

F I F T H

ANNUAL REUNION

OF THE

Association of the Graduates

OF THE

United States Military Academy,

AT

WEST POINT, NEW YORK,

JUNE 11, 1874.



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1874.

ERRATUM.

Page 18—For place of death of General Delafield, read *Washington, D. C.*, instead of *New York City*.

ANNUAL REUNION JUNE 11, 1874.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 11, 1874.

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

Prayer was offered by the Rev. C. C. Parsons, Class of 1861 (June.)

The roll of the Members of the Association was then called by the Secretary.

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

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

Class.		Class.	
1808	<i>Sylvanus Thayer.</i>		
1814	CHARLES S. MERCHANT.	1824	{ <i>Dennis H. Mahan.</i> *ROBERT P. PARROTT. JOHN M. FESSENDEN.
1815	{ *SIMON WILLARD. <i>James Munroe.</i> THOMAS J. LESLIE. *CHARLES DAVIES.	1825	N. SAYRE HARRIS.
1818	{ <i>Horace Webster.</i> <i>Harvey Brown.</i> <i>Hartman Bache.</i>	1826	{ *WILLIAM H. C. BARTLETT. SAMUEL P. HEINTZELMAN. AUGUSTUS J. PLEASANTON. EDWIN B. BABBITT. *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. <i>Abraham Van Buren.</i>
1820	RAWLINS LOWNDES.	1828	{ *ALBERT E. CHURCH. GUSTAVE S. ROUSSEAU. *CRAFTS J. WRIGHT.
1821	SETH M. CAPRON.		
1822	{ WILLIAM C. YOUNG. <i>David H. Vinton.</i> *BENJAMIN H. WRIGHT.	1829	{ CATH. P. BUCKINGHAM. SIDNEY BURBANK. WILLIAM HOFFMAN. THOMAS SWORDS. *ALBEMARLE CADY. *THOMAS A. DAVIES. CALEB C. SIBLEY. JAMES CLARK. <i>George R. J. Bowdoin.</i>
1823	{ GEORGE S. GREENE, HANNIBAL DAY. GEORGE H. CROSMAN. EDMUND B. ALEXANDER.		

Class.		Class.	
1830	{ <i>Francis Vinton.</i> THOMAS L. ALEXANDER.	1840	{ WILLIAM T. SHERMAN. STEWART VAN VLIET. <i>George H. Thomas.</i> PINCKNEY LUGENBEEB.
1831	{ <i>Henry E. Prentiss.</i> WILLIAM A. NORTON. ANDREW A. HUMPHREYS. WILLIAM H. EMORY. WILLIAM CHAPMAN. CHARLES WHITTLESEY.	1841	{ *Z. B. TOWER. JOHN LOVE. SEWALL L. FREMONT. SIMON S. FAHNESTOCK. RICHARD P. HAMMOND. JOHN M. BRANNAN. FRANKLIN F. FLINT.
1832	{ BENJAMIN S. EWELL. GEORGE W. CASS. JOHN N. MACOMB. WARD B. BURNETT. JAMES H. SIMPSON. <i>Alfred Brush.</i> RANDOLPH B. MARCY. ALBERT G. EDWARDS.	1842	{ JOHN NEWTON. WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS. JOHN HILLHOUSE. ABNER DOUBLEDAY. *JOHN S. MCCALMONT. GEORGE SYKES. EUGENE E. MCLEAN. CHARLES T. BAKER. SAMUEL B. HAYMAN. JAMES LONGSTREET.
1833	{ JOHN G. BARNARD. GEORGE W. CULLUM. RUFUS KING. <i>William H. Sidell.</i> HENRY WALLER. HENRY DU PONT. BENJAMIN ALVORD. HENRY L. SCOTT.	1843	{ WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN. GEORGE DESHON. JOHN J. PECK. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS. ULYSSES S. GRANT. *CHARLES S. HAMILTON. RUFUS INGALLS. <i>Cave J. Coutts.</i>
1834	THOMAS A. MORRIS.	1844	{ *WILLIAM G. PECK. SAMUEL GILL. ALFRED PLEASANTON. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK
1835	{ *GEORGE W. MORELL. *HENRY L. KENDRICK. ALEXANDER S. MACOMB. *HENRY PRINCE. ISAAC V. D. REEVE. MARSENA R. PATRICK. *THOMAS B. ARDEN. *WILLIAM N. GRIER.	1845	{ THOMAS J. WOOD. CHARLES P. STONE. FITZ JOHN PORTER. HENRY COPPEÉ. FRANCIS COLLINS. *GEORGE P. ANDREWS. DELOS B. SACKET. HENRY B. CLITZ. *THOMAS G. PITCHER.
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.	1846	{ GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. JOHN G. FOSTER. EDM'D L. F. HARDCASTLE. EDWARD C. BOYNTON. CHARLES C. GILBERT. INNIS N. PALMER. *PARNENAS T. TURNLEY. GEORGE H. GORDON. DE LANCEY FLOYD-JONES
1837	{ *JOHN BRATT. EDWARD D. TOWNSEND. BENNETT H. HILL. JOSHUA H. BATES.		
1838	{ JOHN T. METCALFE. WILLIAM F. BARRY. IRVIN MCDOWE*L. <i>William J. Hardee.</i>		
1839	{ JAMES B. RICKETTS. THOMAS HUNTON.		

Class.	Class.
1847 {	1856 {
JOSEPH J. WOODS. *ORLANDO B. WILLCOX. *HORATIO G. GIBSON. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE. JOHN GIBBON. WILLIAM W. BURNS. EGBERT L. VIELE.	HERBERT A. HASCALL. FRANCIS L. VINTON. *LORENZO LORAIN. GEORGE JACKSON. *JOHN MCL. HILD.
1848 {	1857 {
WILLIAM P. TROWBRIDGE. ROBERT S. WILLIAMSON. NATHANIEL MICHLER, RICHARD I. DODGE. WILLIAM N. R. BEALL. *THOMAS D. JOHNS.	MANNING M. KIMMEL. *JOSEPH S. CONRAD.
1849 {	1858
QUINCY A. GILLMORE. JOHN G. PARKE. MILTON COGSWELL. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER. SAMUEL B. HOLABIRD. JAMES P. ROY.	WILLIAM J. L. NICODEMUS.
1850 {	1860 {
FREDERICK E. PRIME. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN SILAS CRISPIN. OSCAR MACK. FRANCIS H. BATES. ZETUS S. SEARLE.	*WALTER MCFARLAND. HORACE PORTER. *JOHN M. WILSON. *EDWARD R. HOPKINS. *JAMES P. MARTIN. SAMUEL T. CUSHING. *ROBERT H. HALL.
1851 {	1861
*GEORGE L. ANDREWS. *ALEXANDER PIPER. *ROBERT E. PATTERSON. *WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE.	*HENRY A. DUPONT. ORVILLE E. BABCOCK. ADEL R. BUFFINGTON. *EMORY UPTON. NATH. R. CHAMBLISS. SAMUEL N. BENJAMIN. FRANKLIN HARWOOD. GEORGE W. DRESSER. CHARLES MCK. LEOSER.
1852 {	1861
*THOMAS L. CASEY. <i>George W. Rose.</i> JOHN MULLAN. <i>Sylvester Mowry.</i> ALEX. MCD. MCCOOK. WILLIAM MYERS.	May. NATH. R. CHAMBLISS. SAMUEL N. BENJAMIN. FRANKLIN HARWOOD. GEORGE W. DRESSER. CHARLES MCK. LEOSER.
1853 {	1861
WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL. WILLIAM S. SMITH. *HENRY C. SYMONDS. GEORGE BELL. LA RHETT L. LIVINGSTON. ROBERT O. TYLER.	June WILLIAM H. HARRIS. *CHARLES C. PARSONS. JOSEPH C. AUDENREID. PHILIP H. REMINGTON. JAMES P. DROUILLARD.
1854 {	1862 {
*THOMAS H. RUGER. *JUDSON D. BINGHAM. *CHARLES G. SAWTELLE.	GEORGE L. GILLESPIE. SAMUEL M. MANSFIELD. FRANK B. HAMILTON. JAMES H. LORD.
1855 {	1863 {
*JUNIOUS B. WHEELER. JOHN V. D. DU BOIS. *ALEXANDER S. WEBB. LEWIS MERRILL. ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.	*PETER S. MICHIE. *JOHN R. MCGINNESS. *FRANK H. PHIPPS. *JAMES W. REILLY. WILLIAM S. BEEBE. *ROBERT CATLIN.
	1864 {
	GARRETT J. LYDECKER. *OSWALD H. ERNST. CHARLES B. PHILLIPS. CHARLES J. ALLEN. EDWARD D. WHEELER.

Class.		Class.	
1865	CHARLES W. RAYMOND.	1863	JOSEPH H. WILLARD.
	*A. MACOMB MILLER.		HENRY METCALFE.
	DAVID W. PAYNE.		ROBERT FLETCHER.
	JAMES C. POST.		PAUL DAHLGREN.
	ALFRED E. BATES.		*DAVID S. DENISON.
	JOHN P. STORY.		*WILLIAM J. VOLKMAR.
	J. HARRISON HALL.		JOHN D. C. HOSKINS.
	WILLIAM H. McLAUGHLIN		LOYALL FARRAGUT.
	EDWARD H. TOTTEN.		DELANCEY A. KANE.
	*JAMES M. MARSHALL.		
WILLIAM S. STARRING.	1869	PHILIP M. PRICE.	
*EDWARD HUNTER.		DANIEL M. TAYLOR.	
*SAMUEL M. MILLS.		WILLIAM P. DUVAL.	
WILLIAM D. O'TOOLE.		*CHARLES BRADEN.	
ARCHIBALD H. GOODLOE.		WILLIAM F. SMITH.	
*P. ELMENDORF SLOAN.	WILLIAM GERHARD.		
1866	*RICHARD C. CHURCHILL.	1870	WINFIELD S. CHAPLIN.
	CHARLES KING.		EDWARD G. STEVENS.
	FRANCIS L. HILLS.		EDGAR S. DUDLEY.
*JOHN F. STRETCH.	SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN.		
	*DEXTER W. PARKER.		
1867	JOHN C. MALLERY.	*ROBERT N. PRICE.	
	CLINTON B. SEARS.		
	*WILLIAM E. ROGERS.	1871	JAMES B. HICKEY.
	FREDERICK A. MAHAN.	1872	CHARLES D. PARKHURST.
	*WILLIAM F. REYNOLDS.		WILLIAM B. WETMORE.
	*THOMAS H. BARBER.		
	EDWIN S. CURTIS.		
*LEANDER T. HOWES.			
WILLIAM J. ROE.			

NOTE—At the date of the Meeting there were 296 members upon the rolls, of those 73 were present, and 19 had died.

By unanimous consent the rules were suspended, and Prof. A. E. CHURCH, Class of 1828, introduced the following Resolutions, which were adopted, viz :

I—*Resolved* : That all Graduates of the Academy are hereby requested to join the Association, at as early a day as may be convenient.

II—*Resolved* : That all Members of the Association be, and they are hereby requested to attend the next Annual Meeting, and take part in the Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the first decisive battle of the Revolution.

Mr. SIMON WILLARD, Class of 1815, the Senior Graduate present, and President of the Association, was called upon to preside, but declined in favor of Prof. CHARLES DAVIES, of the same class, who was conducted to the chair by Mr. Simon Willard and General Daniel Tyler.

Then followed the address of Prof. DAVIES, which, having been since published and distributed to the members of the Association, is not here inserted.

At the close of the address the following resolution, offered by Judge McCALMONT, was adopted:

Resolved : That the Association, having listened with profound attention to the very able address of Prof. DAVIES on this occasion, respectfully request of him, on account of its historic value, a copy for publication.

NECROLOGY.

The Secretary being called upon for the Necrology of Graduates for the year ending June 11, 1874, presented the following:

MATTHEW J. WILLIAMS.

No. 405—CLASS OF 1825.

Died, June 23d, 1873, at Marietta, Ga., aged 68.

PROFESSOR MATTHEW J. WILLIAMS was born in Elbert County, Georgia, December 7, 1805.

Under the name of Matthew R. T. Harrison, he entered the United States Military Academy July 1, 1821, four years after graduating therefrom, fourteenth in the Class of 1825, many members of which subsequently rose to enviable fame.

Upon his promotion to the army he served in the Artillery, at the Fort Monroe Artillery School for Practice, till his transfer, April 19, 1826, to the Third Infantry, in which regiment he remained, doing garrison duty at Fort Howard, Wis., and at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., then frontier posts, till his resignation, Oct. 31, 1827.

Upon leaving the Military service, he studied law and engaged in its practice at Lawrenceville, Ga., until 1835. This profession not proving congenial to his tastes, he engaged in teaching in the High School at Cokesburg, S. C., where he continued until 1846, being the Principal of the Academy for the latter six years. His reputation as a teacher was so marked that he was elected Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, in the South Carolina College, at Columbia, a position he filled with distinguished ability until 1854, when declining health terminated his active career. In 1833, he had been a member of the Convention for remodelling the Constitution of the State of Georgia; and in 1850 was President of the Board of Visitors to the U. S. Military Academy. Professor Williams was a gentleman of fine education; possessed a discriminating taste in literature and the arts; was a decidedly successful instructor of youth; and won the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

After resigning his Professorship, he lived for twenty years in retirement at Marietta, Ga., his infirmities constantly increasing till death, on the 23d of June, 1873, terminated his sufferings.

(Bvt. Major-General George W. Cullum.)

WILLIAM H. SIDELL.

No. 712—CLASS OF 1833.

Died, July 1, 1873, at New York City, aged 63.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM H. SIDELL, was born in New York, August 21, 1810, and died in his native city, July 1, 1873, in his 63d year.

Sidell received a good elementary English education, and was well instructed in architectural drawing and mathematics before his admission, July 1, 1829, into the U. S. Military Academy. Here he, at once, took a prominent position in his class, and continued to hold high rank in all its scientific studies. He was also distinguished as a pungent and humorous writer, often composing excellent verses, the most noted of which were those entitled: "One Muster More," then and since so popular with West Pointers. He was graduated sixth in his class, July 1, 1833; but deeply mortified that he was not promoted to the Corps of Engineers, he resigned his position of Brevet Second Lieutenant in the First Artillery, Oct. 1, 1833, on the termination of his graduation leave of absence.

Immediately he adopted the more congenial occupation of Civil Engineering, a profession then in its infancy in this country, and consequently a prolific field to one of his abilities and scientific acquirements. After a few years experience as a City Surveyor, and as Assistant Engineer on the Croton Aqueduct and its Harlem "High Bridge," the Long Island Railroad, and Brooklyn Dry Dock, he was employed by the U. S. Government to aid Captain Andrew Talcott in the difficult hydrographic survey of the Mississippi. The very interesting report of his labors, observations and suggestions are to be found appended to the able work of Generals Humphreys and Abbott, on the Physics and Hydraulics of that great river. Subsequently, till 1860, he was engaged chiefly upon the survey and construction of railways, the principal of which were the Western (now Boston and Albany) of Massachusetts; Troy and Greenbush, N. Y.; Pittsfield and North Adams, Mass.; New York and Erie; Isthmus of Panama; Mississippi and Pacific; Isthmus of Tehuantepec; Northern Cross, Ill.; Quincy and Palmyra, Mo.; and Quincy and Toledo, Ill.

As Associate Engineer to Major (now General) Barnard, the Chief Engineer, 1850-51, for the exploration and survey for a railway across the very wild and rugged Isthmus of Tehuantepec, he joined, in April 1851, the latter, who had the greatest confidence in the merit and varied experience of his quondam classmate; but in 1852, when the examinations of practical routes were about three-fourths accomplished, the work, owing to the interference of the Mexican authorities, was suspended, and the surveyors returned to the United States.

The "Louisiana Tehuantepec Company," in the autumn of 1858, renewed the enterprise of opening this trans-isthmus route, and wisely called Sidell to its Chief Engineership. With great alacrity and self-reliance he entered upon his difficult task; within a year completed the location for a railway, and constructed

a carriage-road, 110 miles long, from Salina Cruz on the Pacific, to Suchil, at the head of light-draught steamboat navigation on the Goatzacoalcos river, upon which route, for several months, passengers and the mails, in connection with Gulf and Pacific Steamers, were transported from New Orleans to San Francisco. The profiles, plans, reports and other documents, now in possession of the Tehuantepec Company, attest Sidell's untiring industry, his engineering ability, and the complete practicability of this transit route, which has since been adopted by the Company and approved by the Mexican Government.

During the twenty-seven years Sidell was employed upon these various roads, he had built up an enviable reputation for professional skill, high intelligence, and sterling integrity; but, though ambitious of civil distinction, he never forgot the flag under which he was educated, nor the claims of his country to his services. Hence we see him a Captain, July 23, 1846, in the New York 4th Regiment of Volunteers, raised for the war with Mexico, but not mustered into service, the State quota being full; and again, on the outbreak of our Civil War, he promptly tendered his services to the government.

Sidell's life in the South had early given him an insight into the spirit which culminated in fratricidal strife. Then, both with tongue and pen, he took strong anti-slavery ground, and clearly foresaw coming events. As early as May 31, 1855, in writing to us, he says: "It amazes me to see the patriotism and magnanimity still remaining in the North under the bitter insults and dire injuries to which we are perpetually subjected. * * * I will only say that if the North does not now take a stand the negligence will affect free principles and the progress of mankind to the latest ages and the remotest regions." Though deprecating hostilities he did not despair of the Republic, for again in July he writes: "As for the Union dissolving make your mind easy—it cannot;" and then continues with a remarkable prophecy: "I predict that some day a West Pointer will stand for a higher office than any now held by them."

With these sentiments, and a strong feeling of loyalty, he gave up all his civic associations and accepted, May 14, 1861, the commission of Major of the 15th Regular Infantry. But he was not destined to join his regiment, where he might have won a brilliant record in the field. The authorities, knowing his talents, zeal, and business capacity, ordered him to the performance of less shining, but more varied and important duties than the command of a battalion of infantry. He was at once assigned to Mustering and Organizing Kentucky Volunteers in the Department of the Cumberland, then commanded by Gen. W. T. Sherman. He continued as Superintending, Recruiting, Mustering, and Disbursing officer in the field and at Nashville, Tenn., till July, 1862, when he was detailed as Acting Assistant Adjutant General at Department headquarters, continuing as such till March, 1863, when he was transferred to Louisville, as Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for Kentucky, resuming soon after his duties there of General Superintendent of Recruiting, and Chief Mustering and Disbursing officer of the State, all of which offices he held till after the termination of the war.

The duties of mustering officer, though less conspicuous than almost any other, are of great importance, and some idea of the ability and success of

Sidell's efforts may be gained from the fact that he planned and executed a system by which more than 200,000 soldiers were mustered into service and mustered out on the expiration of their terms, without any confusion or delay, and with such completeness of record that the rolls show the exact military history of every one of that immense number. His services, as Provost Marshal of Kentucky, were no less useful.

He was promoted, May 6, 1864, to be Lieut. Colonel of the 10th Infantry, and for his meritorious, faithful and efficient services during the war, was breveted Colonel and Brigadier-General U. S. Army.

From May 1, 1867, to April 25, 1869, he was with his regiment in Dakota Territory, chiefly in command of Fort Abercrombie. In the consolidation of the infantry regiments he was unassigned, but placed in charge of the Depot of the General Recruiting Service at Fort Leavenworth till Oct. 27, 1870. At this last post he had a stroke of paralysis which led, Dec. 15, 1870, to his honorable retirement from active service. Immediately he returned to his sister's home in New York city, and gradually sunk under a complication of diseases, till July 1, 1873, when death terminated his long sufferings.

General Sidell was a man of distinguished mark, possessing great versatility of talent, and attractive personal qualities. Quick in thought, rapidly passing from grave to gay and from lively to severe, he was a brilliant conversationalist. Ardent in his impulses, rich in imagination, merry of heart, and sparkling with humor, he was the life of the social circle. Decided in his convictions, replete with information, and fertile in argument, he delighted in the discussions of the day, and often communicated, with great force and grace, his thoughts to the public press. He conscientiously discharged every duty entrusted to him, stimulated with his own zeal and energy all below him, and rarely failed to win the approbation of his superiors. With greater persistency of purpose, and closer application, Sidell might have become a luminary of science; with his clear conceptions and great command of language, by study and patience he could have been an author of no ordinary note; and had he continued in military instead of civil pursuits, he doubtless would have attained eminence in an army career. But a restless eagerness to quickly realize the cravings of his ambition, and the incense of flattery which won him from contemplation to society, were the powerful drawbacks to that higher elevation which his natural talents, logical mind, keen perceptions, and excellent education should have insured.

(Bvt. Major-General George W. Cullum.)

HENRY E. PRENTISS.

No. 632—CLASS OF 1831.

Died, July 2d, 1873, at Bangor, Me., aged 64.

One of the most pleasant features of this Association is the opportunity it affords to record the memory of our friends.

HENRY E. PRENTISS and myself entered the Military Academy together, in

June, 1827. There soon grew up between us an intimacy which lasted through the remainder of his life. The first friendships of youth are based upon sentiment; but they do not endure unless there are solid qualities and reasons at the foundation. By the close of the first summer encampment, another member of the class had become a party to our confidence; forming a little coterie which was known as the "Trio."

The third party was James Allen, of North Carolina, who died in 1847. Allen was the most brilliant and talented man of the class, a genial, jolly Southerner. Mr. Prentiss was from the far North, a massive, square-built, awkward young man, capable of great physical and mental effort, and equally genial. The cohesive power of the "Trio," lay in a common fondness for books and literature. Its members were alike deficient in military bearing, every one of them candidates for the awkward squad. Probably none of the officers expected of any of us a satisfactory military record.

Mr. Prentiss, under the training of the Academy, developed into a portly gentleman, of pleasing presence and address. His interest in books was intense. He has been known to carry a book before him and manage to read it on the march. When he met persons distinguished in literature or science, his conversation was so framed as to draw out the greatest amount of information in few words, and to appear as only a respectful listener. He had a memory copious enough to retain and digest whatever he heard or read that was interesting to himself.

From the time of graduating No. 4, in the Class of 1831, he was detailed as Assistant Professor of Engineering and Mathematics, until 1834. Above him in the class were Roswell Park, Henry Clay, Jr., and James Allen; all of them scholars of a high grade, none of whom are now living.

In 1835, after serving in garrison at the South, Mr. Prentiss resigned, and returned to his home at Bangor, Maine, where he spent the remainder of his life. He engaged in the practice of law, but soon abandoned it for the lumber business, including timber lands. Here he displayed the character of an honest, energetic and successful business man.

In 1858-9, Mr. Prentiss so far engaged in politics, as to be elected to the Legislature, and was afterwards Mayor of Bangor. He was blessed with unusual health, never having known a day of sickness, promoted no doubt by a perennial flow and buoyancy of spirits, qualities which had given him a deep personal hold upon his family, neighbors and friends. He had in prospect a long life of competency, social enjoyment and contentment. But, without any of the usual premonitions of failing nature, on the second of July, 1873, returning in the evening from a small party, he felt somewhat chilly, went to his room for a bath, and was comfortable. He was left alone but a moment, made a feeble effort to call his wife, and fell dead upon the floor. The cause of his demise, as sudden as that of battle, is supposed by physicians to have been a fatty degeneration of the heart. Very few men have lived more respected within the circle of their acquaintance, and certainly none was more beloved.

(Colonel Charles Whittlesey.)

JAMES E. BELL.

No. 2176—CLASS OF 1867.

Died, September 11th, 1873, at Dry Tortugas, Fla., aged 29.

If the soldier's hair be white with long and faithful service, and his step feeble from battle wounds; if his mail be dented with the received, and his sword dull with the given blow, the world is ready to account him hero, and his country is proud that he died in her service.

But of him whose blade was yet to have been burnished in the friction of real battle; who had but the day before put on the armor, never to take it off in life, it is only for the willing pen of one who loved him to write of the "mute," but not "inglorious" life that is gone; perchance it will be of interest to those who may have been present at the accolade.

LIEUTENANT JAMES EDWARD BELL was born near Nashville, Tenn., on the fifth of March, 1844. His child life, until his twelfth year, was quietly spent in his native State; he then removed with his parents to Chicago, Ill.; there he entered the High School, from which he graduated with distinction. It had always been his desire to devote himself to arms as a profession, and in his studies, which he continued in private, he showed an interest in, and high capacity for those branches of education which affect the soldier's life. To his early training, and the noble example of a devoted mother, he undoubtedly owed much that was worthy of emulation in his strongly individualized character. As a son, in early and later life, he was most affectionate, and devoted himself, in no ordinary way, to his entire family; to his brothers and sisters he was ever the kind, helping, sincere friend.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion, Lieutenant Bell found himself called upon to assume the duties and responsibilities of head of his father's family; his father, Hon. J. W. Bell, had entered the service of his country with a high command, as had also two of his brothers. Upon him alone devolved the task of supporting by his presence, of comforting by his sunny disposition, and of aiding in every way the lonely mother who looked alone to him. It would be useless to say to those who knew him, that such duties were nobly done.

In the year 1863, he was for some time at Washington, in service under Government, in both a military and civil capacity. While here he was offered a Cadetship at the Military Academy, where he reported on the 20th of June. I do not wrong his memory in saying, that he was not always popular among his associates; a nature such as his does not follow a parallel part to that of his fellow-men, yet there were few who did not learn, before he bade farewell to the grey, how much there was of nobility in him, and many how much of love.

His was a placid temper, not quick, but strong in honor. Many were by him made life-long friends, who had previously been estranged from each other. He stood by, and befriended those suffering unmerited disgrace. Others he helped out of trouble, and he was ever ready, at any expense to himself, to seek

redress for such grievances as his friends suffered, or, if need be, his Class or the Corps of Cadets.

Graduating on the 17th of June, 1867, he was assigned to the First Regiment of Artillery, and served in different portions of the country, and was engaged in various duties. On the 14th of October, 1869, he was married to Miss Mary Agnes, daughter of Hon. Lewis Perrine, of Trenton, N. J. He was ordered to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, in 1870, and was graduated in the following spring. He saw more active service than is customary for officers at the East, having been sent to the North with his Company during the "Fenian" troubles on the frontier, and also aided in carrying out the orders of the United States Provost Marshal in pursuit of illicit distilleries in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Late in the Autumn of 1872, he was ordered to Fort Jefferson, Fla. The winter and ensuing spring he passed quietly there, without other incident than an occasional trip to Key West or the Havana. In the summer he was detailed as Professor of Military Science at the University of Vermont, and was making preparations to leave for the north, on the arrival of his successor in command, when, on the 24th of August, the yellow fever broke out in the garrison, although it was not pronounced to be that fatal epidemic until the 27th. From this hour Lieutenant Bell hardly knew what rest was. Acting with great judgment and promptness, he removed the well men to Loggerhead Key, a small island about two miles distant from the Fort, he himself remaining, contrary to the advice and warning of the Post Surgeon, to attend to the comfort of the sick of his command. His exertions were strenuous; yet he bore the bodily fatigue and mental trial with the utmost fortitude, and the responsibility he met with fidelity and courage.

On the 6th of September, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon, commanding Company "L," First Artillery, arrived at the Fort from Key West; he brought the expected orders to proceed to Burlington, Vt., but, in spite of entreaties, both from the Surgeon and from his Battery Commander, Lieutenant Bell's refusal to leave the post and forsake that which he deemed his duty, was constant. He only relinquished the care of the sick and dying when the breath of the destroyer struck him down by their side.

On the morning of the 8th, Dr. Otto, a Volunteer Surgeon from Key West, left the Fort, and in company with Colonel Langdon and Dr. Brown, Lieutenant Bell walked down to the wharf to see them sail. Refusing an invitation to stroll around the breakwater, he said to Col. Langdon, "Now you have come, I will take a nap," and returned at once to his quarters. In less than an hour he was stricken with the fever. Before the delirium set in, he made every preparation for the worst, which but too surely came, and the last words of reason that he uttered were for his daughter and his wife—both far away—words of love. Then the shadow of death fell upon him, and at Retreat, on the evening of the 11th of September, he died.

The next day, in the little cemetery of Bird Key, the garrison buried their late commander. They read the service of the Episcopal Church for the burial of the dead, and then the eyes, dimmed with grief, turned away, and the hearts

that mourned steeled themselves as they went back into the peril of the yet plague-stricken Fort.

Seldom does it occur that when the young officer dies, be it ever so bravely in the face of the enemy, so many testimonies are offered to his merit and gallantry. On the lips of acquaintances and friends, among his brother officers in his own regiment and throughout the service; by the men who served under him; in private letters; in special and general orders; and in journals, civil and military, there was but one expression of profound sorrow. To those who knew and loved him in life, it is the happiest consolation left, that the close of his career was well worthy of it. As he had made duty ever his desire, he fell in its most noble performance; "the imminent deadly breach" was never entered by braver than he.

To the forgetful world this but adds another to the long roll of names of those who have gone down into the shadow, that others might live in the light; of those who, being men, have "died for man."

Still, to those who knew him, the deep love remains, though a full year has his body rested in the cemetery at Trenton, and his spirit, a full year has been with the immortals.

"His soul went forth, not like a vessel wrecked
That drifts dismantled to an unknown shore;
But like a barque, for fresh discoveries decked,
That spreads its sails new countries to explore."

(*William J. Roe.*)

EUGENE A. WOODRUFF.

No. 2121—CLASS OF 1866.

Died, September 30th, 1873, at Shreveport, La., aged 31.

LIEUTENANT EUGENE A. WOODRUFF'S death was announced in the following letter from Capt. Howell, and in General Orders from Head-Quarters Corps of Engineers:

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,

NEW ORLEANS, October 13, 1873.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C., U. S. Army.

GENERAL:

It has become my duty to report to you the death of LIEUTENANT EUGENE A. WOODRUFF, of our Corps.

In superintendence of the work assigned him on the Red River Raft, it became necessary for him to visit Shreveport, La., to procure needed supplies for his working parties. On his arrival at Shreveport he found the city stricken by a sudden and terrible epidemic, before which all but the bravest fled, leaving the sick and suffering to be cared for by the few gallant souls who dared face the plague.

It was a position to call forth all the generous self-sacrificing impulses of a christian gentleman and a soldier, and nobly did Woodruff answer to the call. Joining the Howard Association, he took his part in bringing order out of chaos, inspiring others with his own fearless spirit, working good both at the bed-side of the sick, and among those who could only be held in the path of duty and charity by a present bright example.

His monthly reports for August were written in a sick-room, the room of a poor and lowly man, whose only hope for aid came from the presence of the good Samaritan.

After one week of devotion to the care of the plague-stricken, Woodruff was himself seized with the disease. He was surrounded by devoted friends, whose care brought him safely past the turning point, and there was every hope of his recovery. Some indiscretion brought on the fatal relapse that has deprived the Corps of one of its most promising young officers; a great public work of its skillful, energetic organizer and director, a host of warm personal friends of one very dear to them, and a widowed mother of an almost idolized son, her main-stay in life.

The people among whom he has labored for the past two years, pay tribute to his memory in grateful earnest words.

"He came among us about two years ago, a perfect stranger, sent by his government to remove the raft in Red River. By his courtesy to our people, stern integrity, and unflinching industry and perseverance, he won the esteem of this community, and his death is looked upon as a public calamity.

"He died a martyr to the blessed cause of Charity, and may his reward be great in the world to come."

He died Tuesday night, September 30, 1873, at Shreveport, La., of yellow fever.

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,

C. W. HOWELL,
Capt. of Eng'rs, U. S. Army.

HEAD-QUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15, 1873.

General Orders No. 3.

It has become the painful duty of the Brigadier-General Commanding, to announce to the Corps of Engineers the death of a brother officer, FIRST-LIEUTENANT EUGENE A. WOODRUFF, who died of yellow fever, at Shreveport, La., on Tuesday Evening, Sept. 30, 1873.

Although authorized to withdraw from that region on the approach of the sickly season, Lieut. Woodruff, in his devotion to the public service, remained there; and from the outbreak of the recent epidemic at Shreveport, until he was prostrated with the disease, was unremitting in his personal exertions for the sick, taking his place as a nurse, and encouraging others by precept and example. His death was the immediate result of a too early attempt, after his apparent recovery, to renew his labors for the care of the sick.

The papers of Shreveport chronicled his death as a public calamity, saying :
 "He died a blessed martyr to the cause of humanity."

As a testimony of respect for the deceased, the officers of the Corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of Brigadier-General Humphreys.

THOS. LINCOLN CASBY.

Major of Engineers.

JOHN R. B. BURTWELL.

No. 1870—CLASS OF 1860.

Died, October 21, 1873, aged 37, at Florence, Ala., aged 37.

COLONEL JOHN R. B. BURTWELL was born at Florence, Ala., in August 1836. He was appointed from his native State as a Cadet to the U. S. Military Academy in 1854, and was graduated twenty-fourth in the class of 1860.

His career as an officer of the army of the United States, was a brief one : Brevet-Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, July 1st, 1860 ; Second Lieutenant First Cavalry, October 30th, 1860. He served at the Cavalry School of Practice at Carlisle, Penn. ; on frontier duty at Forts Arbuckle and Washita, Indian Territory, and resigned his commission March 21, 1861, carried away by the wave of secession which swept over our Southern States in that year, taking with it many of our friends, whose early education, local associations, and family ties were too strong to be overcome by the conservative influences to which they had been subjected during their brief course through our National Military School.

Casting his lot with his native State, he became at first an officer of Artillery in the Confederate service, and afterward the Colonel of an Alabama Regiment of Infantry.

At the close of the war, with a little family looking to him for support, he found himself, like many another gallant soldier, with little means, and no profession. For a time, with native energy made stronger by the stern necessities of life, he followed the occupation of a Surveyor in the neighborhood of Nashville and Murfreesboro, Tenn., near which latter city he had married. Here, by exposure in the performance of duties from which his military spirit would not permit him to shrink, whatever the cost to himself, he lost that which the harsh trials of the war had not been able to take from him—his health ; and in the hope that an agricultural life might be of physical benefit to him, he abandoned his new occupation, secured a plantation on the Colbert Reserve, near Florence, and devoted himself to the favorite Southern pursuit, planting.

While so engaged, a heavy stroke of fate fell upon him. With no hope of life for himself, suddenly, the wife, who had become his strength—to whom alone his little daughters were to look for help when he was gone—was taken from him, after a few brief days of illness.

It was just after this that I met him, in 1872, at his old home at Florence; and the sunken cheeks, bent form, and hollow eyes in which lay the shadow of death, made sad contrast with the bright face and vigorous body of the class-mate from whom we had parted twelve years before in New York—and told one more tale of ruined life and shattered hopes—a tale, though always old, yet never losing sadness.

A year and a half elapsed, and I stood by the bed on which he lay dying. During this period, with the steadfast faithfulness and honesty which marks the children of our Alma Mater, he had supervised one of the most important works of improvement on the Tennessee River. Honest, earnest, clear headed, faithful as his education demanded—moulded by West Point and drilled by the discipline of war, he administered the duties of his position in a manner worthy of all praise, and worthy of the Institution which claimed him as a pupil.

Living in a little hut in the forest, on the banks of the Tennessee, amongst the men who were under his control, he gave daily and hourly attention to the duties which had been assigned him, never leaving his post, even when strength failing him, he was unable to go about; but confined to his bed, there he remained, daily receiving reports and issuing orders for the conduct of his work—sleeping little, suffering much, but patient to the end.

About the middle of October the work upon which he was engaged was brought to a close. For a month before, he had been unable to leave his bed, but although his physical prostration was great, his mental faculties were unimpaired, and he remained master of his work to the last.

Too weak to be removed in a wagon, he asked and received permission, which he might well have taken but for the feeling of responsibility to the trust which had been confided to him, to have the steamer which had been employed upon his work convey him to his home at Florence, twenty miles away; and there, on Sunday, the 19th day of October, 1873, I went to see him and to spend the day with him—the last we were to spend together on Earth. The day was passed in such converse as his weak condition would permit. Death was welcome to him, but for the thought that he would leave his little family almost helpless. He spoke much of our old life at West Point, and of his class-mates there, for whom he cherished the strongest affection.

Night brought our interview to a close—I, to go North—he, to remain in that bed of sickness until death should mercifully relieve him from the physical suffering from which there was no other escape for him. Our good-bye we both knew was to be the last—and almost the last thing he said to me was, to give his love to his class-mates—and that I now do.

Peace and rest to our brother.

(Major Walter McFarland.)

RICHARD DELAFIELD.

No. 180—CLASS OF 1818.

Died, November 5th, 1873, at New York City, aged 75.

Another great man has gone from among us. Another career of renown has been brought to a close in the fullness of an unblemished life, and now belongs to the realm of completed histories.

As the succeeding years separate name after name from the fraternal roll, it is always fitting that the living should pay some appropriate tribute to the memory of departed comrades; it is especially so when a man of exalted worth is taken away.

BVT. MAJOR-GENERAL RICHARD DELAFIELD died in the City of Washington, on the fifth day of November, 1873.

The life of this eminent man was so continuously active from boyhood up, and the character and scope of his public services, for nearly half a century, embracing a most stirring and critical period in the history of a country at once young, fearless and ambitious, were so varied and important, that only a brief reference to a few of them can be given in this sketch.

John Delafield, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in England, on March 16th, 1748, and emigrated to this country in the spring of 1783.

He landed at New York on the 5th day of April, bringing with him the first, though not the official news of the signing of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and her revolted Colonies. He at once embarked in active business, first as an auctioneer, subsequently as a speculator in government securities and real estate, and finally in private underwriting or insurance, in which he amassed a large fortune.

The promulgation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, which swept American commerce from the high seas, brought irretrievable ruin to most of the New York firms engaged in the business of marine insurance. Mr. Delafield suffered with the rest, and the bulk of his property was disposed of in liquidating his debts. A small portion was retained under heavy mortgages, including his country residence at Sunswick, "a bit of Old England in the New World," embracing the ground now occupied by the Village of Ravenswood, Long Island. Heavily mortgaged, Sunswick itself was finally sold in 1814, and in the same year, the retiring owner, forced to the exercise of an unusual and distasteful economy, provided for his son Richard, by sending him to West Point.

John Delafield died July 3d, 1824, at his residence, No. 9 Pearl Street, in the City of New York. His wife, to whom he was married December 11th, 1814, was Ann, third daughter of Joseph Hallett, of New York City. Of their children, nine sons and four daughters, one son died in infancy, and two sons and three daughters died unmarried. Richard was born September 1st, 1798, at his father's residence in Wall Street, on the site now occupied by the Merchants' Bank. His wife, now living, was Harriet Baldwin, daughter of General Elijah M. Covington, of Bowling Green, Kentucky; five daughters and one son survive him.

Richard Delafield, soon after his graduation with the highest honors of the Military Academy, in 1818, at less than twenty years of age, and his promotion therefrom to a Second Lieutenantcy in the Corps of Engineers, was attached as Astronomical and Topographical Draughtsman to the American Commission, organized under the treaty of Ghent, to establish the Northern Boundary of the United States. Among his class mates who entered the military service at the same time, and subsequently achieved honorable distinction, were Andrew Talcott, who became an eminent Civil Engineer, Horace Webster, for several years principal of the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York, General Harvey Brown, an officer of Artillery, and Samuel Ringold, an officer of conspicuous eminence in the war against the Florida Indians, afterwards mortally wounded in the battle of Palo Alto, Mexico.

His duties with the Boundary Commission being completed, Lieutenant Delafield next served for a period of five years as Assistant Engineer in the construction of Fort Monroe and Fort Calhoun (now Fort Wool), works designed for the protection of Hampton Roads, and the water approach to Norfolk, Virginia. Here the young officer witnessed the adoption, for the defense of an ocean frontier, of a method and system of fortification, inspired by a foreign Engineer, and based upon those exaggerated ideas of warfare naturally resulting from the close proximity of belligerent nations on the Continent of Europe. But the more moderate opinions of our own Engineers, moulded solely upon local circumstances, and the necessities and embarrassed finances of our own country, so far prevailed as to restrict the introduction of a foreign system, conspicuously inappropriate to our wants and to the genius of our people, to the single instance of Fort Monroe.

Lieutenant Delafield's next field of duty was upon the Mississippi River, in superintending the defences of Plaquemine Bend, the surveys of the Delta, and the general supervision of the improvement of the Mississippi and the Ohio Rivers, and subsequently as Superintending Engineer in the construction of the Cumberland or "National" Road, east of the Ohio River, then being prosecuted by the General Government; in building Fort Delaware, Del.; in repairing Fort Mifflin, Pa.; and in the improvement of the Harbors in Delaware River and of the Breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware Bay, having been promoted in the meantime to a Captaincy and to a Majority in the Corps of Engineers.

In recognition for the conspicuous executive and administrative abilities displayed in the discharge of the most onerous and exacting duties, Major Delafield was twice selected for the responsible position of Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, and the world-wide eminence which that National School has attained is due, in no small degree, to the discriminating wisdom of this selection.

It is enough in this connection to say, that his administration at West Point, throughout both terms of service, not only sustained, but greatly advanced the enviable reputation of the institution, and, measured by its value to the Military Service and the Nation, takes rank, side by side with that of Colonel Sylvanus Thayer. So indelibly, indeed, were the individual excellencies of these men impressed upon the organism of the West Point system, in moulding its propor-

tions, and in perfecting its methods of discipline and instruction, and with such wisdom of forethought and firmness of purpose was their will exerted, that their great work, in its typical and essential features, has not only firmly withstood the varying changes and modifying influences of succeeding years, but has been substantially maintained by the more or less zealous, though often unspoken, advocacy of their successors. This is so entirely true, that a history of the superintendencies of Thayer and Delafield would leave nothing of moment to record concerning the origin, early struggles, and oftentimes precarious existence of the Academy, and finally its slow, steady and triumphant progress into the confidence and affections of the American people.

This fact is distinctly recognized in a recent report on the Academy, made by Lieutenant Colonel Fletcher, Military Secretary to the Governor General of Canada. "It would seem invidious," says the report, "to select from the many able Superintendents, the names of those who have more especially influenced the destinies of the Academy, but to Major Thayer, in 1817, and to Major Delafield, in 1838, appear to be due many of the improvements which have led to its continued success."

It may be said that neither of these great men ever rendered themselves popular, within the accepted meaning of that term, among the young men over whose routine of daily life it was their duty to exercise a constant supervision, guidance and restraint, but in maturer years, when the unthinking prejudices of boyhood had been shaken off in the stormy conflict of life, their superior worth was gratefully and even affectionately recognized, and "their memory clothed with transcendent brightness."

Among the many letters of friendly condolence received by the family after General Delafield's death, from distinguished men who had been Cadets during his command of the Academy, space is given here for one only, from the General of the Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5, 1873.

MRS. GENERAL DELAFIELD,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MADAM:

Pardon me for intruding at this moment of supreme sorrow. The President and I have arranged to attend a Fair at Leesburg to morrow, and I will go over and see him, so that he may decide what he will do. I will not go in any event, but remain here to do whatever I can to manifest my love, respect and affection for General Delafield.

Were it my office, it would be a labor of love for me to prepare his obituary order, but this will devolve on the Secretary of War, as the Engineer Corps is not construed as a part of my military family. In the future do look to me as the friend of your family, and command my services whenever I can do or say anything to commemorate the virtues of one that, I think, I appreciated from the moment he became the Superintendent of the Military Academy, when I was a mere boy. I then, by a mere chance, learned that beneath his severe ex-

terior, there was a warm and sympathetic heart for those entrusted to his care.

Sympathizing deeply in your bereavement,

I am, with sincere respect,

Your friend and servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

During the intervals between the two periods of his Superintendency of the Academy (1845 to 1856), Major Delafield continuously occupied positions of high trust and responsibility. He was Superintending Engineer of the Defences of New York Harbor; of the Improvement of the Hudson River, and of the New York Light House District; Chief Engineer of the Department of Texas; Member of the Board for the Improvement of Rivers and Harbors, and the Board for the Armament of Fortifications, and subsequently President of a Board appointed to Revise the Curriculum of Studies at the Military Academy.

The most noteworthy service rendered during this time, one which assured his position in the foremost rank of military men as a discriminating observer and critic, was a professional trip to the Crimea and the theatre of war in Europe, as senior member of a commission sent out by our Government, in the year 1855. Associated with him in this duty were Major Alfred Mordecai, of the Ordnance Department, and Captain (afterwards Major-General) George B. McClellan, of the First Cavalry. Each member of the commission submitted a separate report. That of Major Delafield, a massive quarto volume, with numerous illustrations, contained a comprehensive treatise on the condition of the art of war in Europe, in 1854, 1855 and 1856. Without attempting to give even a brief summary of the contents of this great work—great alike in the comprehensiveness of its range of topics, and the candor and fairness that pervades it—the following are mentioned as some of the subjects to which prominence is given therein, viz.:—cannon, small arms, projectiles, and other munitions of war; fortifications, comprising sea-coast and harbor defences, and defences of inland frontiers; armor-plated floating batteries; management of the medical and commissariat departments; design and management of transports for men, animals and supplies; arsenals, naval depots, barracks, and stables; mining, counter-mining, and torpedoes; modern fortifications as shown by the modification of Vauban, and Cormantaigne, introduced by the school of Mézierès, and by Dufour, Noizet, Haxo, and Choumara; examples and criticisms of the modern German system; English, Austrian and Prussian systems of harbor defense; the defense of Cherbourg, Lyons, Paris and other cities; the siege of Sebastopol, &c., &c. These and other kindred subjects are all described, not only with the ability of a great master in the science and art of war, but with all the knowledge of details and skill in criticism usually restricted to the province of the professional expert.

Room is here given for two short extracts from Major Delafield's letter of August 11th, 1856, with which his report was transmitted to the Secretary of War.

* * * * *

"The contest that commenced in 1854, between the principal military and naval powers in Europe, gave rise, during its progress, to the belief that the art of war had undergone some material changes since the days of Napoleon and Wellington, and that new principles of attack and defense had been resorted to in the prolonged defense by the Russians, of the land and sea forts of Sebastopol, and in the great preparations made by the Allies for reducing the sea defenses of Cronstadt and Sebastopol.

"On examination, this change will be found mainly in the increased magnitude of the engines of war, and the perfection to which they have been brought by the increasing application of talent and skill to their improvement, accomplished by the accuracy and rapidity of workmanship, by the machinery of the arsenals of the present day, and that few new principles have been introduced with much success in the late contest.

* * * * *

"Viewing the subject in all its bearings, I am more impressed than ever with our comparative want of preparation and military knowledge in this country, and that the Secretary of War will do a great good service to the nation by increasing the material and munitions, means of defense, and the diffusion of military information in every possible way that our institutions will permit, without creating any more of a standing army than the growth of the country calls for, preparatory to that great struggle which, sooner or later, may be forced upon us, and to resist which, with our present means, we are comparatively unprepared."

* * * * *

The brief obituary order issued the day succeeding his death, under the direction of the Secretary of War, says: "He was twice Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, serving in that office a period of nearly twelve years. In that capacity he assisted materially in the enforcement and improvement of the system of discipline which has raised that institution to its present high reputation.

"As a member of the Commission sent by his Government to Europe during the Crimean War; of the Light House Board; of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and of various other commissions, he brought to the discharge of his duties the same intelligent counsel, zealous spirit, and efficient service, always betraying a strong characteristic of his mind—the desire to thoroughly elucidate every point of the subject before him."

General Delafield held somewhat advanced views upon subjects connected with the National Coast Defense by Fortifications, and upon all proper occasions, was the able champion of what may be properly termed the United States System, as projected by our corps of Military Engineers. With regard to its method of application to individual localities he was, therefore, not unfrequently in the minority, upon the various boards and commissions having the subject under consideration.

From time to time within the last forty years, the adequacy of this system for accomplishing the objects in view, has been questioned by Congress, and its advocates have been obliged to re-enunciate the arguments in its favor, and re-

assert the soundness, not only of the principles upon which it rests, but the manner of their application. In 1851, Major Delafield and other Engineer Officers, as well as several Naval Officers of rank and long experience, were requested to submit their views upon certain questions, embodied in a series of resolutions adopted by the House of Representatives. The first question presented was, "How far the invention and extension of railroads had superseded or diminished the necessity of fortifications on the sea-board?"

The second, "In what manner, and to what extent the navigation of the ocean by steamers, and particularly the application of steam to vessels of war, and recent improvements in artillery and other military inventions and discoveries, affect the question?"

Third—"How far vessels of war, steam-batteries, ordinary merchant ships and steamers, and other temporary expedients, can be relied upon as substitutes for permanent fortifications for the defense of large sea-ports?"

The fourth question referred to the northern frontier.

Major Delafield's reply comprised an able defense of the existing system.

The following short extract from it shows that upwards of twenty-three years ago he foresaw and appreciated the important part which submarine warfare, by torpedoes, was destined to assume in future conflicts; and it is worthy of remark that torpedoes, as an auxiliary to fortifications or otherwise, were not even mentioned, or remotely referred to, in the reports of any of the other officers, either military or naval, whose views were presented at the same time.

They thoroughly discussed the subject of shore and floating batteries, steam men-of-war, rams, and floating channel obstructions, but were silent concerning the use of submarine explosives in any form or manner.

In this connection, Major Delafield said: "Another improvement, having a bearing on this subject, is that of submarine artillery. Fulton's efforts with torpedoes were of little avail during his life time. The attempt on the English ship *Plantagenet*, in Lynnhaven Bay, and upon Admiral Warren's fleet off New London, during the war of 1812 to 1815, which proved abortive, are the only instances I am aware of with these machines. Since his death, however, a new agent—that of Electro-Galvanism—has come into use, enabling us to explode a shell or magazine of powder under water at any particular instant of time. This power may be made auxiliary in the defense of our coast, in the channels over which hostile vessels must pass in approaching our cities, but it can only be of use in connection with forts, from which the electro agent is worked, and from whence to protect the torpedoes till the proper moment for using them, as well as from whence to ascertain the exact instant of time in firing them. An undefended position will not admit of their successful application. It is an uncertain auxiliary in the defense of our ship channels, yet one that would be resorted to by officers acquainted with its advantages. Gutta-percha elastic tubes, within which the wire may be protected, is another modern invention, facilitating the use of the electro-galvanic mode of instantaneous explosion."

Upon his retirement from the Military Academy, in the spring of 1861, at the close of his second term of Superintendency, Major Delafield was placed upon

the Staff of the Governor of the State of New York, to assist in organizing and equipping the State forces for the field, and supplying ordnance stores for the Atlantic and Lake Defences.

He was, during the same time, Superintending Engineer of the Fortifications, then in process of construction in the Harbor of New York, and a member of several important Boards and Commissions, called into existence by the exigencies of the great civil conflict. In these fields of varied duties, his remarkable versatility of knowledge, his familiarity with the details of all branches of the Military profession, his long experience and acknowledged ability as an Engineer, and his quick and correct judgment, gave great weight to his opinions, inspiring confidence in council, and vigorous activity in execution, during the darkest days of the rebellion.

But a sphere of more exalted trust awaited him, and upon the death of General Totten, in April, 1864, he was appointed to the position of Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and took up his residence in the City of Washington.

Here he remained until his retirement from active service, in August, 1866, having been continuously engaged in the exacting duties of his profession for a period of more than forty-eight years.

His several Commissions in the Corps of Engineers, of which he was so conspicuous an ornament, bear the following dates, viz.:—Second Lieutenant, July 24, 1818; First Lieutenant, August 20, 1820; Captain, May 24, 1828; Major, July 7, 1838; Lieutenant-Colonel, August 6, 1861; Colonel, June 1, 1863; and Brigadier-General, April 22, 1864. He also received the Brevet of Major-General United States Army, "for faithful, meritorious, and distinguished services in the Engineer Department during the rebellion."

Richard Delafield was always the outspoken enemy of simulation and pretence, and the consistent patron of merit, however modest, and although he held the customs and traditions of his youth in great reverence, was at all times the fearless advocate and promoter of intelligent and aggressive progress. Although firm and resolute in the enunciation of his own views, he was never dogmatic, and rarely ever pertinacious in their advocacy, while he was always tolerant of the matured opinions of others, and especially so if emanating from his juniors in years and experience.

Quick and accurate in observation, fertile in expedients, and practically learned in the current knowledge of applied science, and in the literature of his profession, of unflagging zeal, and untiring industry, these qualities so pervaded his daily life, and stamped themselves upon his official acts, that his professional correspondence and reports are models of exhaustive thoroughness.

His extensive and varied knowledge, large experience and high professional attainments, conjoined with a powerful magnetism of manner, a generous culture, and the gift of an eloquent and vivid conversation, possessed peculiar charms for young men, and rendered his house, not only a frequent and attractive, but, in an especial sense, a profitable resort for them. In the retirement of his home, surrounded by a family of the most refined culture, in which all the

sweeter amenities of social life held habitual and quiet sway, crowding the passing days with

Love, friendships, hopes, and dear remembrances ;
The kind embracings of the heart—and hours of happy thought—

He was the honored husband and father, the faultless gentleman, and the genial host. Indeed, the eminence of his public career was most fitly supplemented by all those endearing qualities of heart and mind which lend dignity and grace to private life.

After his retirement from public life, although General Delafield retained the ownership and occupancy of his house in Washington, it was his custom to spend the summer months in his native City of New York, and it was the frequent privilege of the writer, during these intervals, to visit and converse with him at his family residence in Eighteenth Street. At the last of these interviews, a few weeks preceding his death, he spoke quite freely of his enfeebled condition and falling health, expressing the hope, though scarcely the expectation, that his contemplated return to the milder and more congenial climate of Washington would, as on former occasions, be a great benefit to him. At the close of the visit he said, "My dear General, we are very complicated machines, and I think I am nearly run down for the last time, like a worn out clock." But his weakness, even at this late day, was of the body, not of the mind. There was no decay of intellect forshadowing a coming change. His conversation, even upon abstruse professional subjects, in which he took a lively interest to the last, was characterized by that profusion of vigorous thought and incisive style for which he had always been noted. His remains repose in the family vault in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York.

(*Bvt. Major-General Q. A. Gillmore.*)

WILLIAM J. HARDEE.

No. 966—CLASS OF 1838.

Died, November 6, 1873, at Wytheville, Va., aged 58.

GENERAL WILLIAM J. HARDEE was born November, 1815, in Georgia, and died November 6th, 1873, in Wytheville, Va.

He graduated at West Point, July 1st, 1838, in the same class with Generals McDowell and Beauregard. He served in the Florida and Mexican Wars, winning special honor and promotion in the latter in the affairs at Medelin, near Vera Cruz, March 25th, 1847, San Augustine the 20th of August following, and the capture of the City of Mexico.

After the war, he compiled and published the Tactics which bear his name, and were adopted in our service until the rebellion led to the substitution of Casey's Tactics.

In 1856, Colonel Hardee was appointed Commandant of Cadets, and Instructor of Cavalry and Infantry Tactics at West Point, where he remained until Sept. 8th, 1860. Many who visited that Post during those years, will recall vividly his splendid soldiery bearing, his genial warm-hearted manners, and kindly smile and address.

During the war, having espoused the Southern cause, he did good service to the Confederacy, being held in the highest esteem for his gallantry and military knowledge. General Johnson, in his "Narrative," describing one of his attacks upon our forces, alludes to the "skill and vigor that Hardee never failed to exhibit in battle," and frequently cites his opinion as, in his estimation, a high military authority.

In the notice of his death, it was stated in one of the papers that, "The remains of the deceased were removed to his home at Selma, Ala., where they were met at the depot by a great concourse of citizens, and conveyed to his residence. The stores were closed, business was suspended, and the people united in honoring the dead.

"The funeral services took place at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 8th, when another procession escorted the body to the church, which was packed with people, hundreds remaining in the street unable to gain admittance. After the services at the church, the procession re-formed, and marched to the cemetery, and the body was consigned to the tomb.

"The bells were tolled during the day. The funeral procession was the largest ever witnessed in Alabama."

Thus the South honored the remains of one of its heroes.

May we not add that many a Northern heart, retaining a grateful recollection of gallant and faithful services performed before the rebellion severed him from us, will also join in an earnest tribute to the memory of this brave and manly officer, genial companion and warm friend.

(Mary L. Catlin.)

GEORGE ANDREWS.

No. 344—CLASS OF 1823.

Died, November 13th, 1873, at Baltimore, Md., aged 70.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE ANDREWS was born August, 1803, in the District of Columbia. He entered the Military Academy at West Point, in 1819, where he was graduated in 1823. He was, in July of the same year, commissioned a Second Lieutenant of the 6th Infantry, in which he continued to serve through the successive grades of First Lieutenant and Captain, till he became a Major of the 7th, in 1848. In 1855 he went back to the 6th, as its Lieutenant-Colonel.

Colonel Andrews had a long and honorable record in the Army of more than fifty years, thirty-nine of which was on active duty, mostly with his regiment.

We find him an active participant in the Seminole War, and at the battle of Okeechobee he was severely wounded. His services during this war were recognized by conferring upon him the Brevet rank of Major, for "gallantry and good conduct in the war against the Florida Indians."

February 15th, 1862, he was retired from active service for "disability resulting from long and faithful service, and wounds received in the line of duty."

(Secretary of the Association.)

ROSWELL W. LEE.

No. 714—CLASS OF 1833.

Died, December 20, 1873, at Bonham, Texas, aged 63.

ROSWELL W. LEE was born August 12, 1810, at Hampden, Conn., and died December 20, 1873, at Bonham, Fannin Co., Texas, at the age of 63. He was the eldest son of Colonel Roswell Lee, who served in the Army during the War of 1812-15 with Great Britain, and subsequently became Superintendent of the United States Armory, at Springfield, Mass.; and was also the brother of the late Bishop H. W. Lee, of the Diocese of Iowa.

Roswell W. Lee received a good elementary education at Springfield, Mass., and for three years was a pupil of Captain Alden Partridge, in his Military School at Norwich, Vt., afterwards removed to Middletown, Ct. Before Lee was nineteen years old, he entered the United States Military Academy, from which he was graduated July 1, 1833, eighth in his class, and promoted in the Army to be Bvt. Second Lieutenant Third Artillery. After serving a short time at Fort Monroe, Va., he was ordered to the Creek Nation; was in garrison at several northern posts, 1834-36; and participated, 1836-37, in the Florida War, being engaged in the Battle of Wahoo Swamp, November 21, 1836, with Major Gardner's Artillery Battalion, which through mud and water did such gallant service on that day. On his return from Florida, being promoted, May 18, 1837, to be a First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, he went to the Northern Frontier to aid in the suppression of Canada Border Disturbances, and July 16, 1838, was cashiered for twice drawing his monthly pay.

After his separation from the United States Service, he became a Lieutenant in the Army of the Republic of Texas, 1839-41, and was engaged in several skirmishes with the Comanche Indians. Subsequently, until his death, he was employed in various civil capacities in Texas, such as Clerk of the Courts of Fannin County, Surveyor and Land Agent at Bonham, and Colonel of Texas Militia.

Lee was a man of fine personal appearance, had winning manners, possessed excellent talents, and manifested strong martial proclivities. With all these qualities he gave early promise of a shining military career; but the high moral element was wanting to complete his ultimate success.

(Bvt. Major-General George W. Cullum.)

HYATT CLARK RANSOM.

No. 1514—CLASS OF 1851.

Died, March 16, 1874, aged 51.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HYATT C. RANSOM was born October 12, 1823, in the State of New York. He entered the Military Academy at West Point, July 1, 1846. Upon his graduation, in 1851, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Regiment of Mounted Rifles. He served in Texas and New Mexico with his Regiment, participating in many scouts made against the warlike tribes of Indians.

He was promoted to First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Quarter-Master, and served as such at Forts Leavenworth and Abercrombie, and other Posts, until the breaking out of the Rebellion, during which he served in many responsible positions—Chief Quarter-Master of the Fourth Army Corps, under General Gordon Granger, Chief Quarter-Master Department of the Ohio. He was breveted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, for valuable and honorable service during the War. Subsequent to the Rebellion, he served in Texas, Kentucky, Dakota and Louisiana, as Chief Quarter-Master.

His late sickness, contracted at New Orleans, was painful and lingering. He bore his sickness and troubles with wonderful patience; came north by the advice of friends, hoping the change would restore him to health, but the disease was too deeply fixed upon him. He lived only two weeks after his arrival at Jeffersonville, Ind. His noble and excellent traits of character endeared him to his friends. "The tears and sorrowful faces of those assembled to pay the last sad rites, evinced unmistakably the deep and universal feeling of love and esteem." Those who knew him most intimately, loved and appreciated him most.

(S. A. Ransom.)

 HARVEY BROWN.

No. 185—CLASS OF 1818.

Died, March 31, 1874, at Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y., aged 78.

BVT. MAJOR-GENERAL HARVEY BROWN, a member of the Class of 1818, died at Clifton, Staten Island, March 31, 1874, after a short illness, in the 79th year of his age.

He was born in Bridgetown, now forming part of the town of Rahway, N. J., in 1796; entered the Military Academy April 14, 1813, and graduated July 24, 1818, No. 6 in a class which gave to the Army such men as Delafield, Andrew

Talcott, Ringgold, Mackenzie and Hartman Bache. On graduation, he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the Regiment of Light Artillery, and on the reorganization of the Army, in 1821, was transferred to the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, of which he was an officer for thirty years, filling, at different periods, various staff positions, amongst them that of Aid-de-Camp to the General-in-Chief of the Army, Major General Jacob Brown. He was promoted to a Captaincy in 1835.

He served in the Black Hawk War, 1832, in the Creek Nation, 1836, and in the Florida War, 1836-39, a part of which time he was Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment of Creek Mounted Volunteers, and was engaged in a number of actions, notably the sharp one of the "Wahoo Swamp." At the close of this War he received the brevet of Major, for gallant conduct on several of these occasions, and for his general efficiency in that harassing service. At the conclusion of the Florida War he was stationed, during the Canadian disturbances known as the "Patriot War," on the upper lakes, and afterwards on the Atlantic coast.

On the outbreak, in 1846, of the war with Mexico, Major Brown was ordered, soon after the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, to the Rio Grande, and assigned as Major to the Artillery Battalion, serving as Infantry. With this command he was engaged in the battle of Monterey, and was mentioned in the official report as distinguished by his gallantry and good conduct on the 21st, 22d and 23d days of September.

A few months after the battle of Monterey, he was transferred to the southern line of operations under General Scott, for duty with his regiment, and took part with it in the siege of Vera Cruz, and in the battle of Cerro Gordo. In the latter battle, aside from his regimental duties, his services in reconnoitering the enemy's positions, and in establishing our own batteries, were specially commended in the official reports.

In the operations in the valley of Mexico, the Regiment was under the command of Major Gardner, Major Brown being second in command. It formed part of Riley's Brigade which, in the battle of Contreras, was the leading Brigade, and led the column that turned that strong position, gained its rear, and on the morning of the 20th of August, stormed the enemy's batteries and lines, defended by an immensely superior force, and carried them with the bayonet, after a desperate contest of only twenty minutes. The Regiment highly distinguished itself in the assault, and had the great satisfaction of recapturing here two of its guns—O'Brien's section—which had been lost, with honor equal to that which recovered them, at Buena Vista, in the preceding February. General Scott, immediately after, came upon the field of battle, and there, in person, publicly and warmly thanked the Regiment for its gallantry and good service. In the official reports of Colonel Riley, commanding the Brigade, Major Brown's name is presented, with that of the regimental commander, as amongst the "most distinguished," and the Commanding General in this operation, (Persifer Smith) says in his report, "Majors Gardner and Brown, Fourth Artillery, at the head of their Regiment, setting an example by their own courage, carried the part of the work before them, and Captain Drum had the good fortune to secure

the trophies of Buena Vista." Major Gardner in his report says, "The services of Brevet Major Brown, my acting field officer, always efficient, was on this occasion worthy of special note. In command of the right wing, he skillfully guided it through obstacles presented by the broken ground, maintained it in good order, under the flank and rear fire of the enemy's cavalry below the hill, infused in the men the best spirit, and gallantly advanced upon the enemy's cannon and works. I take pleasure in commending him to your special notice."

For his services on this day, Major Brown was breveted a Lieutenant-Colonel, and the further brevet of Colonel was bestowed upon him for gallant conduct at the gate of Belen, City of Mexico, on September 13th, the day of the assault of Chapultepec, and the capture of the City, and no higher praise can be bestowed than to say that his services gave his name a place amongst those of the most worthy of that little army of between 10,000 and 11,000 men, which undertook and accomplished the capture of a capital city of 180,000 inhabitants, a naturally strong position, protected by extensive works; and besides its population, defended by an army of 35,000 men, thus forcing a peace on a nation of 8,000,000. He carried off as large a portion of the honors as fell to the lot of any one person, and although circumstances placed him in that most difficult of all positions for distinction, a second in command, he gained, step by step, in successive battles, the highest rank to which a regimental officer may be promoted by seniority, and thus earned in advance, on the field of battle, all the grades from Captain up to which he afterwards attained in the line.

After the Mexican War, in 1851, he was promoted to the Majority of the Second Regiment of Artillery, and was again employed in Florida in 1854-56, against the Seminole Indians, who had recommenced hostilities, which were only ended by the removal of the tribe to the Indian country, west of Arkansas.

In 1857 a central School for the Artillery was established at Fort Monroe, Va., and he was selected to organize and command it. The Artillery had been almost without professional instruction from the breaking up in 1832—the year of the Black Hawk War—of the School established at the same post in 1824, by Mr. Calhoun, then Secretary of War. Colonel Brown brought to this duty all the well known energy, zeal and industry of his character, and continued to direct it until the end of 1860. In the last year of this service he was, in addition to his other duties, appointed Inspector of Artillery, and at intervals, made frequent inspections of Artillery posts, and examinations of officers and men in their specialties, directing the course of instruction to be followed at the posts, as well as at the central School, and bringing them into harmony with each other. The task was a difficult one, and from its very nature required time to produce much effect of a practically useful character, yet with all the discouraging circumstances connected with it he was successful, even in this short period, to such a degree, that the benefits of his instruction were felt throughout the war, and he had the special good fortune to demonstrate at Fort Pickens, the advantages he had thus secured to the service, and to profit by them in his own operations.

In the beginning of January, 1861, Secession had taken form and substance,

and it was deemed necessary to garrison the threatened Capital of the country. Colonel Brown was placed in command of the troops in Washington and Fort McHenry, and after the new administration was securely installed, in the first days of April, proceeded to Fort Hamilton to take command of a secret expedition fitting out in New York. On April 6th he sailed with sealed orders, which upon being opened at sea, directed him to proceed with his command, two light batteries and several companies of infantry, to Fort Pickens, Florida—then threatened by a body of insurgents under General Bragg—to throw his troops into the Fort, and to “hold and possess it” for the Government. Touching at Key West, and at the Tortugas, he reached Fort Pickens on the 16th of April, and debarking the troops on the southern shore of Santa Rosa Island, took command of the post, and immediately proceeded to complete its armament so far as the means furnished him would permit, and to prepare it for the attack to which there was every reason to believe it would soon be subjected.

Actual hostilities had not as yet, so far as known to him, broken out any where. The mails still came through from the north by way of Pensacola, where they were opened, and all military information abstracted before being forwarded to Fort Pickens. Other intercourse with the main land was interrupted, and Colonel Brown pushed his work with great energy. After a time news reached the Fort of the fall of Fort Sumter, of the disaster at Big Bethel, and of the events in Texas, by which all hold on that State was lost by the Government, and a large portion of our little army made prisoners in violation of previous engagement.

Soon after this depressing news was received, a salute of eight guns fired from Fort Barrancas, opposite Fort Pickens, announced to the beleagured garrison the accession of Virginia to the Southern Confederacy, and the consequent certainty that a long and desperate war was upon us. Large bodies of insurgents began to pour into Pensacola, Warrington, the Navy Yard, and the Forts opposite, intended for the capture of Pickens, but it was too late. Colonel Brown had so far perfected his defences, that Bragg, a man of energy and daring, but of sound judgment, abstained from the attack to which he was being urged by the rebel authorities in Montgomery, and proceeded with a vigor, equaled only by that to which he was opposed, to multiply the means of attack.

A Regiment of New York Volunteers, Wilson's Zouaves, arrived about this time, as a reinforcement to Fort Pickens, and was placed in camp less than a mile above, or to the east of the post, and near the southern shore of Santa Rosa Island. By this means the approaches to the new batteries outside the Fort, then in process of construction, were covered from a landing opposite the Navy Yard, and these troops—not necessary for the service of the heavy guns in the work—protected from the effects of a bombardment, whilst their position on the southern shore, placed them out of sight, if not out of reach of the enemy's batteries.

Soon after his arrival at Fort Pickens, on the 28th of April, Colonel Brown was promoted by seniority to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of his old regiment, the Fourth Artillery. In less than a month afterwards, on the 14th of May, the President, by a general order, subsequently confirmed and legalized by Con-

gress, created an additional Regiment of Artillery, the Fifth, and selected Lieutenant-Colonel Brown as its Colonel, a well deserved compliment, an acknowledgement of his merits and services, and an act of justice which conferred upon him regimental rank of the same grade that he had won fairly, whilst still a Captain, at the gates of the City of Mexico, nearly fourteen years before.

Colonel Brown now reaped the benefits of the instruction he had imparted to his young officers at the Artillery School in the preceding years. They went at their work intelligently, and soon had all the batteries constructed and in working order, the engineering operations being under the direction of Major Tower of the Engineers. The interior of the work was prepared in a novel manner; the casemates, occupied as quarters, faced the enemy's batteries, and would be the most exposed to the fire. A large number of chasses of the old pattern were at the post. They were placed in front of the quarters, resting on the pavement and leaning against the wall, above the line of door copings, thus leaving a narrow triangular passage way in the front of the quarters, the *ends* of which were left open for ingress and egress. Against the slope thus formed, sand, dug from the parade, was piled in large quantities, by which a double object was accomplished; the quarters were made shot-proof, and the great holes dug all over the parade gave effectual protection to the garrison from the enemy's shell, which would fall and burst in them. About the time these preparations approached completion, Mr. Russell, the well known military correspondent of the "*London Times*" visited Fort Pickens, and acquainted as he was with the various means devised in the siege of Sebastopol, as shelter from similar dangers, expressed his surprise at the effective protection secured by such simple means. Having obtained permission to do so under proper guarantees, Mr. Russell visited the Confederate camps, and found Mr. Jefferson Davis, his family, and a number of officials from Montgomery—the then rebel capital—at Warrington, near the Navy Yard, on a visit, the object being, as was understood, to ascertain why an attack had not been made, to order one, and to be present at the *victory* that was to follow it. There seems to have been, on both sides, at the beginning of the War, the same intolerance of delays in commencing active operations; the same presumptuous assurance of the certain success which must, in the popular opinion, attach to the initiative; and the same disposition to find fault with commanders upon whom the responsibilities of such action must fall, and who had the moral courage to oppose their better knowledge and more experienced judgment to the ignorant impatience which urged them to premature action, at the cost of the lives entrusted to their care, and to the hazard of sacrificing the interests of the cause in which they were engaged. General Bragg soon convinced Mr. Davis—himself a soldier—that an attack would be a more serious thing than had been imagined by his less experienced advisers. It was reported that he said to Mr. Russell, in reference to the pressure brought to bear upon him, "It is all very well to talk of attacking because of our superior numbers, but *I know who is opposed to me, and an attack must not be lightly attempted, or defeat will be the certain result.*"

It was not until October, that General Bragg considered it safe to make an attempt on the exterior batteries which had been constructed, and upon the

Volunteer regiment encamped near them. A success in this undertaking with the destruction of these outworks, or the disabling of their armaments, would have opened the way to a bombardment which might then have been concentrated on the Fort, and at the same time greatly weakened our power of resistance. Besides the Forts—McRee on his extreme right, Barrancas in the centre, directly opposite Fort Pickens, and a strong battery on his left near the Navy Yard,—there were no less than thirteen other batteries containing from one to four guns each, distributed along the line, which was four miles in extent, and armed with heavy sea-coast guns and mortars. The distance of these works from Fort Pickens varied from 2,100 to 2,900 yards. Five small exterior batteries—Lincoln, Cameron, Totten, Scott, and one unnamed—had been constructed at favorable positions, near Fort Pickens, armed and garrisoned by detachments of regular Artillery, and two companies from the Volunteer camp.

Besides the patrols on land, Col. Brown had organized a boat-patrol, which at night moving along the shores, and at times approaching the enemy's position at the Navy Yard, prevented a descent near the Fort without a certainty of being discovered in time by the besieged.

On the night of the 8th of October, an expedition consisting, as estimated, of from 1,200 to 1,500 men (about equal to the whole Union force) crossed the Bay above the Navy Yard, and marching down the Southern shore of Santa Rosa island, attacked the Volunteer camp. The night was intensely dark, and the enemy was close up before being discovered. The picket and the guards sustained the brunt of the attack and behaved well, enabling the command to fall back on the nearest batteries—Lincoln and Cameron—one on the Bay, the other on the Sea-shore, the men setting fire to their camp. Col. Brown sent out Major Vogdes with two companies to their support, and the firing soon becoming heavy, he sent Major Arnold with two additional companies from the Fort, with orders to Col. Wilson to attack also with his volunteers. Major Vogdes, who had pressed forward with ardor, soon found his command in the darkness intermingled with that of the enemy, was recognized by his voice and taken prisoner. Captain Hildt, Third Infantry, on whom the command then devolved, disengaged the companies from their perilous position, opened a heavy fire on the enemy and soon forced them to give way. Major Arnold at this moment came up with his reinforcements, pressed the pursuit, drove the enemy to his boats and forced him to re-embark, continuing his fire, which was very effective, until they were out of gun shot, when he gave them three cheers, which were *not* returned. In this handsome affair 200 regulars with 50 volunteers drove four or five times their numbers before them for four miles, and forced them to re-embark. The losses on both sides were severe; on the Union side, about fifty killed and wounded, the loss of the enemy being greater. A number of spikes, to be used in disabling the guns of the batteries, were found on the persons of the killed.

Col. Brown having completed his preparations did not wait for a second attack, but on the morning of the 22d of November, having previously notified Flag-Officer McKean, of the Navy, and invited his co-operation, opened his batteries on the enemy, Flag-Officer McKean in the Niagara, and Captain Ellison

in the Richmond, taking position near Fort McRee, and opening at the same time. In half an hour all the enemy's batteries and forts were engaged. The fire was kept up steadily at the rate of a shot from each gun every fifteen or twenty minutes, the enemy's fire being somewhat slower. By noon all the guns of Fort McRee, except one, and all those at the battery near the Navy Yard were silenced, and the fire of Barrancas and of several of the other batteries sensibly reduced. The next day the firing was resumed. It was slower and thought to be more effective than on the previous day. About three o'clock in the afternoon fire was communicated to one of the houses in Warrington, directly in front of which one of the enemy's batteries was placed. This soon spread, and two-thirds of the village was destroyed. About the same time fire was discovered issuing from the back part of the Navy Yard, probably from the village of Wolcott, immediately adjoining it, from which it soon penetrated to the yard itself. Great damage was also done to the fire-proof building by shot and shell, and a steamer laying at the wharf was disabled and abandoned. The firing was continued until dark of the second day, and with mortars occasionally, until two o'clock next morning when the combat ceased.

The fort received a great many shot and shell, but little damage was done beyond the disabling of a gun. The number of men in the fort was comparatively few, only enough to serve the guns. The small loss—one killed and six wounded—demonstrated the efficiency of the means taken to prepare the work for defence, and was a gratifying proof that the labor imposed on the men with this object, had been well expended. Again on the 1st of January, 1862, another brief bombardment took place, but with little result, and the enemy became convinced that the reduction of Fort Pickens was not within his power.

Col. Brown had been offered the commission of Brigadier-General of Volunteers in September, which he declined. After these operations he was brevetted Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, "for gallantry and good conduct during the engagements of Nov. 22 and 23, 1861, between Fort Pickens and the Rebel batteries;" and this commission, given for services rendered, he accepted with the command of the Department of Florida, which had been previously conferred upon him.

Gen. Brown's health having been impaired by service and exposure, the effective work at Fort Pickens having been completed, and the place out of danger, he was transferred April 5, 1862, to the command of the defences of New York Harbor, from which he had sailed just one year previous on the Fort Pickens expedition. It had been an eventful year in his life and in the military annals of the country, and he had earned a right to the comparative repose that his health now rendered necessary. He remained in this new command until August 1, 1863, having been military commander of the City of New York from January 15 to July 16, and employed in suppressing the riots of July of that year. On the 1st of August, "having been borne on the army register more than 45 years," he was, in pursuance of the law of July 17, 1862, formally "retired from active service," but was retained until the close of the war in the command of Fort Schuyler, and on other duties.

At the conclusion of the war, and on his final withdrawal, he was raised to the highest grade of rank given in our army in acknowledgment of valuable service; the brevet of Major-General being conferred upon him, August 2, 1866, "for distinguished services in the suppression of the riots in New York City," and his efficiency on that occasion was further acknowledged on the part of those who could perhaps best understand its value, by a vote of thanks of the Merchants of New York, and a handsome piece of plate presented as a testimonial of their appreciation of his conduct under very trying circumstances.

He also received the thanks of his native state, (New Jersey) "for his faithful and gallant services during an eventful life in defence of his country."

On being relieved from military duty, Gen. Brown established himself with his family at Clifton, Staten Island, where he spent the remainder of his days. Here, in his retirement, he identified himself with the community which was honored by his residence amongst them, and, as in the army he had always been a good and true soldier, so now, in perfect consistency of character, he was distinguished as a good and true citizen.

He identified himself with local interests and affairs, and in his relations to his family, his neighbors and to society, bore himself in such manner as to win the affection and respect of all whose good fortune it was to be admitted to his intimacy. An humble and consistent christian, his daily life and conduct were marked by the same conscientious devotion to his duties that had always distinguished his career as a soldier and a man. Full of years and full of honors he passed away, leaving to his family and his friends, an inheritance of love and admiration, and to all, an example of integrity, of honor, and of duty, well worthy of imitation.

In accordance with the simplicity of his tastes and his character, he had requested that there should be no military display at his funeral. A number of his fellow officers, old gray-haired comrades, amongst them one of his classmates at West Point, were the pall-bearers, and after the usual services at St. John's—the parish church—a file of soldiers bore his body to the boat, and transferred it to the cars at Jersey City. At Rahway it was received by many who had known him all their lives, some of whom had been his school-mates, and by them it was escorted to its final resting-place, the family burial ground, in Hazelwood Cemetery.

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

ISAIAH GARRETT.

No. 717—CLASS OF 1833.

Died, May 5, 1874, at Monroe, La., aged 61.

ISAIAH GARRETT was born near Franklin, Tenn., September 8, 1812. Died at Monroe, La., May 7, 1874.

He moved to Saline County, Missouri, in 1817, from which place he entered West Point, where he graduated on July 1st, 1833. He was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Second Artillery, but resigned November 15th, 1833.

The immediate cause of his resignation was an affection of the eyes, which never afterwards disappeared.

In the summer of 1834, he removed to Monroe, La., studying law with Judges L. Laury and E. K. Wilson. On the 10th of May, 1836, he was married to Miss Narcissa Grayson, a daughter of one of the prominent and influential men of North Carolina.

In 1845, he was a prominent member of the Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution of the State, and Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and high authority says, that to "his efforts is especially due the reconstruction of the whole Judiciary department."

The convulsions of 1861 found him the leading lawyer of Northern Louisiana, of great influence, firmness and power. He was a member of the Convention of the State to consider the question of Secession from the Federal Union. He saw, with prophetic eyes, all the evils which would flow from such a step. He, at the head of seven others, did all he could to resist the measure, and opposed it with the whole force of his powerful logic and eloquence.

On the 5th of May, he was riding in a buggy in the streets of Monroe, when the horses ran away, and he was thrown with violence to the ground, striking on his head, and was unconscious afterwards, dying on the 7th, from the injuries then received.

There are universal and signal manifestations of regard and respect for his memory, in the language of the Bar, of the City Council, of the Methodist Church, and of the Press of all parties, and in the tokens of personal bereavement as evinced by the whole population of the county,

There is abundant evidence that he stood at the head of the Bar of the State, and could, at any time for a score of years, have been Chief Justice, or Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. There has not been a time (before or since the war), for years, that the *people* of Louisiana were not willing to entrust him with any position he might ask for or would accept. He was frequently urged to run for United States Senator, but declined, because it always involved some sacrifice of his independence. To accept party appointment might involve a principle, and he had the moral courage to refuse it.

His attainments were extensive, and his untiring researches and active intellect had explored almost every department of knowledge. He read French, Spanish and Latin with facility, and was profound in his study of the Civil Law.

He had a royal mind, and was an independent thinker. A man of singular modesty, he was gentle as a child in speech and manners, and won his way by this natural grace into the affections of young and old, in every sphere of life. Of unbending integrity and great purity of character, in private walks, as in public life, he was "*sans peur et sans reproche*." He had great forensic power and keenness of logic, varied by flashes of wit and humor, and occasionally evinced much culture in the fields of poetry and the imagination.

It has been our desire not to deal in exaggerations, but we believe that this unostentatious, modest lawyer in Louisiana was fitted to adorn any position he would undertake to fill, and thus to answer every expectation of those who knew him in early life.

(*Bvt. Brigadier-General Benjamin Alford.*)

WALWORTH JENKINS.

No. 1601—CLASS OF 1853.

Died, May 14, 1874, at Louisville, Ky., aged 41.

CAPTAIN WALWORTH JENKINS entered the Military Academy in 1849, and graduated in 1853. We were here on duty at the outbreak of the war of secession, all active partisans in those earlier scenes.

How well I remember the vigorous, vehement denunciations with which our little friend encountered all words or acts of secession.

His zeal and earnestness in his country's cause, was only equaled by his partisan devotion to his conception of political fealty.

Intimately associated with him as class-mate and room-mate, serving with him at the same stations for years, I knew him on whatever duty placed, always to be the same earnest, lenient, faithful and generous friend; the same able, efficient, honest and loyal officer; the same upright, proud, courteous and gentle man.

He encountered many rebuffs of fortune, for he was not one of the

"Wise, who wait obscurely
Till the bolts of Heaven shall break upon the land
And give them light whereby to walk."

I knew intimately the circumstances of his misfortunes, and I declare now, when the violence and madness of the times is passing away, that Walworth Jenkins was a faithful officer, a true patriot, and an honest man.

Peace to his ashes, and blessings to his descendants.

(Colonel Henry C. Symonds.)

 GEORGE L. HARTSUFF.

No. 1554—CLASS OF 1852.

Died, May 16, 1874, in New York City, aged 44.

The last scene in one of the most eventful of army careers, was witnessed in the City of New York, on the 16th of May, 1874, when MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE L. HARTSUFF yielded his life to the combined powers of disease and wounds received in his country's service.

Death, so often imminent with the peculiar glory that attaches to it when met amid the clash of arms, came to him at last upon the quiet bed of peace. But it may be said of him, as of Thomas, Meade, Rawlins, and other heroes who have gone quietly to their last sleep since the great conflict in which they bore such distinguished parts, that

Tho' battles give the glorious graves,
 He deserves honor none the less,
 Whose *proffered* life God's wisdom saves
 For tamer fields of usefulness.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE L. HARTSUFF was born in Tyre, New York, on the 28th of May, 1830. With his parents, he became a resident of Michigan in the 12th year of his age. Through his own personal efforts he secured an appointment as Cadet in 1848, and graduated in 1852—Number 19, in a class of forty-three members—and was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant Fourth Artillery. He at once joined his company at Fort Brown, Texas, and from that time on his life was one

“Of most disastrous chances;
 Of moving accidents by flood and field;
 Of hair breadth 'scapes i' the imminent deadly breach.”

An unsurpassed *physique*, and the most temperate habits, enabled him to overcome the effects of many diseases and wounds which would have carried another to the grave.

Soon after his arrival at Fort Brown, he was attacked with yellow fever, which he resisted even through its most malignant and generally fatal stage—black-vomit. From Texas he went to a field of greater hardship and danger in the Everglades of Florida. Though still a Second Lieutenant, he was immediately placed in command of his company, and was in addition assigned to duty as acting Topographical Engineer, and kept busily engaged in reconnoitering, with the special object of establishing a military road through the Big Cypress Swamp. His maps of these reconnoissances were the only ones used in subsequent operations against the Indians in that region. While prosecuting his surveys with a party of only ten men and two wagons, and under a treaty of peace with the Indians, he was attacked at daylight on the morning of September 20th, 1855, by forty of the treacherous savages. Their first fire killed, wounded and scattered his little force, leaving but two men on their feet, and these both wounded. With these two, and under such cover as his wagon afforded, the brave Lieutenant fought until so badly crippled himself, by two wounds, that he was unable to use a weapon, when, after having shot two Indians with his own pistol, he effected his escape, almost miraculously, by dragging himself through the high grass into a pond, and sinking his body out of sight in the water. The Indians, perhaps awed by his gallantry and the mystery of his disappearance, quickly left the field with the plunder they had acquired. Refreshed by his immersion in the pond, but driven from it in about three hours by the alligators attracted by his blood, he began what turned out to be one of the most wonderful feats on record. It was Thursday morning. The nearest white man was at the Fort, fifty-five miles distant. Lieutenant Hartsuff, binding, and from time to time re-binding his own wounds as best he could, compelled to lie most of the time on his back, blistered by the hot sun, and lacerated by thorns and briars, concealing himself during the day, and dragging his suffering body inch by inch during the night, remained until Saturday night continuously without food and without water from the time he left

the pond where he first took refuge. He was then found by the troops sent out in search of him, fifteen miles from the place of attack, exhausted, with his name and a brief account of the disaster written on a small piece of paper with his own blood, pinned on his wounded breast. He recovered rapidly, and as he thought at the time, fully from his wounds, and took the field against the same Indians with the first expedition sent out in the following spring. He knew that the bullet in his chest remained there, and a post mortem examination developed the fact that the inflammation from which he died, seized upon and spread from the cicatrix in the lung, resulting from this wound.

He served as Assistant Instructor of Artillery Tactics at the Military Academy, from September 29th, 1856, to June 14th, 1859, when at his own request he joined his company at Fort Mackinac, and soon thereafter encountered the adventure which, of all in his eventful life, left the most painful memories with him.

Returning from his post from a tour of duty, he was a passenger on the Lake Steamer, "Lady Elgin," which was filled with an excursion party, some three hundred or more, in pursuit of pleasure. During a dark and stormy Autumn night the steamer collided with a schooner, and went down. This was an occasion for Hartsuff's heroism, and it was not lost. He was one of the first in providing the women with life preservers, and in doing all else that promised them a chance for escape, and was one of the last to leave the wreck. When all that he could do for others had been done, he leaped into the dark waves, swam until he found a piece of the wreck to aid him, and was rescued, after spending eleven hours in the water. About four-fifths of those on board were lost. The scenes of agony which he witnessed on this occasion were so harrowing that it was only with the greatest pain Hartsuff ever recurred to them. The immediate shock of this disaster had hardly passed away, when he was ordered with his company to Washington, and began his part in the great conflict which, while it increased his glory, multiplied his wounds and trials.

Appointed Assistant Adjutant-General in March, 1861, he was sent in that capacity with the secret expedition to Fort Pickens, one of the first military enterprises of the war. As if specially required in the very earliest fields of activity, he was transferred thence to West Virginia, as Adjutant-General for General Rosecrans, where he rendered most valuable services in organizing, instructing and disciplining the raw levies just taking the field, as well as in leading them in action.

Appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, April 15th, 1862, and Major General of Volunteers, November 29, 1862, his distinguished career is written in detail in the history of the war. His services in command of a Brigade in the disastrous campaign of 1862, in Virginia, and his physical condition at the time, furnish such a marked illustration of his character that they may be given in full as presented by Major-General McDowell, in the form of evidence under oath, He says; "Whilst I was in command of the Department of the Rappahannock, General Hartsuff joined me, in command of a Brigade. He served under me at Warrenton Junction, at Fredericksburg, on the trying march to and from Front Royal, and after I was placed in the Army of Virginia

in command of the Third Army-Corps, he continued with me in command of a Brigade in Rickett's Division. He was in the battle of Cedar Mountain, and contributed, with the rest of the Division, in saving the Second Corps, which had been defeated, from destruction. He continued with his command during General Pope's retreat from Cedar Mountain, and held the advanced post at Rappahannock River. He was posted on the enemy's side of the river, and held them in check till he was withdrawn, on account of the flood in the river, which destroyed our communications. He then went with his command to Warrenton, and out on the road to Waterloo Bridge, where he was relieved by order, and went to Alexandria. During these battles, these severe forced marches on the retreat, and the trying service he performed whilst our small force was holding the whole army of General Lee in check, General Hartsuff was so ill from some disease of the stomach, that as I was informed by his Brigade Surgeon, he was unable to retain any food, yet he never asked to be excused from any duty, and as our position was one calling for the exertion of every one, he was excused from no duty, but remained constantly in the field at the head of his Brigade. I had frequent occasion to see him, and speak to him, and knew him to be suffering from illness which kept him a large part of the time on his back, and which would have soon broken down any ordinary constitution. His Medical officer, at last when he had fallen back to Warrenton, came to me of his own accord and represented that he could not keep up General Hartsuff any longer; that he had been many days without any food and would soon sink under the disease if he could not be sent from the exposures of the field; that the General would not ask to be relieved and would die at his post. The Surgeon implored me to interfere and order that he, General Hartsuff, should go to the rear, as he was no longer able to do any duty, and was sacrificing himself to a point of honor, I gave the order for his relief." Hartsuff was absent on account of this sickness *one week*, then, being just able to ride, he rejoined his command and led it in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. He was severely, for a time it was thought mortally wounded in the latter fight, but within three months he threw aside his crutches and applied for light duty, and leaning upon his cane he was appointed member of a Board to perform the important labor of revising the Rules and Articles of War, and the Regulations, and establishing a code for the government of armies in the field. As soon as he could dispense with his cane, though his wound was not closed, he applied for active service and was sent to East Tennessee, and placed in command of the 23d Army-Corps. Here he found that even his marvelous strength and endurance had been overtaken, and that his open wound was growing worse, and he was compelled by his Medical Director to the rest which alone would save his life.

Hoping and *feeling* that after a little repose he could fight on to the end, it was with profound surprise and mortification that he found himself ordered before a Retiring Board. This, though he knew 't not, was a blessing in disguise, for while it did not really injure him, it brought to light in the strong form of testimony the truth of a character which will stand for ages a worthy model in the profession of arms.

He was not at that time retired. The Board avoided, as they expressed it, the "danger of doing injustice to a gallant and distinguished officer, or hurt to the service by the loss to the active list of one who has heretofore adorned it in a remarkable degree, and who may have at an early day the opportunity to add to the valuable service he has already rendered."

He was, however, subjected to the hardship and injustice of a delay of three months, and required at the end of that time to appear again before the Retiring Board. The result was the same; he was not found unfit for the duty he was so anxious to perform. His place, however, had been filled by another. This was the one thing more necessary to *prove* his heroism, and he proved it by writing the following letter —

NEW YORK CITY, June 18, 1864.

SIR :

On the 23d of April last, I reported myself able to perform active duty. On the same day an order issued for my re-examination by the Retiring Board at Wilmington, Delaware. The Board found me not incapacitated for active service, which finding being approved by the Secretary of War, I again asked for an immediate assignment to duty. Pending action on these applications, I have the honor to request permission to proceed to the Army of the Potomac for the purpose of witnessing the operations now taking place there, as I am unwilling voluntarily to lose the experience I might gain thereby. I might besides make myself of service as an Aid-de-camp to General Grant or in some other useful capacity, which I would be very willing to do.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEO. L. HARTSUFF,

Major-General, Volunteers.

To the Adjutant-General, U. S. A.,

Washington, D. C.

The poet could have no fitter example than this for his verse, when he wrote—

“What makes a hero? Not success, not fame,
 Inebriate merchants and the loud acclaim
 Of glutton avarice, caps tossed up in air,
 Or pen of journalist with flourish fair,
 Bells pealed, stars, ribands and a titular name,
 These though his rightful tribute, he can spare;
 His rightful tribute, not his end or aim,
 Or true reward, for never yet did these
 Refresh the soul or set the heart at ease.
 What makes a hero? An heroic mind
 Expressed in action, in endurance proved;
 And if there be pre-eminence of right,
 Derived thro' pain well suffered to the height
 Of rank heroic, 'tis to bear unmoved,
 Not toil, not risk, not rage of sea or wind,
 Not the brute fury of barbarians blind,
 But worse—ingratitude and poisonous darts
 Launched by the country he had served and loved :

This with a free unclouded spirit pure,
 This in the strength of silence to endure,
 A dignity to noble deeds imparts
 Beyond the gauds and trappings of renown,
 This is the hero's complement and crown :
 This missed, one struggle had been wanting still,
 One glorious triumph of the heroic will,
 One self approval in his heart of hearts."

Such a man as this could not be kept out of the field, and when he joined the Army of the Potomac, of course a suitable place was found for him. He was assigned to, and commanded with his accustomed gallantry and ability, the Bermuda Hundred front of the lines about Petersburg. After Lee's surrender he was placed in command of the District of Nottaway. As at the beginning of the war, he was noted among the inexperienced patriots, before all of whom alike lay the broad field of duty and of glory, so was he conspicuous among heroes and great captains at the close of the mighty struggle.

When the war ended, and he, like others, was mustered out of the Volunteer service, he resumed his duties in the Adjutant-General's Department of the regular army, and performed them with marked ability and fidelity, until borne down by suffering which love of country and pride in his profession enabled him to resist as long as the nation was in danger, having been brought to the very verge of death five times in direct and immediate consequence of the performance of military duty, with many scars, and with two bullets in his body received in battle; without ever having been in arrest or subjected to a reprimand; with a reputation, in short, free from spot or blemish—he was at his own request, on the 29th of June, 1871, placed, "with the full rank of Major-General, upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or from wounds or injury received in the line of duty."

Hartsuff was essentially a *positive* man. A rigid disciplinarian, he exacted only the strict obedience from his subordinates which he rendered to his superiors.

He was as clear in his judgment, and as earnest in his convictions as he was efficient and indomitable in the performance of his duties and the execution of his designs.

As the steep hill, adding to the weight of the burden the spirited horse must bear, only makes him hasten his pace, so the difficulties of life aroused in Hartsuff an irresistible desire to overcome them instantly and effectually, and thus he always appeared, not only active, but, within his proper sphere, aggressive.

He was a profound Student of Philosophy, a lover of truth for its own sake. Untrammelled by denominational dogmas, he yet possessed the deepest religious convictions. While he stood in devotional awe before that grand mystery, the first step in the solution of which he has now taken through the Grave, he understood and rigidly lived up to the practical religion of love, charity, and kindness for his fellow men.

(*Bvt. Major-General James B. Fry.*)

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE L. HARTSUFF was born in the State of New York, and July 1st, 1848, when eighteen years and one month of age, was admitted to the United States Military Academy. He was appointed from the Third Congressional District of Michigan, being at the time a resident of Unadilla, Livingston County. July 1st, 1852, he was graduated and promoted as a Brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery. His death has been announced by the following Circular :

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 19th, 1874.

With feelings of deep sorrow, the Adjutant-General of the Army announces to the officers of the Department the decease of a former member—Major-General George L. Hartsuff, United States Army, (retired.)

General Hartsuff reached New York City in the early part of the present month. His usual health continued until the 9th instant, when attacked by a cold, which rapidly developed pneumonia, from which he sank rapidly, and died at ten minutes past six o'clock P. M., the 16th instant.

Through a *post mortem* examination was discovered the scar, in the lung, made by a wound received during a skirmish with Indians, in Florida, in 1855. The development of the fatal illness began at that scar.

General Hartsuff's military life covers a period of twenty-six years, and embraces services on the Texas frontier, against the Florida Seminoles, and during the Rebellion of the seceding States. In the various grades, from Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army, to Major-General of Volunteers, and in the Adjutant-General's Department, from Brevet Captain to Lieutenant-Colonel, he established a character for marked ability. The brevets of Colonel "*for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam, Maryland ;*" of Brigadier-General "*for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General R. E. Lee ;*" and of Major-General "*for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the rebellion,*" attest the appreciation, by the Government, of his services.

General Hartsuff was retired from active service, June 29th, 1871, with the full rank of Major-General, United States Army, in consequence of physical incapacity resulting from a wound received at Antietam, Maryland, whilst he held the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and in the actual command of two brigades of Infantry engaged in battle.

The officers of the Adjutant-General's Department are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Adjutant-General.

Hartsuff's services, during an exploration of the Big Cypress Swamp, Florida, in December, 1855, when, with two non-commissioned officers, eight privates, and two teamsters, he was attacked by some fifty Indians, have well demonstrated his coolness, bravery, great power of endurance, and an ever earnest desire for the faithful discharge of duty.

The exploration had discovered the block houses burned, Indian camps vacated, and no traces of Indians at places previously visited by the troops—all pointing to a condition of hostility; but, notwithstanding the weakness of his force, he did not abandon the duty on which he had been sent. Through increased vigilance he hoped to accomplish his object. But he was attacked, and thereafter, with his left arm wounded, he alone, continued a fire on the enemy, through the aid of two remaining soldiers, who for him loaded the muskets of their dead comrades, until he was wounded a second time, in the left breast. Then disabled, mortally as he believed himself to be, he directed the survivors to care for themselves, and sought shelter, but fell in a lily pond near by, and for some hours was unable to rise, the water submerging all but his head. His intense suffering from that time, for a period of near four days, embracing three lonely nights, without food, and no water until the third day, during which he dragged his wounded and bleeding body twenty miles, to a point where he heard the "tattoo," and saw the camp fires of the command sent to the relief of his detachment, is fresh in the remembrance of the surviving members of the Second Artillery, then serving with him in the Everglade country.

The young officer of great promise—beloved as a man, and esteemed as a soldier, in his maturer years—fulfilled the expectations of his early commanders, and further illustrated marked elements of character, on extended fields of service, particularly at "Carnifex Ferry," "Cedar Mountain," "Manassas," (1862), "South Mountain," and "Antietam."

Besides the routine service of frontier life, which in him developed active talent as an officer, the entire late rebellion afforded opportunities under which he signalized his ability, in an eminent degree, and secured a standing among the distinguished men who have achieved so much for the glory of the Nation.

Fervid to his country, faithful to his friends, studious of soldiery character, cognizant of the soldier's impulses and wants, ever tempering vigor by prudence, with a genius grasping general principles, elevated to high honor and power, crowned with spotless integrity, he has placed on enduring record evidence that the instructions to him of his Alma Mater have been fulfilled.

"Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re."

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

ALEXANDER B. DYER.

No. 896—CLASS OF 1837.

Died, May 20, 1874, at Washington, D. C., aged 59.

BVT. MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER B. DYER, late Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, was born in Richmond, Va., January 10th, 1815.

He was appointed a Cadet at the United States Military Academy, July 1,

1833, and graduated July 1, 1837, sixth in a class of fifty members. He was promoted in the Army to Second Lieutenant Third Artillery, July 1, 1837, and to Second Lieutenant of Ordnance, July 9, 1838. While in the Artillery, he served at Fort Monroe, Va., in the Florida War, and on Ordnance duty at Chattanooga, Tenn. From 1839 to 1846, he performed the duties of an Ordnance Officer at St. Louis Arsenal, Watervliet Arsenal, commanding Liberty Ordnance Depot, Mo., and Baton Rouge Arsenal, and Foundry duty. He was Chief of Ordnance of the Army invading New Mexico, 1846-48, being engaged in the combat of Canada, January 24th, 1847, and assault of Puebla de Taos, February 4th, 1847, and assault of Santa Cruz de Rosales, March 16th, 1848. He declined his brevet of First Lieutenant for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the conflicts at Embudo and Taos, New Mexico." He was breveted Captain, March 16th, 1848, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Santa Cruz de Rosales, Mexico."

From 1848 to 1861, he served as Assistant Ordnance Officer at Saint Louis Arsenal, Commanding North Carolina, Little Rock, and Fort Monroe Arsenals, and as a Member of the Ordnance Board, having been promoted Captain of Ordnance, March 3d, 1853, for fourteen years continuous service.

From 1861 to 1864, he was a Member of the Ordnance Board, and in command of the Springfield Armory, and largely extended its machinery for increasing the manufacture of small arms to supply the Armies of the United States. He was appointed Major of Ordnance, March 3d, 1863, and Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance, September 12th, 1864, being breveted Major-General at the close of the war "for faithful, meritorious, and distinguished services in the Ordnance Department during the Rebellion."

The above synopsis or outline of his military career can give of course but an inadequate idea of his services to his country. This distinguished Ordnance Officer had a high reputation for scientific attainments, and was well known among military men, both at home and abroad. Selected as Chief of Ordnance during a time when the position, always an arduous one, bore with it unceasing labor and responsibility, he acquitted himself of the important trust with great credit and increased reputation. Though in the performance of his duties, whilst striving for the best interests of the Government, he was bitterly assailed by enemies who found him firm, and as they termed it, *obstinate*, in doing what he considered right, General Dyer came out of the struggle admired even by his adversaries as a man of integrity, and fearless in performing his duty. In private life he was possessed of a genial and social disposition, which endeared him to his friends, and a personal magnetism which attracted the old and young.

He was indeed a gentleman *sans peur et sans reproche*. He died at Washington Arsenal, D. C., May 20th, 1874, aged 59 years.

(Bvt. Major George W. McKee.)

The announcement of the death of GENERAL DYER from the War Department, was through the following General Order :

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 21, 1874.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 43.

With deep pain, the Secretary of War has to announce the decease, at the Washington Arsenal, on the 20th instant, of BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, and Major-General by brevet.

General Dyer entered the U. S. Military Academy in 1833, and July 1st, 1837, was graduated and promoted a Second Lieutenant of Artillery. He was transferred as Second Lieutenant to the Ordnance Department at its organization in 1838.

In his minor duties as Chief of Ordnance of the army invading New Mexico, as commander of various arsenals, and of the Springfield Armory—where he improved and extended the machinery for manufacturing arms to supply the armies of the United States during the late war—and as a member of the Ordnance Board, he developed qualifications for the high responsibilities of the Chief of Ordnance, to which he was appointed September 12, 1864.

He won the brevet commissions of First Lieutenant "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the conflicts of Embudo and Taos, New Mexico;" of Captain, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Santa Cruz de Rosales, Mexico;" and of Major-General, "for faithful, meritorious and distinguished services in the Ordnance Department during the rebellion."

The important scientific branch of military service over which he presided bears the impress of his genius and unflagging energy; not even physical suffering, which was prolonged by a wonderful vitality through an unusually long period, could weaken his lively interest in the profession to which he devoted so many years of marked ability and of untiring labor. In harmony with these strong traits, his many warm friends will remember his generous and genial temper, his unaffected simplicity and candor, coupled with manly dignity and, above all, his uncompromising integrity.

The funeral ceremonies will take place from the Church of the Epiphany, on G street, between 13th and 14th streets, at 2 o'clock P. M., the 23d instant.

As appropriate honors to the memory of the deceased, minute guns (thirteen) will be fired at the Springfield Armory and at each arsenal, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and the national flag will be displayed at half-staff from the same hour till sun-down on the next day after the receipt of this order at those posts.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn for thirty days by the officers of the Ordnance Department.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Adjutant-General.

CAVE J. COURTS.

No. 1203—CLASS OF 1843.

Died, June 10, 1874, at San Diego, Cal., aged 53.

COLONEL CAVE J. COURTS was born October, 1821, in the State of Tennessee. Before he was seventeen years old he entered the U. S. Military Academy, was graduated therefrom July 1, 1843, and promoted in the army to be Brevet Second Lieutenant of Rifles, continuing in this regiment till transferred, March 31, 1845, as Second Lieutenant in the First Dragoons. His service was mostly at frontier posts in the Indian Territory, till 1846, when he accompanied General Kearny in his expedition to California, participating in the actions of San Pasqual, San Gabriel, and the Mesa. After his promotion to a First Lieutenantcy, February 16, 1847, he served at various posts in California and on the Gila expedition of 1849. He resigned from the military service, October 9, 1851, and became a Rancho in San Diego County, Cal., in which occupation he continued till he died, June 10, 1874, from a tumor on the arteries leading from the heart.

Colonel Courts was a most loyal friend, a much respected citizen, and a high-spirited, honorable, chivalrous gentleman. His military training had given him an exalted idea of method and discipline, and he introduced these rigid principles into the conduct of his immense Rancho—Guajome, near the old Spanish Mission of San Luis Rey—with the most satisfactory results. In his extensive retinue, consisting partly of Vaqueros and domesticated Indians, his West Point education was especially noticable. But though a martinet in the conduct of his affairs, there was an abandon in his warm capacious heart which give welcome to every comer, with whom he shared his ample store in a generous hospitality, worthy of a Baron of feudal times.

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

Of the foregoing, five were members of the Association—Harvey Brown, Henry E. Prentiss, William H. Sidell, William J. Hardee and Cave J. Courts.

In the Army,	-	-	-	9
In Civil Life,	-	-	-	8
Total,				<u>17</u>

Dr. *The Association of Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy in a/c. with H. L. KENDRICK, Treasurer.* Cr.

The Treasurer presented the following as his Annual Report.

1873.									
June 14.	To cash paid Lieutenant Totten, for dinners to invited guests.....	\$15 00	June 12..	By U. S. Bonds in hands of Treasurer to acct for..	\$1,000 00				
Sept. 3.	To cash paid E. & H. Anthony & Co. for Album.....	25 50	" 12..	By cash in hands of Treasurer from old acct.....	429 84				
Oct. 3.	To cash paid D. Van Nostrand, Stationery for Sec'y	3 25	1874.						
" 31..	To cash paid D. Van Nostrand for Binding, &c.....	15 70	Jan. 8..	By cash Interest on \$1,000, 5 per cent. Bond and Premium.....	27 88				
1874.			June 3..	By cash Interest on \$1,000, 5 per cent. Bond and Premium.....	27 87				
Feb. 19..	To cash paid D. Van Nostrand for Printing Annual Report, &c.....	411 32	" 10..	By cash received for 30 Initiation Fees.....	300 00				
" 19..	To cash paid A. B. Berard, P. M., Postage Stamps for Secretary.....	2 66							
" 19..	To cash paid A. B. Berard, P. M., Postage Stamps for Secretary.....	10 00							
March 18..	To cash paid D. Van Nostrand, Stationery for Sec'y	6 75							
April 13..	To cash paid A. B. Berard, P. M., Postage Stamps for Secretary.....	6 75							
" 14..	To cash paid Subscription to Army and Navy Journal for Secretary.....	6 00							
June 9..	To cash paid D. Van Nostrand for Letter Files for Secretary.....	3 70	1873.						
" 10..	To cash balance in hands of Treasurer to new Acct	279 04	June 10..	By cash in hands of Treasurer to be accounted for	\$279 04				
	To U. S. Bonds in hands of Treasurer, to be accounted for.....	1000 00	" 10..	By 2 U. S. Bonds, \$500, 5 per cent., (deposited in Bank of Commerce).....	1,000 00				
		\$1,785 59							
	Approved, (Signed) R. P. PARROTT, <i>Chairman Ex. Committee.</i>			West Point, New York, June 10th, 1874. (Signed) H. L. KENDRICK, <i>Treasurer, A. G. U. S. M. A.</i>					

On motion of Rev. C. C. Parsons, the thanks of the Association were tendered to the Treasurer for his valuable and efficient services for the last year.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS being next in order, Capt. R. P. Parrott, Chairman of the Executive Committee, submitted the following Report :

The Executive Committee, to whom the resolution passed at the last meeting, in reference to a suitable memorial to General Sylvanus Thayer, was referred, respectfully report that they have considered two modes of carrying out the wishes of the Association.

First—A Bronze Statue placed in some appropriate position on the plain.

From all the information which the committee could obtain, they entertained serious doubts whether the cost of such memorial could be met by the subscriptions of the members of the Association.

They are now, however, enabled to state that the cost of a statue of bronze, erected by a competent artist, could be assumed by seven thousand dollars, but this is without the pedestal and some other probable expenses.

Second—The other form of memorial we have considered is a Bust, which, if in the open air, should be of bronze : the bust to be of large size and placed upon a column as in other examples to be seen in Central Park, at New York.

This would undoubtedly be within our means. It is proper to state that Mr. Milmore, of Boston, has a model bust of Gen. Thayer, taken from life, which is said, by those who knew Gen. Thayer, to be a very good likeness. Mr. Milmore is not at present in this country, but the Committee have a letter from his brother, offering to execute the bust in marble for one thousand dollars. The Committee have not considered the possibility of aid from persons outside our Association, who might be desirous of joining in doing honor to Gen. Thayer, nor any assistance from the Government in the way of material, so frequently rendered in these cases.

After some discussion it was moved to re-commit the matter to the same Committee with instructions to report at the next Annual Re-union, which motion was adopted.

The Chairman then announced the officers of the Association for the ensuing year.

President, Mr. SIMON WILLARD, Boston, Mass.

Treasurer, Prof. H. L. KENDRICK, West Point, N. Y.

Secretary, Captain R. CATLIN, West Point, N. Y.

<i>Executive Committee.</i>	{	Capt. R. P. PARROTT, Cold Springs, N. Y.
		Prof. A. E. CHURCH, West Point, N. Y.
		Gen. G. W. CULLUM, New York.
		Gen. T. H. RUGER, West Point.
		Gen. E. UPTON, West Point.

The Chairman presented an invitation to the Graduates to lunch with the Superintendent immediately upon adjournment.

There being no further business, the Meeting was declared *adjourned*.

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

Immediately after the Meeting, the Graduates proceeded to the quarters of the Superintendent of the Military Academy, where they were cordially received by General and Mrs. Ruger, and very handsomely entertained.

The regular dinner was served at 7 o'clock in the Cadets' Mess-Hall, Professor Chas. Davies presiding.

The regular toasts* for the evening were prepared by Captain R. P. Parrott.

The invited guests, present, were : Hon. Francis Wayland, Commodore C. R. P. Rodgers, U. S. Navy, Hon. R. S. Hale, Judge Noah Davis, Rev. Dr. Forsyth, D. D., Prof. de Janon, and Surgeon Irwin, U. S. Army.

In answer to dinner invitations by the Executive Committee, letters of regret were received from Hon. Secretary of State, Hon. Secretary of War, Prof. Weir, and Hon. Gouverneur Kemble.

Some valuable contributions have been made to the Association Records during the year.

First.—From Mr. Simon Willard, Class of 1815, a beautiful Engraving of Napoleon and his Marshals.

Second.—From Simon S. Fahnstock, Class of 1841, Topographical Maps and Autograph Letters of Correspondence during the Mexican War, accompanied by a fine Photograph of Gen. Scott.

Third.—Photographs of members and many additions to scraps and records, and valuable corrections to the Register of Graduates.

* We regret exceedingly that we have not these toasts in our possession for publication.

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 the Military Academy at West Point, and to promote the social intercourse and fraternal fellowship of its Graduates.

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

Par. 2.—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 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-third 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.

