic favor for his Rachel of a diploma.

Then too, at intervals during those long and weary years he was afflicted "in mind, body, and estate." Thrice dropped from an upper to a lower class, there came a time when even the poor consolation of being "turned back" was denied the determined Conline. It was now no longer a question of suspension; he had been found deficient, and was discharged from the academy. To this fiat of fate and the dictum of the academic board, most men, even men of good courage, would have succumbed unprotesting. Not so John Conline. With

unsurpassed resolution of purpose and of character, he matched himself against the decree of authority, and Conline won. He told me the story, simply, but with a pathos of which he seemed wholly unaware, of how he borrowed enough dollars from an officer then stationed on the post (it is difficult to refrain from naming so fine a man) went on to Washington, laid his case personally before the president, and asked to be reinstated. And the president did reinstate him. Again Conline, though dropping still another class, justified the President's reversal of the fiat of fate. Conline "made good;" he was this time graduated.

Graduating in June, 1870, Conline was assigned as Second Lieutenant to the Ninth Cavalry, then serving in the Southwest, remaining with that "brunette" regiment until retired as Captain, February 25, 1891, for disability incurred "in the line of duty." In 1894 he was advanced to the rank of Major on the retired list for Civil War service, and in 1890 received a brevet for "gallant service in action against Indians in the San Andreas Mountains of New Mexico." Conline married in 1872 a Miss, Emma Leland, of New York, an unfortunate and unhappy marriage, resulting in divorce in 1879.

From time to time during the more than thirty years till I saw Conline again, vague tidings came of him, of his unhappy first marriage, and afterwards of his appointment as Police Commissioner of Detroit. It was in 1902, at the time of the great gathering of graduates in celebration of the centenary of the Academy's founding, that John Conline and I met once more. We had slept in barracks, now known as the "South Barracks," but in different divisions, and it was in the early morning in the area that I met him. In former days I greatly fear that now and then there had been some (what I must call) "snubbing" on my part. But partially to balance this (having perhaps had "a soft spot in my heart" for the "under dog"), I had more than once done him trifling favors. If "snubbing" there had been, Conline did not hold it against me. Indeed it appeared that he remembered only the "good turns," for he came up at once, face aglow and hands outstretched, greeting me: "Why, you dear old Bill Roe!" Who does not like, after long years of absence, to be thus affectionately remembered. On the way to the mess-hall two young officers joined us, and we all had breakfast together. After the curious tales of Conline's life at Western Army posts and of those "family jars," I confess to having been a little dubious as to how Conline would bear himself in his later years. I saw at once, however, that he was wholly changed. The officers too, who had served under him were not merely respectful, as to a "ranking officer," but more than that; they were deferential to him as a man. As of old Conline was still modest, unassuming; but with the years had come a restraining influence, a bearing, a dignity, a deportment not to be distinguished from that of a cultured descendent of many generations of refinement.

And all of this advancement, this fine uplifting, this cutting away from the "backwardation" of heredity and early association, John Conline had achieved for himself, aided, perhaps more than aided, as I feel compelled to say, by the example, initiative and influence of an exceptionally cultivated woman. September 1, 1887, Conline married the second time, Miss Fanine E. Strickland, eldest daughter of Rev. Doctor E. F. Strickland, of Des Moines, Iowa. Two years after the marriage a daughter, Vivienne Duchesne, was born. With his little daughter, then in her fifteenth year, Conline made open profession of religion, uniting with the Congregational Church at Detroit.

Conline's service as Police Commissioner of Detroit began September, 1896, continuing four years. He was appointed by Hon. Hazen S. Pingree, then mayor, and later materially assisted in forwarding the benevolent scheme of cultivating unoccupied city lots, of which enterprise Conline had full charge. Various high officials of Detroit have written as to his ability and worth as a man. I regret that the limitations of space forbid more than the quoting of a few heartfelt expressions. "He proved of great value to the police force." "He was a man of sterling character." "He was well beloved." About 1910 the Conline family removed from Detroit to Washington. In 1913 he went abroad with his family for an extended tour. In 1914 on the breaking out of the European war, they were for a while under a virtual embargo in Switzerland. A classmate of the Major's, Captain Robert G. Carter, has written so entertainingly that the letter is given in full:

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.

Washington, December 7, 1916.

"Conline's last illness dated from his experience in Switzerland and France at the outbreak of this European war, in his efforts to aid hundreds of Americans to get home, many of them in dire distress, and under an abnormal excitement to his brain and highly organized nervous system, which, as you know, had undergone severe strains in the past.

"He never seemed the same after his return. He was extremely excitable; he seemed obsessed by his experience during those weeks at Berne; but more especially in his efforts to gladden the hearts of the French reservists in the station at Lyons, France, to lift the load of distress and depression, of doubt and anxiety from the hearts of the women and children.

"His most graphic and really dramatic description of that scene as he harangued them and wrought them up almost to a pitch of frenzy by his appeals to their memories of French history, in which as a constant historical reader he was so well versed—the historians, artists, sculptors, actors, scientists and statesmen, all of whom he named to us here in the Army and Navy Club from memory, coming down to Napoleon and his marshals—all of their campaigns, etc., and his impassioned shouts of 'Long live Murat, McDonald, Ney, Kellerman, Duroc, etc., lives in our memory still.

"And it must have been a wild scene when he carried them off their feet, in patriotic response to such oratory, a strange but intense American



MAJOR CHARLES W. WHIPPLE.

cavalry officer, whose sympathies were all theirs but whose imperfect French would have been almost ridiculous had it not been for the sentiment behind such a noble soul, whose chief aim at that moment was to infuse courage into hearts that otherwise seemed sad and downcast. No wonder that they rushed at him with their tricolors, wanting to carry the body of our brave old John Conline on their shoulders, loaded his wife down with flowers, and crowd about his train to wish him God-speed on his way.

"I wish you success in your tribute to the memory of brave lion-hearted, noble-souled John Conline, of the classes of 1867, '68, '69 and '70.

Most sincerely,

R. G. CARTER."

To these sentiments of admiration for this man's strength and determination of character, for the patient perseverance that undaunted by obstacles however distressing or disheartening, never faltered, but pressed on to the end, none, we may be very sure who knew him and who followed his career will dissent. I trust that none will assume that lightly or without due consideration in this brief biography incidents of Major Conline's early life and cadet days have been set forth except more fully to illustrate the splendid purpose which actuated him. He was a rarely exceptional man, and it would be well that the younger officers of the service, and members of the corps of cadets who may despond at difficulties, or whose hearts may grow faint with apprehension lest their lack of facility in learning, of what are called "gifts" might overcome them, should know how one man, so greatly handicapped, rose superior to all opposition, and by the power of will overcame every inimical force.

The character of John Conline was heroic; he was made of the fine clay of strength and valor and enthusiasm with those heroes told of in Illiad and Aeneid, or related in the chronicles of chivalry that Jehan de Froissart laid at the feet of his liege lady, Queen of the great Edward of England, Philippa of Hainault.

WILLIAM J. ROE.

ROBERT G. CARTER.

CHARLES WILLIAM WHIPPLE.

No. 2239. Class of 1868.

Died October 18, 1916, at Summit, New Jersey, aged 70.

*Military Service: Entering the Third Artillery in 1868, he served some two years on the sea coast, during which he went through a memorable epidemic of yellow fever at Key West. This cost the lives of one-third of the command. He served one more in the interior, being associated with the beginning of the Light Artillery School at

*Condensed from Cullum.

Fort Riley, Kansas; one year at the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe; another in Drawing at West Point, a year and a half on the Wheeler Survey. In 1875 he was transferred to the Ordnance Department and soon after sent to the Centennial Exhibition for a year. He later spent nearly two years on the Columbian Exhibition of 1893. His Ordnance stations were: For over five years as Inspector at the West Point Foundry, for four years on the Ordnance Board, for over three years in the Ordnance Office, for nearly three years at the National Armory, Springfield, and as Chief Ordnance Officer at Leavenworth and later in the Philippine Islands, whence he returned to be retired in 1901, for disability in the line of duty.

†Personal History: - He was born September 28, 1846, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in a house built in 1718 by one of his mother's ancestors. The house contained many relics attesting its high degree and on it was a lightning rod placed there by Franklin.

His father was Amiel Weeks Whipple of the Class of 1841. As an officer of the Topographical Engineers, he delimited the south western boundary of the United States, established by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Until the next war, his was the lot of many a young officer engaged in explorations of the western wilderness contested by the Indian tribes. In the next war, he was one of the first to use the balloon for mapping another Wilderness nearer home. He rose steadily in command until he fell under the fire of a sharpshooter at the Battle of Chancellorsville, May 4, 1863. He then commanded the Third Division of the Third Corps. As he lay dying he was made Major-General in the Regular Army for gallantry during the whole war.

Major Whipple's mother, Miss Sherburne, came of the best stock of the Colonial Governors of New England.

As a lad, in Washington, when his father had command of its defenses, he met many important men, among others Lincoln, whom he knew as well as a boy might do. He also shared the dangers of his father's calling, going up in balloons and carrying orders under fire. Through Mr. Lincoln in 1864, he obtained his cadet appointment.

On April 3, 1877, he was married to Miss Josephine Katherine Jones, a grand-daughter of Admiral Theodorus Bailey, United States Navy, veteran of two wars.

Whipple was buried at Massapequa, Long Island, from a home that had been in the family of his wife since it was bought from the Indians.

He is survived by his widow, three sons, one of whom is Sherburne Whipple, Class of 1904, and two daughters.

†Compiled from an article by his son-in-law the January, 1917, Record of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

Characteristics: As a Cadet, "Billy" was light hearted and rather faithful than diligent in his studies. He was popular because of his accomplishments in drawing and in music, both matters of taste. He gained early fame by illustrating a doggerel poem by Richard H. Savage, on the love affairs of one Frank Davenport, an imaginary cadet. This fame was justified by his selection of the motto "Cor unum viae diversae" for our class ring, and, if I mistake not, his design of the ring itself. It is also evident that his were many of the drawings in the West Point Scrap Book (General O. E. Wood, 1871), accompanying some hurdy-gurdy poetry by General Horace Porter called "Cadet Life at West Point." These remind one of Cruikshank, and indeed of Whipple himself, for the anatomy of all his figures is attenuated, as was his own.

He played acceptably on the guitar, and was often called on for a morbid chant relating the sorrows of "Mary of the Wild Moor."

He paid the price of popularity by a loss of class standing, but he always stood among those distinguished for a gallant, confident and courtly bearing, as kind as it was correct.

In an acquaintance of nearly fifty years as officers, there was but one year when we were intimate, and that was forty years ago. So that in seeking those impressions of conduct that reveal his character I find many mists and blurs.

However, one trait is clear: between obligation and inclination he discriminated as if by instinct. His nicety of touch in micrometric measurement illustrated, by a dainty gesture that was his own, a fastidious habit of the mind. His standards were very high; but, though he did not care for men to whom they did not matter, he found no fault, but like the unsullied ermine, went his silent way. Active in earning, and generous in giving praise, he indulged his ambition by lavishing service at the shrine of his duty.

Our year together at the Centennial was not all pleasure. Not only for the Government's share of the show did we organize and administer a great and novel enterprise amidst the turmoil of a mob, for exhibitors whose importance was not easy to satisfy; but for the Ordnance Department we had to select, place and arrange our own exhibits; to catalogue them for a guide book, and, when this was done, we chose to make an illustrated report on all matters exhibited that might be of value to the Ordnance Department. To do this work we were well and strong, and he had taste. Per contra, we were inexperienced and presumably inconsiderate; we had been classmates and were roommates; Whipple was my senior in years and my junior in command. The risk of discord and failure must have been great. Yet, whatever his provocations, he was not only loyal but zealous. No ripple marred our intercourse, and, when our job was done, like a watch that was passed in the night, we forgot it.

HENRY METCALFE.

EDWIN MOORE SUPLEE.

No. 3263. Class of 1888.

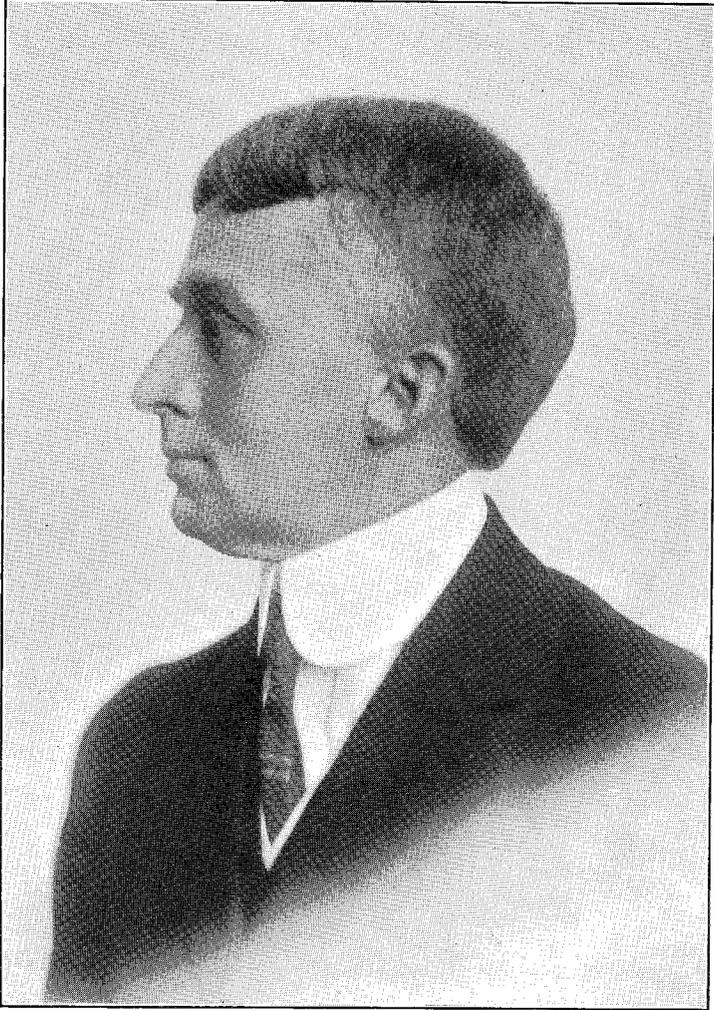
Died October 22, 1916, at Hollywood, Los Angeles, California,
aged 51.

Come all ye sons of our beloved Alma Mater and mourn with "88." Eddie Suplee, "Sup'l," has passed beyond the ken of men. For five months he had patiently suffered with a trying illness. I received several letters from him during that time but not once did he mention his suffering. A striking example of his uncomplaining disposition. He died at Hollywood, Los Angeles, California, where he had made a little home for himself and his life companion after retirement.

He was born in Pennsylvania, but, in boyhood, moved with his parents to Iowa. He was appointed to West Point from that State in 1884 and graduated in 1888. This loving tribute is written by one who was his roommate during nearly three years of that man-making period. Eddie was not a rich man's son; he had no college education on which to build a brilliant scholastic career; he was in every sense of the phrase "A self-made man." He got through his first year only by hard work. From that time on he began to climb and in the end graduated number twenty-six in his class. His mind was unusually acute and active, enabling him to grasp quickly the intricate problems the rest of us had to plod over. With early advantages, he would have stood near the head of his class. Physically, he was the perfect picture of a soldier, and never carried an ounce of superfluous flesh. He was cadet corporal, sergeant and lieutenant in the years corresponding to those grades. Strict, but impartial, in the performance of his duties as an officer. Clean of mouth as well as in all his habits. I never heard him utter an oath in my life. He was one of those unassuming Christians that practiced his religion rather than preached it.

The following is a brief statement of his services as an Officer in the Army

On graduation, in 1888, he was assigned as Additional Second Lieutenant of the Second Cavalry, then Second Lieutenant of that regiment July 24th, same year. Just two years after graduating he attended the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Very few graduates care to get back to systematic study so soon; but, in Suplee's case, study was not such hard work as it seems to be for so many; in fact he was an earnest and constant student to the end of his career. He graduated from Leavenworth,



MAJOR EDWIN M. SUPLEE.

June 21, 1891. Soon after leaving there and while stationed at Fort Wingate, N. M., he was detailed to make a topographical survey of the Navajo Indian Reservation with a view to increasing the water supply for irrigation purposes. This was an important piece of real, practical work that is seldom given to one of so little experience; but Suplee went at it like an experienced engineer, finished his work promptly and was highly complimented on its excellence. In after years he tackled many new and strange jobs, but always as promptly and efficiently disposed of them. If he had been detailed to remove a mountain he would have gone at like a steam shovel. No task frightened or discouraged him, no matter how big or how tedious.

From November 4, 1894 to November 1, 1896, he passed two uneventful years at Fort Riley, Kansas. He reached the grade of First Lieutenant, March 15, 1896, and was assigned to the Third Cavalry, with station at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. During the latter part of 1898 until June, 1899, he was hustled from place to place recruiting regulars and mustering in the volunteers for the war with Spain. For about two months, July and August of 1899, he was stationed at Fort Meyer, Va.; in September of that year he went to the Philippines and served with "D" Troop of the Third Cavalry, in Luzon, from October following until September, 1901. In the Fall of 1899 he took part with his regiment in the forced march around Aguinaldo's left flank, as a part of Lawton's Brigade. This movement took place during the rainy season, over roads waist deep in mud, and with but a small proportion of the Government ration on which to subsist, no sight of fresh beef for weeks at a time; but the Third Cavalry reached its destination and Suplee with it, ready for a fight at all times. It was a time to try men's grit as well as ability, and Suplee made good in both. Not a day off duty, not a word of complaint, he was ready at all times for anything and everything that he was called on to do. His temperate habits had prepared him for this trying ordeal and he withstood it all like the ideal soldier that he was, wet for weeks at a time, on half rations most of the time, and going nearly every minute of each day and often in the night, but without a word of complaint, and as fit physically at the end as he was at the beginning of the march. This is the "Sup'l" that we like to think of and that West Point is the most proud of.

Was made Captain of the Fourteenth Cavalry and joined it at Fort Grant, Arizona, January 1, 1902. On recruiting service at Davenport, Iowa, from December, 1903 to June, 1905; at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 5 to November 5, same year; at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., November 5, 1905 to December, 1907; in the Philippines as Paymaster, January 1, 1908, and changed station to New York City late in 1910 or early in 1911. While in New York he spent much of his spare time attending lectures at the Columbian University.

Was made Major of the Fourteenth Cavalry, February 29, 1912, and served with it on the border, at Laredo, Texas, until his retirement for disability in line of duty 27th of May, 1913. He then made a home for himself and his life companion at Hollywood, Los Angeles, California. Here is a picture that he gives of his life after retirement, in a letter to me dated March 30, 1915: "You ask what I am doing to kill time. I tell you honestly the days are not long enough for me. I have a little garden in my back back yard, where I scratch around some, but not much. I am interested in our civic problems and am giving much of my time to them. I am secretary of the Southern California Civil Service Reform League * * * Then I am a member of the County Public Welfare Commission * * and I am also a member of the County Probation Committee, which looks after wards of the Juvenile Court. All of these jobs are non-lucrative but I feel that Uncle Sam has given me so much that I am glad to give much of my time to his citizens and they are welcome to it. * * *"

In the death of "Sup'l" the United States has lost the services of a faithful and efficient officer, West Point a worthy and devoted son, his wife a real companion as well as a loving husband, and his friends a friend indeed.

DASHIELL.

CHANCELLOR MARTIN.

No. 2258. Class of 1868.

Died October 28, 1916, at New York City, aged 71.

Born at Freeport, Illinois, December 16, 1845; appointed Cadet United States Military Academy, June 1, 1864; Second Lieutenant Third United States Infantry, June 15, 1868; honorably discharged at his own request September 1, 1870; mercantile affairs, 1870-73; Major-General Staff, Egyptian Army, 1874-78; Doctor of Medicine, 1879; United States Customs Service, 1880; Deputy Collector of Customs and Chairman Board of Examiners Port of New York, 1890; retired from business activities September, 1908; died at New York City, October 28, 1916.

This is the skeleton, the frame work upon which was builded the harmonious and beautiful structure of an active and useful life.

Major Martin was the oldest son of Doctor Chancellor Martin, of an old New York State family from Martindale-on-Hudson, and of Mary Hubbell Hall of Utica, N. Y.

As a pioneer in Illinois, Doctor Martin through his abilities and sterling character, became a man of great influence, prominence and



MAJOR CHANCELLOR MARTIN.

[From a photograph taken in 1877 while in the Egyptian service.]

wealth in the community, and a powerful supporter of Lincoln, Washburn and Grant.

Mr. Washburn sent young Martin to West Point, and always, through his career of high public service as Secretary of State and Minister to France, maintained the deepest and almost parental interest in the son of his departed friend.

It was a very large class for those days that came to West Point in June, 1864, and among them was the round cheeked, quiet, self-possessed boy whom the writer first met in "the cock loft" of the old Eighth Division.

The acquaintance thus begun was fostered by respect and esteem, quickly matured into a friendship that but "ripened into the perfect flower" with the passing of the years.

Genial and kindly in disposition, courteous and sympathetic in bearing, and with a quiet dignity that inspired confidence, Martin passed the four years of cadet life and graduated into life's hopes, activities and ambitions.

Almost immediately upon graduation Lieutenant Martin married a childhood friend and sweetheart, Ella Sumner of noted Sumner and Warren families of Boston, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Martin's father, Ransom Sumner, with Charles Sumner, Elihu Washburn, General Grant and Mr. Lincoln formed a coterie having an important influence upon Chancellor Martin's life.

Assigned to the old Third Infantry then on frontier service at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, Martin soon saw active Indian campaigning under General Sheridan, and in the winter of 1869 was in several sharp encounters with the Indians, and in one his brave and devoted wife who was with him when for an entire day his command fought the Indians.

The routine of garrison life on the frontier in 1868-70 had but small attractions for Lieutenant Martin.

As a true soldier he would loyally do his full duty cheerfully and with earnest professional pride, and quick intelligence, but when the regular army was reduced in 1869-70, and the Government officially declared that there were more officers than were required, Martin, upon the advice of Mr. Washburn, decided to leave the service.

He was accordingly honorably discharged at his own request, September 1, 1870.

After a tentative venture in mercantile affairs but for which he had no natural inclination, he went abroad, and in January, 1874, upon the invitation of Major-General Charles P. Stone, Chief of Staff to the Khedive of Egypt, he entered the Egyptian Army as Major of the General Staff.

It was in old Cairo that the writer met his friend and classmate Martin for the first time since graduation in June, 1868, and through

the vista of long past years it is recalled the pride he felt in his classmate who so quickly and intelligently adapted himself to the new-old life he had so abruptly entered upon.

His military and official duties were performed with his natural thoroughness and painstaking, a close student of affairs, and a keen, shrewd observer, and a natural soldier he was soon "au courant" with the details, and master of the requirements of the new life.

His charming and accomplished wife had accompanied him to Cairo and her social charm and "savoir faire" made it very simple for this young American couple to fit into the proper social groove in the official and court life that Major Martin's rank entitled them to enter.

Now followed some years of life very full and cosmopolitan, only broken by vacation trips to Europe, during one of these vacations their only child, a son was born at Geneva, Switzerland.

On June 31, 1878, Major Martin terminated an honorable foreign service, and returned to the United States late in 1878 after some months of travel.

Although with no decided intention to practice, Martin studied medicine, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1879.

In 1880 Major Martin entered the Civil Service and was assigned to duty in the New York Customs, and in 1890 became Deputy Collector of Customs and Chairman of Board of Examiners for the Port of New York.

Earnest, capable and honest he filled for many years positions of large responsibility.

The years spent in the New York Customs building in the full prime of his maturity, were years of good and conscientious work, and were a fitting consummation of a useful life.

Finally in 1908 Major Martin decided to quit the "daily grind of work" and pass his remaining years in a well ordered leisure.

He purchased an old mansion on the Hudson at Cornwall near his beloved West Point, and there with his wife, settled down to a few brief years of enjoyment, passing the winters in New York City or in Florida.

During these last years his keenest enjoyment came in attending the June gatherings of the loving and loyal sons of West Point, and it was there standing on old Trophy Point with all the warmth and gladness of a June day about us, the writer last saw his classmate, and with the warm clasp of tried comrades we parted with an "au revoir" that can only be fulfilled beyond the "Great Divide."

Hallowed associations and precious memories shall keep our dear dead ever with us.

E. O. F.



GENERAL DAN C. KINGMAN.

DAN CHRISTIE KINGMAN.

No. 2551. Class of 1875.

Died at Atlantic City, N. J., November 14, 1916, aged 65.

Dan Christie Kingman was born at Dover, N. H., March 6, 1852. He was the oldest son of John William Kingman and Mary Spaulding Christie, his wife.

He graduated number two in the class of 1875, U. S. Military Academy. At the beginning of his term at West Point he went to the top of the class and there he stayed during his entire cadetship, although he had such competitors as Smith Leach, Eugene Griffin and Willard Young.

After his graduation, June 16, 1875, Kingman was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Engineer Corps of the Army, and after his graduating leave of absence, he joined his first station at Willett's Point, Long Island, now Fort Totten. At that time Willett's Point was the Engineer station of the Army and there was stationed the one battalion of Engineers which then constituted the Engineer troops of the Army. Also at Willett's Point was located the Engineer School of Application to which all newly commissioned Second Lieutenants of Engineers were sent for a year of post-graduate instruction. After leaving Willett's Point he was engaged in engineering duties in various parts of the country. He was Assistant Professor of Engineering at the United States Military Academy, August 28, 1878 to August 28, 1881. He was Engineer Officer of the Department of the Platte September 29, 1881 to November 24, 1886, and also during this time he had charge of the Improvement of the Yellowstone National Park, July 6, 1883 to March 28, 1886. After his service in the Yellowstone National Park he was placed in charge of the Fourth Engineering District of the Mississippi River, with headquarters at New Orleans, for the purpose of improvement, special work on the river, and construction and repairs of levees, improvement of the harbor at New Orleans, the Mississippi River at Natchez and Vandalia, mouth of the Red River, and the Rectification of the Red and Atchafalaya Rivers, at the mouth of the Red River, and was a member of the Engineer Board on Building and Repair of Levees on the Mississippi River. While engaged on this duty he, on May 21, 1890, received the thanks of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana "for the splendid service rendered our State during the high water of 1890."

Kingman was promoted to be First Lieutenant of Engineers March 4, 1879. To Captain of Engineers, April 20, 1886. To Major of Engineers, May 1898. To Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, February 16, 1905. To Colonel of Engineers, July 6, 1908, and to Chief

of Engineers with the rank of Brigadier-General, October 12, 1913. He was retired from active service March 6, 1916. During his incumbency of the office of Chief of Engineers, the Panama Canal was completed and placed in successful operation.

Kingman was married June 5, 1878, in St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, to Eugenia Jennings, daughter of Napoleon A. Jennings, and Caroline Thomas, his wife. Four sons were born to them, two of whom became commissioned officers in the Army.

Kingman was named for his maternal grandfather, Daniel Miltimore Kingman, who for many years was one of the leading lawyers of Dover, N. H.

Kingman came of old New England stock. His father, John William Kingman, graduated at Harvard University in the year 1843 and studied law in the office of Daniel Webster in Boston; was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati in 1846, and settled in Dover, N. H., in 1847. He was commissioned Colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers by the Governor of New Hampshire in 1862, and served under General Banks in Louisiana during the siege of Port Hudson, and was mustered out of the service of the United States with his regiment in the Fall of 1863. He was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Wyoming, by President Grant in 1869, and served a term of four years in that office.

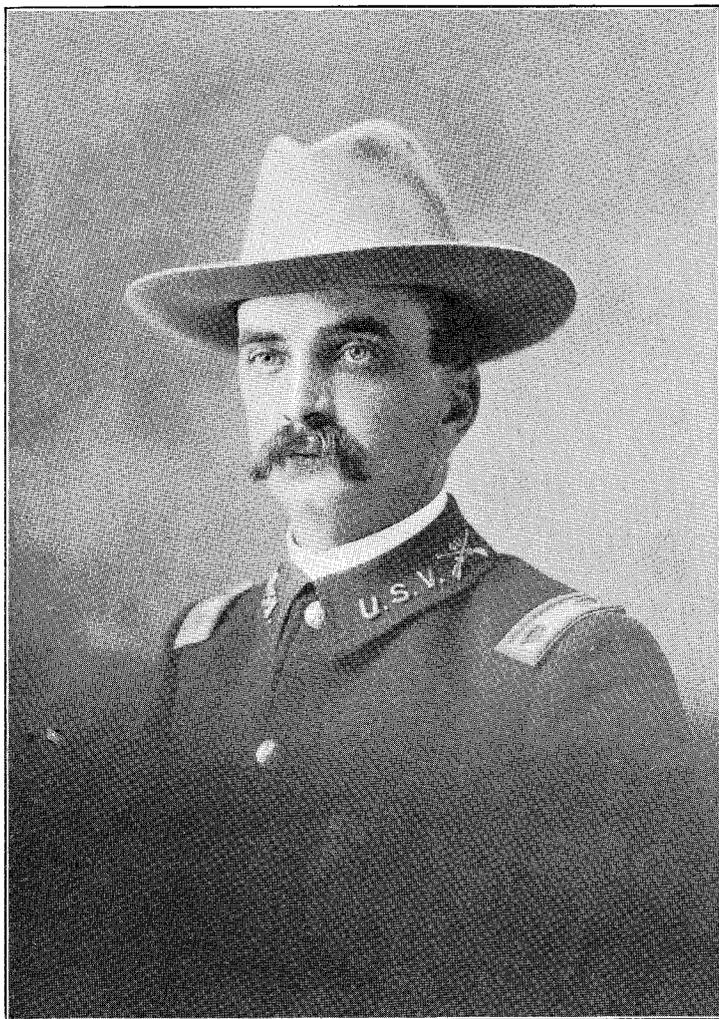
One of Kingman's great-grandfathers was Colonel Beriah Drew, a soldier of the Revolutionary War.

The original Kingman in America came to this country from Weymouth, Dorsetshire, England. He arrived in Massachusetts Bay on May 6, 1635, "came to anchorage before Governor Winthrop's little village" of Boston, where they remained until July 2, 1635, waiting permission of the General Court to locate. Henry Kingman was his name and he quickly exhibited an active and enterprising spirit, and entered into public affairs with energy, courage and unceasing activity, and soon became one of the leaders of the Colony. Many of his descendants have inherited the same progressive spirit.

Kingman was buried at Arlington Cemetery on November 16, 1916. The pall-bearers at the funeral were three of his class-mates, Major-General Hugh L. Scott, Major-General E. M. Weaver, Brigadier-General William A. Mann, and also Major-General Alexander Mackenzie, former Chief of Engineers, Brigadier-General William H. Bixby, former Chief of Engineers, and Colonel Henry C. Newcomer, of the Engineer Corps.

And so passes Dan Kingman. He was a credit to the United States Military Academy; a credit to the Engineer Corps of the Army; a credit to manhood.

A CLASSMATE.



COLONEL WILLIAM E. CRAIGHILL.

WILLIAM E. CRAIGHILL.

No. 3059. Class of 1885.

Died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C.,
November 26, 1916, aged 52.

An atrocious theory once held by June plebes was that their September classmates had evaded the rigor of plebe camp and that it must be made up to them. Those June boys of '85 who thus came in contact with "Sep" Craighill found a fearless youth, instinctively a gentleman, who was so immediately and genuinely a friend and comrade that deviling was out of question. From the first moment he was of the class an essential unit. Hooks of steel could not have grappled our souls more closely than the silken bonds of affection that only became stronger as the West Point days sped to their end. The tie still binds. From earth into eternity the memory is of love, the thought of longing.

In the Valley of Virginia Craighill's forbears were men of affairs, men of distinction; he proved himself worthy of his ancestry. Work, constructive work, filled his days—work in which he honored the service and benefited his kind. His military record, condensed as the military custom is to a mere succession of dates, is of appalling length; but it discloses the scope of his energies and, an infallible rule, gives the true measure of his abilities. After many subordinate duties he is found in charge of operations increasingly large and important—building roads in Yellowstone Park; in charge of improvements of southern rivers; laying lighthouse foundations off the Texan coast under extreme difficulty; developing Atlantic ports; constructing the great Manila breakwater; further lighthouse supervision along the entire Atlantic coast; and in these later days engrossed with plans for land defense of frontiers.

And there is yet another page of record whereon is written that in the war with Spain he declined appointment as Engineer Officer of Volunteers, preferring to go out as Major in the Fortieth Volunteer Infantry. In the Philippines he served in the field and shared several actions; then with the China Relief Expedition and subsequent duties until called to resume his work as an Engineer. And in all these duties—in the curt phrase of the Chief of Engineers, "In all of these duties Colonel Craighill rendered faithful and efficient service."

How much that concealing record holds of resolution, heroism, sacrifice, none but men who work and women who love may know. It is as if his work became his monument, builded unconsciously with unselfish hands, and the lettering cut on it merely suggests the high, unsparing quality of his effort.

It is good to let thought dwell upon such achievement, to look upon the unvarying record of able devotion unrolled. And it is good also to say that Craighill's finished record gives his appraising classmates no surprise. It could have been no other. For we knew him from plebdom up and on through all the years, and there was never so much as a hair's breadth of turning in him. What he was, that he remained; what he had, that he retained. The boy became the man, but his essential character never changed, only developing new strength and fineness as proof of maturity's responsibility and trial.

There is loyalty—chief element in such a temperament; and with loyalty, kindness—not of the lip but of the heart; rightful heritage of gentle birth. He loved the Class. And the Class? Its first classful act was to elect "Sep" Craighill class president. He took the office seriously, always mindful of a duty to classmates that he rejoiced to fulfill; and this we always consciously felt, and appreciated.

Again, loyalty and kindness. The Engineer officer became an Infantry Major and from the first observed a conscientious care over his command. For months in the field and in numerous engagements, Daraga, Camallig, Guinobatan—names the Fortieth Infantry will remember, he exercised an oversight that brought results. "My men used to call themselves the 'Lucky Battalion'; I did what I could to make them feel so," he once said. We can understand that they profited by many an act of kind and loyal thoughtfulness. And we know with what self-effacing modesty he would provide for their welfare. Certainly they were 'lucky.'

The intimate endeavor was always worth while with Craighill. This made him fond of athletics—riding, tramping, swimming, golf, tennis. He mingled exercise with professional duty, making much of his inspection for New England land defenses on foot, gaining a first-hand knowledge of the section's topography that was highly valuable, and might have been still more so had he remained for earthly duty. The "intimate endeavor" made thoroughness a characteristic. He mastered his problems, not content to merely "get by." A close student, science and history appealed to him strongly. Military history always held his closest interest.

An early schoolmate wrote of him: "We were so close at school and college, and yet in after life I think I saw him but once. He had about the most brilliant mind I have ever come in contact with, especially in connection with anything mathematical, but it was by no means confined to this because every study he took he mastered. Moreover he was one of the most lovable men I have ever met, with never a harsh or mean word about anyone, and always ready to help wherever he was needed." In those brief words much of Craighill's fine personality is summed.

The following tribute is reproduced from the Army and Navy Journal:

William Edward Craighill, United States Corps of Engineers, died at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., November 26, 1916, after an illness of a few weeks. He contracted diphtheria in Boston in October, and this disease was apparently followed by the breaking down of some small artery of the brain from which death eventually ensued. On November 27, the military escort appropriate to his rank, followed his remains from Seventeenth Street to the Pennsylvania depot, whence they were taken to Charlestown, W. Va., where they now rest by the side of his father. The honorary pallbearers were Brigadier-General Henry P. McCain, Adjutant-General of the Army, a classmate of the deceased; Brigadier-General W. M. Black, Chief of Engineers, Colonels Newcomer and Ballou of the Engineers and Infantry respectively, and Lieutenant-Colonels Jervey and Winslow, both of the Engineers. Colonel Patrick, Engineers, commanded the escort.

The official announcement of Colonel Craighill's death, issued by the Chief of Engineers, succinctly outlines his career as an officer of that distinguished corps, and leaves only the privilege of a brief reference to his early life, his professional work and to some of those characteristic qualities that justly endeared him to his fellow men.

Colonel Craighill was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 20, 1863, and was of distinguished ancestry, his father being General William P. Craighill, late Chief of Engineers, and his mother was a daughter of James S. Morsell, former Judge of the Supreme Court, District of Columbia. In mind and heart he exemplified the finest traits of the man who is not "self-made," but who is a gentleman because God, through his forefathers, decreed that he should be such. His early education was received at the Episcopal High School at Alexandria, Virginia, the University of Virginia, and the United States Military Academy, from which latter institution he graduated with high honors on June 14, 1885. The limits of this article do not admit of an extensive review of his life work, or more than mention of a few of the many enduring monuments to his industry and ability that he has left behind. Among these are many of our important coast defenses, lighthouses, and rivers and harbors improved under his direction. The work projected and supervised by him on the great breakwater and harbor of Manila should alone suffice to ensure his enduring fame as an engineer.

Possessing the true soldier spirit, he loved the military features of his profession above all others, and was the author of many articles and lectures on military subjects; the more recent of his lectures being delivered last winter at Harvard University, where they made a most favorable impression. Deeply versed in military history, especially in the campaigns of his own country, his keen analytical mind made him a competent and instructive critic. Apparently no

part of his military career was so pleasing to himself in retrospect as that spent as a Major of the Fortieth United States Volunteer Infantry, which commission he held for nearly two years, during which he saw much active service in the Philippine Islands. This service was immediately followed by service in China, during the Boxer Rebellion. He often stated that in event of another war during his life he would again seek active field service, and preferably in command of troops of the line. This implies no lack of interest and zeal in the less purely military duties to which a large part of his active life was devoted. In those, as in all others, he fully sustained the high standards of his corps.

He was a member of numerous learned and patriotic societies, among which are recalled the Maine Historical Society, National Geographic Society, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Order of the Dragon and Order of the Carabao. During his entire life he was identified with the Episcopal Church, in the work of which he took an active part.

Early in life Colonel Craighill married Miss Mary Wortley Byram, sister of Colonel George L. Byram, United States Army, retired, and to them were born six daughters, Sally M., Mary M., Rebecca P., Eleanor R., Margaret D., and Caroline B., who with their mother survive him; as do also a brother, Dr. James M. Craighill of Baltimore; and three sisters, Mrs. Hunter Davidson of Bristol, Virginia; Mrs. William Fontaine Lippit of Porto Rico, and Mrs. E. Tayloe Perry of Charlestown, West Virginia.

It is perhaps superfluous to state that as he was an affectionate son and brother, so was he a faithful, tender, loving and devoted husband and father. So unusually strong was the spirit of tender and genial domestic camaraderie that it created a lasting impression on those who were privileged to familiarly enter the family circle, or converse with him concerning its members.

The above references to Colonel Craighill's life, its responsibilities and achievements, will, however brief and incomplete, clearly indicate a high order of mentality, integrity and professional capacity; but no words can well describe the personal qualities, the charity, gentleness and sweetness of disposition, that invariably won him the devoted love of both comrades and official subordinates. Many of the latter would feel a keen satisfaction in knowing that shortly before his death he recalled them by name, and dwelt feelingly on their fidelity and affection. To have known him and loved him, and to have received in return his love and confidence, will remain one of life's enduring satisfactions.

"Goodnight, sweet prince, and flight of angels wing thee to thy rest."

* * *

GEORGE A. GARRETSON.

No. 2195. Class of 1867.

Died December 8, 1916, at Cleveland, Ohio, aged 73.

General George A. Garretson, U. S. V., and formerly U. S. A., died at his residence at Cleveland, Ohio, December 8, 1916. He was president of the Bank of Commerce, National Association, and director of several other banks and organizations. He enlisted in the Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1862, serving several months. He was appointed a Cadet at the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1863, and was graduated and promoted in the Army, Second Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, in 1867. He served with the Fourth United States Artillery until 1870, when he resigned. He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers in May, 1898, and served in Cuba, and commanded the first troops landed in Porto Rico with General Miles' expedition. General Garretson was honorably discharged November, 1898. He was one of the organizers of the Cleveland City Troop (now Troop A, Ohio National Guard), and its second captain. He leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter.

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER.

A more extended obituary and a photograph were promised, but had not been received at the time of going to press.

ALEXANDER W. PERRY.

No. 3277. Class of 1888.

Died January 11, 1917, at Washington, D. C., aged 52.

Efforts were made to obtain an obituary and a photograph of Captain Perry from relatives and classmates but no replies were received.

He was the son of General Alexander J. Perry, class of 1851. Captain Perry's health was much impaired by service in the Philippines in 1900-01, which necessitated retirement in 1905.

His mother's death occurred within two days of his.

Everybody liked Captain Perry. To know him was to love him. His genial soul will be missed when graduates gather for social festivities.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

HENRY A. SCHROEDER.

No. 2833. Class of 1880.

Died January 24, 1917, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, aged 59.

Henry Albert Schroeder was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, July 31, 1857, the son of Albert and the late Augusta Schroeder of Milwaukee. He early showed a ready aptitude for books and was graduated from the Milwaukee high school with a high record at seventeen. At West Point he became a classmate of George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal. Mr. Schroeder served ten years consequent upon his graduation as Lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery. His last station was at Fort Adams, R. I. In 1887, he married Mrs. Florence Hughes of Pittsburgh, Pa. During the past twenty years he was a resident of Pittsburgh and was engaged in the publishing business under the head of "The Collegiate Association." He had an insatiable thirst for learning and was known to pursue studies even on the street cars daily. He was not a recluse, however, but served, on the school board for a number of years and was very well known and spoken of by all. Mr. Schroeder was an enthusiastic Mason, a member of Milnor Lodge, No. 287, F. & A. M. He was stricken while engaged in debate upon the floor of the Masonic Temple on the evening of January twenty-third and he died the following morning.

Mr. Schroeder is survived by his widow, Mrs. Florence Schroeder; a daughter, Mrs. O. L. Mills of Easton, Pa., his father, Albert T. Schroeder, a Civil War veteran of Milwaukee, Wis; a sister, Mrs. H. G. Rahn, Milwaukee; and three brothers, George, Theodore and Fred.

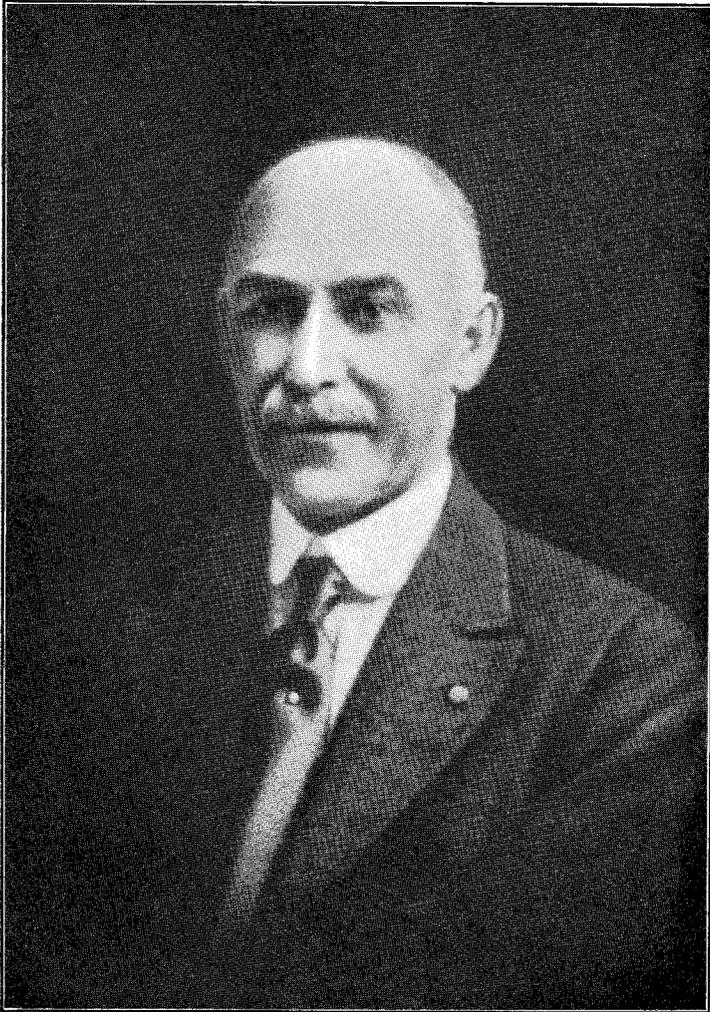
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CLIFTON M. BUTLER.

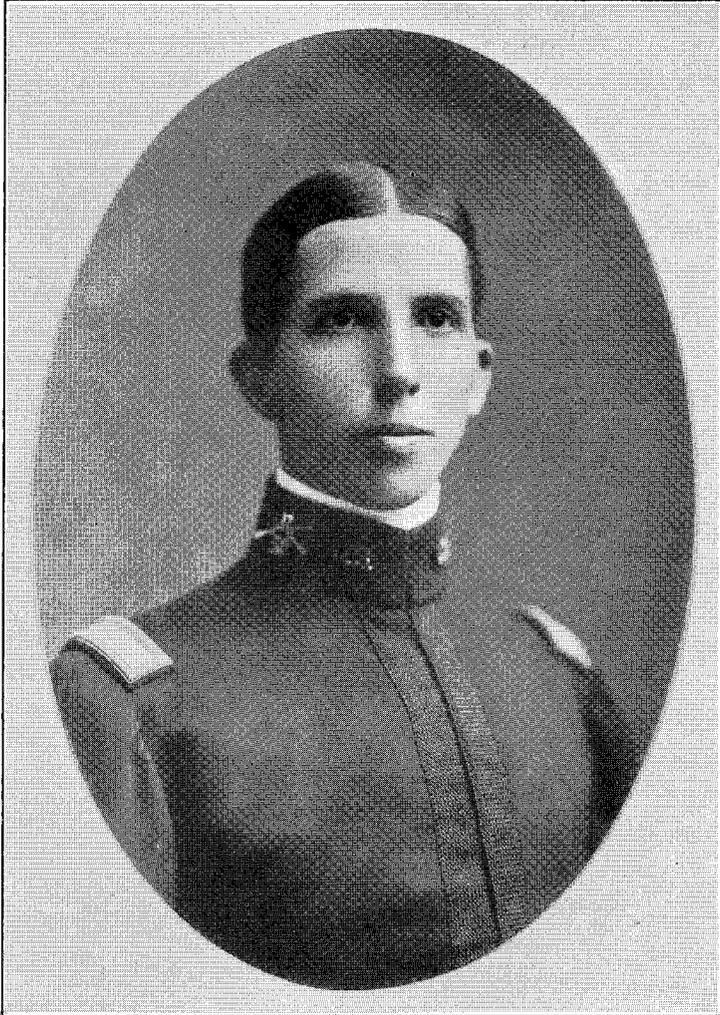
No. 4186. Class of 1903.

Died January 28, 1917, at Douglas, Arizona, aged 37.

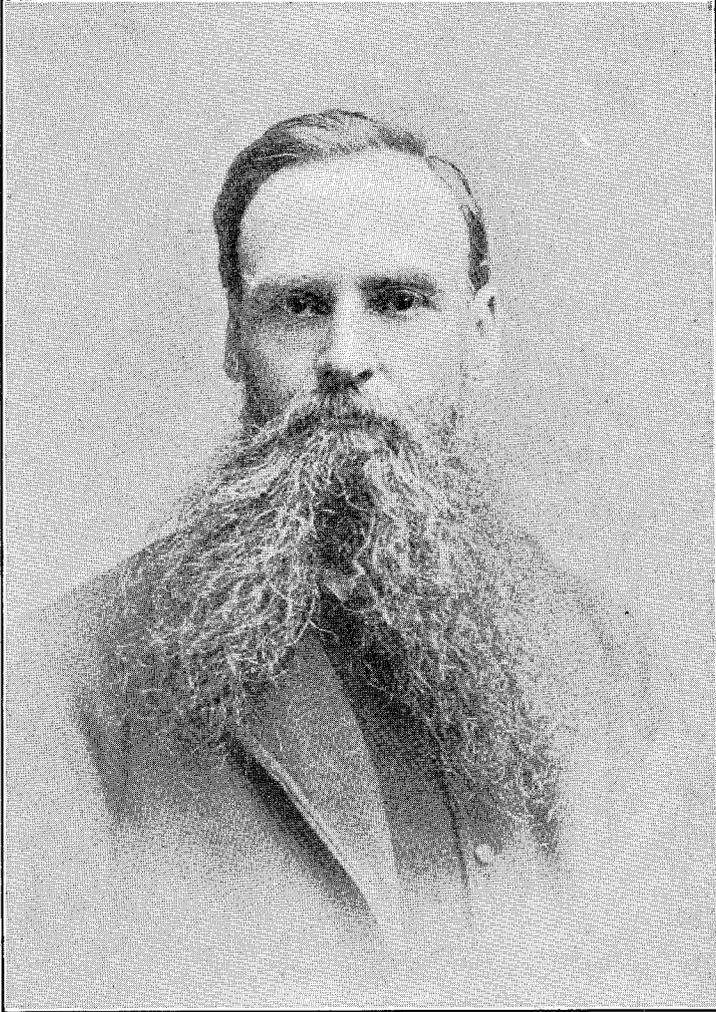
Captain Clifton M. Butler, Thirty-Fifth United States Infantry, who died at Douglas, Arizona, on January 28, 1917, of acute Bright's disease, was a graduate of the United States Military Academy, class of 1903. He served with the Seventh Infantry continuously, from the time of his graduation, until he was promoted to the grade of Captain, in 1916; was with that regiment in its Service in the Moro country, in 1904 and 1905, in Cuba, from 1906 to 1909, and in the Maneuver Division at San Antonio from 1911 until he was ordered to West Point, in the latter part of 1912, as an instructor in the Department of Tactics. He served in that capacity until he was



MR. HENRY A. SCHROEDER.



CAPTAIN CLIFTON M. BUTLER.



GENERAL SAMUEL W. FERGUSSON.

relieved in 1915, in conformity with the Detached Service Act. He is survived by a wife and infant daughter. "Captain Butler's entrance into the Military Service," writes a correspondent, "was quite unobserved; his going out has stirred and shaken all who knew him. Of a most unobtrusive manner and highly reticent in regard to himself, he gave the casual acquaintance little idea of the strength of character, force, and ability within. After short association, however, one came to the realization that there was something about what he did that really counted. Younger officers began to imitate; older ones to eulogize. His life grew to be made up of commendations from his superiors, and praises from his subordinates. To all of which he answered with increased modesty and efficiency. His loss to the Service is a gaping wound."

"Yet the strong man must must go:
For the journey is done, and the summit attained,
And the barriers fall . . ."

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

SAMUEL WRAGG FERGUSSON.

No. 1778. Class of 1857.

Died February 3, 1917, at Jackson, Mississippi, aged 82.

(Note—The records spell the name with one s,
but the family use two.)

Samuel Wragg Fergusson, eldest son of Colonel James Fergusson, and Abigail Barker, both of Charleston, South Carolina, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, November 3, 1834. He came of distinguished Scotch, French, British and Welsh ancestry and of a military family, dating back nine centuries.

His father, James Fergusson (See War, 1812, Staff of General Thomas Pinckney) born 1784, did not marry until fifty years of age, and was the last Fergusson of his line, in America—the family hailing from Craighdarrouch, Scotland. He then married his cousin, Miss Barker, a granddaughter of a former Lord Mayor of London, England, by that name.

Samuel Wragg Fergusson's early years were spent in Charleston, and near there, on his father's handsome country estate "Dockon Plantation" where the family lived in considerable style and quiet elegance, he was reared much in the manner of an English gentleman's son.

He received his first education under three fine tutors; among these "Mr. Cotes" a Professor of Oxford University, England. When a boy of only seven years, he is said to have been proficient in Greek and Latin, Mathematics, and French, wonderful in a lad that young. He had received a finished Classical education by the time that he entered West Point, this being June 1, 1852.

He graduated from the Academy, class of 1857, with honors. He should, however, have graduated a class earlier, but owing to a fight he got in with another cadet, he was suspended, his graduation being put back. All through life, he referred to his life at West Point as the happiest period he knew. He chose upon graduating, the Cavalry, and became an Officer in the First and Second Dragoons, United States Army.

For the four years following, his life as an officer in the United States Army was, the greater part of it, spent on the Western plains and frontier, where, under Colonel Albert Sydney Johnston, he was placed in charge of wagon trains, commanded an expedition against the Mormons, and saw some active fighting against the Indians.

At the opening of hostilities between the North and the South, he resigned from the United States Army and started from Portland, Oregon, for Charleston, South Carolina, his home, to offer his services to the Confederacy. He often described his parting with his brother officers in the United States Army, who gathered around him and implored him not to resign, as a most touching scene, and painful parting of the ways. But as his family connections and interests otherwise, all lay in the South, he felt that his duty called him there; he was however, one of those West Pointers, who deeply deplored the dissolution of the Union and left the government he had learned to serve, only with regret.

He often said, that "*the hardest thing he ever did in his life, was to fire on the United States flag;*" that for seven years he had been taught to honor and protect that flag, and that there existed no words to express what his feelings were, when he was ordered to fire on it.

He was first assigned a Captaincy of Infantry, Regular Army of South Carolina, Confederate States America, March 1, 1861. In reporting for duty, he found that General Bureguard had appointed him, his Aide-de-Camp, and commanded that he resign the first commission immediately and join him on his Staff, which he did. He thus entered upon a military career, distinguished soon for bravery, and at the conclusion of hostilities, to know added brilliancy, he was appointed by President Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy, a Major-General three months before the close of the Civil War, 1864, but owing to the petty jealousy of a brother officer entrusted with the delivery in person of the new Commission, the document was intentionally delayed until shortly before the close of the war, the first knowledge of his being made a Major-General, coming to him in a personal letter from Jefferson Davis, congratulating Fergusson on his having won additional rank, the time being too near then for it to have made much difference. Fergusson finished his military career as a Brigadier-General, a fact not generally known.

His first important service in the Confederate Army, came at the fall of Fort Sumter. He was commanded by Bureguard to receive

the keys of the fort—a figure of speech, as the doors to the fort had all been shot away, and at the cessation of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and the surrender of same at the beginning of the war, by the Federal forces, to the Confederate forces, Fergusson, as commanded by Bureguard, took possession of the fort, lowering the United States Flag and running up in its place the first Confederate flag ever raised.

Two of his classmates at West Point, Sneider and Meade, it is interesting to note, were among the Union Officers in command of Fort Sumter when taken by the Confederates. From the fall of Fort Sumter to the close of the deplorable Civil War, Fergusson's military career offers repeated examples of high military training as a result of his fine training received at West Point, and of military genius and bravery. In an interesting personal journal he has left authentic record in military style, of many important as well as unknown exploits of the Civil War; extracts of which, are to be supplied the archives of the National Academy.

Among these little known about, perhaps, may be mentioned a hand to hand encounter, when on horseback and having his horse shot under him in the encounter, he killed, single handed, three of the enemy, his left arm in a sling.

Several weeks before, Fergusson had been wounded while in action, and in the following manner: An enemy sharp shooter aiming directly at his heart, as a Confederate commander, fired a bullet that happened to strike the case that enclosed a miniature of the Confederate officer's bride (Mrs. Fergusson) which he wore at the time in an inner pocket of his uniform, left side directly over the heart—his wife's picture saving his life; the case was a stout one, heavily chased, which the enemy's bullet shattered and glancing, struck Fergusson in his left arm, breaking the bone and passed on through. Fergusson was only just recovering from this wound, and with his arm still confined in a sling, he set the record for bravery and fine swordsmanship, above referred to; in a surprise attack on him and hand to hand encounter with the enemy, killing three; he shot two and ran the third through with his saber, cutting his head off after the manner of instructions he had received as a cadet at West Point, for Fergusson had been one of those selected to fence before the board of visitors and directors at West Point and was noted for his horsemanship and his skill as a swordsman. His horse, a magnificent animal, although shot, cleared a ditch, then fell dead under him. Two of the enemy disposed of were officers, the third a common soldier.

Although he inherited military genius, and doubtless, by nature had the making of a fine soldier in him, Fergusson himself, always credited his military success to the fine training he received at West Point, and his subsequent life in the United States Army. He fought always as the trained officer and military man, without bitterness and

personal rancor, viewing his calling as a science and a profession; his memoirs later and private journal kept during the war teems with gallant tribute paid to officers of the United States Army, then fighting him as the enemy. During the Civil War, after a brief and highly romantic courtship he married the lady, who now as his widow survives him. She was Miss Catherine Lee, only daughter of Major William Henry Lee, of Norfolk, Va., and of Eleanor Percy Ware (the latter, a granddaughter of the then Duke of Northumberland), his wife's father being a first cousin of General Robert E. Lee; Miss Lee was an heiress, accomplished, talented and quite a beauty, and noted for her fine riding.

Immediately following a brilliant wedding of social and military distinction, she changed her wedding gown for a riding habit, and rode out of her father's yard beside her husband on horseback, her thoroughbred, arching its neck beside his war charger, and to thus ride with her husband on through the four long years, comprising the war, having many war experiences herself, exhibiting the stamina and bravery of which the Lee family seems composed.

It is still an added fact to the military glory of West Point, that Fergusson formed one of the last Council of War of the Confederacy held at Abbeville, South Carolina. He also formed the personal escort to safety soon afterwards of the President of the Confederacy, at the close of the Civil War, the last destination being Washington, Georgia.

In however, Fergusson's own words, the following extracts are given, from military records of his:

"President Davis was escorted from Charlotte, N. C., to Abbeville, S. C., by five brigades, or more properly speaking, by the remnants of five brigades of cavalry, viz.: Duke's, Vaughan's, Dibbrell's, Williams' (the latter commanded by Colonel W. C. P. Breckenridge) and my own, all under command of General Braxton Bragg. We marched generally by different roads, camping in the neighborhood of the President." * * * When, as stated, I reported to General Breckenridge at Abbeville, I had a long, confidential conversation, in which I gave him all the information which I had gathered from my scouts, of the movements and strength of the enemy, and of the demoralization of our troops, caused in great measure by a rumor which had reached them of the surrender of General Johnson, in which surrender they believed themselves included. He told me that it was the intention of the President to remain two days at Abbeville; he agreed with me that this would result inevitably in his capture, and then said that he would call a council of war, and that he would, as Secretary of War, relieve General Bragg of the command of the cavalry, and take command in person. The council of war was held in the house of Colonel Burt, whose guest President Davis was. There were present, the brigade commanders I have named, also the President, General Bragg, General Breckenridge, and I think the other members of the Cabinet then in Abbeville, and possibly some citizens of weight and influence."

After the Civil War, Fergusson studied law in the office at Charleston, South Carolina, of his first cousin, Major Theodore Gaillard Barker (Adjutant-General to General Wade Hampton) and

in six months time, passed a brilliant examination, being admitted to the Bar of South Carolina. He, however, settled in Mississippi, where his wife had inherited a large and handsome estate. He began first the practice of law, as a partner of his wife's near relative, Colonel William Alexander Percy. It was now, Reconstruction period for the South. Louisiana had managed to throw that yoke from off herself; Fergusson, with the aid of Percy, effected the same for Mississippi, Mississippi re-entering the Union as a State once more. At the earnest request of South Carolina, he journeyed thither and assisted by General Wade Hampton, removed "Carpet Bag Rule" from South Carolina, South Carolina re-entering the Union as a State. At the conclusion of the Civil War, Fergusson was tendered by the Government of Great Britain a flattering commission in the English Army, and with the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Woolsey, exchanged many letters. While he appreciated the compliment paid him as a military man his reply was, that "he believed his country still needed him." And he set about as stated, and at once, to effect the re-entering into the Union, of Mississippi and South Carolina, the two first States to secede. He also received a magnificent offer of a military nature, at one and the same time of a command in Mexico, which he also declined. He took up after this, the practice of law; he also became a large cotton planter, and had various other business interests, becoming a wealthy and prominent man as a citizen. He became also, a trusted official of the United States Government. Although always a staunch Democrat, he received under a Republican President, President Arthur, the life appointment of Member of the Mississippi River Commission, and held other official positions. He was Chairman of the first Inter-Ocean Canal Commission and President of the Nicaragua Canal Commission. He also practiced until late in his life, his profession of Civil Engineer. When the Spanish-American War was declared he offered his services to the President, which were accepted, which, however, personal affairs finally prevented his putting into military execution. He shortly afterwards left for Ecuador, South America, where his brother-in-law, the late Mr. Archer Harman, of London, England, and New York City, as President of a heavily capitalized British Syndicate, building a railroad over the Andes Mountains, from the coast to Quito, the capitol, wished him to assist him; i. e. in the building of this railway. Together with the late Colonel William Shunk and the late Major John Alexander Harman, United States Army, he laid out the route for the Guayquil and Quito Railroad, remaining in South America several years, and where he was joined by his wife and family. He later returned to the United States and to South Carolina to live, maintaining an office in Charleston, as Civil Engineer, and living on one of the family plantations near there most of the time and planting rice. He had met with severe financial reverses, and life

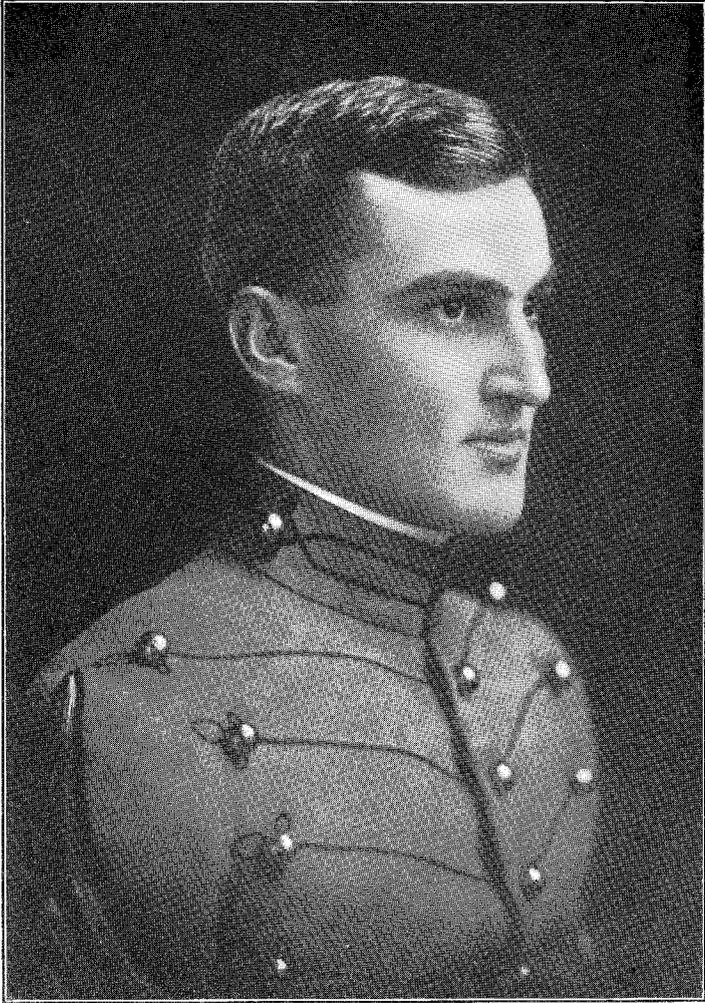
became now a serious struggle for a man of his age. He later returned to Mississippi to live and was appointed City Engineer of Biloxi; he surveyed the entire township, and made a valuable and perfect map of same. From strain, and overwork, worry over business losses of some years previous he had sustained, his health began to fail him, he suffered a stroke of paralysis from which he never entirely recovered and soon afterwards developed a serious kidney complaint. He continued active, however, in mind and body for some time, then finally "the light began to dim" and the fine mind to show deterioration. While being treated in a local hospital at Jackson, Mississippi, for this affection of his kidneys, and from which there was some improvement, he contracted a cold and after three days illness only, died of pneumonia. Up to the last he remained the soldier, his mind always fired with military ideas, and the hope that the United States would soon declare war, and crush Germany.

Not long following the entry of England into the present European war, he wrote to the President offering his services in the event that the United States would be drawn into the conflict, and which he firmly believed to be inevitable, asking to be assigned to drill cavalry, and his request was beautifully honored.

All these little facts, only going to prove, that always was Fergusson the soldier and "true West Pointer." In manners and bearing he was the polished, courteous gentleman, and genial host, always with a military erectness and distinction about him; in appearance as well, a tall, handsome, distinguished looking man, erect and soldierly. In his home, he was adored by wife and children, and servants; and as a citizen respected by all who knew him.

He was a highly educated, deeply read and widely traveled man, yet maintaining ever the greatest modesty regarding his own abilities or achievements. In recreations, he was fond of deer and bear hunting, duck and bird shooting, and fishing. He was prominently connected with Masonic orders for many years, and was a Past Grand Master, Knights Templar of the State of Mississippi. He was a communicant of the Church of England, and was buried by the Episcopal service, and with military and Masonic honors, in the Confederate section of Greenwood cemetery, Jackson, Mississippi.

He leaves a devoted wife to mourn his loss, and four children living, of the five born to him; seven grandchildren, two brothers and a large family connection otherwise. Those who chiefly must miss him, being as follows: his children, James Du Gue Fergusson, a Civil Engineer of Biloxi, Mississippi, Mrs. W. C. Gayer, of Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Harry Lee Fergusson, a Civil Engineer of Panama, Canal Zone, Miss Percy Fergusson, of Biloxi, and his two brothers, Major Thomas Barker Fergusson (Ex. United States Minister to Norway and Sweden) of Washington, D. C., and Major James Du Gue Fergusson, of Baltimore, Maryland.



LIEUTENANT EDWARD C. SMITH.

Even to his waning capacity, Samuel Wragg Fergusson loved West Point and his calling as a military man the longing to serve, country and flag and President being among his last wishes.

"Faithful, even unto death."

Written by his daughter Percy.

EDWARD C. SMITH.

No. 5493. Class of 1916.

Died March 1, 1917, at Fort Bliss, Texas, aged 22.

Edward C. Smith, First Lieutenant, Second Regiment Engineers, began his brief but promising career on a farm, near Marion, South Carolina, on the twentieth of December, 1894.

He had the advantage of being well-born, being the son of Dr. Zack Godfrey and Mrs. Lillian Clark Smith. As a child he was so winsome as to attract the attention of every circle he entered, and on entering school, his unusual talents and methodical habits easily enabled him to take the lead in his classes.

Completing the high school course in 1911, he entered the South Carolina Military Academy in the autumn of the same year, and at once took a high stand in all class work, as well as military science. He was universally popular with his fellow cadets and highly esteemed by all his instructors.

Both his paternal and maternal grandfathers were gallant Confederate soldiers in the Civil War of 1861-65, and this splendid youth was therefore only following the bent of his inheritance when he turned to military life.

After a year at the Citadel young Smith received an appointment to West Point, from which he was graduated on the thirteenth of June, 1916, standing seventeenth in a class of one hundred and twenty-six men.

His ability, character and personal magnetism seemed to assure for him a most honorable and useful career in the Army, in which, on the first of September, he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Second Regiment of Engineers. On the twenty-third of September his command was attached to General Pershing's expeditionary force to Mexico. Here he served under Colonel M. L. Walker, until the force was withdrawn on the fifth of February, 1917. His command was then stationed at El Paso, Texas, where he was stricken with pneumonia, from which he died in the Army Post Hospital on the first day of March. His body was sent under escort

to his home town, and interred with military honors in the cemetery at Marion, South Carolina, on the fifth of March.

Though brief, his military career was highly honorable, and had he lived his friends had every right to anticipate for him a brilliant future.

(MRS.) Z. G. SMITH,
Marion, S. C.

ELVIN R. HEIBERG.

No. 3708. Class of 1896.

Died at Udine, Italy, March 3, 1917, aged 44.

Elvin Ragnvald Heiberg was born at Richford, Minnesota, April 12, 1873. He was the son of J. P. Heiberg, a Lieutenant of the King's Body Guard, Norwegian Cavalry, who was retired as the result of an injury received in the riding hall as a young man, and came to this country in 1871.

Major Heiberg received his education in the public and high schools of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, and in 1892, in a competitive examination, won an appointment to West Point.

While at West Point, he served as Cadet Adjutant and Captain.

Upon graduation from the Military Academy in 1896, he was assigned to the Third Cavalry as additional Second Lieutenant. Appointed Second Lieutenant Sixth Cavalry, December 8, 1896, and stationed at Fort Meyer, Va., until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, when he went with his troop to Chickamauga Park, sailing later with his troop (H) for Porto Rico as General John A. Brooke's personal escort.

Returned to the United States in December, 1898, and joined the remainder of the Sixth Cavalry, then at Huntsville, Ala., leaving shortly thereafter for Fort Riley, Kansas, for station.

In June, 1899, Lieutenant Heiberg was one of three officers with a detachment of two hundred of the Sixth Cavalry sent to Wardner, Idaho, on strike duty; Promoted First Lieutenant and assigned to the Second Cavalry, March 13, 1899; transferred to the Sixth Cavalry, April 2, 1899; and assigned to Troop A; went to China in July, 1899, as Quartermaster of the horse transport Conemaugh, and participated in the Boxer Campaign in command of Troop A, taking part in several engagements.

Upon completion of the Boxer trouble, Lieutenant Heiberg went to the Philippines, arriving with his regiment in the Fall of 1900; stationed in Cavite Province for nearly three years, participating in



MAJOR ELVIN R. HEIBERG.

the suppression of the Insurrection and of the Ladrone troubles; promoted Captain and assigned to the Seventh Cavalry, July 25, 1902; transferred to the Sixth Cavalry, August 8, 1902, and assigned to Troop A; returned to the United States from the Philippines in May, 1903, and took station at Fort Meade, S. D., and participated, as a competitor, in several Division shooting competitions; participated in the Ute Indian Campaign, November, 1906; accompanied the Sixth Cavalry to the Philippines in August, 1907; competed in the Philippines Division Meet, January, 1908, with the selected troop of each of the cavalry regiments on duty in the Philippines, and with his troop (A) won the Cavalry cup awarded to the "Best Cavalry Troop;" appointed Major of Scouts, November, 1908; in command at Camp Avery, Corregidor Island, where his battalion (Second) guarded one thousand Bilibid prisoners at work on the fortifications. During this time, there was an outbreak of the prisoners, but all were either recaptured or killed. This was the first recapture of prisoners at this place, all of the natives being friendly to the convicts.

Transferred to the Fifth Battalion of Scouts and stationed at Cotabato, where he was District Governor until 1912. His work among the Moros was very successful; commanded the Davao expedition in Mindanao, in 1910; returned to the United States in September, 1912, and was reassigned to the Sixth Cavalry and Troop A; served with Troop A on the Mexican Border from February, 1913, to March, 1916; appointed Military Attache at Rome, Italy, reporting there April 15, 1916; promoted Major of Cavalry, July 1, 1916; made his first visit to the Italian front in September, 1916, being the first neutral officer accorded this privilege since Italy joined the Allies; was presented to King Victor Emanuel III at a private audience early in January, 1917, during a flying visit to Rome of his Majesty.

Revisited the Italian Front on February 23, 1917, as a member of a Mission of Neutral Officers.

Major Heiberg dined with the King at his headquarters near Udine, on the night of February 28th, and was accorded special attention by his Majesty, who conversed with him most of the evening after the meal.

On March 2nd, he was riding with four Italian Officers and Captains Frine and Farnquist, Attaches of Norway and Argentine respectively, when his horse became quite unmanageable. Major Heiberg ran him into a field for nearly an hour, had gotten him under good control, and was riding up to rejoin the others, when he seemed to be smitten with one of his rare attacks of vertigo, for Captain Farnquist noticed him sway slightly in his saddle. The Argentine officer spurred his horse to go to his assistance, when Major Heiberg vaulted from the saddle in perfect form, landing squarely on his feet, and holding firmly to the reins. The horse kept on, pulling him over, and, wheeling, struck Major Heiberg in the back of the head.

Captain Frrine, the Norwegian, lifted him in his arms, and Major Heiberg spoke of being ill and having a severe headache, then relapsed into unconsciousness and died at the principal hospital in Udine, after the best of care, two hours later.

The military honors accorded Major Heiberg, in Udine, were beyond anything ever accorded a foreigner before, and all the expenses there and of the private car to Rome, were borne by the Italian Government.

His coffin was draped in an American flag made for the occasion by Italians in Udine.

The funeral in Rome was most impressive, the escort of a squadron of the Florence Cavalry and one of the Royal Carabinieri besides dismounted troops and the famous Carabinieri Band; every ambassador and every minister in Rome, with their secretaries and Attaches, and all the Consuls of the foreign nations, walked behind the hearse, beside the great number of high Italian officials, military and civil. The flowers were countless and superb. Personal telegrams were received from the King; General Cavalcanti, Spanish Army; and Chief of the Neutral Mission, and others in high authority.

Major Heiberg was a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, Military Order of the Dragon and Military Order of the Carabao. He was also a member of the Geographical Society to whose publications he was a contributor of several essays descriptive of his personal explorations on the Island of Mindanao.

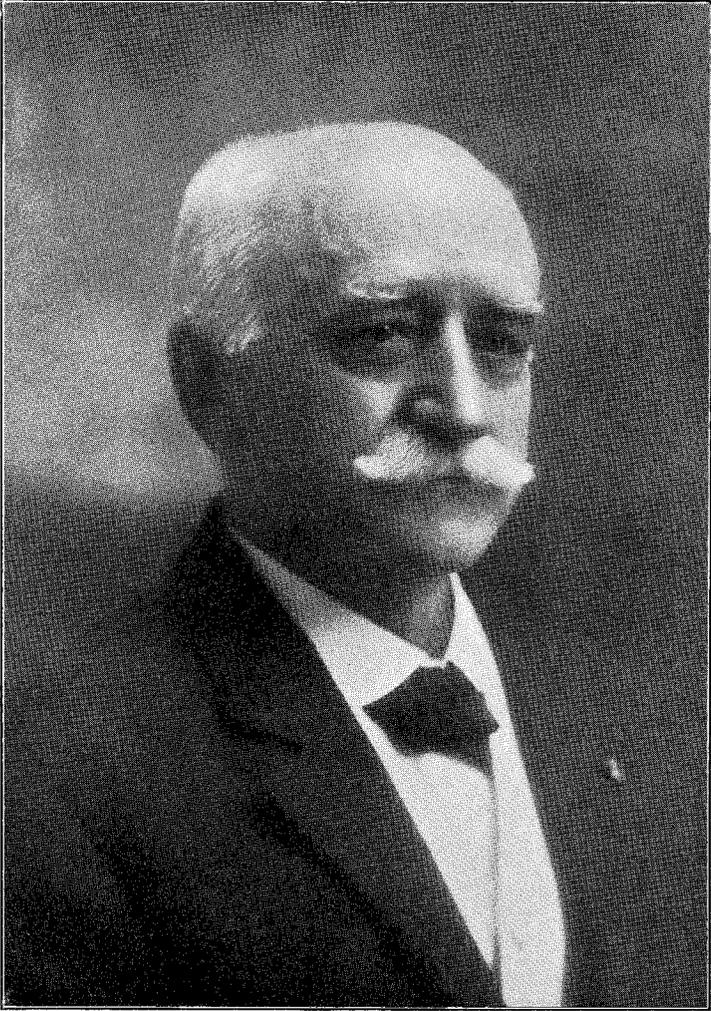
He married, April 20, 1899, Anna Howell Dodge, daughter of Colonel Harrison Dodge, Superintendent of Mt. Vernon. He is survived by his widow and three children, Harrison H. Dodge Heiberg, who will enter the class of 1921 at West Point, Marie Dorethe and Elvin Ragnvald, by his mother and several brothers, one of whom is Lieutenant W. L. R. Heiberg, United States Navy, and sisters.

The body was placed in the receiving vault of the Protestant Cemetery in Rome, but will later be brought to this country and buried at West Point.

Upon receipt of the news of Major Heiberg's death, the following appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of March 10, 1917, written by an officer who had served with him in the Sixth Cavalry:

"It is with the greatest pride that I can call him friend. I have always considered him an officer of the highest type. He was brave, kind, conscientious in the performance of all duty, great or small and above all, a man men love. His family life was ideal, and the most pitiful part of his passing away is the rending apart of one of the most ideally beautiful family relationships that it has been my happiness to know. One seldom sees, now, such affection and loyalty as "Captain Hei" always felt for his old "A" troop Sixth Cavalry. Many will feel the awful heartache at the loss of a true and lovable friend."

* * *



CAPTAIN JAMES R. REID.

THEODORE W. MARTIN.

No. 5111. Class of 1912.

Died March 14, 1917, at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, aged 27.

Lieutenant Theodore Willis Martin, United States Army, Class of 1912, United States Military Academy, passed away at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, on March 14, 1917, and was buried at Charleston, South Carolina. After graduation he was on duty at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Georgia, at Eagle Pass, Texas, and at Fort Shafter, H. T. It was while doing intensive work on the Mexican border that he contracted the illness with which he died. "Lieutenant Martin," writes a correspondent, "had a soul and mind that spoke nobility in every thought and action. He was ever ready to sacrifice pleasure, comfort and welfare to carry out his orders, and the great seal of 'Duty, Honor, Country,' was engraved on his heart. It was a privilege to know him and an honor to be called his friend. A world of sympathy goes out to his mother and father, his brothers and sister, and his wife and little daughter in this hour of deep sorrow."

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

JAMES R. REID.

No. 2019. Class of 1863.

Died March 16, 1917 at Elmira, N. Y., aged 79.

Captain James Riley Reid, well-known resident of this city, died at the family home, Tuthill Apartments, on Lake Street, shortly before one o'clock this morning, after a few hours of illness. The death of Captain Reid came so suddenly that it will be a shock to all who knew him, for, despite the fact that he was seventy-nine years of age, he has been an example of hardy old age, and even as late as Wednesday of this week was about the city upon business matters with the grim smile that made him loved of old and young alike.

Born in Amsterdam, in 1838, of old New England stock, James Riley Reid was appointed to the West Point Military Academy, being graduated with honors in the class of 1863. This being during the troublesome times of the Civil War, the young officer was at once enlisted in the Federal Army and served throughout the war. He was seriously wounded in the Battle of the Wilderness.

At the conclusion of the war he was appointed to service in Minnesota and later came to Elmira, where he had previously been during the war engaged in recruiting. He returned to this city and became engaged in the foundry business.

Soon after this he formed a partnership with the late John N. Cooper, who died recently, forming the Reid & Cooper Foundry Company. The first plant was located near the present Lackawanna passenger station. Later a new plant was erected at Church Street and Railroad Avenue, and the building still is partly standing, although there have been many changes in that location.

The two business partners married sisters, Captain Reid's bride being Miss Mary Tuthill, daughter of the late David H. Tuthill. The latter built the home on Lake Street near East Church Street, now known as the Tuthill Apartments, and which has been the home of the Reid family continuously for perhaps as long a period as any Elmira family has lived in one home.

Captain Reid is survived by his widow, two daughters, Mrs. R. H. Thurston and Miss Clara Reid; one sister, Mrs. C. P. Thurston, of New York City, and one brother, W. D. Reid, of this city.

Two years ago Captain Reid and Mrs. Reid celebrated their golden wedding, the event bringing together a notable gathering of old residents and old families of the city. The couple have been remarkable for the robust health they have enjoyed, although Dr. A. H. Booth, the family physician, said this morning that Captain Reid, though apparently in good health for a man of his years, has not been as strong as usual for some months past. Unwilling to bow to the advancing weakness imposed by years, the old veteran maintained his stalwart appearance until the last.

From an Elmira, N. Y. Paper.

Captain Reid was the most enthusiastic member of the association of the older graduates. He rarely missed a meeting, coming early and being the last to leave.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

CASSIUS E. GILLETTE.

No. 3024. Class of 1884.

Died March 18, 1917, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, aged 58.

Ex-Major Cassius E. Gillette, of the Corps of Engineers, who resigned from the Army, March 2, 1906, to accept the position of Chief of Filtration Plant, and Boulevards of Philadelphia, Pa., died in Philadelphia, March 18, 1917. Heart disease, brought on by a descent into a deep mine in Colorado two months ago, physicians believe, caused his death. The air pressure in the mine, they said, strained his heart. He was born in Tonawanda, N. Y., December 19, 1859, and received an appointment to West Point, from which he was graduated in 1884, and promoted in the Army as Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. His service included a station in Ohio for five years on lock and canal work, a year in Chicago on General Miles' staff, six years in Savannah, Ga., four years in California and six months in Newport, R. I. He also saw service on the Isthmus of Panama, where he met William Barclay Parsons, one of his associates on the filtration commission in Philadelphia. Major Gillette went to Philadelphia as chairman of the commission of expert engineers which investigated work in connection with the filtration plant and boulevards. He was assigned by William Howard Taft, then Secretary of War, upon the request of Elihu Root, Secretary of State. Major Gillette had previously exposed the great conspiracy against the United States Treasury which resulted in the conviction of Captain Oberlin M. Carter, U. S. A. He was also instrumental in bringing two millionaire contractors, Greene and Gaynor, from Canada to stand trial in Savannah on charges of corruption. When Major Gillette took up his work in Philadelphia, he was hailed with great enthusiasm. His work pleased the city and



MAJOR CASSIUS E. GILLETTE



GENERAL WILLIAM W. ROBINSON, JR.

it was not long before he was offered the position of Chief of the Bureau of Filtration, with a salary of \$17,000 a year. In order to accept the position it was necessary for him to resign from the Army, in consideration of which a number of citizens guaranteed him by bond payment of \$15,000 a year for a period of five years. Some time since he made quite a sensation by criticising President Wilson for his Mexican policy. His widow, a son, Lieutenant Douglas H. Gillette, U. S. A., and two daughters, Helen and Edith, survive.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

WILLIAM WALLACE ROBINSON, JR.

No. 2304. Class of 1869.

Died March 23, 1917, at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.
aged 71.

Brigadier-General W. W. Robinson, Jr., United States Army, Retired, was born in Amherst, (Berea) Lorraine County, Ohio, April 21, 1846, but removed in his early boyhood to Wisconsin. His father was William Wallace Robinson, who became Colonel of the Seventh Wisconsin Regiment Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion, one of the regiments of the celebrated "Iron Brigade," of the Army of the Potomac.

Colonel Robinson was a graduate of the Norwich University of Vermont. He served as a Captain of the Third Ohio Volunteers in the Mexican War. He commanded the Iron Brigade in several engagements in 1863 and 1864. After the war he was appointed a United States Consul at Madagascar. When his son, General Robinson, retired for age, Colonel R. made his home with him until his death.

His mother was Sarah Fisk, of Watertown, N. Y. General Robinson served as a private in Company E, Seventh Wisconsin Infantry from March 17th to June 30, 1865; received an honorable discharge from the Volunteer Service, and entered the Military Academy July 1, 1864; left January 14, 1865 and returned July 1, 1865; graduated June 15, 1869 and was assigned as Second Lieutenant, Third Cavalry.

He joined his regiment at Fort Union, N. M., September 29, 1869; was assigned to Troop H of that Regiment, which he joined at Fort Selden, N. M., October 21, 1869. Served at that station as Post Adjutant and against Apache Indians until February 25, 1870, when he left with troop for Camp Goodwin, A. T. Served as Post Adjutant and in command of troop at that station until October 6, 1870, when he left with troop for old Camp Grant, A. T. While there stationed was in the field against Tonto Apaches and in an

engagement against these Indians in Pinal Mountains. Left Camp Grant with troop for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., December 17, 1871. Was in command of troops at various times during 1872 and on scout against Ute Indians in Utah; on garrison duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., during 1873. During 1874 on garrison duty at Fort Russell, part of the time attached to troops A, G, D, and L and a part of the time commanding troop H. In the field against Sioux Indians and in pursuit of deserters during February and May. During 1875 in command of Troop D at Camp Robinson and the Black Hills, D. T. Post Adjutant at Fort McPherson and on duty with troop in the field until August, 1876. In June, 1876, just prior to the battle of the Little Big Horn, was engaged in patrolling the road between Sidney, Neb., and the Black Hills. One day about June 28th, while in camp on a small stream a few miles north of the Platte River, he first learned of the Custer massacre through some cowboys who, with a herd of cattle, had camped but a short distance away. A Third Cavalry trooper from Wessel's Troop in which Robinson was serving was given a paper, containing news of that disaster. That news, while he never dreamed of it at that moment, separated him shortly from the Third Cavalry, and changed his career, for on January 26, 1876, he was transferred to the Seventh United States Cavalry, to fill a vacancy. He joined the Seventh Cavalry in August, 1876, reporting for duty at Bismarck, D. T. Promoted First Lieutenant Seventh Cavalry, August 14, 1876. Took part in all campaigns, marches, scouts, and expeditions in the field and garrison duty with that regiment from 1876 to June, 1891. Regimental Quartermaster for four years, 1883-87. In engagements with hostile Sioux Indians, at Wounded Knee and Drexel Mission, S. D., December, 1890. Commended by General James W. Forsyth, then commanding the Seventh Cavalry, for efficient services rendered in above battles, and recommended for honorable mention therefor by the War Department. Was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, June 1, 1891.

He assumed duty as Depot Quartermaster, Jefferson Barracks, July, 1891, and commenced the reconstruction of that post. During tour of duty, a contour map was made of the reservation, the site graded, and construction of new buildings for a regimental post inaugurated. Roads were rebuilt, water works enlarged, and modern plumbing installed in Old Depot buildings. The ordinary post work and supply of the Recruiting Depot for Mounted Service was performed at the same time. Was transferred to San Antonio, Texas, October, 1892, and assumed duty there as Depot Quartermaster and Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas; also in charge of construction of Fort Sam Houston. During tour of duty at San Antonio, purchased under contract a number of cavalry and artillery horses and draft mules; settled railroad, stage and other

accounts, and constructed a number of buildings at Fort Sam Houston. Transferred to Department of Colorado in July, 1893, as Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of that Department. Served in that capacity, making purchases and disbursements, until April, 1894, when he was transferred to Buffalo, N. Y., as Depot Quartermaster. Served at that station, making purchases and disbursements in settlements of railroad accounts, until February, 1896, when he was transferred to Presidio of San Francisco, as Post Quartermaster. Transferred to Seattle, Washington, July, 1896, where he served until April, 1901, when he was transferred to Honolulu, H. I. While on duty at Seattle secured the reservation for the post of Fort Lawton and constructed that post to accommodate two companies. All the initiatory work, clearing, grading, road building, water supply, etc., performed during that period. In addition thereto all the shipments of supplies and troops for Alaska, and the purchase of material of all kinds for the Alaskan Posts were made by him, as also shipment of troops, supplies and public animals to the Philippine Islands. Several million of dollars were disbursed during that period, several thousand animals shipped, transports chartered and equipped, without loss to the Government. He was known in that entire locality as "The Father of Fort Lawton."

It was General Robinson's claim that the Government had never kept faith with the people of Seattle, in the building of Fort Lawton, which Robinson always declared was intended to be a full military post (regimental), and one of his first acts after being placed on the retired list was to deliver a very forceful address before the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, reviewing the Government's oft repeated promises to make Fort Lawton a large post, and demanding that it should keep its faith with the people of Seattle, who, he said, had donated the land for the reservation in times of business stress and at a great sacrifice.

When the Spanish-American War broke out Robinson asked to be sent to the front, but he was held at Seattle and continued in charge of a very rapidly increasing transport business to the Philippines and Alaska. Appointed Major and Quartermaster of Volunteers, August 14, 1900, and promoted Major and Quartermaster, United States Army, November 14, 1900, when appointment in Volunteer Service was vacated.

He served as Depot Quartermaster and in charge of Transport Service at Honolulu, from April, 1901, until December, same year, when he was transferred to the Philippine Islands. Was assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster, Department of Luzon, April, 1902, and served in that capacity until April, 1904, when he was transferred sick to the United States. During two years' service in the Department Luzon was on the Staffs of Generals Wheaton, Sumner, Bell, Davis, Wade, and Randall; performed the manifold duties in con-

nection with the supply of one hundred and eighty-five Military Posts and Stations, then in that Department, and directed the construction of eight new posts, built of American material. Was also in charge of the office of the Division Chief Quartermaster during four months of 1903, and disbursed during these two years more than two and one-half million dollars. Was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General, January 20, 1904.

Upon arrival in the United States, and after taking advantage of a sick leave to recuperate from the effects of a tropical climate, he was assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster, Department of Dakota, and served in that capacity from July, 1904, until December, 1905, when he was transferred in like capacity to Department of the Lakes, Chicago, Illinois. Promoted to Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General, United States Army, February 17, 1910.

He remained on this duty until April 21, 1910, when he was retired for age. On the same day he was promoted to be Brigadier-General, United States Army, under the Act of Congress, April, 1904, giving an extra grade for Civil War Service. After retirement he went to live at Salmon Bay, Washington.

He received many letters of commendation formally endorsing him for appointment in the Quartermaster Corps from many officers of rank in the service. Among them was General John Gibbon, General James W. Forsyth, General James M. Bell, twenty-four officers of the Twenty-Fifth Infantry, stationed with him at Fort Meade, Dakota, General George E. Pond, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Major-General George M. Randall, Major-General James F. Wade, Colonel D. H. Brotherton, etc.

All commend him as "a man of irreproachable character," "an able, energetic officer," "a fine Quartermaster and one who guarded with zealous care the interests of the Government," "energetic, intelliget, faithful," "bears the stamp of marked ability," "integrity of purpose and the nature of a thorough gentleman," "excellent habits, great energy and sound judgment," "faithful and efficient services in the manifold duties he was called upon to perform," while in charge of 2,000 hostile Indians in camp near Fort Buford, etc., etc. A most brilliant record—space does not permit more than the briefest extracts from these splendid testimonials.

He was twice married, his second marriage being with Miss Minnie TenEyck. His only son, Edward W. Robinson, who was a Captain of the Thirteenth United States Cavalry, died in hospital at El Paso, Texas, October, 1912.

Accompanied by his wife he came to Washington about four or five weeks before his death, after inquiring of the writer of this sketch for suitable apartments. A few days before he was taken so suddenly ill, he had a talk with the Chief of Staff of the Army, General Hugh L. Scott, with whom he had served in the Seventh

United States Cavalry, during which he offered his services in the present war in any sphere of action where he might be useful. Had he lived he might have been placed on duty in the Quartermaster's Department.

Robinson was a studious cadet, or, what was known at the Academy a "Hard Boner;" he was very quiet in manner and speech and low, soft voice, but with a decided firmness which in times of emergency and distress would be unmistakably shown.

He seemed to be always impressed with the highest sense of duty, and General E. S. Godfrey, in whose troop of the Seventh Cavalry Robinson served, before being appointed in the Quartermaster Department, says of him: "He was a good duty officer—he was popular among the officers—that is, he was a good fellow."

As a cadet the writer was thrown but little with him, except at drills and after other military duties, scarcely ever in the class room, but he seemed, while he had a most gentle, attractive personality, to have a certain positiveness and force which with his zeal, energy and interpretation of, and rigid adherence to duty, must have, with his efficiency either as a cavalry officer or as a Constructing Quartermaster, and later in the larger duties of Deputy Quartermaster General, made him an exceedingly valuable officer. That was his reputation in the service.

The fact that he disbursed millions of dollars, without the loss to the Government of a cent, while shipping supplies to Alaska and the Philippines, places the stamp of the highest honor and integrity upon his work—work that always requires absolute reliability and trust to fulfill the conditions imposed upon the graduates of West Point by its ever inspiring motto, "Honor, Duty, Country."

His burial took place at Arlington, March 27th, with full Military honors, on the slope in front of the Lee Mansion, just as the trees were beginning to bud and nature to clothe the beautiful cemetery with perennial green. It was attended by his family and classmates; his Regimental comrades, General E. S. Godfrey, United States Army, retired, formerly of the Seventh Cavalry, and General H. W. Wessells, United States Army, retired, formerly of the Third Cavalry; his intimate friends, Colonel Hoff, of the Medical Corps, United States Army, retired, and Byron P. Parry, of Seattle, United States Federal Trade Commission, who followed Robinson to his death all too soon; his son, Will H. Parry; his companions of the Loyal Legion, and comrades of the G. A. R.

The beautiful Committal services of the Loyal Legion and the G. A. R. were conducted by Chaplain Robinson of the Loyal Legion, a warm friend of General Robinson, and Lieutenant Thomas McKee, Recorder of that Order. Three volleys were fired, "taps" were sounded, and "Rob" was at last at rest.

That he lived up to all the best, the dearest and most honorable traditions of the Academy in his sublime love of country, and the fullest measure of zealous devotion to duty, goes without saying, and we can only add that he was not only a genuine credit to his Alma Mater, but a shining example to all who may follow in his footsteps in their love of that country to which he always rendered most faithful and generous service.

So, "Rob" we say—"Hail and farewell;" "Well done thou good and faithful servant." Thy service has been for the good of God, Country, Humanity, Justice and Righteousness for the coming generations, who can only know of his and the sacrifices of others gone before who suffered so much for the preservation of their beloved country, by battling in the years to come for its complete reorganization and regeneration, for a greater Democracy, and the Freedom and Liberty of the world.

R. G. CARTER, Class of 1870.

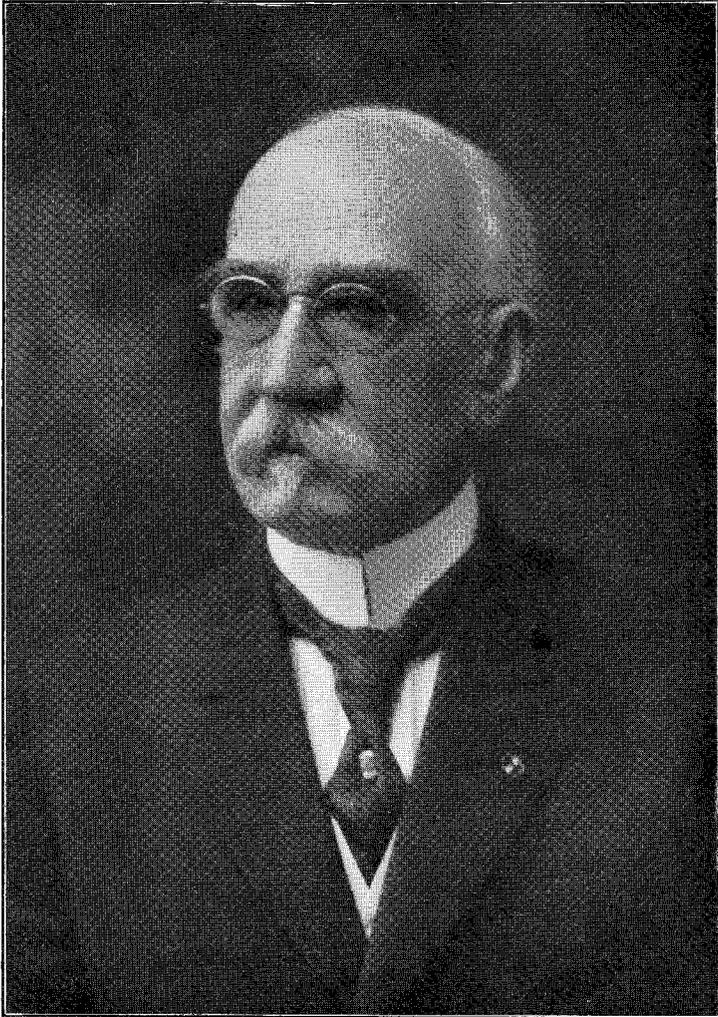
LORENZO P. DAVISON.

No. 3069. Class of 1885.

Died April 13, 1917, at Manila, P. I., aged 57.

Colonel Lorenzo P. Davison, United States Army, attached to the Twenty-Seventh Infantry, whose death at Manila, Philippine Islands, April 13 1917, we briefly noted in our last issue, was born in Wisconsin, November 15, 1859. He entered the United States Military Academy in 1881 and was graduated August 28, 1885, and was promoted in the Army, Second Lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry. His first duty after graduation was on the frontier in Dakota. He was transferred to the Eleventh Infantry in 1886, was promoted Lieutenant in 1890, and Captain, Fifth Infantry, in April, 1898. In July, 1898, he served as quartermaster of the First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, at Tampa, and was also Quartermaster of General Schwan's Brigade in the expedition to Porto Rico in August, 1898. Colonel Davison was appointed Major of the Porto Rico Battalion of the United States Volunteers June 5, 1899, serving until November, 1899. In 1900 he was ordered to the Philippines and served in China during the Boxer outbreak in 1900, and took part in the relief of the legations. He was placed on the retired list as Major in December, 1904, for disability incident to the service and was re-assigned to the active list as Colonel of Infantry in 1916 to date from 1914. Colonel Davison, among other duties, served under Generals Bell and Young, in expeditions in the Philippines and was in charge of the chartered transport to Samar and Somit. His last assignment to duty was in the Philippines.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.



GENERAL RICHARD LODOR.

RICHARD LODOR.

No. 1732. Class of 1856.

Died at Norfolk, Va., May 9, 1917, aged 85.

Brigadier General Richard Lodor, United States Army, retired, a well known officer of the Army of the old days, and a graduate of the United States Military Academy, class of 1856, died in the naval hospital at Norfolk, Va., May 9, 1917. He was on a visit to relatives and friends in Norfolk, from New York, and was taken ill the latter part of April. Mrs. F. L. Copeland, his daughter, was with the General when he died. General Lodor was born in New York, October 29, 1832, and was appointed a cadet at West Point, in July, 1852. He was graduated and promoted in the Army to Brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery, July 1, 1856, and the following October he was promoted Second Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery. His first service was at Fort Ontario, N. Y., for a brief period, after which he was sent to Florida for active service against the Seminole Indians, 1856-57, and after that to Kansas to help quell disturbances. Other duty in his long record of services, included the following: After being promoted to First Lieutenant and to Captain Fourth Artillery in 1861, General Lodor served in the Mississippi campaign with the Army of the Ohio, and took part in the siege of Corinth, and in General Buell's movement through North Alabama, and Tennessee. He served as Chief of Artillery of General Crittenden's Division, 1862-63, and took part in the battle of Stone River, and for his services there he received the brevet of Major, for gallant and meritorious services. He served as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Inspector General of United States Volunteers, January 20, to November 1, 1863, taking part in the Tennessee campaign. He was engaged in the advance to Tullahoma, crossed the Cumberland Mountains and took part in the battle of Chickamauga. He received the brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel, for gallant and meritorious services, during the rebellion. After the war he served at various posts on the Atlantic coast. General Lodor was promoted Major Third Artillery in 1879, Lieutenant-Colonel, Fifth Artillery, in 1888, was transferred to the First Artillery in 1890, and was promoted Colonel, Second Artillery, in 1892. He was retired for age in 1896, and was advanced to Brigadier-General on the retired list, for Civil War service in 1904. The remains of General Lodor were buried with military honors at West Point, was funeral services being previously held in the chapel.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

JOSEPH F. HUSTON.

No. 2508. Class of 1873.

Died May 14, 1917, at Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, aged 65.

Colonel Joseph F. Huston, U. S. A., retired, died on May 14, 1917, at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal. He is survived by a widow and two sons, Major James Huston, Cavalry, U. S. A., and Lieutenant Hamner Huston, Infantry, U. S. A., also two daughters, Mrs. G. McD. Weeks, wife of Major Weeks, Eighth United States Infantry, and Mrs. A. S. Cowan, wife of Captain Cowan, Signal Corps, U. S. A. Colonel Huston

was a veteran of the Spanish and Philippine Wars, and also as a young officer served on the frontier and was known as an efficient and popular officer. He was born in New York August 11, 1852, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy, in the class of 1873, and was assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the Twentieth Infantry. He served on frontier duty at Fort Riley, Minn., until July, 1874, and subsequently served at posts in Dakota, Minnesota, Texas, Kansas and Montana, to 1891. Other duties included service with the National Guard of Minnesota, and as a Captain in the Twentieth Infantry served in the Cuban campaign of 1898, being engaged in the battles of El Caney and San Juan, and the operations against and the siege of Santiago. He also served in the Philippines, and was in command of Fort Bliss, Texas. Colonel Huston was promoted Major, Nineteenth Infantry, in 1899; Lieutenant Colonel, First Infantry, in April, 1902; was transferred to the Nineteenth Infantry in June of that year, and was promoted Colonel of the regiment in 1903. Colonel Huston, before the departure of the Nineteenth Infantry from Fort Bliss for the Philippines, was presented by the officers of the regiment with a silver set. He was retired for disability incident to the service February 23, 1910.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

MELCHIOR McE. EBERTS.

No. 5467. Class of 1915.

Killed May 15, 1917, at Columbus, New Mexico, aged 28.

First Lieutenant Melchior McE. Eberts, infantry, U. S. A., attached to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, was killed and Captain James L. Dunsworth, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., also of the Aviation Section, was seriously injured on May 15, at Columbus, N. M., when the aeroplane in which they were flying crashed to the ground. Advice received by Brigadier General George Bell, Jr., U. S. A., at El Paso, Texas, stated that the aeroplane apparently ran into an "air pocket" and Lieutenant Eberts was unable to right it. The machine turned over and dived to the ground. Lieutenant Eberts died a few minutes after he was taken from the wreckage. It was said Captain Dunsworth probably would recover. Both officers had been under instruction at the Signal Corps Aviation School at San Diego, California, until recently, when Captain Dunsworth was sent to Columbus. Upon the arrival of Lieutenant Eberts there they arranged for the flight to El Paso. Lieutenant Eberts was the pilot of the airplane. With Captain Dunsworth he had just started from the station at Columbus, New Mexico, intending to fly to Fifth Brigade headquarters, in El Paso, Texas, when the accident happened. Lieutenant Eberts was born in Arkansas August 5, 1889, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy, class of 1915. Captain Dunsworth is a native of Illinois, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy, in 1909.

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER.

EDWARD M. MERRIMAN.

No. 2193. Class of 1867.

Died May 24, 1917, at Conway, Arkansas, aged 74.

Judge Edward Monroe Merriman, a graduate of the United States Military Academy, class of 1867, died of heart failure at Conway Ark., May 24, 1917. He served in the Army in the First Artillery until mustered out on December 8, 1870. He then went to Arkansas as a Civil Engineer on the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. He was Postmaster, Mayor, County Judge, and a member of the Legislature. He is survived by his wife and a son, Nathan Merriman, of Fort Smith, Ark., and a daughter, Mrs. Sam Heiligers, of Conway, Ark.

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER.

An extended obituary was expected but was not received up to the time of going to press. If it arrives we will use it next year.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

 JOHN R. MCGINNESS.

No. 4108. Class of 1902.

Died June 5, 1917, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, aged 39.

Captain John R. McGinness, Forty-first United States Infantry, died very suddenly at Fort Snelling, Minn., on the evening of June 5 from heart failure brought on by too close application to duty. Captain McGinness was the nephew of Brigadier General J. R. McGinness, United States Army, retired, who was connected with the Army Ordnance Department for forty years, and who makes his home in this city at the Army and Navy Club. Captain McGinness was born in Ohio on September 4, 1878, and was appointed to the Military Academy from that State on June 20, 1898. He graduated from the Military Academy on June 12, 1902, and was assigned to the Sixth Infantry. He had various assignments to duty the most important being as Inspector of the Massachusetts National Guard. He also served with the National Guard on the border, and his services were so greatly appreciated that he was presented with a silver set. He recently was assigned to the Forty-first United States Infantry, which is stationed at Fort Snelling. His wife and eleven-year-old daughter were visiting relatives in Kansas City, Mo., and had planned to join Captain McGinness at Fort Snelling on June 6th.

ARMY AND NAVY REGISTER.

HEADQUARTERS 36TH INFANTRY.

General Orders
No. 41.

Fort Snelling, Minn., June 7, 1917.

It is with deep regret that the regimental commander announces to the regiment the death on June 5, 1917, at Fort Snelling, Minn., of John R. McGinness, late Captain 41st Infantry.

Although Captain McGinness had served with the 36th Infantry but a short time, his uniform courtesy and consideration had endeared him to all in the regiment.

His efficiency as an officer was of the highest order and this, coupled with his qualities as a man, made him a welcomed addition to any command.

John R. McGinness was born at Sandusky, Ohio, September 4, 1878. Entered the United States Military Academy on June 20, 1898, and graduated June 12, 1902. He was assigned to the 6th Infantry as a Second Lieutenant joining the regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in September, 1902. Promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant and assigned to the 6th Infantry, December 5, 1907, serving with that regiment until December 16, 1912, when he was detailed as Inspector-Instructor with the National Guard of Massachusetts with station at Boston, Mass. On May 25, 1916, he was commissioned as a Captain of the National Guard of Massachusetts and was appointed Adjutant of the 9th Massachusetts Infantry. He was promoted to the grade of Captain in the regular service July 1, 1916, and assigned to the 36th U. S. Infantry, September 4, 1916, which regiment he joined November 2, 1916, at Brownsville, Texas. He was transferred to the 41st Infantry May 23, 1917, but remained on duty with the 36th Infantry until the time of his death.

In his death the service has lost a most efficient and conscientious officer, and those who knew him personally, a loyal friend.

By order of Colonel Parmerter.

F. H. BAIRD,

Captain and Adjutant 36th Infantry.

STEPHEN H. ELLIOTT.

No. 3145. Class of 1886.

Died June 6, 1917, at Baltimore, Md., aged 52.

Colonel Stephen H. Elliott, Cavalry, U. S. A., who died at the Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, Md., June 6, 1917, after an operation, was born in Georgia, February 5, 1865. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy, July 1, 1886, and was promoted in the Army Additional Second Lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry. Four days later he was commissioned to the Eighth Cavalry. He was transferred to the Fifth Cavalry in 1887, was promoted First Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry, February 12, 1894, and was transferred to the Fifth Cavalry the following March. He was promoted Captain, Eleventh Cavalry, in February, 1901; Major, Twelfth Cavalry, 1911; and was promoted Colonel July 1, 1916. Colonel Elliott was an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1893. His first duty after graduation was on the frontier at Fort Shaw, Mont. His subsequent service included duty at Fort Reno, Okla., and at various posts in Texas until February, 1898, when he was detailed as Mustering Officer of Texas Volunteers, and went to Porto Rico the latter part of 1898. He was in command there of the post at Las Marias, and also served at other places in Porto Rico. He was ordered to the Philippines in March, 1902, and was in the field against the revolted native constabulary in February, 1904. Among subsequent duties he went to Cuba in 1906, remaining there until July, 1908, when he returned to the United States for duty. His last post was at Fort Bliss, Texas. He leaves a widow, a daughter, and two sons, both in the Army, First Lieutenant Dabney O. Elliott, Corps of Engineers, and Robert H. Elliott, now a cadet at West Point, who entered in 1915. A brother, Robert W. B. Elliott, and a sister, Charlotte St. John Elliott, are of New York City.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.



COLONEL MORTON F. SMITH.

MORTON FITZ SMITH.

No. 3646. Class of 1895.

Died at West Point, N. Y., June 16, 1916, aged 44.

Although born in Denver, Morton Fitz Smith was a Michigan boy, his parents leaving Colorado and establishing their home in Grand Rapids when he was but three months old. In the course of his education he attended public school, the Michigan Military Academy and the Philip Exeter Academy, joining a nucleus of '95 at Braden's Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, his popularity with him, and it never left him. A merry laugh and cheerful countenance, with a correspondingly bright disposition and an immaculate personal appearance, is a combination bound to carry, and such was Smith's. It was also apparent that West Point had been his long standing aim and ideal. None of the duties or requirements distressed or annoyed him. His manner of meeting them showed plainly that he regarded all as a part of the realization of his boyish dreams.

From the start he was a general favorite; was vice-president of his class (Gurney was president); "took plebe colors;" was a high ranking Corporal; then Sergeant-Major, under Carson "Kit" as Adjutant; and in turn, Adjutant, with Heiberg as Sergeant-Major—all since gone.

As a graduate and officer he kept up his cadet pace, well-earned and merited retails coming his way. General Bates made him an Aide, as did General Murray; he was Quartermaster of the Twentieth Infantry and for a time Adjutant (Smith practically always belonged to the Twentieth); served as a tactical officer at the Military Academy 1906-1910 and finally, while a Captain, became Lieutenant Colonel, United States Military Academy, and Commandant of Cadets in 1914—a popular choice and a wise selection. And he proved to be the man. Perhaps he did not originate the idea, but at any rate he did no less than adopt the principle, of largely controlling the Corps of Cadets through the first class, and he made it work, for he believed that cadets who were to become commissioned officers within a year could be charged with responsibility and should be used in handling the other classes. In applying the principle, he aimed to know personally the individual members of the first class, for he considered them his working base—with excellent results.

Although his health failed early in 1914, one well worth quoting has pronounced him "a max as Commandant;" another maintains that "not one man in ten thousand has the nerve to suffer in silence continual acute pain for two and a half years and max his job all the time;" while still another writes: "It can be truly said he gave his life to the Military Academy and was glad to do it." Only a few days

before graduation he left his bed and addressed the first class. His talk was full of advice and pleas for maintenance of the traditions of the institution and for the best soldierly virtues.

The Army and Navy Journal says of him:

"He was an officer with a fine record, who was twice recommended for gallantry, and, aside from his popularity, was known as an exceptionally able officer."

And the Army and Navy Register, in its issue of June 24:

"Captain Smith was considered one of the best officers of his rank in the Army and was a thorough soldier."

His regimental commander describes him as "capable and efficient," adding that "his death is a serious loss to the regiment and the service."

The order of the Superintendent of the Military Academy reads in part:

"Colonel Smith, in his duties as Commandant of Cadets, and as a member of the Academy Board, showed himself to be a man of the highest character and ability. He was possessed of a clear insight into human nature that made his judgment in the administration of the Department of Tactics a great help to his superior officers, and of a rare value to the officers and cadets under him. In an unusual degree he possessed a high sense of duty and loyalty, and always acted in accordance therewith—just to all and considerate towards all. His kind and genial disposition endeared him to those who knew him and they respected him and admired him for his sympathetic interest, manly qualities and sterling worth. To the Corps of Cadets he was a friend, a counsellor, a just and wise commander; of this their admiration and affection for him give abundant evidence.

"In his death the Country, the Army, and the Military Academy have lost a faithful and loyal servant, and his many friends and associates a genial and esteemed companion."

And the Academic Board of the Military Academy adopted the following:

"Whereas, it has pleased Divine Providence to take away our colleague, Lieutenant-Colonel Morton F. Smith, Commandant of Cadets, the Academic Board of the United States Military Academy desires to place upon the record its deep sense of the loss it has sustained in his death.

"Colonel Smith exemplified in his official and private life the qualities and character which this Academy seeks to impress upon its graduates. As Comamndant of Cadets he inspired the Corps with love and respect for the military profession, by his sympathetic manner, his love of justice, and his soldierly bearing. He instilled in the minds of the Corps the principle that discipline is something higher than mere observance of regulations, and is grounded on the sense of responsibility of each cadet to his comrades and to the Academy. In the performance of his duties as a member of the Academic Board he gained the esteem and affection of his colleagues. During his long and painful illness he impressed all with whom he came in contact by his patient endurance of suffering.

"Therefore, be it resolved: That the foregoing be entered upon the record of the proceedings of the Academic Board and that a copy thereof be sent to the family of the deceased."

Smith told a most amusing experience of a trip to the Philippine Islands "in the early days." His regiment was sailing from San Francisco at noon. His baggage was on board, and while waiting for time he was spending the morning in the city. A little before noon he showed up at the pier in time to get a distant view of the departing transport on her long voyage, but too late to even overtake her, although he did give chase in a harbor craft before reconciling himself to his fate. The best he could do was to take the next boat. Upon finally rejoining his regiment in Manila, explanations were in order. "Well," said the Commanding Officer, after hearing Smith's side of the story, "we did leave a few minutes ahead of time, but it was important for us to get across as promptly as possible!"

Smith served in the Spanish-American War and in the Philippine Insurrection, participating in the battles of El Caney and San Juan and the Siege of Santiago.

He rests in the West Point Cemetery, in a spot which he selected while Commandant of Cadets.

We miss M. F. and we mourn him.

F. W. WATSON.

San Benito, Texas, April 12, 1917.

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