

THIRD  
ANNUAL REUNION  
OF THE  
*Association of the Graduates*

OF THE  
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT  
*WEST POINT, NEW YORK,*

JUNE 14, 1872.

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1872.



# ANNUAL REUNION, JUNE 14, 1872.

## MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 14, 1872.

The Association met in the Chapel of the United States Military Academy, and was called to order by Judge R. P. Parrott, Class of 1824, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. John Forsyth, D.D., Chaplain and Professor of Law and Ethics, at the Military Academy.

GENERAL HARTMAN BACHE, Class of 1818, the Senior graduate present, after the roll of the Members of the Association had been called by the Secretary, was requested to preside; and upon taking the chair, made a brief address of welcome to his brother graduates present at this Third Reunion of the Association.

### ROLL OF MEMBERS.

Those present are indicated by a \*, and those deceased in *italics*.

Class.		Class.	
1808	SYLVANUS THAYER.		
1815	{ SIMON WILLARD. <i>James Monroe.</i>	1824	{ <i>Dennis H. Mahan.</i> *ROBERT P. PARROTT JOHN M. FESSENDEN.
	{ THOMAS J. LESLIE. CHARLES DAVIES.	1825	N. SAYRE HARRIS.
1818	{ <i>Horace Webster.</i> HARVEY BROWN. *HARTMAN BACHE.	1826	{ WILLIAM H. C. BARTLETT SAMUEL P. HEINTZELMAN. AUGUSTUS J. PLEASANTON. NATHANIEL C. MACRAE. *SILAS CASEY.
1819	{ EDWARD D. MANSFIELD. HENRY BREWERTON. HENRY A. THOMPSON. DANIEL TYLER. *WILLIAM H. SWIFT.	1827	{ ALEXANDER J. CENTER. NATHANIEL J. EATON. *ABRAHAM VAN BUREN.
1820	RAWLINS LOWNDES.	1828	{ *ALBERT E. CHURCH. GUSTAVE S. ROUSSEAU. CRAFTS J. WRIGHT.
1821	SETH M. CAPRON.		{ CATH. P. BUCKINGHAM. *THOMAS SWORDS. ALBEMARLE CADY. THOMAS A. DAVIES.
1822	{ WILLIAM C. YOUNG. DAVID H. VINTON. *BENJAMIN H. WRIGHT. DAVID HUNTER.	1829	{ *CALEB C. SIBLEY. JAMES CLARK. <i>George R. J. Bowdoin.</i>
1823	{ *GEORGE S. GREENE. *HANNIBAL DAY. GEORGE H. CROSMAN. EDMUND B. ALEXANDER.	1830	FRANCIS VINTON.

Class.		Class.	
1831	{ HENRY E. PRENTISS. WILLIAM A. NORTON. ANDREW A. HUMPHREYS. WILLIAM H. EMORY. WILLIAM CHAPMAN. CHARLES WHITTLESEY.	1842	{ JOHN NEWTON. WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS. JOHN S. MCCALMONT. GEORGE SYKES. *EUGENE E. MCLEAN. *CHARLES T. BAKER. JAMES LONGSTREET.
1832	{ BENJAMIN S. EWELL. GEORGE W. CASS. *WARD B. BURNETT. JAMES H. SIMPSON. <i>Alfred Brush.</i> RANDOLPH B. MARCY. ALBERT G. EDWARDS.	1843	{ WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN. JOHN J. PECK. ULYSSES S. GRANT. RUFUS INGALLS. CAVE J. COURTS.
1833	{ *JOHN G. BARNARD. *GEORGE W. CULLUM. RUFUS KING. WILLIAM H. SIDELL. HENRY WALLER. HENRY DU PONT. *BENJAMIN ALVORD. *HENRY L. SCOTT.	1844	{ WILLIAM G. PECK. SAMUEL GILL. ALFRED PLEASANTON.
1834	THOMAS A. MORRIS.	1845	{ THOMAS J. WOOD. FITZ-JOHN PORTER. FRANCIS COLLINS. DELOS B. SACKET. *HENRY B. CLITZ. *THOMAS G. PITCHER.
1835	{ *GEORGE W. MORELL. *HENRY L. KENDRICK. *ALEXANDER S. MACOMB. ISAAC V. D. REEVE. *THOMAS B. ARDEN. WILLIAM N. GRER.	1846	{ GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. JOHN G. FOSTER. EDWARD C. BOYNTON. CHARLES C. GILBERT. PARNENAS T. TURNLEY. GEORGE H. GORDON. DE LANCEY FLOYD-JONES.
1836	{ JOSEPH R. ANDERSON. *MARLBOROUGH CHURCHILL. JAMES L. DONALDSON. *THOMAS W. SHERMAN. <i>Alexander P. Crittenden.</i> *PETER V. HAGNER. *GEORGE C. THOMAS. ARTHUR B. LANSING.	1847	{ JOSEPH J. WOODS. *HORATIO G. GIBSON. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE. WILLIAM W. BURNS. EGBERT L. VIELE.
1837	{ *JOHN BRATT. EDWARD D. TOWNSEND. JOSHUA H. BATES.	1848	{ WILLIAM P. TROWBRIDGE. NATHANIEL MICHLER. RICHARD I. DODGE. *THOMAS D. JOHNS.
1838	{ JOHN T. METCALFE. *IRVIN McDOWELL. WILLIAM J. HARDEE.	1849	{ QUINCY A. GILLMORE. JOHN G. PARKE. MILTON COGSWELL. *CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER.
1839	{ *JAMES B. RICKETTS. THOMAS HUNTON.	1850	{ FREDERICK E. PRIME. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN. SILAS CRISPIN. *ZETUS S. SEARLE.
1840	{ STEWART VAN VLIET. <i>George H. Thomas.</i> PINCKNEY LUGENBEEL.	1851	{ *GEORGE L. ANDREWS. *ALEXANDER PIPER. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE. <i>George W. Rose.</i> JOHN MULLAN. <i>Sylvester Mowry.</i> ALEX. MCD. MCCOOK. WILLIAM MYERS.
1841	{ *Z. B. TOWER. JOHN LOVE. SEWALL L. FREMONT. *SIMON S. FAHNESTOCK. RICHARD P. HAMMOND. JOHN M. BRANNAN.	1852	

Class.		Class.		
1853	{ GEORGE BELL. LA RHETT L. LIVINGSTON.		{ *ALFRED E. BATES. *JOHN P. STORY. J. HARRISON HALL.	
1854	*THOMAS H. RUGER.	1865	{ *EDWARD H. TOTTEN. *JAMES M. MARSHALL. *WILLIAM S. STARRING. *ALEX. W. HOFFMAN. SAMUEL M. MILLS. WILLIAM D. O'TOOLE. *P. ELMENDORF SLOAN.	
1855	{ *JUNIOUS B. WHEELER. JOHN V. D. DU BOIS. ALEXANDER S. WEBB. ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.		{ *RICHARD C. CHURCHILL. CHARLES KING. FRANCIS L. HILLS. *JOHN F. STRETCH.	
1856	{ HERBERT A. HASCALL. FRANCIS L. VINTON. *JOHN McL. HILDT.	1866	{ JOHN C. MALLERY. CLINTON B. SEARS. WILLIAM E. ROGERS. 1867 { *FREDERICK A. MAHAN. *WILLIAM F. REYNOLDS. THOMAS H. BARBER. LEANDER T. HOWES.	
1858	WILLIAM J. L. NICODEMUS.		{ *JOSEPH H. WILLARD. *HENRY METCALFE. ROBERT FLETCHER. DAVID S. DENISON. WILLIAM J. VOLKMAR. *JOHN D. C. HOSKINS. *LOYALL FARRAGUT. DELANCEY A. KANE.	
1860	{ *EDWARD R. HOPKINS. *ROBERT H. HALL.	1868	{ *PHILIP M. PRICE. WILLIAM P. DUVAL. WILLIAM F. SMITH. WILLIAM GERHARD.	
1861	{ ADEL R. BUFFINGTON. *EMORY UPTON. NATH. R. CHAMBLISS. SAMUEL N. BENJAMIN. CHARLES McK. LEOSER.		1869 { *PHILIP M. PRICE. WILLIAM P. DUVAL. WILLIAM F. SMITH. WILLIAM GERHARD.	
May			1872	WILLIAM B. WETMORE.
1861	{ WILLIAM H. HARRIS. CHARLES C. PARSONS. Jun. { PHILIP H. REMINGTON. JAMES P. DROUILLARD.			
1862	SAMUEL M. MANSFIELD.			
1863	{ *PETER S. MICHIE. *JAMES W. REILLY. ROBERT CATLIN.			
1864	{ *GARRETT J. LYDECKER. *OSWALD H. ERNST. CHARLES W. RAYMOND. A. MACOMB MILLER. DAVID W. PAYNE. *JAMES C. POST.			

NOTE.—At the date of the Meeting there were 218 members upon the rolls, of whom 66 were present, and nine had died.

## NECROLOGY.

The Secretary being called upon for the Necrology of Graduates for the year ending June 13, 1872, presented the following :

### WILLIAM H. CHASE,

No. 2056—CLASS OF 1865.

Died June 24, 1871, at Germantown, Pa.: Aged 27.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM H. CHASE was born in Philadelphia on the 25th of April, 1844. He entered the Military Academy in 1861, and graduated in 1865. After a year's service in the First Artillery, he was transferred to the Corps of Engineers; and after two years' service in garrison at Willet's Point, N. Y., he was ordered to make a survey of the battle-field of Gettysburg. Although the disease which caused his death had already seriously impaired his strength, he completed this duty, in the summer of 1869, in the most creditable manner.

But the symptoms of the terrible disease of the lungs, which was slowly sapping the foundations of his life, now became so alarming that, in the last hope of saving a valuable and efficient officer, he was ordered to California. But it was unavailing; and in May, 1871, he returned to his father's house in Germantown, well knowing that the end was near. His strength rapidly failed, until at length he was confined to his bed; and on the 24th of June, with his young wife, whom he had wedded on his death-bed, and his parents by his side, he quietly entered into rest.

As a cadet, his classmates will remember him as warm-hearted, generous, and manly. Earnestness and faithfulness characterized his life as an officer; and those who knew him intimately know that the same quiet fortitude would have marked his death had he been called to lay down his life upon the battle-field.

*(Captain Chas. W. Raymond.)*

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### ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON,

No. 233—CLASS OF 1820.

Died June 26th, 1871, at Memphis, Tenn.: Aged 71.

MAJOR ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, who was born August 25, 1800, near Nashville, Tenn., died June 26, 1871, at Memphis, Tenn., being nearly seventy-one. He was the son of Samuel Donelson, who, dying when his child was but five years old, left him to the care and protection of his uncle, General Andrew Jackson, after whom he had been named.

Donelson, having completed his studies at Nashville College, was appointed before he was seventeen a Cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, from which he was graduated second in his Class and promoted in the Army July 1, 1820, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. Soon after, he became

aide-de-camp to Major-General Jackson, then commanding the Southern Military Division of the United States. Though young, he was sent in February, 1821, to procure information relative to the defensive condition of our then frontier, north-west of Louisiana, and to inspect the fortifications on our southern border. On our acquisition of Florida from Spain, he accompanied General Jackson when he took possession, July 18, 1821, of that territory, and remained with him while the old hero continued its governor.

Having resigned his lieutenantcy of Engineers February 1, 1822, he attended law lectures at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., and was admitted to the bar in 1823; but he soon abandoned this profession to assist in the great popular movement (initiated by the Legislature of Tennessee) which had placed General Jackson in nomination for the Presidency. The election in 1824 of John Quincy Adams causing the failure of his first ardent endeavor, he resolved to make new efforts, and with a view to be near his uncle, established himself on a plantation adjoining "The Hermitage." In the bitter canvass which ensued, he contributed much by his pen and counsels to the vindication of the General's character and fame. His reply to Jesse Benton's pamphlet was a masterly paper, and conclusively answered that vituperative document.

Donelson in 1829 accompanied President Jackson to Washington as his confidential adviser and private secretary; his wife, "the lovely Emily," of rare personal charms and superior mind, being the mistress of the White House, over which for years she socially presided with such refined grace and courtly dignity. Donelson's duties as secretary during the eight years of Jackson's administration were not those of a mere routine character, nor simply of doing the honors of the "East Room." Being a well-informed man and a fluent talker, he could cope in conversation with the cultivated intellects which frequented the Executive Mansion; and holding the able pen of a ready writer, he conducted much of the correspondence of the President, and materially aided in preparing official papers, messages, etc. Jackson's brief memoranda for his messages, some of them of a page or two, and others of a few words—perhaps jotted down on the margin of a newspaper—were, at the proper time, withdrawn from the magazine of his capacious white hat, and confided to his faithful and diligent private secretary, whose duty it was to write them out into orderly and graceful English. To the basis of a message thus formed, "the members of the Cabinet," says Parton, "added each his proportion."

Major Donelson, after the retirement of President Jackson, continued in private life till 1844, assisting him in his still onerous correspondence. The Texas question, then the great issue of the country in and out of Congress, brought Donelson again before the public to take an active part in the discussion. The treaty of annexation of that republic to the United States, of April 12, 1844, having been rejected on the following 8th of June by the Senate, President Tyler sent a messenger to General Jackson stating the difficulties which were likely to defeat the efforts of the friends of that measure, and urging him to induce Major Donelson to undertake new negotiations. He accepted the appointment September 16, 1844, as *chargé d'affaires* to the Republic of Texas, a mission which Mr. Calhoun, then Secretary of State, considered, in view of all its consequences, as one of the first magnitude, and of an importance at the time that raised it to the level of the highest in the gift of the Government. Donel-

son at once entered upon the discharge of the delicate and intricate duties devolving upon him, and with great diplomatic tact and signal ability accomplished the great object of his mission, which terminated December 27, 1845, with the annexation of Texas to the Union.

On his return to the United States, he found "The Hermitage" bereft of its tenant and the nation in mourning for one of its noblest chiefs. General Jackson, his almost father, had died June 8, 1845, bequeathing "as a memento of his regard, affection, and esteem" for his "well-beloved nephew" and "a high-minded, honest, and honorable man," "the elegant sword presented to him by the State of Tennessee," with the injunction that it be used, "when necessary, in support and protection of our glorious Union, and for the protection of the constitutional rights of our beloved country, should they be assailed by foreign enemies or domestic traitors."

President Polk, in consideration of Major Donelson's peculiar fitness and eminent services, appointed him, March 18, 1846, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Prussia, and August 9, 1848, to the Federal Government of Germany. He held both missions till June 9, 1849, when Mr. Hannegan was appointed to Berlin, but retained that to the German Confederacy till November 2, 1849, when it was abolished—he having made himself so thoroughly acquainted with German diplomacy that President Taylor, though of opposite politics, continued him in office.

Soon after his return from Europe he became enlisted in the effort to secure the settlement of the slavery agitation then growing out of the acquisition of territory from Mexico, which is here given in his own words from a letter of March 6, 1860, to the writer of this notice :

"I was appointed a delegate to the Southern Convention which met at Nashville. That convention was called before the passage of the compromise measures of 1850, and was supposed to have in view the adoption of a course of action that would quiet the apprehensions of the Southern States in regard to the slavery question. Under this impression I presided over a public meeting at Nashville, recommended the appointment of delegates, and made an address to the people deprecating disunion sentiments and denouncing all the schemes which looked to remedies outside of the Constitution. This convention was again assembled after the passage of the compromise, and concluded its deliberations by a report and resolutions against which I entered my protest. The ground taken by the convention was that still occupied by many of the Southern statesmen, and did not differ materially from that taken by South Carolina in 1832. It asserts the right of a State to secede from the Union whenever, in her judgment, a sufficient cause exists. Against this claim of a State I used all the arguments that were employed by the Republican party when the celebrated Hartford Convention made an attempt to break up the Union.

"After these events I yielded to the entreaty of the leading members of the Democratic party and became the editor of the *Washington Union*. My object was to reconcile the public mind to the series of measures which had been passed by Congress in 1850. I believed that the Democratic party as it had been organized by General Jackson could be purged of the sectional heresies that had been interpolated into its creed. The columns of the *Union* attest the character of my efforts in support of this object, and will also exhibit the circumstances

which led me to characterize the party as untrue to the old doctrines of the early fathers of the Republic, and no longer worthy of the support of a patriotic people."

The tone, vigor, and statesmanlike grasp which he brought to the columns of the *Union* in that crisis of public affairs, were then fully acknowledged, and to his fearless attitude in the fierce struggle before the country is in no small degree due the postponement of the great battle for the Union, begun with Sumter and ended with Appomattox.

Leaving the editorial chair of the *Union* in 1852, and abandoning the Democrats entirely in 1853, after the accession of President Pierce, whose Cabinet appointments he opposed as having a proclivity unfavorable to the doctrines taught by Washington, Madison, and Jackson, Donelson joined the "Americans," or "Know-Nothings," as they were more commonly called. When the convention of that party met in Philadelphia, he was placed, February 22, 1856, in nomination (on the ticket with Mr. Fillmore) for the Vice-Presidency by a vote of 181 out of 205 cast on the first ballot.

After his defeat in this political campaign, he retired altogether from public life, and moved to Memphis, Tenn., to be nearer his planting interests in Bolivar county of the adjoining State, about 150 miles down the Mississippi. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he, being then over sixty years of age, retired with a saddened heart to his plantation near Australia, Miss., where he lived most of his remaining years, loved and honored by all around him, though his antagonistic views on public affairs would often boldly break forth in bitter sarcasms.

Born of a Revolutionary sire, reared by a true Roman hero, educated under the flag of his country, associated with the great men of a great era, familiar with the history of the past, and for nearly half a century intimately connected with many of the stirring events which marked that long and stormy period, Donelson was no ordinary personage. As a *diplomatist*, his prudence, discretion, knowledge, and ability inspired our Government with confidence. As a *statesman*, his sagacity and skill are attested by his success in securing to the Union the vast and valuable territory of Texas, despite the machinations of prominent intriguers and the combined opposition of the British and French Ministers. As a *politician* he had not the arts and *finesse* of the modern school, but was of the Jeffersonian and Jackson type, believing that to be venal in public life was to commit official suicide, and to become a trusted leader of the people he must vigilantly guard against every inroad made upon constitutional liberty and free government. As an *editor*, blessed with a very retentive memory, well versed in passing events, and holding a vigorous pen, he was fully equal to the varied requirements of his responsible position at the head of a leading party journal, and fearlessly gave free utterance to his earnest convictions intensified by a sanguine and ardent temperament. And as a *man*, he was a sincere friend, a kind neighbor, a hospitable host, a most genial companion, of unimpeachable character, true in all the relations of life, respected as a citizen, and honored as a Christian.

(*Brevet Major-General George W. Cullum.*)

**WILLIAM SCOTT KETCHUM,**

No. 781—CLASS OF 1834.

Died June 28, 1871, at Baltimore, Md.: Aged 58.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM SCOTT KETCHUM, who was born July 7, 1813, at Norwalk, Conn., died June 28, 1871, at Baltimore, Md., aged 58. He was the son of Major Daniel Ketchum, a distinguished officer of the War of 1812-15, who captured the British General Riall at the Battle of Niagara.

At the age of seventeen, Ketchum became a Cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, from which he was graduated and promoted in the Sixth Infantry, U. S. Army, July 1, 1834. From this date till June 5, 1860, when he became Major of the Fourth Infantry, he served in the Sixth as First Lieutenant, December 25, 1837, and Captain, February 10, 1842, except from February 28, 1839, to April 2, 1846, while he was an Assistant Quartermaster. His service in camp and garrison, both in line and staff, was of a varied character, extending through more than a quarter of a century, during Indian disturbances in Florida and on the exposed Western frontier, in toilsome expeditions against hostile savages, in extended movements across the continent, and amid the hardships, trials and dangers of army life in the Pacific wilds.

During the Rebellion he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, Tenth Infantry, November 1, 1861, Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, February 3, 1862, and Colonel, Eleventh Infantry, May 6, 1864. From December 8, 1861, to August 5, 1862, he performed with great fidelity, at Department headquarters in St. Louis, the duties of Acting Inspector-General. From Missouri he was transferred to Washington and assigned to special duty in the War and Treasury Departments, in the performance of which he continued till within a few months of his untimely death. At the Capital multifarious avocations and responsibilities devolved upon him, among which were those of organizing, inspecting, and mustering of volunteers; examining into the management and control of various staff services; and investigating and auditing almost endless claims against the Government growing out of the civil war. For these highly important, though not showy services, he was brevetted a Colonel, February 1, 1863, and Brigadier and Major General, U. S. Army, March 13, 1865; and was retained in the volunteer service till April 30, 1866. On his own application he was retired, December 15, 1870, from active service.

Ketchum, as an *Infantry* officer of the army, closely adhered to its regulations, was painstaking in all that pertained to the comfort and instruction of his men, enforced a just and rigid discipline in his command, and was held in such estimation for his soldierly qualities, that he was selected for the Adjutant of his regiment; as a *Staff* officer he was zealous, laborious, and devoted to all the duties devolving upon him; and as a *Bureau* officer, having a minute knowledge of the usages of service, a microscopic perception of the requirements of regulations, and a familiarity with decisions and precedents in the adjustment of army accounts, he was emphatically the right man in the right place, to aid the Secretaries of War and Treasury in ferreting out frauds and adjusting correct claims.

In *private* life he was simple, unostentatious, and commanded the respect of those who knew him, and to intimate friends was much endeared for his social virtues and the purity of his Christian character; while in *official* life he will long be remembered for his devotion to the public service, his unflinching perseverance in the performance of his varied duties, and his just sense of the responsibilities involved in his many trusts. By his close scrutiny of every item of expenditure, his patient investigation of all accounts, his rigid curtailment of all extravagance, his prompt rejection of everything fraudulent, and his fearless exposure of all knavery in high or low places, he doubtless saved to the Government large sums of money and great amounts of public property, and won for himself the enduring reputation of a faithful public servant of his country, and a worthy son of an Alma Mater, the first lessons of whose teachings are honor and probity.

(*Brevet Major-General George W. Cullum.*)

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### WILLIAM MAYNADIER,

No. 472—CLASS OF 1827.

Died, July 3, 1871, at Washington, D.C.: Aged 65.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM MAYNADIER'S death was announced in the following Orders by the Chief of Ordnance:

*Orders.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }  
WASHINGTON, July 6, 1871. }

THE sad duty of announcing to the Department the death of the lamented Rodman had scarcely been performed, when the Chief of Ordnance is called upon to announce the death of the oldest officer of the Corps—one of its ablest members—Brevet Brigadier-General William Maynadier, the Senior Colonel of the Corps, Inspector of Armories and Arsenals, who died in this city on the 3d instant, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

General Maynadier graduated at the Military Academy with the Class of 1827, and was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery, and attached to the First Regiment of that arm.

His first duty was at the School of Practice at Fort Monroe, and subsequently he was made its adjutant. While in the artillery, he was several times assigned to ordnance duty, and was selected by Generals Scott and Macomb as one of their aides-de-camp—by the former during the Black Hawk War, and by the latter during the early part of the Florida War.

On the increase of the Ordnance Corps in 1838, he was appointed Captain of Ordnance, dating July 7 of that year; was assigned to the command of Pikesville Arsenal, and appointed Assistant Inspector of Ordnance. These duties he continued to perform until February 1, 1842, when he was selected by the Chief of Ordnance as his assistant. Since that time he has been almost uninterruptedly on duty in, or in close official connection with, the Ordnance Office; having been associated with the successive Chiefs of Ordnance, and other officers, in nearly

every important subject which has engrossed the attention of the Department during that time.

His eminent administrative abilities, sound judgment, and experience have been of high importance to the Department, and were invaluable during the early years of the war.

General Maynadier was an officer possessed of a rare sense of honor, and he performed all duties committed to him with a strict regard to justice. His death will be regretted by all who appreciated his worth.

The officers of the Department will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance U. S. Army.

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### NICOLAS BOWEN,

No. 1850—CLASS OF 1860.

Died, July 11, 1871, at Dorchester, Mass.: Aged 35.

BREVET COLONEL NICOLAS BOWEN was born August 24, 1836, in New York City, and entered the Military Academy July 1, 1855. Upon his graduation from that institution, he was promoted in the Army July 1, 1860, as a Brevet Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, and served at the Headquarters of the Department of Texas till March 27, 1861, whence he was sent as bearer of despatches to Washington, where he arrived just in season to participate in the defence of the capital on the outbreak of the Rebellion. In this civil war with the rank of Second Lieutenant, May 15, and of First Lieutenant August 6, 1861, he took an active part in the campaigns in Western Virginia, 1861-62; in the Virginia Peninsula, 1862; in Maryland, 1862; and on the Rappahannock, 1862-63; participating in nearly every battle and skirmish of our arms. Upon the merging, March 3, 1863, of the Topographical into the Corps of Engineers, he became a Captain in the latter. Just previous, January 23, 1863, he had been appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and served in that capacity in the Sixth Army Corps till February 7, 1863, in the Ninth Army Corps till April 20, 1864, and in the Eighteenth Army Corps till July 3, 1865. In this staff position and as engineer he was present at the surrender of Vicksburg, the re-occupation of Jackson, Miss., the various actions of the East Tennessee campaign, including the defence of Knoxville, in the James River operations near Bermuda Hundred, and in the various engagements before Petersburg, prior to October 3, 1864.

At Strawberry Plain, during the East Tennessee campaign, he received a severe contusion of the head by being thrown from his horse, which so disabled him that though after his convalescence he kept the field, he was obliged to leave it during the siege of Petersburg. From this time till December 13, 1864, he was at Portsmouth, N. H., as an Assistant Engineer in the construction of the harbor defences, and subsequently, till November 25, 1865, as Judge Advocate of a Special Commission to investigate the administration of Civil and Military Affairs in the Military Division of the Mississippi.

His war services were rewarded by the brevets of Major, November 29, 1863, for the siege of Knoxville; of Lieutenant-Colonel, June 3, 1864, for the battle of Cold Harbor; and Colonel, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion.

He had charge December 6, 1865, to May 5, 1869, of the Engineer Agency at New York City, and the supervision of a portion of its harbor defences; in the meanwhile, March 7, 1867, being promoted a Major in the Corps of Engineers. From New York City he was ordered to Oswego, N. Y., to direct the harbor improvements of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River, and repairs of Forts Niagara and Ontario. While at Oswego during a violent storm, he barely escaped drowning in crossing the harbor to witness the effect of the waves on the pier-work he was there constructing. In feeble health, partially from the effects of his former contusion, his strength so gave way from his last disaster, that his station was changed June 18, 1871, to San Francisco, California, there to become Engineer of the Military Division of the Pacific. On his journey across the Isthmus, he was attacked by the Panama fever, and afterwards pneumonia. In this prostrate condition he returned to his home at Dorchester, Mass., in the vain hope that a change of climate might prove beneficial; but soon, July 11, 1871, death came to terminate his sufferings.

Within a delicate frame, the index of his refined character, Colonel Bowen possessed the heart of a true soldier, his persevering courage never being deterred by any difficulty or danger possible to be overcome. In the performance of his professional duties he was intelligent, accurate, and systematic; and in his untimely demise the military service has been deprived of an excellent officer, and his associates of a loyal and loving friend.

*(Brevet Major-General George W. Cullum.)*

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## HORACE WEBSTER,

No. 183—CLASS OF 1818.

Died July 12, 1871, at Geneva, N. Y.: Aged 77.

PROFESSOR HORACE WEBSTER, LL.D., was born at Hartford, Vt., on the 21st of September, 1794, and died at Geneva, in the State of New York, on the 12th of July, 1871. He entered the Military Academy at West Point, as a Cadet, on the 24th of October, 1814, and was graduated in July, 1818, holding one of the honor places of his Class.

Reared among the hills of Vermont, he brought with him to the Military Academy the habits of early labor, the simplicity of country life, and the inspirations of beautiful and varied scenery. At West Point, in the bosom of the Highlands, exact military discipline, unremitting toil in the paths of science, and the conscientious discharge of every duty, developed the buildings and the pure tastes of early life into the ripened fruits of a noble manhood.

The time spent at West Point, in these disciplinary studies, was the golden period of his life, for there were laid the foundations of those useful labors which were its crowning glory. His scholarship, his habits of study and order,

his dignified and simple manners, and his great gift of imparting knowledge to others, were treasures too valuable to be lost to his Alma Mater; and on being graduated, in July, 1818, he was appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics, which place he filled till September, 1823. During these five years he devoted himself assiduously to the acquisition of general knowledge, and especially to the science and art of teaching.

In September, 1825, he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy in Geneva, now Hobart College. Here he contributed his full share to the establishment of an admirable system of collegiate instruction. Here he taught many pupils who have since filled places of trust and honor—and here his name, which is associated with the birth of the College, will be cherished through its whole life as one of its able founders and honored professors.

In the year 1848, Dr. Webster was appointed principal of the Free Academy then being organized in the City of New York. This institution owes its existence, mainly, to the ability and indefatigable efforts of Townsend Harris, a liberal-minded merchant, who conceived the idea of extending the benefits of a liberal education to the laboring classes of the city of New York. He has lived long enough to realize his fondest hopes. His portrait, and the memory of what he has done, are among the precious treasures of the College; while his services to the country, as its representative abroad, have won for him an enduring fame.

The Free Academy was placed under the care of a Board of Trustees elected by the people, and all its pupils were taken from the common schools of the city. To this Board, Dr. Webster had to submit such plans of organization as would receive approval, and such also as would be most likely to stand the tests of public scrutiny. During his entire administration from 1848 to 1869, when he retired from the Presidency and accepted the place of Emeritus Professor, Dr. Webster was in harmony and pleasant relations with the Board of Trustees, the Faculty, and the Pupils. The Board of Trustees approved his plans because they were wise; the Faculty upheld his government because it was just; and the pupils obeyed, respected, and loved him, because their interests were the aim and study of his life.

Under his able administration the institution grew and developed so rapidly, that it soon became the pride of the City and State; and is now known under the imposing name of "The College of the City of New York." Few men have left behind them a nobler record. He had a great work assigned him, and lived long enough to perfect it. In the Military Academy, on the banks of the Hudson, in the College of the City of New York, and in Hobart College, at Geneva, where the evening of his life drew to its final close, he will be long remembered as an able educator. His academic life was marked by a love of knowledge which grew and strengthened with his years; by habits of study early formed and long continued; by a firm and gentle manner, which commanded obedience and won regard; by a sense of justice, never weakened by fickleness or passion; and by a punctuality in the discharge of every duty, which was an admonition to the heedless, an encouragement to the orderly, and a beautiful example to all.

Perhaps the marked characteristic of Dr. Webster was the exact balance and beautiful harmony of all his faculties. His mind was clear and discriminating, and the logic applicable exclusively to one class of subjects he did not apply to another. His science and his faith ran in parallels, and hence never conflicted

with each other. He found the axioms of the one in the outer sense, and those of the other in the inner soul. On the first he constructed the laws applicable to all that concerns the present life; and on the other, a living faith embracing all that relates to the world to come. Hence, there was no conflict of ideas—for he saw, clearly, that both would meet each other and harmonize in the Infinite.

Dr. Webster, in the common acceptation of the term, was not an author. He wrote, it is true, but little on the perishable leaves which record the thoughts of men, but he wrote much on the hearts and minds of his generation; and thousands who have listened to his teachings will read there, through their whole lives and with emotions of the deepest gratitude, his many lessons of wisdom and instruction.

*(Professor Charles Davies.)*

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### HENRY JAMES FELTUS,

No. 245—CLASS OF 1820.

Died July 12th, 1871, near Philadelphia, Pa.: Aged 70.

HENRY JAMES FELTUS was born at Easton, Penn., on the 11th of July, 1801, and died very suddenly, at a summer residence near the city of Philadelphia, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, on the 12th of July, 1871, having just completed his seventieth year. He was the second son of the Rev. Henry J. Feltus, D.D., a distinguished minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who for many years, and up to the time of his death, was the beloved Rector of Saint Stephen's Church in the city of New York.

Henry J. Feltus was admitted a Cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, on the 29th of September, 1814, when little over thirteen years of age. He graduated at the Academy, and was promoted into the Army as a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Artillery on the 1st of July, 1820. On the reorganization of the Army on the 1st of June, 1821, he was assigned as a Second Lieutenant of the First Regiment of Artillery, and was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in the same regiment on the 15th of September, 1825. He was in garrison at Norfolk Harbor, Va., in 1820-21; at Fort Johnston, N. C., in 1821; at Fort Wolcott, Newport Harbor, R. I., from 1821 to 1826; and at Fort Monroe, Va., at the Artillery School of Practice, doing duty as an Ordnance Officer, in 1826. On the 31st of March, 1827, in compliance with the wish of his father, he resigned his commission in the Army for the purpose of studying law; in which profession he became a successful practitioner in the city of New York. It was during this time, and on the 16th of May, 1835, that he was married to Miss Margaret Tiers, a lady of Philadelphia. For about two years after his marriage, Feltus continued in the profession of the law, but finding his health giving way under the labor and confinement incident to a growing practice, he decided to withdraw from the profession and enter into mercantile life. This he did in the latter part of the year 1837; establishing himself in business both in Philadelphia and in the city of New York. Towards the close of the year 1838 he visited Europe.

In 1842, not meeting with the success which he expected, he relinquished business, and in 1845 became interested in the manufacture of sugar in the city of Philadelphia, in which occupation he continued until within about two years of his death.

Upon the breaking out of our late Civil War, Feltus at once took a very decided stand as a Union man, and although his age and failing health, as well as the business in which he was engaged, did not permit of his taking an active part in our unhappy conflict, he yet evinced his zeal and patriotism in the cause of the Union, by gathering together some of the gentlemen of Philadelphia, and drilling them in the School of the Soldier.

Henry J. Feltus was a gentleman of refined tastes and habits. He was fond of literature and literary pursuits. His reading was extensive and his memory good, which enabled him to converse well on most subjects. This, added to a fund of anecdote always ready, made him a most entertaining and agreeable companion. He was devotedly fond of music; of which he had a very accurate knowledge, being himself a musician. He also cultivated a taste for painting, and had an appreciative eye for all that was beautiful in nature or art.

Feltus had a frank and generous nature: not given to cynicism, but rather disposed to cover up the frailties of his kind. He was a sincere and confiding friend, liberal in his hospitality, and always ready to extend a helping hand to those in need.

For nearly twenty years previous to his death, Feltus suffered from a very painful chronic disease, which he bore with great fortitude and patience.

Perhaps no better or truer eulogy of Henry J. Feltus could be written, than that contained in a letter addressed to him by one with whom he was associated in business in 1842, on the termination of their co-partnership agreement. The writer says: "I have never executed a paper with more emotion. This is the last act to conclude a connection, which from the beginning has been the most pleasing I have formed in business. Since our acquaintance began, I have never had a moment of doubt, distrust, or unkind feeling towards you. With a correct sense of *true* honor, and a winning sensitiveness that is peculiar, you have so strongly endeared yourself to me, that I part with you now as one parts with another in whose honor, integrity, and ability he has unlimited confidence, and whose peer he never again expects to meet." \*

*(Brevet Brigadier-General Henry Brewerton.)*

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### JAMES S. WILLIAMS.

No. 656—CLASS OF 1831.

Died September 7, 1871, on Staten Island, N. Y.: Aged 60.

MAJOR JAMES S. WILLIAMS, who was born, January, 1812, at Savannah, Ga., died September 7, 1871, on Staten Island, N. Y., in his sixtieth year.

At the age of fifteen he entered, as a Cadet, the U. S. Military Academy, from which he was graduated and promoted in the Army a Brevet Second Lieutenant Sixth Infantry July 1, 1831, and First Lieutenant May 31, 1834.

During the West Point encampment following his graduation, he was retained at the Military Academy as an Assistant Instructor of Artillery. The year succeeding he was ordered to the field in the "Black Hawk War" against the Sac Indians, being in command of a company engaged in the battle of Bad Axe River, August 2, 1832. From the termination of the campaign till his resignation from the Army, September 6, 1837, he was in garrison at frontier posts, except from June 11, 1834, to March 27, 1836, while actively employed in engineer duty on the Cumberland Road, in Pennsylvania, till November 30, 1835, and subsequently on the Improvement between the St. John's and St. Mary's Rivers.

After leaving the Army he became a Civil Engineer on the survey of the projected railroad from Cincinnati, O. to Charleston, S. C., till 1838; on the Western and Atlantic Railroad of Georgia till 1842; and in the service of the United States till 1845 on the survey of Cumberland Sound and railway route from St. John's River to Cedar Key, Fla. From 1846 to 1853 he was a valued assistant in the Geodetic Survey of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts of the United States. Resuming civil engineering in 1853, he was employed as Chief Engineer of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, 1853-54, and of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, 1855; as Commissioner for tracing the western boundary of Arkansas, 1857; and Chief Engineer of the  
1857 to 1861.

Residing in the South he followed the fortunes of his native State—Georgia—in the Rebellion, becoming a Major of Engineers in the Confederate service, though the severance of his relations to his former Army companions was then and continued a source of poignant grief. "Oh! my friend," he writes in one of his letters, "all the blood that has been spilt, and all the treasure expended in this cruel war, is as nothing compared to the severance of old ties and associations."

After the Rebellion, Williams became Chief Engineer of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad till 1867, and subsequently, till his death, was an Assistant Surveyor of the city of Savannah.

Major Williams was simple and unostentatious in manner; polished and genial in intercourse; ardent and impulsive in temperament: brave and generous in spirit; scrupulously jealous of his honor; loving to intimates, and no one's enemy; and possessed of abilities which, with more assiduity and tenacity, would have insured marked success in life. One of his assistants on the Coast Survey says of him:

"No man ever had a kinder and truer friend, faithful in all things, my instructor in my profession, and while insisting upon a rigid performance of duty was most lenient and patient with whomsoever endeavored to carry out his orders. In sickness he has nursed me with all the tenderness of a woman, cared for me in health; and while I know his faults, his virtues covered them as with a mantle."

*(Brevet Major-General George W. Cullum.)*

**EBENEZER GAY,**

No. 1682—CLASS OF 1855.

Died September 11, 1871, at Nashua, N. H.: Aged 39.

BREVET LIEUT.-COLONEL EBENEZER GAY, late of the U. S. Army, died of consumption, September 11, 1871, at the residence of his mother-in-law, in Nashua, N. H. The numerous friends of Colonel Gay, endeared to him by nearly sixteen years' companionship in service, will learn of his death with genuine sorrow. He was a genial and whole-souled comrade, a witty and entertaining companion, and a fast friend. We all have our faults, but in the colonel his share of them was counterbalanced by his generous impulses and a tender and charitable consideration for the failings and weaknesses of those with whom he came in contact.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Gay entered West Point in 1850, but owing to the breaking of his leg at cavalry drill, and subsequent illness, he did not graduate till 1855, when he entered the Army as brevet second lieutenant of dragoons; served on the frontier and in quelling the Kansas disturbances as a second lieutenant of dragoons in 1857-60; was engaged in the surprise of the Utah Indian Encampment in 1859; and on the breaking out of the Rebellion was made captain in the Sixteenth Infantry, being engaged in the battles of Shiloh and Perryville, for the latter receiving a brevet majority. He served also with distinguished bravery in command of the cavalry and outposts at Lexington, and covering the retreat of the Army of Kentucky to Louisville in 1862. He was also in the pursuit of General John Morgan, and in command of the Sixteenth Infantry (Army of the Cumberland) in the Atlanta campaign, and led that regiment at the battle of Look-out Mountain, receiving his brevet lieutenant-colonel's commission for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign.

*{(Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.)}*

**DENNIS H. MAHAN,**

No. 361—CLASS OF 1824.

Drowned September 16, 1871, in Hudson River: Aged 69.

PROFESSOR DENNIS HART MAHAN, whose distressful death, in his seventieth year, took place by drowning in the Hudson River, near Stony Point, September 16, 1871, was born April 2, 1802, in the city of New York. While yet an infant he was taken to Norfolk, Va., where he passed most of his boyhood. Destined for the profession of medicine, while studying with Dr. Archer in Richmond, Va., he learned by accident that drawing, for which he had a decided talent, was taught at West Point. Incited by a desire to acquire a knowledge of the graphic art, he, at the age of 18, secured a cadet's appointment at the Military Academy through his influential and appreciative patron, the Hon. Thomas Newton, long

the venerated Nestor of the U. S. House of Representatives. From his entrance into the Academy, his native talent, strong character, and persevering industry marked him as the foremost youth of his class. After the first year of his cadetship he received, while only a third-classman, the unusual honor of being appointed an acting assistant professor of mathematics, which imposed upon him double study, and often robbed him of his time for rest. Rarely did he get over six hours for sleep, but by this steady application he laid the sure foundation of his future eminence.

On July 1, 1824, he was graduated at the head of his class and promoted into the Corps of Engineers of the Army, in which he continued a second lieutenant till January 1, 1832. After two years' service at the Academy as assistant professor of mathematics till August 3, 1825, and then as principal assistant professor of engineering till August 1, 1826, he, by order of the War Department, was sent to Europe on professional duty, where he remained four years examining public works and military institutions, being attached from January 1, 1829, to March 10, 1830, by authority of the French Minister of War, as a pupil in the celebrated Military School of Application for Engineers and Artillerists at Metz, where distinguished officers like Poncelet were his professors, and many since known to fame were his fellow-students.

At Metz, a magnificent city even in the times of the Roman Emperors, and the grandest bulwark of France, fearlessly bidding defiance to every foe from Charles V. till wrenched from Gallic sway by the greater hosts of another Charles of Germany, Mahan was the daily observer of its imposing architecture, its immense library rich in the works and manuscripts of the great masters of the art of war, its vast arsenal of trophies and arms, and its wondrous lines of fortification created by the genius of Vauban and Cormontaigne. Continually surrounded with such sites, breathing the air of the birthplace of so many whose swords and pens have rendered their names celebrated in military annals, on the very theatre where nations had so often contended for empire, instructed by teachers who had been educated in the campaigns of the great Napoleon, and constantly contending for the prize of engineering fame with the most brilliant pupils of a renowned school, it is not surprising that Mahan returned to his Alma Mater full of the lore and professional *esprit* fitted to make him worthy of the responsible trust to which he was at once called.

On September 1, 1830, he took charge of the department of civil and military engineering at West Point, and continued at its head till removed by death, a period of over forty-one years. Though able men like Professors Crozet and Douglass had preceded him, such were the advancing requirements of the engineering art that it may be said Mahan had to almost recreate his entire course of instruction. As suitable text-books did not exist, he, with great industry, and research, at once endeavored to supply their place by lectures and lithographic notes. These became the groundwork of his subsequent publications on engineering and the art of war, which are of such priceless profit to our own Military Academy, the adopted authorities for other schools in our country, and have even extended their influence to foreign lands.

These text-books, which were the life-long labor of this accomplished scholar, profound thinker, and most diligent student, and which have performed such an important part in the education of nearly our entire living Army, and of

many eminent engineers, can only briefly be commented upon in this limited notice. To do full justice to their varied merits would require a very extended review.

Mahan's "Treatise on Field Fortification" made its first appearance in 1836, having since passed through six or seven editions—in all over 10,000 copies. In 1865 it was greatly enlarged and improved, and now, with military mining and siege operations, constitutes Part I. of "An Elementary Course of Military Engineering." This small volume contains in a very condensed and well-digested form a vast amount of valuable military information. It is unquestionably the best work on the subject in our language, has been fairly tested in our late civil war by both regular and volunteer officers, with many of whom it was a constant manual, and has received the highest commendations of experienced engineers at home and abroad.

Mahan's "Permanent Fortifications" constitutes Part II. of the same "Elementary Course of Military Engineering." This work, which had to be adapted to the limited time allowed for the study of this branch of engineering at the Military Academy, is necessarily very concise, and touches only the general principles of permanent defences, embracing a brief sketch of their component elements; an outline description and analysis of the various bastioned, tenailed, polygonal, and recent German systems; the influence of irregularities of sites on the character of works; the accessory means of defense; the defensive organization of frontiers; and the progress and changes of fortification from the earliest period to the present times. This admirably arranged work is a clear embodiment of the elements of the fortification art, and was the result of years of close study and unwearied research.

Mahan's "Advanced Guard, Outpost, and Detachment Service of Troops," published in 1847, was so enlarged in 1862 that it may now be more properly called an "Elementary Treatise on the Art of War." The demand for this work, amounting to over 8,000 copies, has been very great, it having been adopted in many State military schools, by the National Guard of New York, and by most volunteer and regular officers during the late Rebellion. Both this and the work on field fortifications were considered so indispensable in the seceding States that they were reprinted there, the publisher having patriotically refused to sell them any copies.

Mahan's "Treatise on Fortification-Drawing and Stereotomy," published in 1865, is an application of descriptive geometry to many problems of military constructions and stone-cutting, which subject had been taught orally for many years by the Professor to the cadets of the Military Academy.

Mahan's "Course of Civil Engineering," first published in 1837, was continually enlarged and improved with the progress of engineering, till 1868, when he recast and rewrote the greater portion of the book. He was diligently employed till within a month of his death in entirely remodelling the work for a new edition, to meet the advancing requirements of engineering constructions. The value and immense popularity of this volume is best attested by its sale of over 15,000 copies. It is to be found in the hands of all our civil engineers, is the adopted text-book on engineering in many of our academies and colleges, has been reproduced in quarto form in England, being used in one of the government schools in India, and has been translated in whole or part into several

foreign languages. Nowhere in the same space can a like amount of engineering information be found as in this tersely-written, compact work.

Mahan's American edition of "Moseley's Mechanical Principles of Engineering and Architecture," first published in 1856, reached a second edition in 1869. The clearness and elegance of Moseley's methods of treating the subjects of his work had already established its authority with the profession when Mahan undertook its revision, the correction of its many mathematical errors, and the addition of an invaluable appendix, thereby making the American edition an established classic on the mechanics of engineering and architecture.

Mahan's "Industrial Drawing," first published in 1853, has since gone through numerous editions. It was specially designed for academies and common schools, where it is now extensively used for teaching such as had no time to acquire a complete scientific education, but, as mechanics, would be in constant need of the elements of geometrical and sometimes even of topographical drawing to render their ideas clear and intelligible to others. The practical mind of Mahan was drawn to the importance of this kind of knowledge by his frequent intercourse with the workmen of the West Point foundry, to whom he gave a gratuitous course of instruction on the subject which was productive of the most excellent results.

Though best known as an author of works on engineering and the art of war, Mahan was a *littérateur* of no common order. His pen was ever in its rest ready to do vigorous battle for the advancement of truth, whether in professional matters, scientific subjects, or the current topics of the day; but his favorite themes were the Military Academy, the Army, and his Country.

Connected as Mahan had been for half a century with the Military Academy, for over forty years at the head of one of its most prominent departments of instruction, and since 1838 the dean of its faculty, no one had been more identified with the high mission and fair fame of this noble institution; and hence did he feel it particularly incumbent on him to brush away with his powerful pen the slightest blot attempted to be placed upon its bright escutcheon, to fearlessly assert its priceless worth to the nation, and to promptly repel the insidious assaults of designing demagogues working its injury or downfall.

As the senior graduate who had not been retired and the educator of all now in active service, Mahan naturally felt that the Army was in no small measure his own creation, and he somewhat the foster-father of a numerous progeny of which he was justly proud; hence he was quick to shield worthy officers from unmerited reproach, or sound the praises of such men as Grant, Sherman, Thomas, and a host of his distinguished children well known to fame.

In defence of his country's reputation, whether at home or abroad, Mahan, with his incisive pen, ever stood forth a champion knight; and in our civil strife, though reared in a seceding State, no utterance escaped his lips but of loving loyalty to that flag he so revered for threescore years and ten.

Such were the productions of his prolific pen, which have given him a world-wide reputation, and placed him in the foremost ranks of erudite engineers and eminent savants. Appreciating his attainments and honoring themselves, institutions of learning have bestowed upon him their highest distinctions. Both Brown and Princeton conferred the honorary degree of A.M., in 1837; and William and Mary, Brown, and Dartmouth, have each since given that of LL.D.

In 1828 he was elected a member of the Geographical Society of France, and since of many scientific associations in the United States, particularly of the National Academy of Sciences, of which he was one of the original fifty incorporators.

Besides these academic recognitions of his worthiness, his professional opinions have been often sought. In 1850 the Governor of Virginia appointed him to decide the vexed controversy between the litigants regarding the location of the great railroad bridge at Wheeling, Va.

But it is on his professorial capacity that his fame chiefly rests, especially with the graduates of the Military Academy, all of whom now living, save about 130, were educated by him in civil engineering, architecture, stereotomy, military engineering, and the science of war. As a professor he had a threefold relation: first, to his pupils; second, to his assistants, who were detailed to assist him in the instruction of cadets; and lastly, as a member of the faculty of the Military Academy.

To his pupils he was not simply the learned teacher, but the disciplinary officer and high-toned gentleman. When he entered the recitation room of cadets, they involuntarily straightened up and sharpened all their faculties, sensible that they were to undergo the precise movements of a mental drill. Never for a moment were the relations of the inferior to his superior allowed to be forgotten, nor the most rigid requirements of military subordination to be relaxed. All points of etiquette and every exaction demanded by regulations were strictly enforced, not only to impress his pupils with the necessity of wholesome discipline, but to cultivate in them the manners and habits which should ever characterize officers—gentlemanly deportment, strict integrity, devotion to duty, chivalric honor, and genuine loyalty. These essentials of a trustworthy soldier he assiduously instilled in the minds of cadets, as many graduates can testify when they revert to some vital precept inculcated by that excellent officer and noble man. Great, however, as he was in moulding the actions and characters of his pupils, he was greater in instructing them. He had an almost intuitive perception of the exact amount of information possessed by each on the subject-matter of the lesson in hand, and by a few dexterous questions would quickly winnow the kernel of knowledge from the chaff of pretension. All shams were mercilessly exposed by his keen and telling criticisms, and few brains escaped his piercing probe. Sometimes, perhaps, he was a little captious and irritable, but it must be recollected that with broken health the mind becomes sensitive to trivial offences, and is apt to magnify them into real affronts. But however sarcastic he might appear, his severity was not designed to wound his pupils nor do them any injustice. If the difficulties of the lesson were too great to be overcome, the Professor was ever ready to explain all its intricacies, and with his skilful analysis give it a new portraiture, clearly photographing it to the comprehension of the student. In this power of analysis, sharpened by critical study and laborious research, he was an accomplished master. Especially did he possess it in the consideration of a siege, a battle, or a campaign, which in his hands, from what appeared to be a complex jumble of chance events, became a striking illustration of the true principles of tactics and strategy. With what pleasure and profit can graduates, particularly those of later years, recall his graphic pictures of the battle of Leuctra, where

Epaminondas won such unfading laurels ; of Scipio's destruction of the Carthaginian power on the fatal field of Zama ; of Cæsar securing the empire of the Roman world at Pharsalia ; of Frederic's masterly success at Leuthen ; of Napoleon's wondrous campaigns in Italy, Germany, and France ; and of our own mighty contests at Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Nashville, along the death-strewn march to Atlanta, and in the giant struggle from the Rapidan to our crowning triumph at Appomattox.

But it was especially the privilege of the young officers of engineers who were detailed as assistants to this learned professor and eminent educator to profit by his treasured stores of knowledge, to learn his skilled methods of educating youth, to discover that the goal of success is only reached by patient toil, to feel the influence of his example, which by faithful service had built up an enviable reputation, and to enjoy the friendship of one who rarely engrafted his affections except upon true merit.

As a member of the faculty at West Point his whole aim was to advance the prosperity of the Military Academy, to keep it up to the highest standard as an educational institution, to preserve its reputation as the first scientific school in the land, to render it worthy of the nation of whose military glory it was the custodian, and to graduate honorable men, accomplished scholars, and finished soldiers. For these ends he was ready to make any sacrifice, to suffer even in health, and to labor without limit. Those who have been associated with him on the Academic Board well know his bold advocacy of vital principles, his manly opposition to all external influences, his inflexibility of character in maintaining the right, and his singleness of purpose in supporting the best interests of the institution. Any assault upon the Academy he felt as keenly as a thrust at his own reputation, which he quickly resented with all his mental might ; and his noblest pride was awakened and his joy unbounded at every evidence on the part of its graduates that they had profited by the teachings of the institution and won laurels for their Alma Mater.

Such was this model professor, who for forty academic years had patiently implanted the principles of engineering and the art of war in the minds of about two thousand pupils, who had devoted nearly all his hours not in recitation to the study of his profession, and who denied himself even healthful recreation that he might have more time to endow his department with the wealth of his intellectual riches. Rarely did he take a day's leisure from his duties, or even hours from close application, except on Saturday evenings, when his constant practice was to relax his routine of labor at Cold Spring in the hospitable mansion of Mr. Gouverneur Kemble, or "old Uncle Gouv," as he is more fondly called by all the graduates of the Military Academy, to whom he has ever been the genial, generous friend, and of their Alma Mater a steadfast supporter for more than half a century. During the summer encampment of cadets, though on leave of absence for recruiting tired nature, Mahan would often spend his entire vacation in examining fortifications, harbor and river improvements, and other public works, that he might profit by the experience of educated engineers to enrich the West Point curriculum. In these summer tours he rarely omitted a visit to General Thayer, the venerated "Father of the Military Academy," to pay his personal homage of affectionate regard, and confer with him upon all pertaining to the welfare of the institution of which he had planted the precious germ that

has brought forth such golden fruit. None more than Mahan appreciated the inestimable value of the services to the whole military profession of this great superintendent of the Academy, under whom he had been educated, and none more worthily wore his mantle than he who had so long been his eldest child at that institution which has been the guard and glory—*presidium et decus*—of our arms.

Mahan bore unusually well the fatiguing ordeal of the last June examination of cadets, and at its close was anticipating the repose of his summer relaxation when it was disturbed by rumors that the Board of Visitors had recommended his retirement and disconnection with the Academy. It is true that he had passed the age when Army officers are usually withdrawn from active service, but the President, who had been his pupil, and well knew that his intellectual vigor was unimpaired, had exercised a wise discretion allowed him by law, in continuing this trusted professor in a position he had so long and so ably filled. Though he had nearly reached the Psalmist's span of life, he was yet mentally young—younger than Nesselrode when at the head of the Russian ministry, or Gortchakoff, now in that responsible position; than Thiers, the present ruler of France; than Metternich when he held his iron rule over Austria; than Palmerston or Russell when controlling England's destinies; than Wellington and Radetsky when exercising supreme military command; or than Blücher or Moltke when conducting colossal campaigns.

These reports as to his retirement, over which he continually brooded, soon settled into positive knowledge by the publication to the world of the report of the Board of Visitors. The effect upon him, who had been so long identified with the prosperity and success of the Military Academy, and whose attainments and devotion had so greatly contributed to its proud pre-eminence, was most melancholy. Of delicate frame and with a highly nervous organization, he was peculiarly susceptible to the power of such an unexpected blow. At his age the physical constitution cannot well contend with acute mental distress, as was evident with him when in the beginning of September he entered upon the instruction of his forty-second class in engineering. It was painfully manifest that the fatal shaft had entered his brain, as in occasional paroxysms he gave unmistakable signs of mental aberration.

By the advice of his wife and friends, he reluctantly and with feelings of deep dejection left West Point by the steamer *Mary Powell* in company with a faithful inmate of his family, for the purpose of consulting Dr. Gray of New York, who had long been his trusted physician. Some time after leaving the wharf, while he was promenading the steamboat's deck for exercise, his companion urged him to put on his overcoat, as the morning was chilly. Cheerfully he complied, and was easily induced soon after to go into the forward saloon. While seated here he complained of being too warm, and removed his rubbers and overcoat. Shortly he was noticed to rest his head in both hands as if in great agony, and his legs to twitch convulsively. While thus suffering, probably from one of his acute paroxysms, by which he was bereft of reason, he suddenly rose, passed through the saloon door, which was quite near, and in his frenzy going to the side of the boat just in front of the port wheel-house, he was suddenly in the jaws of death—his body to the watery deep, and his soul to the heaven above.

Thus terminated the tragedy of life of this world-renowned man; the erudite engineer, whose study was to emulate the great masters of his profession; the accomplished scholar, the sweet food of whose mind was gathered in the richest fields of science; the skilful educator, whose glory was to rear soldiers worthy of the Republic; the conscientious officer, who resolutely labored to secure the ends for which he was appointed; the pure patriot, who best served his country in her darkest hour; the upright Christian, whose tone of sentiment was lofty and sincere; the courteous gentleman, whose suavity was the rival of his modesty; the trustworthy friend, whose affection, though not of hasty growth, was lasting when worthily bestowed; the fond father, devoted to his children's welfare; and the loving husband of the congenial partner of all his joys and sorrows. Like the great actor who had well played his part and won the plaudits of all, it was not his to choose in what part of the drama of life he had to make his final exit. He now sleeps in the shadow of his own academic groves, yet lives one of those

Who leave a deathless name behind—  
Friends of the world, and fathers of mankind.

*(Brevet Major-General George W. Cullum.)*

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### LEWIS G. ARNOLD,

No. 900—CLASS OF 1837.

Died September 22d, 1871, at South Boston, Mass.: Aged 55.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LEWIS G. ARNOLD, U. S. Army, who died in South Boston, Mass., Sept. 22, 1871, was appointed a cadet in 1833 from the State of New Jersey, graduated in 1837, and was attached to the Second Artillery, with which he served in the Florida war of 1837-8, in the Cherokee country in 1838-9, and on the Canada frontier in 1840-41, during the border disturbances occasioned by the Canadian rebellion of 1837-40.

In 1846 he accompanied his regiment to Mexico, and was engaged on the southern line of operations under General Scott, being present at the siege of Vera Cruz, in which he was slightly wounded; in the battles of Cerro Gordo and Amozoque; the capture of San Antonio; and the battle of Churubusco. In the last-named battle he led his company with conspicuous gallantry, and in the storming of the tête-de-pont was severely wounded.

His service in Mexico was marked by uniform good conduct and gallantry, and at the close of the war two brevets were conferred upon him for his services in battle, that of Captain for the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, that of Major for the battle of Chapultepec. He afterward served in Florida again, and was present in some minor actions with the Indians of that Territory.

The outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861 found Major Arnold at Dry Tortugas, from which he was soon transferred with his command to Fort Pickens. On the 9th of October the rebel forces crossed over from the mainland, and attacked the troops encamped on Santa Rosa Island. The attack was repulsed, and the enemy, being followed up by a force detached for the purpose the next morning under the command of Major Arnold, recrossed to the mainland.

In the successive bombardments of Fort Pickens, which followed in November, January, and May, Major Arnold, as executive officer of the work, distinguished himself by his energy, judgment, and gallantry. In recognition of the value of his services on these occasions, he was brevetted a Lieutenant-Colonel, to date from November 22, 1861, appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, to date from January 24, 1862, and assigned to the command of the department of Florida, with his headquarters first at Fort Pickens and afterward at Pensacola.

On the 1st of October, 1862, he was placed in command of the forces at New Orleans and Algiers, Louisiana, which command he retained until November 10, when, while on parade, he was disabled by a stroke of paralysis, from which he never recovered.

Thus suddenly terminated a career full of bright promise for the future. Those who knew him felt that the Union cause had lost one of its able soldiers and devoted supporters, whose knowledge—the result of experience as well as of study—could ill be spared at such a time. All hope of his recovery having been abandoned, he was retired from active service February 24, 1864, being Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Artillery, “on account of disability resulting from long and faithful service, and of disease contracted in the line of duty.”

General Arnold, a loving husband, a devoted father, and a true-hearted man, was eminently a soldier. Brave, honorable, high-minded, just, and a strict disciplinarian, he was respected and valued by his superiors, honored and beloved by his men.

In 1843 he married Julia, daughter of the late Major Allen Lowd, U. S. Army, whose efficiency and gallantry while in command of the Artillery at Fort Brown opened the Mexican war under the most brilliant auspices. He leaves a widow and five children. His eldest son, Lieutenant L. A. Arnold, late of the First Infantry, died in 1867 at New Orleans Barracks, a victim to yellow fever, contracted while administering to the wants of a plague-stricken garrison—a worthy descendant of true soldiers.

*(Brevet Major-General Henry J. Hunt.)*

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## JAMES TOTTEN,

No. 1083—CLASS OF 1841.

Died Oct. 2, 1871, at Sedalia, Mo.: Aged 53.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES TOTTEN, was born in Pennsylvania and appointed to the Military Academy from Virginia. He was graduated at that institution July 1, 1841, and promoted in the Army to Brevet Second Lieutenant Second Artillery, in which regiment he continued through the grades of First Lieutenant and Captain, till his appointment in the Staff, November 12, 1861, as Assistant Inspector-General with the rank of Major, serving meanwhile in garrison, in the war with Mexico, in Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians, on the Coast Survey, and, after the breaking out of the Civil War, in command of Little Rock Arsenal, which he evacuated to a superior rebel force under Governor Rector. Subsequently, in the military operations in Missouri, he participated in several battles and actions in command of the

Artillery. He also held successively the commissions of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Missouri Artillery, and finally of Brigadier-General of the Missouri Militia in the service of the United States, holding the last till the close of the War. As Brigadier-General he held several important commands, and moreover served as Chief of Artillery, and Chief of Ordnance of the Military Division of West Mississippi, being engaged in the siege of the defences of Mobile Bay and occupation of that city. His war services were recognized by the successive Brevets of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, and Brigadier-General.

From the conclusion of the Rebellion till his separation from the service, July 23, 1870, he was employed as Inspector-General of the Military Division of the Atlantic, of the Department of the East, and the Military Division of the South, having been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in his Department June 13, 1867.

As a Cadet, Totten was highly esteemed by his classmates; as an officer of Artillery he shone conspicuously in the field, his gallant conduct often influencing the fortunes of the battle, as at Wilson's Creek, where his services were worthy of the highest praise; and as an officer of the Inspector-General's Department he was long regarded as well instructed and meritorious.

The shadows of his closing career may darken, but cannot extinguish, his shining services.

*(Brevet Major-General H. G. Wright.)*

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## JUSTIN DIMICK,

No. 213—CLASS OF 1819.

Died Oct. 13, 1871, at Philadelphia, Pa.: Aged 72.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL JUSTIN DIMICK, who was appointed as a Cadet in the U. S. Military Academy October 18, 1814, closed his career of fifty-seven years of service at Philadelphia, Pa., where he died October 17, 1871, in his seventy-second year. Graduated July 1, 1819, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant of Light Artillery, and subsequently advanced, May 1, 1824, as First Lieutenant; April 6, 1835, as Captain; April 1, 1850, as Major; October 5, 1857, as Lieutenant-Colonel Second Artillery; and October 26, 1861, as Colonel First Artillery. He was honorably retired from active service August 1, 1863, under the law of July 17, 1862, being over "the age of sixty-two years."

During the fifty-two years that he is recorded as a commissioned officer, and independently of the usual duties of an Artillery officer at a seaboard station, he served at the Military Academy; in the Ordnance Department; in the Florida War, 1836; in suppressing Canada border disturbances, 1838-39; in the military occupation of Texas, 1845-46; as Lieutenant-Colonel Artillery Battalion of the "Army of Occupation," 1845-46; in the war with Mexico, being engaged in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca-de-la-Palma, Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec (where wounded), skirmish of La Hoya, and assault and capture of the City of Mexico; in command of Vera Cruz; in the Florida Hostilities, 1849-50; as member of Board on the Armament of Fortifications, 1854-55; in the Florida

Hostilities, 1856-57; Western frontier, 1859; in command of the Artillery School for Practice, 1859-61; in command of the depot of prisoners of war at Fort Warren, 1861-64; and as Governor of the "Soldiers' Home" near Washington D. C., 1864-68. Had his advanced years permitted, the battles of the Rebellion would have found him as conspicuous as he had made himself in his vigorous days.

Attaching, by marked and distinguished service, honor to the nation, he was honored in return by the Government conferring upon him the brevets of Captain, May 1, 1834, for faithful services ten years in one grade; of Major, May 8, 1836, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the war against the Florida Indians; of Lieutenant-Colonel, August 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco; of Colonel, September 13, 1847, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chapultepec; of Brigadier-General, March 13, 1865, for long, gallant, and faithful service to his country. Justice, patriotism, personal valor, moral courage, benevolence, gentleness of disposition, courtesy of deportment, an integrity so spotless as to be saintly, and unaffected simplicity, were his, and have adorned his character.

Attention to the wants of the soldier, and an affectionate regard for his welfare, will be recalled by the veterans of many battles; the vanquished, under trying circumstances committed to his care, will remember the humane and compassionate friend; that noble nature, incapable of disguise, will be treasured by the many who have known him through his venerable service. A man of the finest sympathies, to whom a charitable appeal was as sacred as his morning prayers, whose conscience could hardly ever have borne a remorse for an intentional unkind act, and whose family relations were of the most beautiful and affectionate impress, the most devoted of husbands and fathers, the humblest of Christians, he has passed away, leaving in the darkness of death the bright elements of life to shine resplendently. Happy was he at death, of which he was wont to converse so frequently and so calmly, his conscience assuring him that so good a life would be crowned with a Christian's immortality. Called, so full of honors, and after so many years, let the Cadet and Officer emulate his example.

*(Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas M. Vincent.)*

### SYLVESTER MOWRY,

No. 1551—CLASS OF 1852.

Died October 17th, 1871, at London, England: Aged 40.

SYLVESTER MOWRY was born in Rhode Island, and appointed a Cadet from that State. Graduating in 1852, he was promoted to Brevet Second Lieutenant Third Artillery. He served on frontier duty at San Francisco, Cal., 1852-3; on the Pacific Railroad Exploration, 1853-4; and "March through Utah to California," 1854-5; was promoted First Lieutenant Third Artillery March 3, 1855, and served with his regiment at Benicia, and Fort Yuma, Cal., until 1857. He resigned from the service July 31, 1858.

As regards his "Civil History," our records show that he was elected Delegate

to the U. S. House of Representatives, from the proposed Territory of Arizona, 1857-9; was U. S. Commissioner to run and mark the boundary line between the State of California and the Territories of the United States 1860-1.

He was Author of "The Geography and Resources of Arizona and Sonora," 1865; and of various articles relating to the Western Country, published in magazines and periodicals.

*(Secretary of the Association.)*

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**ROBERT ANDERSON,**

No. 406—CLASS OF 1825.

Died October 26th, 1871, at Nice, France: Aged 66.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT ANDERSON, whose death occurred October 26, 1871, at Nice, France, was born June 14, 1805, at "Soldiers' Retreat," near Louisville, Ky. His father was a Colonel in the Revolutionary army, and his mother a cousin of Chief Justice Marshall.

At the age of sixteen he entered the United States Military Academy, from which he was graduated July 1, 1825, in the same class with the eminent scientist, Professor A. D. Bache, the able engineer, Major T. S. Brown, the knightly soldier, General C. F. Smith, and others since known to fame. A few months after his promotion to the Third Artillery he accompanied a relative as private secretary to our Minister to the republic of Colombia. On his return in 1826, he was ordered to the Artillery School for Practice at Fort Monroe, Virginia, where he remained till 1828, being then placed on ordnance duty, upon which he continued till 1832. Though only a Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army, he received, May 9, 1832, the honorary appointment of Assistant Inspector-general, with the rank of Colonel of Illinois Volunteers, in the "Black Hawk War," and as such, was engaged in the battle of "Bad Axe" under General Atkinson. The war against the Sac Indians having terminated, he passed the following three years in the performance of garrison and ordnance duties, and the succeeding two at the Military Academy in giving instruction in the Department of Artillery. In 1837-38, he served in the Florida war, was engaged in several sharp actions with the Seminoles, and for his "gallantry and successful conduct" during these hostilities was brevetted Captain April 2, 1838, the date of his capture of 45 Indians near Fort Lauderdale. From May 9 to July 7, 1838, he was aide-camp to Major-General Scott during the emigration of the Cherokees to the west of the Mississippi, and at the latter date, on the reorganization of the staff of the Army, was made Assistant Adjutant-General, continuing on duty with General Scott at New York, the headquarters of the Eastern Department, till July, 1841, when he became a member of a board of officers to examine his own translation from the French of "Instruction for Field Artillery—Horse and Foot," which he had prepared for the service of the United States, and published in 1840. This work he supplemented in 1860, with a translation of "Evolutions of Field Batteries." He was promoted October 23, 1841, to a Captaincy of Artillery, preferring which he accepted his line and relinquished his staff appointment. Till 1847, he was engaged on board and garrison duties, and then joined

his old commander in his great campaign in Mexico, continuing with him from the siege of Vera Cruz till disabled by a severe wound received September 8, 1847, in assaulting the enemy's works at Molino del Rey, where, for his "gallant and meritorious conduct" he was brevetted a Major. After recovering from his wound he was placed on garrison and artillery board duty till July 11, 1853, when he became governor of the branch military asylum at Harrodsburg, in his native State, an institution of which he was the founder. After holding this appointment till November 1, 1854, he was put on various board and inspection duties till the autumn of 1860, in the meantime, October 5, 1857, being promoted Major of the First Artillery. As Major Anderson, he will be best known to posterity, for with this title he was ordered to Charleston harbor in November, 1860, and here began his brief and conspicuous career of near five months which was the crowning glory of his life.

The day after receiving orders for his new post, he sought an interview in New York with the writer of this notice, who was familiar with all the defences of Charleston harbor, who had carefully reconnoitred every approach to it by land and by water, and who understood the spirit and temper of South Carolina—ever ready to dare all hazards to attain her cherished wishes, and felt herself to be the brain of the South since the departed days of Virginia's mental might. This ambitious State, the writer was convinced, would lead the van of secession, and he believed that the focus of the movement would be her chief city, of whose defence Fort Sumter was the golden key. Thus persuaded, he advised Anderson to ask for ample garrisons for all his works—one company for Castle Pinckney, four for Fort Sumter, and enough recruits to fill up the two then at Fort Moultrie. With these and proper armaments, peace in that quarter would be compelled, as it had been in 1832 by General Scott when nullification was threatened. Such an application was made to and rejected by the traitor Floyd—the war minister of the vacillating and timorous Buchanan. This decision—the fit sequence of the same secession policy which had stripped our seaboard of troops, had sent batteries of light artillery to fight Indians on the frontier, had transferred arms from the North to equip its enemies, and had designedly placed most of the Regular Army under Southern commanders—the writer anticipated from Floyd's antecedents, and consequently advised Anderson not to hesitate a moment, if not reinforced, to abandon Fort Moultrie to a corporal's guard and occupy Fort Sumter with the remainder of his troops, he, as commanding officer of the whole harbor, having the right to distribute his force among the works as he might believe would best contribute to its defence.

Anderson, who, as ordered, had established his headquarters at Fort Moultrie, November 20, 1860, two weeks after the meeting of the Legislature of South Carolina, called together in anticipation of Lincoln's election to the Presidency, wisely made his memorable move to Fort Sumter on the night of December 26, 1860, after all hope had vanished of any favorable response to his repeated entreaties for succor. During the intervening month of his occupation of Fort Moultrie, while his engineers were energetically employed in greatly strengthening this feeble work, events were fast culminating to a crisis. Congress had met, and the nerveless Buchanan, seized with political paralysis, had communicated his irresolute message that the Constitution delegated no power of coer-

cing a State; the Catilines in the Capitol openly meditated the ruin of their country; the veteran Cass had thrown up his portfolio of Secretary of State because overruled by the traitors kept in the cabinet; South Carolina had passed her ordinance of secession, and the fatal step had been celebrated with demonstrations of frantic joy; terrorism was established throughout the South; Unionism had no abiding place within the cotton States; and amid all this wild tumult the ghost of brave old John Brown was marching on to the obsequies of human bondage.

The news of the occupation of Fort Sumter was received at the North with unbounded enthusiasm, and the praises of Anderson were on every loyal lip; while at the South it produced a paroxysm of anger, was the signal of an explosion of treason in the cabinet at Washington, and the precursor of direful civil war. State after state soon committed the suicide of secession; the Southern conspirators, after uttering the most defiant threats, withdrew from Congress; forts and arsenals, left without garrisons, were seized; Southern commissioners dared to propose to the head of the nation the surrender of public property; the Montgomery usurpation was quickly enacted, with slavery as its corner-stone; much of the Regular Army and many frontier posts were basely put in the enemy's power by the treachery of the apostate Twiggs; the Navy was dispersed in distant seas, and revenue vessels in Southern waters transferred to rebel commanders; Buchanan's administration was fast setting in total eclipse; the noble Lincoln had become the Moses to lead his people through the wilderness of trial; and ere long even the national flag, borne by the *Star of the West*, was sacrilegiously fired upon by those who should have been its worshippers.

But amid all this momentous march of history, and the convulsive throes of the nation's agony, Anderson was in his sea-girt castle, cut off from all human aid, and abandoned to his fate. Weary days of active preparation for defence and nightly vigils against surprise had nearly exhausted his brave band of but eighty officers and men; every promontory and coigne of vantage bristled with hostile batteries, encircling him with destruction; and finally, his three and a half months of painful suspense terminated in the bombardment of Fort Sumter and the temporary triumph of the secession conspiracy. In his despatch to the Secretary of War, Anderson says:

"Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours, until the quarters were entirely burned, the main gate destroyed by fire, the gorge-wall seriously injured, the magazine surrounded by flame, and its door closed from the effect of the heat, four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions but pork remaining, I accepted the terms of evacuation offered by General Beauregard, being the same offered by him on the 11th inst., prior to the commencement of hostilities, and marched out of Fort Sumter Sunday afternoon, the 14th inst., with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns."

Anderson has been severely criticised, even by military men, for his apparent indecision and for so quickly surrendering his post; but is it just to charge him with all the consequences of the irresolution of the Government which practically did nothing to extricate him from the snare of the fowler, and made his the Brennus sword to turn the trembling balance upon which hung the scales of peace or war? How different probably would have been the result if, instead of

a trimming placeman anxious to avoid the responsibilities of his high office, there had been seated in the presidential chair in 1860, that brave old Roman who proclaimed in 1832 that "disunion by armed force was *treason*," and upon the instigators of the act would be the dreadful consequences, on their heads the dishonor, and on them the punishment mete for the commission of the most monstrous of human wrongs! How changed would have been the award of history if, instead of allowing a State to intimidate the nation, the wavering politician had boldly upheld the honor of his position, had refused all compromises with secession, had spurned any sacrifice of great principles to faction, and had replied to all disunion threats as did the noble Webster, that "the time had come to test the strength of the Constitution and the Government!"

The day after leaving Fort Sumter, Anderson with his little tried band of seventy men sailed for New York, where he was most enthusiastically received, the city authorities marking their approbation of his services by conferring upon him the freedom of the city. Then followed the firing of the Southern heart, and the uprising of the entire North in national majesty. Four years of grim-visaged war ensued, and the Southern heart which had beat so wildly was stilled amid stupendous desolation. Anderson from the conquering North then came again to rear Fort Sumter's insulted flag upon its battered walls; to gaze upon Charleston—a Tadmor in ruins—over which the iron wings of the "Swamp Angel" had ceased to hover; and hear the whole South weeping like Rachel for her children, who sent back from their graves no responsive cry.

President Lincoln, in recognition of Anderson's services, appointed him, May 15, 1861, a Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, and placed him in command of the Department of Kentucky, and subsequently of that of the Cumberland, which his shattered health compelled him to relinquish in the following October. From this time till his retirement from active service, October 27, 1863, he performed no duty except for a short period in command of Fort Adams, Newport harbor, Rhode Island. However, to entitle him to full pay the Government generously gave him a nominal position on the staff of the General commanding the Eastern Department, which continued until terminated by Army regulations and law. On February 3, 1865, he was brevetted a Major-General "for gallant and meritorious service in the harbor of Charleston, S. C., in the defence of Fort Sumter."

In 1870 he went abroad, first to Dresden, then to Tours, and finally to Nice, hoping for relief in the mild, congenial climate of Southern France; but his health was so broken by his long service and severe wound in the Army, and his constitution so shattered by the hardships and anxiety he had endured at Fort Sumter, that death in his sixty-seventh year at last came to end his sufferings.

Anderson, though possessing professional judgment and fair intelligence, had more of the elements of moral than mental greatness. He was conscientious and zealous in the discharge of every duty; sterling integrity and high honor characterized his every action; and scrupulous truth and unswerving fidelity marked his whole intercourse. He was ever a reliable and loyal soldier; a kind and just commander; a courteous and genial gentleman; a pure and devout Christian; a warm and generous friend; a tender and faithful husband; and the gentle and loving parent. He was always a popular and respected officer in the Army; a general favorite among men who admired his frank and manly

manner ; and by women especially esteemed for his sincerity of heart and the religious tone of all his utterances.

“Generous as brave,  
Affection, kindness, the sweet offices  
Of love and duty, were to him as needful  
As his daily bread.”

*(Brevet Major-General George W. Cullum.)*

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### WASHINGTON WHEELWRIGHT,

No. 269—CLASS OF 1821.

Died Oct. 31, 1871, at New York City: Aged 70.

COLONEL WASHINGTON WHEELWRIGHT was born July 1, 1802, in Boston, Mass., and appointed a Cadet from his native State. Upon graduating he received his commission of Brevet Second Lieutenant in the First Artillery, July 1, 1821.

In 1832 he was promoted to First Lieutenant First Artillery, having served during the intervening years on garrison and ordnance duty, and for two years at the Artillery School. From May 9 to October 11, 1832, during the “Black Hawk” War, he served as Colonel in the Staff (Chief of Ordnance) of Illinois Volunteers, and resigned from the regular service May 31, 1832. Colonel Wheelwright's civil history is peculiarly uneventful. For nearly forty years he quietly devoted himself to business in New York City, as a merchant until 1844, notary public from 1849 to 1870, and as a director of the Greenwich Bank, New York City, from 1844 to the time of his death.

Age and feeble health prevented his taking an active part in our civil war, but he sent his only son with the New York Seventh Regiment to uphold the Union cause.

*(Secretary of the Association.)*

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### BENJAMIN F. CHAMBERLAIN,

No. 1605—CLASS OF 1853.

Died Dec. 26, 1871, at Newark, N. J.: Aged 44.

MAJOR B. F. CHAMBERLAIN was born in and appointed a Cadet from New York. He graduated in 1853 and resigned January 30, 1854. He was a merchant in New York City until the breaking out of the late war, when he at once went into the Volunteer Service, first as a Lieutenant in the Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, and subsequently as Major First West Virginia Cavalry, and served under General Shields until 1863, when he was honorably discharged, this being necessary on account of ill-health. At the time of his death he resided at Newark, and was buried in that city with Masonic honors.

*(Secretary of the Association.)*

**HENRY W. HALLECK,**

No. 988—CLASS OF 1839.

Died Jan. 9, 1872, at Louisville, Ky. : Aged 57.

MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY WAGER HALLECK, who was born January 16, 1815, at Westernville, Oneida county, N. Y., died January 9, 1872, at Louisville, Ky., the headquarters of the Military Division of the South, aged 57.

After receiving an ordinary common-school education at Hudson Academy, N. Y., and passing through a part of the course at Union College, he entered the United States Military Academy July 1, 1835, from which he was graduated third in a class of thirty-one, and thence promoted to the Army July 1, 1839, a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. His marked ability and skill as an instructor while a Cadet caused his being retained as Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Academy till June 28, 1840. He then, for a year, was assigned as an assistant to the Board of Engineers at Washington, D. C., where he prepared a work on "Bitumen: its Varieties, Properties and Uses," which embraced all then known of the application of asphalt to military structures. From Washington he was transferred to assist in the construction of the fortifications of New York harbor, where he remained till 1846, except while on a tour of examination, in 1845, of public works in Europe. During his absence he was promoted, June 1, 1845, to a First Lieutenantcy. Upon his return to the United States the Committee of the Lowell Institute at Boston, Mass., attracted by Halleck's able report on "Coast Defence," published by Congress, invited him to deliver a course of twelve lectures on the Science of War. These he published in 1846 in a volume, with an introductory chapter on the "Justifiableness of War," under the title of "Elements of Military Art and Science," a second edition of which, with the addition of much valuable matter, including notes on the Mexican and Crimean Wars, appeared in 1861. This popular compendium, then the best in our language, was much in quest by students of the military profession, and subsequently, during the Rebellion, became a manual for most officers of the Army, and particularly for volunteers.

On the outbreak of the Mexican war, Lieutenant Halleck was detailed as the Engineer for military operations on the Pacific coast, and sailed with Captain Tompkins' artillery command in the transport *Lexington*, which, after a seven months' voyage, reached her destination at Monterey, Cal. During this long and tedious passage round Cape Horn, he undertook, partly as a military study and partly for the occupation of a mind not to be amused with trifles, a translation from the French of Baron Jomini's *Vie Politique et Militaire de Napoleon*, which, in 1864, with the aid of a friend, he revised and published in four octavo volumes with an atlas. This celebrated Life of Napoleon, which had disclosed to the military world the secrets of the success of the great master of strategy in his wonderful campaigns, needs no new commendation; but, strange to say, it had never been translated into English, and in view of Halleck's graceful and perspicuous version, none other will be required.

After partially fortifying Monterey as a port of refuge for our Pacific fleet and base for land incursions into California, Lieutenant Halleck took an active

part, both civil and military, in all our affairs on this distant theatre of war. As Secretary of State under the Military Governments of Generals Mason and Riley, he displayed great energy, high administrative qualities, excellent judgment, and admirable adaptability to his varied and onerous duties. As a military engineer he accompanied several expeditions, particularly that of Colonel Burton into Lower California, being engaged in the skirmishes of Palos Prietos, Urias, Todos Santos, and San Antonio, having, in twenty-eight hours, with a few mounted volunteers, made a forced march of 120 miles to the latter place and surprised a considerable Mexican garrison, the governor barely escaping capture. Besides his engineer duties he performed those of aide-de-camp to Commodore Shubrick during naval and military operations on the Pacific coast, including the capture of Mazatlan, of which for a time Halleck was Lieutenant-Governor; and was also Chief of Colonel Burton's staff on his Lower California expedition. For these gallant and meritorious services he was brevetted a Captain, to date from May 1, 1847.

After the termination of hostilities and the acquisition of California by the United States, a substantial government became necessary. General Riley, in military command of the territory, called a Convention of delegates to meet at Monterey, September 1, 1849, to frame a State Constitution. This Convention, after about six weeks' consideration, agreed upon a Constitution, which was submitted to and adopted by the people, and by act of Congress September 9, 1850, California was admitted into the Union of American States. In all of these important transactions, affecting the destiny of our new golden possessions and which converted a turbulent community into a civilized and orderly commonwealth, Halleck was the great central figure on whose brow "deliberation sat and public care." He, as the real head of Riley's Military Government, initiated the movement of State organization, pressed it forward with vigor, and was a member of the Convention to form and of the committee to draft the adopted Constitution, of which instrument he was substantially the author. So highly were his services appreciated, that he might have been elected one of the new U. S. Senators, but he was unwilling then to relinquish his military profession. Continuing in the Army he remained as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Riley; from December 21, 1852, was inspector and engineer of light-houses, and from April 11, 1853, a member of the board of engineers for fortifications on the Pacific coast; and was promoted Captain of Engineers, July 1, 1853—all of which positions he held till his resignation, August 1, 1854, from the military service.

After leaving the Army, where his pay was inadequate to his support and the future presented no distinguished career, Halleck devoted himself to the practice of the law in a firm of which for some time he had been a prominent member; and continued as director-general of the New Almaden quicksilver mine, a position he had held since 1850. Though among an irrepressible people, where it might be supposed his professional duties would have absorbed all his thoughts, Halleck's active brain found time for deep study and the preparation of valuable works, among which were "A Collection of Mining Laws of Spain and Mexico," 1859; a translation of "De Fooz on the Law of Mines with Introductory Remarks," 1860; and his great treatise on "International Law, or Rules Regulating the Intercourse of States in Peace and War," 1861, which he

subsequently condensed and modified to adapt it "for the use of schools and colleges," 1866. The latter work and its abridgment continue to hold the highest rank among publicists; have placed their author in the forefront with Vattel, Phillimore, Wheaton, etc.; are quoted as authority by our own diplomats and statesmen; and are warmly commended abroad by such learned men as Dr. Heffter, Judge of the Supreme Court of Prussia, and Professor of the Law of nations in the University of Berlin. Halleck also was in 1855 President of the Pacific and Atlantic Railroad from San Francisco to San José, Cal., and Major-General of California militia, 1860-61.

Union College, as early as 1843, recognized in Halleck a pupil worthy of the degree of A.M.; and upon the matured scholar and soldier of 1862 conferred that of LL.D. In 1848 he was appointed Professor of Engineering in the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, but declined the honor.

The outbreak of the Rebellion found Halleck at the head of the most prominent law firm in San Francisco, and with large interests and much valuable property in California. Living in affluence, and at an age when men are usually excused from the performance of military duty, Halleck, notwithstanding, at once sacrificed self for country, and tendered his sword and talents in defence of the Union. General Scott, well knowing his worth, immediately and strongly urged upon President Lincoln his being commissioned with the highest grade in the Regular Army. Accordingly he was appointed a Major-General, to date from August 19, 1861, accepting which he without delay repaired to Washington, was ordered to St. Louis, and November 18, 1861, took command of the Department of Missouri, embracing the States of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Arkansas, and Western Kentucky. Around him was a chaos of insubordination, inefficiency, and peculation requiring the prompt, energetic, and ceaseless exercise of his iron will, military knowledge, and administrative powers. The scattered forces of his command were a medley of almost every nationality, with the organization of each and the excellence of none; Missouri and Kentucky were practically but a border screen to cover the operations of the seceding South; and even his headquarters, St. Louis, fortified at exorbitant cost and in violation of all true engineering principles, neither protected the city from insurrection within nor from the besiegers without. Hardly had Halleck assumed command before his remorseless Juggernaut of reform began to crush out every abuse and scatter all opposing obstacles. Fraudulent contracts were annulled; useless stipendiaries were dismissed; a colossal staff hierarchy, with more titles than brains, was disbanded; composite organizations were pruned to simpler uniformity; the construction of fantastic fortifications was suspended; and in a few weeks order reigned in Missouri. With like vigor he dealt blow after blow upon all who, under the mask of citizens, abetted treason—informants communicating with the enemy were treated as spies; bridge-burners and marauders were tried and sentenced to death by military commissions; towns and counties were compelled to pay all damages to public property destroyed within their limits; carriages flaunting rebel flags were seized in the streets and promptly confiscated; women insulting our soldiers, or signalling the inmates of military prisons, were confined to their homes; wealthy secessionists were assessed for the support of loyal refugees, and failing to pay were sent beyond our lines; and to make assurance doubly sure all officials of corporations, licensed lawyers,

voters at elections, employés of the Government, and even the faculty of the University of Missouri, were required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. But while from headquarters thus energetically dealing with the traitors at home, he did not neglect the traitors in arms over whom by his admirable strategic combinations he quickly secured success after success, till in less than six weeks after assuming command, a clean sweep had been made of the entire country between the Missouri and Osage rivers; and General Price, cut off from all supplies and recruits from Northern Missouri, to which he had been moving, was in full retreat for Arkansas.

Though the winter had set in, Halleck relaxed not a moment to insure new victories. The Union supremacy in Missouri being established, he now turned his attention to the opening of the Mississippi river, which General Scott had intended unbarring by a flotilla and army descending it in force. Halleck, however, was satisfied that this plan would only scotch the serpent of secession, and the monster be again able to return upon its path. To effectually kill it and turn all the river strongholds, he felt that the Confederacy must be rent in twain by an armed wedge driven in between this great stream and the mountains on the east. On January 27, 1862, the President had ordered a general advance of all the land and naval forces of the United States to be simultaneously made against the insurgents in arms on the 23d of the coming month. In anticipation of his part of the grand movement, early in February Halleck sent his chief of staff to Cairo to direct in his name, when necessary, all operations auxiliary to the armies about to take the field on the Mississippi, Tennessee, and Cumberland rivers, which their respective commanders soon put in motion.

Up to this time all the efforts of our arms had been tentative, producing but local results. The Cabinet at Washington had yet to learn, what military minds knew so well, that a great victory won at a decisive point solves many vexed political problems. Not till long after was the demonstration of this established truth made evident by Charleston and Richmond, impenetrable to the most powerful front attacks, finally falling before simple strategic flank marches.

"One evening late in December, 1861," says Dr. Draper in his great History of the American Civil War, "Generals Halleck, Sherman, and Cullum were conversing together at the Planter's Hotel in St. Louis, on the proper line of invasion. They saw clearly that the Confederates meant to stand on the defensive. . . . A map lay on the table, and with a blue pencil Halleck drew a line from Bowling Green to Columbus, past Donelson and Henry, and another perpendicular to its centre, which happened to coincide nearly with the Tennessee river. 'There,' said he, 'that is the true line of attack.'" This rebel first line of defence lay screened behind Kentucky's *quasi* neutrality, with its flanks strongly protected by the fortifications of Columbus and Bowling Green; but its centre was but feebly secured by Forts Henry and Donelson. The second line of defence followed the railroad from Memphis on the Mississippi to Chattanooga, a most important position in the mountains, threatening both South Carolina and Virginia by its railroad connections with Charleston and Richmond. Still a third line, with almost continuous communication by rail, extended from Vicksburg through Meridian, Selma, and Montgomery, to Atlanta, with railroad branches reaching to the principal ports on the Gulf and South Atlantic.

Operating by the Ohio river as the base, and the navigable Tennessee and Cumberland as perpendicular lines of operations, it is needless to repeat history by stating the success of Halleck's masterly strategy, carried out by his able lieutenants against the Rebel first line of defence. In a little over three months of his sway in the west, Forts Henry and Donelson had fallen, the strategically turned flanks of the enemy's line, protected by the powerful works of Bowling Green and Columbus, were deserted, and Nashville, the objective of the campaign, was in our possession. In the meantime Curtis had been sent to drive the Rebels out of Missouri, and early in March gained the decisive battle of Pea Ridge in Arkansas, the enemy flying before him to the protection of the White river; and Pope, despatched to New Madrid, after taking that place, confronted the fugitives from Columbus at Island No. 10, which, by the happy device of Hamilton's cut-off canal, was turned and taken in reverse, and this strong barrier of the Mississippi removed by the joint action of the Army and Navy. By these masterly operations the Confederate first line, from Kansas to the Alleghany Mountains, being swept away, and the enemy's strongholds captured or evacuated, our forces moved triumphantly southward, pressing back the insurgents to their second line of defence, extending from Memphis to Chattanooga.

On March 11, 1862, to give greater unity to military operations in the West, the Departments of Kansas and Ohio were merged into Halleck's command, the whole constituting the Department of the Mississippi, which included the vast territory between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains. Buell, marching by railroad from Nashville, was directed, on the withdrawal of the enemy from Murfreesborough, to unite with Grant, proceeding to Pittsburg Landing by the Tennessee. Their fortunate union secured the great victory of Shiloh. Then, to more immediately direct military operations, Halleck took the field, and, after reorganizing and recruiting his forces, moved on Corinth, where the enemy was strongly entrenched on the important strategic position at the junction where the railroads, connecting the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi river with the Atlantic Ocean, came together. By striking a vigorous blow here on the enemy's left-centre, Halleck proposed to repeat the strategy which had so admirably accomplished its purpose against the Confederate first line; but success was indispensable, hence he made every step of his progress so secure, that no disaster should be incurred involving the loss of what had already been gained with so much effort and bloodshed. So admirably were his successive camps guarded against surprise or sudden dash, that Beauregard dared not attack, though on May 2 he made his arrangements and issued his proclamation to the "soldiers of Shiloh and Elkhorn" that he was about to give battle. A month after the initiation of Halleck's march, May 27, his compact columns were close upon Corinth's fifteen miles of heavy intrenchments, strengthened by powerful batteries or redoubts at every road or assailable point, and the whole covered to the boggy stream in front by a dense abattis, through which no artillery or cavalry, nor even infantry skirmishers, could have passed under fire. On the next day heavy siege guns were put in position, and everything made ready for a desperate attack upon the enemy, who had been hotly contesting our advance, doubtless to give themselves time to secure their retreat and the destruction of their supplies. On the 29th operations were earnestly resumed against the

enemy, who, though driven back at all points, preserved an unbroken front, and served his batteries with great energy. On the morning of the 30th the enemy's slackened fire proved what, from the noise of explosions and moving trains during the preceding night, had been feared—that Beauregard, despairing of maintaining himself in this immense stronghold of the Confederacy, constructed with so much labor and care, had fled. Upon the occupation of Corinth, its inclosing and commanding fortifications were found to be impregnable to assault; within desolation and smouldering ruins were everywhere visible; and the evacuation, commenced some days before by the removal of the sick, fully completed. Immediately Pope was sent in hot pursuit of the retreating enemy; soon after Buell was despatched towards Chattanooga, to destroy the railroad connections; Sherman was put in march for Memphis, but the Navy had captured the place when he had reached Grand Junction; without delay batteries were constructed on the southern approaches of the place to guard against any sudden return of the enemy; and with prodigious energy the destroyed railroad to Columbus was rebuilt to maintain our communications with the Mississippi and Ohio, in jeopardy by the sudden fall of the Tennessee, by which supplies had been received.

It had now been a little over six months since Halleck assumed command at St. Louis, and from within the limits of his department, during this period, the enemy had been driven from Missouri, the northern half of Arkansas, Kentucky, most of Tennessee, and strong lodgments made in Mississippi and Alabama. Well deserved, therefore, was the high compliment previously paid by Mr. Stanton, always chary of praise, that Halleck's "energy and ability received the strongest commendations of the War Department," and added, "You have my perfect confidence, and you may rely upon my utmost support in your undertakings." Such, in fact was the very high appreciation entertained of Halleck's merits by both the Secretary of War and President, that, during the General's occupation of Corinth, while organizing for new victories against the enemy's third line of defence, two assistant secretaries of war and a senator were sent there to urge upon Halleck the acceptance of the position of General-in-Chief; but he decidedly declined the high honor, and did not go to Washington till positive orders compelled him.

Halleck has been severely criticised for consuming six weeks in reaching Corinth. It must be remembered that our losses at Shiloh were very heavy, and the consequent demoralization such that no vigorous pursuit of the retreating enemy had been made. When Halleck arrived at Pittsburg Landing our armies had to be rehabilitated, reinforcements brought from a distance, and arms and supplies received. With the utmost exertions of the general and his staff these necessary preparations consumed over two weeks. When the forward movement began, it was over a very uneven country, serrated into broken ridges and marshy valleys; through continuous and dense forests filled with tangled undergrowth; across swollen streams whose burned bridges had to be rebuilt; over broken-up roads, often in deep morasses, and obstructed by felled timber; through a district where all supplies had to be transported, frequently on pack-mules; in a State whose every inhabitant was hostile, and a spy for the enemy; in a region where no reconnoissance could be made except by force of arms; and, to crown all difficulties, deluging rains flooded the country, rendering communication almost impracticable. Perhaps more rapid marches may have been possible, but with

forces exhausted, disheartened, and half prepared for battle, a like disaster to that incurred by the enemy at Shiloh might have been our fate, with the possible loss of all we had acquired, to say nothing of national dishonor; besides, Halleck had the most positive orders of the War Department to move cautiously and risk nothing. With such a weight of responsibility resting upon the commanding general, the inconsiderate criticisms on Halleck—particularly of those who have never made war—are hardly just. However, whether so or not, they must in some measure be shared by his distinguished lieutenants, subsequently our trusted leaders, for scarce was an important movement of the campaign made without their concurrence. Then all had confidence in Halleck, and it was sufficient that "Old Brains," his *sobriquet* with the Army, had decided upon any operation which, after the danger had passed, has too often since been flip-pantly condemned.

Reluctantly leaving Corinth, to which he hoped to return again to enter upon the great work of opening the Mississippi and crushing the Confederacy in the Southwest, Halleck reached Washington July 23, 1862, and at once assumed command as General-in-Chief of all the armies of the United States. The first problem presented was how safely to unite the two eastern armies in the field so as to cover the Capital, and make common head against the enemy, then interposed between them and ready to be thrown at will on either. Honest differences of opinions of able generals existed as to the best measures to be adopted to accomplish the desired end, which it is unnecessary here to re-discuss; and the brief limits of this sketch will not permit our following in detail the after reverses and glories of the magnificent Army of the Potomac, nor the brilliant triumphs of the transcendent leaders whom Halleck had left in the West. Suffice it to say that the General-in-Chief entered upon the duties of his high office with heart and soul devoted to the preservation of the Union, and gave the utmost of his eminent abilities, indomitable energy, and unremitting industry to his country's cause. Often compelled to assume responsibilities which belonged to others, constantly having to thwart the purposes of selfish schemers, and always constrained to be reticent upon public affairs which many desired to have divulged, Halleck, like all men in high stations in times of trial, soon became a target for the shafts of the envious, the disloyal, and the disappointed. Doubtless with scant time for the most mature reflection, he made errors; but, says Turenne, the great marshal of an age of warriors, "Show me the Commander who has never made mistakes, and you will show me one who has never made war." The time may yet come when the seal of secrecy will be removed and Halleck's correspondence during the Rebellion given to the world. Then justice will be done; then will be understood why the lion-hearted Lincoln, the stern Stanton, and those responsible for the conduct of the war, reposed unbounded confidence in him; and then will be revealed the pure patriot, the skilful strategist, the learned lawyer, the sterling statesman, and the valiant vindicator of the Nation's honor.

Congress, in recognition of Grant's glorious campaigns of Vicksburg and Chattanooga, revived the grade of Lieutenant-General. Though a desire was manifested in high places in some way to retain Halleck in the performance of his high functions, he at once insisted that compliance should be made with the obvious intentions of the law, and that being senior in rank, Grant must neces-

sarily be the General-in-Chief. However, Halleck remained at Washington from March 12, 1864, to April 19, 1865, as Chief-of-Staff of the Army, under the orders of the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief, performing much of the same duties as before had devolved upon him at headquarters.

Halleck, from April 22 to July 1, 1865, was in command of the Military Division of the James, with headquarters at Richmond. It was while here that he issued an order to certain officers "to pay no regard to any truce or orders of General Sherman respecting hostilities, on the ground that Sherman's agreement could bind his own command only, and no other," and "to push onward, regardless of orders from any one except General Grant, and out off Johnson's retreat." The responsibility for this order Halleck, in a well-written letter, asserted was not his but his superiors', and that he had not trespassed upon Sherman's departmental command. However, it produced great coolness between these distinguished men, but long since the breach was healed, and mutual confidence restored between these old friends.

Upon the termination of hostilities and the disbandment of the volunteer forces, Halleck was ordered to the Military Division of the Pacific, of which he took command August 30, 1865, and March 16, 1869, was transferred to that of the South, which he retained till his death. It is unnecessary to say that both at San Francisco and Louisville he ably, energetically, and economically carried out the requirements of the Government. The satisfaction he gave in his late command, cannot be better expressed than in the words of an intelligent observer residing at Louisville, who says in a private note, "of all the men who have been in command here, General Halleck was the best liked. He was not only a good soldier, but a statesman and a gentleman, and I am thoroughly convinced that, if there had been a *Halleck* in command of every department in the South and Southwest, we would long since have ceased to hear of outrages consequent upon the 'late unpleasantness.'"

Halleck, with few advantages in early life, and hardly the rudiments of a classical education, overcame all obstacles in his path by the power of mind and character. He took at once an honor place at West Point; was a conspicuous officer of engineers; became a youthful statesman in the creation of a State; rose to the direction of various public trusts; established an envied reputation for high authorship; was a prominent publicist among learned jurists; and held supreme command of vast armies in a great struggle for a nation's existence. It is unnecessary to describe each of these segments of his fame, or in language build monuments to his mental vigor and distinguished deeds achieved, without extraordinary leaps, in a long and steady race of usefulness. Like the eagle's strength, his is to be measured not only by his height of place, but his continuance on the wing.

Halleck had a strong, clear intellect, which enabled him to take a comprehensive grasp of the various important matters presented to his consideration, and was sustained in his conclusions by a most assiduous industry and self-reliant perseverance. Indeed, determination was his most marked characteristic, evinced in a calm firmness which neither entreaty nor persuasion could move from its fixed purpose. Of such a nature caution would be a prevailing quality. With these was united a modesty almost shyness, and thus perhaps he did himself injustice, as his sensitiveness to the value of sincerity caused him often to re-

pel rather than be deemed insincere. This known temperament secured him the most valuable estimation of his instructed and ablest fellow-officers. His dryness of manner was no argument of want of heart, for indeed he was a warm, true, loyal friend, and in the inner circle of his life was tender and playful, showing a keen sense of humor. His home was a scene of perfect happiness and kind hospitality. Of children he was fond; had an ardent love of Nature, and indulged the expectation of closing his latter hours in a retreat in the beautiful region south of San Francisco looking on the Pacific Ocean. Though far hence life's silver cord was loosed, its crowning act was his open acknowledgment of the source of all his strength; and his last hours closed with sweet remembrances of cherished friends, among whom the writer of this is happy to be numbered, for he well knew his departed comrade's great worth and truly loved him.

*(Brevet Major-General George W. Cullum.)*

### THOMAS C. BRADFORD,

No. 1938—CLASS OF 1861.

Died Jan. 12, 1872, at West Point, N. Y.: Aged 35.

BREVET MAJOR THOMAS C. BRADFORD was born at Providence, R. I., June 1837, from whence he received an appointment as Cadet to West Point, and entered the Military Academy July 1, 1857. Upon graduation he was promoted Brevet Second, and Second Lieutenant of Ordnance June 24, 1861. He served as acting aide-de-camp to Colonel Davies July 14 to August 17, 1861, in the defenses of Washington, D. C., and on the Manassas campaign of July, 1861, being engaged in the battle of Bull Run July 21, 1861. Promoted First Lieutenant of Ordnance August 3, 1861. Returning from the field he served as Assistant Ordnance Officer at Washington Arsenal, D. C., August 18, 1861, to August 17, 1863. Promoted Captain of Ordnance March 3, 1863. On duty at the Military Academy as Assistant Professor of Mathematics, from August 29, 1863, to January 27, 1864, and in charge of construction of Columbus Arsenal, Ohio, February 8, 1864, to 1868. Promoted Brevet Major March 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department." In command of San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, from 1868 to January, 1871, and on duty at West Point as Instructor of Ordnance and Science of Gunnery January 7, 1871, to the date of his death.

Major Bradford performed every duty to which he was assigned, with remarkable intelligence and faithfulness; and during his entire career to the time of his death, no young officer stood higher in the estimation of his superiors and brother officers. Possessed of strong characteristics, indicated in his features, he brought to bear upon the work before him a clear intellect, a comprehensive grasp of mind, honesty of purpose, and determination to perform. Had disease acquired in the performance of his duty not undermined his system, nor death so untimely terminated his existence, a fine record of services there would be to add to that already given.

The same elements of character exhibited in his official life bound "BUCK" with cords of steel to his friends. Sincere and frank, we were all aware that he

meant just what he said. Extremely devoted and generous to his parents and family, his death was the saddest blow that misfortune could inflict upon them. To his brother officers he was as he should be; no more can be said of any one.

(*Captain James W. Reilly.*)

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**WILLIAM J. HAMILTON,**

No. 2229—CLASS OF 1868.

Died Jan. 22, 1872, at Bristol, Pa. : Aged 26.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM J. HAMILTON, after some two years of declining health, caused by a disease of the lungs, was attacked by spinal neuralgia, and after suffering the most intense agony for nearly two months, quietly and peacefully died.

Strong and zealous in honor, with a delicate sense, and full appreciation of all its obligations; an affectionate nature, true as steel and lasting as life in its attachments; he was as dearly and fondly loved as ever man could hope to be.

Prominent in his Class for his good judgment, bright mind, genial disposition, and many endearing qualities, he secured a brighter promise for his future life than is accorded to most graduates of the Academy.

He joined his battery at Fort McHenry, but the climate not agreeing with him, he obtained a leave, and tried the cool refreshing atmosphere of Northern New York. From there the charming, healthful winter climate of Florida; but no cure was effected, and the fresh, pure, dry air of the plains near the Rocky Mountains was resorted to; but an Allwise Providence had decreed that the fondly cherished hope of his recovery should never be realized, and he only reached home to die.

Endowed with superior abilities; possessing a chivalrous spirit; a man of undaunted courage, but thoughtful and humane as well as brave, his knightly character will become more precious, and his memory more sacredly loved each year, and his name will always stand in distinguished brightness on the roll of true men. His classmate—Richard H. Savage—has paid the following tribute to his memory:

“ The loved and lost I pledge to-night,  
 “ With willing heart and clouded eye;  
 “ A feeling lingers strange and grand,  
 “ For sure his spirit lingers nigh.  
 “ I know the poor dust quiet sleeps  
 “ Where buds and brightening flowers are;  
 “ The soul, all free and chainless now,  
 “ Has passed beyond yon burning star.

“ Oh! surely memory jealous keeps  
 “ In store our boy love of the past;  
 “ A voice familiar whispers low,  
 “ ‘ Not lost, my friend, but home at last.’

"And never may I lose this truth,"  
 "Which swells with echoes sad, sublime,  
 "This falling wail, now dying soft  
 "In murmurs on the shore of time.

"Bright, young, and brave, the keener ear  
 "To hear the Master's solemn call,  
 "The first-fruits of the harvest rich  
 "Are ripening to their early fall.  
 "The better part of life was his,  
 "Who missed the cares and bitter pains;  
 "Nor lingered long to sadly count  
 "So many losses, so few gains.

"He sleeps; the dear flag throws a glow  
 "Of tender color on his grave.  
 "Long may his name be held in heart  
 "Among the tender, true, and brave,  
 "Who here below on duty still  
 "With steadfast hope the summons wait,  
 "Till time shall bring us face to face  
 "The comrades old of Sixty-eight."

*(Lieutenant William P. Clark.)*

### RICHARD S. EWELL,

No. 1029—CLASS OF 1840.

Died Jan. 25, 1872, near Spring Hill, Tenn.: Aged 55.

GENERAL RICHARD STODDARD EWELL, who was born October, 1816, in the District of Columbia, died January 25, 1872, at his residence near Spring Hill, Maury County, Tenn., in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

He was appointed in 1836, from the State of Virginia, a Cadet in the same Class with Sherman, Thomas, Getty, Hayes, and others who subsequently became distinguished generals. Upon Ewell's graduation at the U. S. Military Academy, July 1, 1840, he was promoted in the Army a Brevet Second Lieutenant, and November 1, following, Second Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Dragoons. Till 1846 he was on active duty on the Western frontier, except for brief periods while on coast survey and recruiting service; in the meanwhile, September 18, 1845, having risen to the grade of First Lieutenant. In the war with Mexico 1846-48 he participated in all the encounters of our arms, from the siege of Vera Cruz to the storming of Chapultepec, receiving the brevet of Captain August 20, 1847, for his "gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco." After this war he was for two years, 1848-50, on recruiting service, and was promoted, August 4, 1849, to be Captain in the First Dragoons. Soon after his promotion he was ordered to the command of his company in our newly acquired possession of New Mexico. From this time till his resignation from the Army, May 7, 1861, he efficiently served in this territory at isolated posts surrounded by hostile Indian tribes, or was actively scouting against these marauding savages, with whom he was engaged in a desperate combat on the Gila River,

June 27, 1857, and was wounded December 14, 1859, in a sharp skirmish with Penal Apaches.

When the Rebellion broke out, Ewell, like some other officers of Southern birth, espoused the cause of the secessionists, participating in the varied fortunes of their arms from the engagement, July 18, 1861, at Blackburn's Ford, till the final collapse of the Confederacy, April 6, 1865, when he and his command were captured at Sailor's Creek, Va. In this fierce struggle of four years he was several times wounded—once with the loss of a leg.

After the close of this civil war, Ewell honestly accepted its results as irrevocable facts, and in his retirement from public affairs devoted himself to the cultivation of his farm and the improvement of his stock. Previous to his dissolution, the feeling of his first and natural allegiance returned strongly upon him. When he had made his will and was informed that his race was almost run, he remarked, with the calm simplicity characteristic of him, "I don't want any monument raised over me; only plain head and foot-stone, like those over the graves of my father and my mother in Virginia. My rank of Lieutenant-General might be inscribed upon one of the stones, but I wish nothing in the inscription which will cast any reflection upon the Government of the United States." Thus peacefully passed to his final rest the bold, blunt, honest soldier, who had so often faced death on the battle-field, and with his last breath dared acknowledge the great error of his life, which had for a time severed him from the flag under which he was reared and had been so generously educated. This last act was worthy of one so conspicuous for his sincerity and integrity of character, of the gallant officer who ever possessed the esteem and affection of his comrades, and of a true man under whose plain exterior beat a warm and noble heart.

*(Brevet Major-General George W. Cullum.)*

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## JOHN H. DICKERSON,

No. 1341—CLASS OF 1847.

Died March 2, 1872, at St. Louis, Mo.: Aged 50.

CAPTAIN JOHN H. DICKERSON was born in Ohio, and appointed from Indiana a Cadet in the U. S. Military Academy, from which he was graduated July 1, 1847, and promoted in the Army a Brevet Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery. He immediately joined his company, which had remained at Saltillo, Mex., after the battle of Buena Vista. For the year succeeding the war with Mexico he was the Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of New Mexico, and for the next was stationed at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor. In 1850 he was sent to Florida to suppress outbreaks of the Seminole Indians, remaining there, except for a short interval, till 1853; in the meantime, April 1, 1850, being promoted to a First Lieutenant. From October 9, 1852, to June 18, 1856, he was the quartermaster of his regiment, and at the latter date was appointed a Captain in the Quartermaster's Department continuing as such till his resignation from the Army. As a Quartermaster he served, till 1861, at Gulf and Atlantic posts and on the Western frontier, being engaged, 1857-58, on the Utah expedition.

During the Rebellion, for three years he was at Cincinnati, Ohio, in charge of

the extensive quartermaster duties of the Department of the Ohio, in the performance of which he displayed high business qualifications, sterling integrity, and a zealous devotion to duty, greatly benefiting the service but destroying his own health.

After his resignation, March 31, 1864, he continued, till the end of the war, at Cincinnati, as an agent for quartermaster supplies, and subsequently, till broken down by disease, was a commission-merchant at St. Louis, Mo., where he died March 2, 1872, at the age of fifty.

General Joshua H. Bates, a graduate of the Class of 1837, who knew Dickerson intimately, says "he was a gentleman in the true sense of the word. His genial disposition, his bright and pleasant conversation, his warm and true friendship, and his strictly honorable dealings endeared him to all who came within the range of his acquaintance."

*(Brevet Major-General George W. Cullum.)*

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## GUSTAVUS LOOMIS,

No. 62—CLASS OF 1811.

Died March 5, 1872, at Stratford, Conn.: Aged 83.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL GUSTAVUS LOOMIS, who was born Sept. 23, 1789, at Thetford, Vt., died March 5, 1872, at Stratford, Conn., at the advanced age of 83, being prior to that time the second living graduate of the Military Academy, which institution he entered as a Cadet June 15, 1808, and from which he was graduated March 1, 1811, and promoted in the Army to be Second Lieutenant in the Regiment of Artillerists.

After two years' service in New York Harbor, he was ordered to the Niagara frontier, where he participated in the campaign of 1813, being engaged in the capture of Fort George, U. C., May 27, 1813, in the attack of which his class-mate Lieut. Henry A. Hobart was killed. Fort George being considered untenable, it was evacuated, and the arms and stores removed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., on the opposite shore, which latter post, through the most culpable neglect of its commanding officer, was surprised by British and Indians, December 19, 1813, and nearly all the garrison, including Lieut. Loomis, made prisoners.

From the termination of the war with Great Britain till 1820, Loomis was mostly on ordnance, coast survey, and recruiting service; from 1820 to 1828 in garrison in the Gulf States; from 1828 to 1837 chiefly on Western frontier duty; from 1837 to 1842 in the Florida war, being engaged in the battle of Okee-cho-bee, December 25, 1837; from 1842 to 1850, except for a short period in the Mexican war, in garrison at Western posts; from October 1, 1850, to July 15, 1851, as Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service; and from 1852 to 1858 on duty in Texas and Florida, being in command of the Department of Florida April 27, 1857, to July 16, 1858. During this long period he had served in the Artillery and the Quartermaster's Department, till the reorganization of the Army in 1821, and subsequently in the infantry as Captain of the First Regiment June 1, 1821, Major of the Second July 7, 1838, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth Sept. 22, 1840, and Colonel of the Fifth March 9, 1851.

During the Rebellion of the seceding States, being over threescore and ten years of age, he was too old to take the field, but was usefully employed as Mustering Officer, Superintendent of General Recruiting Service, and on Court-Martial duty. Having been borne on the Army Register more than forty-five years, he was, June 1, 1863, retired from active service; and March 13, 1865, brevetted a Brigadier-General "for Long and Faithful Services in the Army."

General Randolph B. Marcy, long under the command of this veteran officer, has kindly furnished the following sketch of his character:

"Possessing an eminently ardent and impulsive temperament, with the most inflexible firmness of purpose and a resolute and untiring perseverance, Loomis entered with his whole soul into everything that engaged his special attention.

"At an early period of his military career, from a self-indulgent course of life, he became more sedate and thoughtful, and ultimately joined the Presbyterian Church, becoming from that time no less a valiant soldier of the cross than of his country. By his excellent example and Christian counsel he exercised a most salutary influence over both officers and men, and prevented any desecration of the Sabbath within his entire command.

"He was an exacting disciplinarian; a highly conscientious and excellent soldier; a kind father, husband, and friend; and a good man, who, we think, it is perfectly safe to predict is now reaping the reward of a well-spent forty years of Christian benevolence."

*(Brevet Major-General George W. Cullum.)*

## HILARY BRUNOT,

No. 120—CLASS OF 1814.

Died March 26, 1872, at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Aged 77.

HILARY BRUNOT was born at Philadelphia in 1795, and two years later his father, the late Felix Brunot, removed with his family to Pittsburgh, then a mere frontier post. He received his cadetship to West Point in 1813, and the next year, upon graduating, was promoted to Third Lieutenant Second Infantry, and to Second Lieutenant Third Infantry, July 22, 1814. He served in the war of 1812-15 with Great Britain on the Niagara frontier, being engaged in the defence of Fort Erie, U. C., from August 20, 1814, until the siege was raised by the successful sortie from the fort, in which he was wounded, September 17, 1814; in garrison at Michigan posts, on the Canadian frontier, 1815-18; on recruiting service 1818-20; and in garrison at Fort Howard, Wisconsin, 1820-21. He was promoted to First Lieutenant Third Infantry, December 31, 1818. He left the Army when his regiment was disbanded, June 1, 1821.

Brunot was for many years, after leaving the service, a manufacturer of white lead at Pittsburgh, and was repeatedly chosen to represent his ward in the city councils. About fifteen years ago he retired from active life, and until his death chiefly employed his leisure in works of benevolence and philanthropy. From early life he was a member of Trinity Episcopal Church.

One of the oldest natives of the good old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Brunot was one of its worthiest and most useful citizens, leaving to his State and

family the grateful legacy of a clear life-record, and a worthy name which he lived to see borne by distinguished and honored sons.

*(Secretary of the Association.)*

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### HUMPHREY MARSHALL,

No. 703—CLASS OF 1832.

Died March 28, 1872, at Louisville, Ky.: Aged 60.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HUMPHREY MARSHALL, who was born January 13, 1812, in Frankfort, Ky., died March 28, 1872, at Louisville, at the age of sixty. He was the grandson of Humphrey Marshall, the author of the first published history of Kentucky, and son of Judge John J. Marshall, a nephew of the great Chief-Justice of the United States Supreme Court. His mother was the only sister of James C. Birney, years since the candidate of the "liberal party" for President of the United States.

At the age of sixteen, Marshall was appointed a Cadet in the U. S. Military Academy, from which he was graduated July 1, 1832, and promoted in the Army to be Brevet Third Lieutenant of Mounted Rangers. He was immediately ordered on the "Black Hawk Expedition," but was not engaged in active hostilities, being stationed at Davenport, Iowa. He was transferred March 4, 1833, as Brevet Second Lieutenant, to the First Dragoons, which regiment had just been created by Congress in lieu of the Mounted Rangers. Soon after, April 30, 1833, he resigned from the military service.

Preferring civil life, he, in a few months, with marked facility, acquired sufficient legal knowledge to be admitted to the bar. Till 1834 he practised his new profession at Frankfort, Ky., and then at Louisville, till the breaking out of the Mexican war. At the same time he was an officer of Kentucky militia, as Captain, 1836-38; Major, 1838-41; and Lieutenant-Colonel, 1841-46. In 1836 he raised a company of volunteers to march to our Texas frontier, which, however, was disbanded after receiving the news of General Houston's victory at San Jacinto.

He became, June 9, 1846, Colonel of the First Kentucky Cavalry, and with his regiment marched from Memphis, Tenn., to join the army of General Taylor at Saltillo, which he reached in time to participate in the battle of Buena Vista. His regiment having been disbanded July 7, 1847, he returned to his native State, and settled on a farm in Henry County, where he continued to reside till 1861, except while in public life.

In 1849, he was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives; became at once an active member and an ardent supporter of Clay's compromise measures of 1850; and in 1851 was re-elected to Congress. During his second term, he was appointed by President Fillmore, August 6, 1852, Commissioner of the United States to the Empire of China, which was immediately raised to a first-class mission. On being recalled by President Pierce, October 18, 1853, he resumed the practice of law at Washington, D. C.; but in 1855 was again elected to Congress from Kentucky by the "Know-nothing" party, where he continued

till 1859, serving during his latter term as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Though opposed to open secession of the Southern States, and desirous to settle differences with "peaceable weapons," within the Union, he nevertheless joined as a Brigadier-General, September, 1861, in the Rebellion against the United States. Gaining but little military reputation in his command of Southwest Virginia, he resigned his commission and was elected to the Confederate Congress, where he displayed the signal ability that always marked his career in the political arena. About 1863 he opened a law office in Richmond, Va., and subsequently removed to Louisville, Ky., where his practice became both successful and lucrative. He was among the first of the rebels whose disabilities were removed by Congress.

General Marshall was obese in person, self-indulgent, careless in his habits, and somewhat regardless of social conventionalities; but he possessed a kind and benevolent disposition, jovial and winning manners, little prejudice or passion, and many generous qualities which endeared him to a wide circle of friends. He had a large brain as well as a large body; was a charming and instructive conversationalist; had the tongue of an eloquent and forcible speaker; held the pen of a fluent and vigorous writer; was a profound lawyer and an able advocate; and enjoyed a distinguished and enviable reputation for his ability and acquirements. Though educated for a soldier, he wisely abandoned military life for the theatre of civil strife, where his tongue and pen gained him greener laurels than his sword would probably have ever won.

*(Brevet Major-General George W. Cullum.)*

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### CLINTON J. POWERS,

No. 2076—CLASS OF 1865.

Died April 21, 1872, at Pittsburgh, Pa.: Aged 28.

CAPTAIN CLINTON J. POWERS was born in Youngstown, Ohio, July 20, 1844, from which place he was appointed a Cadet at the Military Academy, September, 1861. He was graduated and appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Cavalry June 23, 1865. Joining his regiment in the fall of '65, he served with it on frontier duty in Texas until July, 1866; from this time until March, 1867, he was on sick leave of absence.

Returning again to his regiment, he served for a few months, when a hemorrhage of the lungs obliged him again to leave. After spending nearly a year and a half in St. Paul, Minn., he hoped that he was thoroughly recovered, and having been promoted June 10, 1870, to a Captaincy, he joined and took command of his company at Ringgold Barracks, on the Rio Grande.

In a few months he felt the first symptoms of the "disease of the spine," which finally proved fatal.

Captain Powers remained with his company in Texas until January, 1872, when, upon the advice of his surgeon, he came North to his father's home (then in Pittsburgh, Pa.), where he died April 21, 1872.

Captain Powers was one of those frank, generous, manly natures who win the

love of all with whom they are associated. During much of his official life he suffered from disease, which he knew must carry him to an early grave; yet the brave manner in which he resisted its approaches, and the cheerfulness and resignation with which he met his fate may well serve as a model for us all.

(*Captain Alfred E. Bates.*)

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### JOHN C. McFERRAN,

No. 1200—CLASS OF 1843.

Died April 25, 1872, at Louisville, Ky. : Aged 51.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN C. McFERRAN was born October, 1820, at Glasgow, Ky., and entered the U. S. Military Academy July 1, 1838. He was graduated from that institution, and promoted in the Army as a Brevet Second Lieutenant Third Infantry, July 1, 1843, serving as such for two years at Western stations. In 1845, he was with his regiment in the military occupation of Texas and march to the Rio Grande, where he was engaged in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. Though promoted, April 19, 1846, to be Second Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, he preferred his old regiment, to which he was transferred June 27, 1846, and October 22, 1847, became First Lieutenant of it. He did not accompany the Army in its invasion of Northern Mexico, but, in 1847, became Assistant to the Superintendent of Western Recruiting Service; and from that time till August 20, 1855, when he was appointed a Captain in the Quartermaster's Department, he was doing frontier duty in Texas and New Mexico, mostly in staff positions, particularly as regimental Quartermaster, for over three years. After his promotion until 1862, except for about two years, he was actively employed in New Mexico.

During the Rebellion, from September 1, 1862, to July 24, 1865, he was Chief Quartermaster of the Department of New Mexico, was engaged in the action of Peralta, and acted as the Chief of Staff to the Commanding General, 1864-5. In the meanwhile he was promoted Major, November 30, 1863; held the position of Colonel, Staff, U. S. Volunteers, from August 2, 1864, to June 9, 1865; and was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, and Brigadier-General U. S. Army, March 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services during the Rebellion."

Upon the termination of the civil war he became Depot Quartermaster at Washington, and April, 1867, was placed in charge of the Eighth Division in the Quartermaster-General's office, he having been promoted, July 29, 1866, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1869 he was appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department of the South, which position he held until the death of General Halleck, January 9, 1872, when his office became that of Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department of the South, in which he continued till his death at Louisville, Ky., April 25, 1872.

His Department commander says of General McFerran, in his obituary order: "As an officer, he was distinguished for his able and conscientious discharge of every duty; as a man, for stainless honor and exalted worth. Dying, he leaves

behind him a reputation for purity and integrity which reflect honor upon the service in which he was an officer, and upon the profession of arms."

*(Brevet Major-General George W. Cullum.)*

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Of the foregoing, three were members of the Association (Dr. Horace Webster, Prof. D. H. Mahan, and Sylvester Mowry); and of the whole number deceased, there were :

In the army.....	13
In civil life.....	14
	—
Total.....	27
	—

The Treasurer presented the following as his Annual Report :

*Cr.*

*Dr. The Association of Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy in ac't with H. L. Kendrick, Treasurer.*

1871.		1871.		1872.		1872.	
June 28	To cash paid Theodore Cozzens for balance due for Alumni dinner . . . . .	\$146	00	June 15	By cash on hand from last account, (see printed Annual Report) . . . . .	\$24	88
Dec. 7	To cash paid Lieutenant E. H. Totten, secretary, for Postage Stamps, &c. . . . .	7	63	" 15	By 2 U. S. 10-40 Bonds \$500 each (in Bank of Commerce) . . . . .	1,000	00
" 7	To cash paid Lieutenant E. H. Totten, secretary, for Stationery, Book-binding, &c. . . . .	16	11	" 17	By cash received for ten initiation fees from members . . . . .	100	00
				" 22	By cash received, donation to funds . . . . .	50	00
				Oct. 3	By cash received, seven initiation fees from members . . . . .	70	00
May 1	To cash paid Waldron & Payne for printing Annual Report . . . . .	350	00				
June 8	To cash paid Lieutenant E. H. Totten, secretary for Stationery, Postage, &c. . . . .	30	37	March 1	By cash received for Coupons on \$1,000—Bonds \$50, Gold premium, \$5.31. . . . .	55	31
" 12	To balance cash in hands of Treasurer, to be accounted for . . . . .	199	58	June 12	By cash received for forty-five initiation fees from members . . . . .	450	00
" 12	To Bonds in hands of Treasurer, to be accounted for . . . . .	1,000	00				
		\$1,749	69			1,749	69
				" 12	By cash in hands of Treasurer . . . . .	199	58
				" 12	By Bonds in hands of Treasurer (in Bank of Commerce for safe keeping) . . . . .	1,000	00
	Examined and approved. ROBERT P. FARROTT, <i>Chairman Executive Committee.</i>				(Signed) H. L. KENDRICK, <i>Treasurer.</i>		
					West Point, June 12, 1872.		

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS was next in order.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*—That each member of the Association be requested to present to its records his photograph or likeness, of a convenient size, with his autograph, and date when the picture was taken. Also, that the Secretary is authorized to purchase Albums necessary to contain and preserve these pictures.

The presiding officer, Gen. Hartman Bache, then offered the following, which was referred to the Executive Committee for examination, and report at the next annual meeting :

*Moved*—That the Association take steps to remove the body of the first graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, from its present resting-place, to the Cemetery at West Point, New York.

The Chairman then announced the Officers of the Association for the ensuing year—

*President*, BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL SYLVANUS THAYER, South Braintree, Mass.

*Treasurer*, PROFESSOR H. L. KENDRICK, LL.D., West Point, N. Y.

*Secretary*, LIEUTENANT E. H. TOTTEN, First Artillery, West Point, N. Y.

<i>Executive Committee.</i>	{	JUDGE R. P. PARROTT, Cold Spring, N. Y.
		PROFESSOR A. E. CHURCH, LL.D., West Point, N. Y.
		GENERAL GEORGE W. CULLUM, New York City.
		GENERAL THOMAS H. RUGER, West Point, N. Y.
		GENERAL EMORY UPTON, West Point, N. Y.

There being no further business before the meeting, after benediction had been pronounced by the Chaplain, it was declared *adjourned*.

#### THE ANNUAL DINNER.

Every effort was made by the Executive Committee to arrange for the dinner at West Point, but the dining-room at the Hotel was found to be too small to seat the number expected; it was deemed inadvisable to erect a temporary structure, in view of the expense, the chance of bad weather, and the certainty of a cold dinner; and the Cadet Mess Hall could only have been used with a large expenditure of money, and an entire interference with the regular Cadet arrangements.

For these reasons it was decided to have the dinner at Cozzens' Hotel, below West Point.

Dinner was announced at six o'clock, and the graduates were seated at two large tables, in the order of their graduation. Gen. Hartman Bache presided, with the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Forsyth, on his right, and our honored guest, Mr. Gouverneur Kemble, on his left. Grace before meat was said by the Chaplain.

The regular toasts, prepared by Professor Church—a member of the Executive Committee—were :

1. Our country—We know no other.
2. Our Alma Mater—Devotion to her is devotion to our country.

3. The President of the United States.
4. Our Army and Navy.
5. Our Volunteer soldiery—Ever ready, ever brave.
6. Those who have passed away since last we met.
7. Our Annual Reunion—May the time soon come when every living graduate will be with us in person and in spirit.
8. Our Class friendships—Let us cherish the remembrance of them while we enjoy the genial glow of the evening sun.
9. The everlasting hills which surround us—Emblematic of the republic which has educated us.
10. "Our wives and sweethearts"—The latter with promotion.

All the speech-making was informal, and characterized by excellent taste and brotherly feeling. "Our absent friends" were remembered, and those who had been taken away since the last meeting, were mourned. The memory of the late Professor Mahan was especially honored, in appropriate and feeling words, by his successor. In response to the seventh toast, General Barnard—Class of 1833,—made the following remarks:

In responding to the sentiment just offered and on an occasion of this kind, I think no more appropriate topic can be selected than is furnished by a meeting, in scope more limited but in character almost identical, which occurred on this very spot some years ago.

The graduates of 1833—my classmates—"anxious to draw as close as possible the bonds of good feeling which had united them while remaining at the Military Academy, and desirous of freely meeting in after years as often as circumstances permit, to renew their interrupted intercourse, to refresh the recollections of the happy hours spent together, and to strengthen anew the ties of friendship," formed themselves into an association entitled the "United Carroll Club."\* A written Constitution was drawn up and subscribed to by every member, in which, besides the provision for the usual officers and organization of permanent societies, there were some very peculiar ones, which, had they been known and adopted by the framers of the Constitution of this Alumni Association, would have quite changed our present "grouping" at this convivial table; in proof of which I extract a few clauses concerning the "entertainment" which was to follow the meeting.

"The following order shall be observed in the seats.

"The President, who is to be elected from the married men, will sit at the head of the table and the rest of the married men shall be disposed on the right and left. The Vice-President, who will be selected from the Bachelors, shall occupy the lower end of the table, supported on the flanks by his *unfortunate* fellow-bachelors."

Concerning our re-unions, it was prescribed that partial annual meetings should be held upon the anniversary of the day of graduation, by those of the graduates whose proximity of situation would readily allow their assemblage; but the *general* meetings were to take place once in four years, at Baltimore, at which

\* In those days it was quite common for a Class to take or receive some titular designation. The Class of 1833 early assumed the designation of "The Carrolls," in honor of Charles Carroll, then the sole surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.

it was intended that every member of the Class should attend whose attendance was at all possible.

I need scarcely say that this emanation of warm and generous hearts but youthful brains—like other creations of young spirits, who “pursue with eagerness the phantoms of hope, and listen with credulity to the whispers of fancy”—failed to become a practical reality. Though partial meetings were occasionally held, the occasion I refer to is the sole instance of an attempt to accomplish a general meeting. It was intended to celebrate the twentieth anniversary \* of the day of graduation, (for I have to confess that even then, nineteen years ago to-day, the graduates of my Class were *as much as* twenty years old.) A circular letter was sent to every living member, and special invitations to attend were given to our Superintendent—the *great* Superintendent and “Father” of the Military Academy—Col. Thayer—and to those Professors who, during our Cadet years, had been more especially connected with the Class; not forgetting our genial caterer—the early and life-long friend of Scott, of Thayer,—the friend of *every one* who has been at, or associated with, the Military Academy—the late W. B. Cozzens. †

Although I hold in my hand many records of the meeting, I find no list of those present; but there were, I believe, eight or nine of the graduates, two others who had been members of the Class, two of the Professors of our time, and last, not least, Mr. Cozzens, at whose house, where we now stand (changed, indeed, by the re-erection of a more magnificent building, and by the fact that it is a worthy son who is our present host), the meeting, which consisted *only* of the “entertainment,” took place.

The chairman on that occasion made a brief address, a few words of which I will quote :

“Fellow Carrolls! Twenty years ago, forty-three of us parted here where now only some eight or nine of us meet.

“Where are the absent ones? Where are they who sat by our side in the section room; messed with us—frolicked with us? To what melancholy thoughts does the question give rise! Though many, like ourselves, are still doing the battle of life, yet too far away, or too imperatively constrained by other causes to bring aught but their hearts to this meeting, many, alas! have finished their earthly career and shall meet us no more. And here the name of one spontaneously springs to every lip.

“Of him, the favorite of the Class, who through the prodigal endowments of nature was intellectually marked as its head, yet was perhaps more emphatically the chosen First of the Carrolls, through his eminent social qualities and manly virtues. Warm in his friendships, generous in all his relations, the life of all our enjoyment, as he was the ornament of our Class through his intellectual attainments, self-sacrificing to the last degree with those he loved, ever ready to share his all with his friends, he was indeed the ‘noblest Roman of us all’—the very type and embodiment of the spirit of the Carroll Class.

\* The meeting took place June 15, 1853; the Class was actually “relieved from duty” at the Academy on the 13th of June, 1832. Considerations of convenience prompted the choice of the first-mentioned date.

† As near as recollected, the attendants were Professors Davies and Mahan, Mr. Cozzens, and (graduates of 1833) J. G. Barnard, G. W. Cullum, Ed. Schriver, Henry Waller, G. H. Ringgold, H. L. Scott; and of others, R. S. Smith, G. W. Holley.

"But there are others whose names will rise up in melancholy array. Mudge, the 'insatiate archer's' first victim, as he was the first offering of the Carroll Class on the altar of a country's good. Yonder monument records the deeds of that gallant band of one hundred, as immortal as the three hundred of Thermopylæ, who, intercepted in their march through the wilds of Florida and surrounded by savages, hastily intrenched themselves in an improvised breast-work of logs, and were found dead at their posts with their arms still in their hands. Another monumental marble not far distant commemorates the fall of the gallant Wood at Fort Erie, in 1814; of the hecatomb our Alma Mater has *since* offered on the battle-field, our classmate Mudge and his companions were the very first.

"The mild, quiet, yet resolute Center—he too but a few months later and in the same wilderness laid down his life on the battle-field, struck in the forehead by the deadly aimed savage rifle.

"Blake! who by a most gallant and chivalric exploit seemed to prelude a career of high distinction, lost his life on the battle-field, yet not in battle. He escaped the enemy's bullets to die by an accidental discharge of his own weapon.

"Anderson—Capron—these two fell together on the bloody field of Churubusco, and now sleep in the land of the Aztec. Spirits worthy to mingle with those who followed the first Cortez to the first 'Conquest of Mexico.' If we include among us others who entered the Academy yet did not graduate with us, three more are to be added to the bloody list—Field, McKavett, Barbour—all of whom met their death under the walls of Monterey. Thus have eight of the original Carroll Class repaid the debt they owed their country with their lives on the battle-field. Can any Class that has ever left the Academy exhibit a nobler holocaust than this?"

Letters were received from most of those unable to attend; many of them now, alas! no longer among the living. I should trespass too much upon your time to read them; but there is a letter from one whose memory is especially dear to me; whose identity of age and subsequent career associated him most intimately with me, and whose untimely decease, but a few months after writing this, invests it with melancholy interest. All who recollect him at the Academy know how significant of future distinction was his early promise; all who review his career of twenty years know how brilliantly it was fulfilled. To no graduate of 1833—perhaps I might say to no graduate of the Academy—was there such a promise of future greatness open as to him, at the time this letter was penned. Alas! he who with the heroic Taylor and his small but indomitable army faced the enemy's bullets in the battle-fields of Mexico, fell, a few brief months subsequent to the writing of this, a victim to the insidious malaria of the Gulf coast. He writes but to express his "unfeigned regret that he cannot be with you to exchange salutations and to revive the soothing memories of the 'past pleasant and mournful to the soul.'" It is the last line ever received by me of a correspondence, extending through twenty years, from the yet lamented BLISS.

The Class of 1833 was the last Class to graduate under the "Father" of the Military Academy; the one superintendent to whom more than to any other man the credit of organizing and making the Academy what it is, belongs—the yet living and venerable THAYER—the revered President of this Association. He writes: "Although I cannot be with you in *propria persona*, I shall be mind-

ful of the day and devote a good portion of it to the reminiscences and feelings which the occasion naturally awakens. I trust that the example of your Class will be followed by all other classes, and that no year will pass without at least one such meeting. Great good to the Alma Mater cannot fail to result from such a practice."

From several of the Professors of that day—the early friends—perhaps the classmates of many by whom I am now surrounded, I hold in my hand letters of response. I will refer only to one or two, whose writers have since passed away. One, the learned and lovable *Courtenay*, expresses his great regret that professional avocations and severe domestic afflictions prevent him from meeting again the members of a Class for whom he retains the most kind and affectionate remembrances, adding, "When I recollect how many have distinguished themselves in their country's service, it is to me a subject of just pride to reflect that I have assisted—although in a very humble way—to prepare them for the active duties of life."

With the name and letter of yet one more, the vivacious but no less lovable *Hopkins*, I will finish. After expressing his regret at being compelled to forego the pleasure of a meeting, he says: "With scarcely an exception, I have always been met, by my old pupils, with cordial regard; and, on my part, I entertain towards them almost a paternal feeling. My name, I believe, is upon somewhere about 400 diplomas; some of the holders of which have gone to their rest, others have left the Army for civil pursuits, and others remain in the service. Judge, then, if an occasion like that to which you invite me is not calculated to awaken in me thoughts and memories and deep emotions." Then changing his tone from grave to gay—as was his wont—he adds, "Being particularly stupid at making a toast I asked a worthy naval friend, sitting now at my elbow, for one suited to the occasion. He gave me the following, which, if toasts are drunk, I will ask you to offer."

Gentlemen of the Alumni, let me pause a moment to say that the punning toast which I am about to read and offer (an impromptu, as above noted, made nineteen years ago for quite another assemblage of graduates) recalls the memory, "pleasant and mournful to the soul," of an officer who, eleven years later, following the noble Farragut through "tempest of shot and shell," sank with his vessel and crew—a victim of man's ravage, and a sacrifice to his country's welfare—in the waters of Mobile Bay; and the wave that closed over the "Tecumseh" never shrouded a more gallant form than that of T. T. CRAVEN.

The toast is, "West Point! May it ever be the point to which our country may point when on the point of meeting her enemies."

During the dinner, the following letter, addressed to the "Chairman of the Alumni," was opened and read:

27 GRACE COURT,  
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, June 10th, 1872. }

MY DEAR PROFESSOR DAVIES:

Will you express to our comrades my regret at being disabled from attending our Annual Reunion at West Point. It has fallen to my office, as chaplain, from year to year, to speak of our departed brethren.

I would have been gratified to have eulogized him especially who was so long

a chief ornament of the Academic Board, whose untimely death thrilled our hearts with surprise and sorrow.

But there will not be wanting the loving voice to echo the feelings of all of us, respecting the surpassing worth of the late Professor Mahan, and if there should be silence at your festive assembly, I am sure that the eloquence of General Cullum, as evinced in the published Necrological Record of last year, will more than supply any deficiency of uttered words.

At one time, as you know, my own name was likely to be enrolled among the dead, and you, my dear Professor, or my chum, Professor Church (whose obituary I anticipated last year), might have honored my memory. But while I may not be with you in person, yet I shall be among you in spirit, rejoicing that my unexpected convalescence holds forth the promise of meeting you next year in a joyful reunion.

I beg you to read a sentiment from

Yours, affectionately and truly, FRANCIS VINTON.

“*Sentiment*: Why does the world admire the soldier? Because, like the martyr, he goes to die for others.

“*Toast*: *The Soldier and the Martyr*. Their blood is the seed of Christian civilization.”

Professor Davies and Mr. Willard, of the Class of 1815, were both absent from the Reunion. The latter was prevented by a misunderstanding of the day, but we are allowed to present his greeting to the graduates in the words he would have used.

#### MR. WILLARD'S ADDRESS.

“MR. CHAIRMAN: Another year has passed over our heads. We have assembled a third time to count our numbers, close up our ranks, and prepare for another attack on the ramparts of fate.

Time's sharpshooters have picked off our comrades till our files are sadly thinned. The old graduates are but a forlorn hope in the battle of life. Few and feeble, the shadowy remnant approach the debatable land, where all must ground arms.

“Those who never surrendered to mortal foe have found their courage vain. The plotting brain and busy finger have carried their energies to a higher life and a broader field. We lament and rejoice over them, we admire their lives, we emulate their example, we miss their presence, the gap they leave we cannot fill; but as we look abroad over our wonderful country, we feel they have not lived in vain. Wherever the land was to be defended, or its honor sustained, they were foremost, and valued not their blood—the earth was baptized with their best; with muscle and sinew they wrought, with brain and hand they helped; the country in its astounding development and progress owes them a debt, the living have in them an example.

“I have lived, sir, in a wonderful time. Sixty years ago, this very year, I came to West Point from Boston through a wilderness. To-day the railroad and telegraph have made the great American desert, less of a mystery than was Massachusetts sixty years ago. In all this the graduates of West Point have had their full share, and we have a right to feel proud of them and their achieve-

ments; but I can tell my young friends here, that wonderful as our progress has been, it has in reality hardly begun, and it will be well for them to remember that they are educating themselves—not for what *has been* and *is*, but for what *is to be*, that with willing hands, educated minds, and progressive ideas they may project themselves into our great future, and be equal to the occasions that are to come.

“When I look out on yonder silvery river, flowing so quietly down to the sea, reflecting from its bosom the grand old hills with their rocks and woods, the history of my youth spent here seems the story of to-day, and the life of to-day, a dream.

“But let the Cadet indulge in no quiet dreams, for he is studying to fight under the banners of the greatest leader of all time, in the light of whose triumphs, such victories as Waterloo and Sedan are fleeting and evanescent, whose victories are annihilating, whose conquests are actual, and to oppose whom is moral death. That leader is *Progress*, and to her guidance I commend my young friends and successors in the dear old West Point Academy, with its wealth of memories, its treasures of knowledge, its proud history, and its future hopes.”

In answer to Dinner Invitations by the Executive Committee, letters of regrets were received from: Hon. Secretary of State, Hon. Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Secretary of War, Admiral Porter and Professor Weir.

The invited guests present were: Hon. Gouverneur Kemble, Rev. Dr. Forsyth, Prof. DeJanon, Surgeon McParlin, and Col. Church the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*.

The dinner itself was an acknowledged success, thanks to the good management and taste of our host, Mr. Edward Cozzens, a name from father to sons well-known to and appreciated by the graduates of the Military Academy from very early days.

The following contributions to the Records have been received:

1. *Pamphlet*. Biography of Charles Whittlesey, Class of 1831.
2. *Pamphlet*. “On the influence of the blue color of the sky in developing animal and vegetable life,” prepared by Gen. A. J. Pleasonton, Class of 1826.
3. *Book*. “West Point Life,” by Lieut. O. E. Wood, Class of 1867.
4. *Book*. “History of West Point,” by E. C. Boynton, Class of 1846.
5. *Two numbers* (October, 1852, and January, 1853) of the “*Southern Quarterly Review*,” containing the articles “Battle of El Molino del Rey,” and “Chapultepec and the Garitas of Mexico,” by M. C. M. Hammond, Class of 1836.
6. “*Biographical Sketches of Deceased Graduates*,” by General George W. Cullum, Class of 1833.
7. *Various Obituary Notices*, and contributions to the scrap-book “*In Memoriam*.”
8. Letters giving personal history of graduates to date, and many invaluable corrections of the Register, and additions thereto.

The names of the Class of 1872 have been added to our roll of Graduates

1872.

2411..	1.	Rogers Birnie.....	Second Lieutenant,	13th Infantry.
2412..	2.	Overton Carr, Jr.....	“ “	12th “
2413..	3.	Stanhope E. Blunt.....	“ “	13th “
2414..	4.	Marcus W. Lyon.....	“ “	13th “
2415..	5.	Frank Baker.....	“ “	13th “
2416..	6.	Obadiah F. Briggs.....	“ “	2d “
2417..	7.	Emerson Griffith.....	“ “	13th “
2418..	8.	William Abbot.....	“ “	9th “
2419..	9.	George D. Wallace.....	“ “	7th Cavalry.
2420..	10.	Harry De W. Moore.....	“ “	21st Infantry.
2421..	11.	Henry R. Lemly.....	“ “	3d Cavalry.
2422..	12.	Charles D. Parkhurst....	“ “	5th “
2423..	13.	Benjamin H. Gilman....	“ “	13th Infantry.
2424..	14.	Abram E. Wood.....	“ “	4th Cavalry.
2425..	15.	John T. Van Arsdale....	“ “	7th Infantry.
2426..	16.	George Ruhlen.....	“ “	17th “
2427..	17.	Charles A. Varnum.....	“ “	7th Cavalry.
2428..	18.	Frank West.....	“ “	6th “
2429..	19.	Henry M. Harrington....	“ “	7th “
2430..	20.	Richard T. Yeatman....	“ “	14th Infantry.
2431..	21.	Jacob R. Riblett.....	“ “	5th “
2432..	22.	George E. Pond.....	“ “	8th Cavalry.
2433..	23.	Mitchell F. Jamar.....	“ “	13th Infantry.
2434..	24.	Addis M. Henry.....	“ “	3d “
2435..	25.	George B. Walker.....	“ “	6th “
2436..	26.	Thomas C. Woodbury....	“ “	16th “
2437..	27.	Charles A. P. Hatfield....	“ “	4th Cavalry.
2438..	28.	James Allen.....	“ “	3d “
2439..	29.	Charles A. Booth.....	“ “	7th Infantry.
2440..	30.	John W. Wilkinson.....	“ “	8th Cavalry.
2441..	31.	Ralph W. Hoyt.....	“ “	11th Infantry.
2442..	32.	Charles H. Watts.....	“ “	5th Cavalry.
2443..	33.	Leven C. Allen.....	“ “	16th Infantry.
2444..	34.	Austin Henely.....	“ “	6th Cavalry.
2445..	35.	William C. McFarland....	“ “	16th Infantry.
2146..	36.	William F. Norris.....	“ “	9th “
2447..	37.	George T. T. Patterson..	“ “	14th “
2448..	38.	William B. Wetmore....	“ “	6th Cavalry.
2449..	39.	Charles A. Worden....	“ “	7th Infantry.
2450..	40.	William H. Miller.....	“ “	1st Cavalry.
2451..	41.	Thomas B. Nichols.....	“ “	6th “
2452..	42.	John J. Dougherty.....	“ “	11th Infantry.
2453..	43.	Alfred H. Rogers.....	“ “	15th “

2454.	.44.	Thaddeus W. Jones. . . . .	Second Lieutenant,	10th Cavalry.
2455.	.45.	Alexander Ogle. . . . .	" "	17th Infantry.
2456.	.46.	Robert Hanna. . . . .	" "	6th Cavalry.
2457.	.47.	Joseph Hall. . . . .	" "	14th Infantry.
2458.	.48.	George Le R. Brown. . . . .	" "	11th "
2459.	.49.	George H. Evans. . . . .	" "	10th Cavalry.
2460.	.50.	Herbert E. Tutherly . . . . .	" "	1st "
2461.	.51.	William H. Low, Jr. . . . .	" "	20th Infantry.
2462.	.52.	Henry Wygant. . . . .	" "	24th "
2463.	.53.	William H. W. James. . . . .	" "	24th "
2464.	.54.	Henry H. Landon. . . . .	" "	25th "
2465.	.55.	Thomas C. Davenport. . . . .	" "	9th Cavalry.
2466.	.56.	Frank P. Reap. . . . .	" "	10th "
2567.	.57.	Millard F. Goodwin. . . . .	" "	9th "

The following interesting list of "Camps established by U. S. Corps of Cadets," was prepared and kindly presented by the Adjutant of the Academy :

1818. . . . .	July 1. . . . .	Fort Clinton.
1819. . . . .	June 30. . . . .	Camp Clinton.
1820. . . . .	" 23. . . . .	" "
1821. . . . .	" 23. . . . .	" "
1822. . . . .	" 20. . . . .	" Calhoun.
" . . . . .	July 19. . . . .	" Putnam, (on the march).
" . . . . .	" 26. . . . .	" Washington, ( " ).
" . . . . .	" 30. . . . .	" Calhoun.
1823. . . . .	June 21. . . . .	" Scott.
1824. . . . .	" 29. . . . .	" Gaines.
1825. . . . .	" 25. . . . .	" Hitchcock.
1826. . . . .	" 24. . . . .	" Jackson.
1827. . . . .	" 23. . . . .	" Wood.
1828. . . . .	" 20. . . . .	" Brown.
1829. . . . .	" 18. . . . .	" Worth.
1830. . . . .	" 24. . . . .	" Eaton.
1831. . . . .	" 21. . . . .	" Carroll.
1832. . . . .	" 16. . . . .	" Cass.
1833. . . . .	" 14. . . . .	" Rensselaer.
1834. . . . .	" 16. . . . .	" Macomb.
1835. . . . .	" 16. . . . .	" Atkinson.
1836. . . . .	" 16. . . . .	" Jones.
1837. . . . .	" 19. . . . .	" Poinsett.
1838. . . . .	" 23. . . . .	" Fowler.
1839. . . . .	" 24. . . . .	" Fenwick.
1840. . . . .	" 22. . . . .	" Biddle.
1841. . . . .	" 21. . . . .	" Tyler.
1842. . . . .	" 22. . . . .	" Spencer.

1843	.....	June 24	.....	Camp Totten.
1844	.....	" 26	.....	Wilkins.
1845	.....	" 18	.....	Marcy.
1846	.....	" 20	.....	Taylor.
1847	.....	" 24	.....	Scott.
1848	.....	" 29	.....	Doniphan.
1849	.....	" 24	.....	Kearny.
1850	.....	" 21	.....	Gaines.
1851	.....	" 20	.....	Brady.
1852	.....	" 19	.....	Brooke.
1853	.....	" 18	.....	Jefferson Davis.
1854	.....	" 18	.....	Bliss.
1855	.....	" 19	.....	Calhoun.
1856	.....	" 20	.....	Walker.
1857	.....	" 20	.....	Quitman.
1858	.....	" 16	.....	Jefferson Davis.
1859	.....	" 16	.....	R. E. Lee.
1860	.....	" 22	.....	Franklin Pierce.
1861	.....	" 20	.....	Anderson.
1862	.....	" 17	.....	McRae.
1863	.....	" 17	.....	Bayard.
1864	.....	" 21	.....	Buford.
1865	.....	" 26	.....	Lincoln.
1866	.....	" 21	.....	Reynolds.
1867	.....	" 22	.....	Sedgwick.
1868	.....	" 23	.....	Russell.
1869	.....	" 19	.....	McPherson.
	.....	" ..... Aug. 18-24	.....	Lookout.
1870	.....	June 24	.....	Geo. H. Thomas.
1871	.....	" 21	.....	Belknap.
1872	.....	" 21	.....	Thayer.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE  
GRADUATES OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

CONSTITUTION.

ART. I.—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 our Alma Mater, 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.*

The oldest graduate belonging to the Association shall be the President; and in his absence the senior graduate present shall preside at the meetings of the Association. The Secretary and Treasurer, to be selected from the officers of the Military Academy, 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 the 17th of June whenever that falls on Thursday, otherwise on the Thursday next preceding the 17th.

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 desiring to become a member of this Association shall be admitted upon paying an initiation fee of ten dollars.

2. At each annual meeting, the Presiding Officer shall appoint an Executive Committee of five members, whose duty it shall be to make all needful preparations and arrangements for the ensuing meeting, and transact such other business as may not devolve upon the other officers of the Association.

3. The Treasurer shall disburse all the 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 his 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, N. Y., 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 regulation of all meetings of this Association.