

SIXTH
ANNUAL REUNION

OF THE

Association of the Graduates

OF THE

United States Military Academy,

AT

WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

JUNE 17, 1875.



New York:

A. S. BARNES & CO.,

111 & 113 WILLIAM STREET.

1875.

ANNUAL REUNION JUNE 17, 1875.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 17, 1875.

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>	1821	*SETH M. CAPRON.
1814	CHARLES S. MERCHANT.	1822	WILLIAM C. YOUNG.
1815	<i>Simon Willard.</i>		<i>David H. Vinton.</i>
	<i>James Monroe.</i>		*BENJAMIN H. WRIGHT.
	<i>Thomas J. Leslie.</i>	*ALFRED MORDECAI.	
	*CHARLES DAVIES.	1823	*GEORGE S. GREENE.
1818	<i>Horace Webster.</i>		HANNIBAL DAY.
	<i>Harvey Brown.</i>		GEORGE H. CROSSMAN.
	<i>Hartman Bache.</i>	EDMUND B. ALEXANDER.	
1819	EDWARD D. MANSFIELD.	1824	<i>Dennis H. Mahan.</i>
	HENRY BREWERTON.		*ROBERT P. PARROTT.
	HENRY A. THOMPSON.	*JOHN M. FESSENDEN.	
	*JOSHUA BAKER.	1825	N. SAYRE HARRIS.
	DANIEL TYLER.	1826	WILLIAM H. C. BARTLETT.
	WILLIAM H. SWIFT.		SAMUEL P. HEINTZELMAN.
1820	RAWLINS LOWNDES.		AUGUSTUS J. PLEASANTON

CLASS.

- 1826 { EDWIN B. BABBITT.
*NATHANIEL C. MACRAE.
*SILAS CASEY.
- 1827 { EBENEZER S. SIBLEY.
ALEXANDER J. CENTER.
*NATHANIEL J. EATON.
Abraham Van Buren,
- 1828 { *ALBERT E. CHURCH.
*RICHARD C. TILGHMAN.
GUSTAVE S. ROUSSEAU.
CRAFTS J. WRIGHT.
- 1829 { *CATH. P. BUCKINGHAM.
SIDNEY BURBANK.
WILLIAM HOFFMAN.
*THOMAS SWORDS.
*ALBEMARLE CADY.
*THOMAS A. DAVIES.
Caleb C. Sibley.
JAMES CLARK.
George R. J. Bowdoin.
*BENJAMIN W. BRICE.
- 1830 { *Francis Vinton.*
THOMAS L. ALEXANDER.
- 1831 { *Henry E. Prentiss.*
WILLIAM A. NORTON.
*JACOB AMMEN.
*ANDREW A. HUMPHREYS.
WILLIAM H. EMORY.
WILLIAM CHAPMAN.
CHARLES WHITTLESEY.
- 1832 { BENJAMIN S. EWELL.
*GEORGE W. CASS.
JOHN N. MACOMB.
*WARD B. BURNETT.
JAMES H. SIMPSON.
Alfred Brush.
RANDOLPH B. MARCY.
ALBERT G. EDWARDS.

CLASS.

- *JOHN G. BARNARD.
*GEORGE W. CULLUM.
RUFUS KING,
*FRANCIS H. SMITH.
1833 { *William H. Sidell.*
HENRY WALLER.
HENRY DU PONT.
*BENJAMIN ALVORD.
HENRY L. SCOTT.
- 1834 { THOMAS A. MORRIS.

GEORGE W. MORELL.
*HENRY L. KENDRICK.
ALEXANDER S. MACOMB.
HENRY PRINCE.
1835 { ISAAC V. D. REEVE.
MARSENA R. PATRICK.
*THOMAS B. ARDEN.
WILLIAM N. GRIER.
- 1836 { *JOSEPH R. ANDERSON.
MARLBOR'GH CHURCHILL.
JAMES L. DONALDSON.
*THOMAS W. SHERMAN.
Alexander P. Crittenden.
*PETER V. HAGNER.
*GEORGE C. THOMAS.
ARTHUR B. LANSING.
- 1837 { *HENRY W. BENHAM.
*JOHN BRATT.
EDWARD D. TOWNSEND.
BENNETT H. HILL.
JOSHUA H. BATES.
- 1838 { *JOHN T. METCALFE.
WILLIAM F. BARRY.
LANGDON C. EASTON.
IRVIN McDOWELL.
William J. Hardee.
*HAMILTON W. MERRILL.

CLASS.

- 1839 { JAMES B. RICKETTS.
*THOMAS HUNTON.

- 1840 { WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.
STEWART VAN VLIET.
George H. Thomas.
PINCKNEY LUGENBEEL.

- 1841 { *Z. B. TOWER.
*JOHN LOVE.
*SEWALL L. FREMONT.
SIMON S. FAHNESTOCK.
RICHARD P. HAMMOND.
JOHN M. BRANNAN.
FRANKLIN F. FLINT.

- 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.

- 1843 { WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN.
GEORGE DESHON.
WILLIAM F. RAYNOLDS.
JOHN J. PECK.
JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
CHARLES S. HAMILTON.
RUFUS INGALLS.
Cave J. Couts.

- 1844 { *WILLIAM G. PECK.
SAMUEL GILL.
ALFRED PLEASANTON.
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

CLASS.

- 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.

- 1846 { GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.
John G. Foster.
*EDM'D L. F. HARDCASTLE
EDWARD C. BOYNTON.
CHARLES C. GILBERT.
*INNIS N. PALMER.
PARMENAS T. TURNLEY.
GEORGE H. GORDON.
DE LANCEY FLOYD-JONES
JOSEPH J. WOODS.
ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.
*HORATIO G. GIBSON.
AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.
JOHN GIBBON.
*ROMEYN B. AYRES.
*THOMAS H. NEILL.
WILLIAM W. BURNS.
EGBERT L. VIELE.

- 1848 { WILLIAM P. TROWBRIDGE.
ROBERT S. WILLIAMSON.
NATHANIEL MICHLER.
RICHARD I. DODGE.
WILLIAM N. R. BEALL.
*THOMAS D. JOHNS.

- 1849 { *QUINCY A. GILLMORE.
JOHN G. PARKE.
MILTON COGSWELL.
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER.
SAMUEL B. HOLABIRD,
James P. Roy.

CLASS.		CLASS.	
1850	FREDERICK E. PRIME.	1856	HERBERT A. HASCALL.
	GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN		FRANCIS L. VINTON.
	SILAS CRISPIN.		LORENZO LORAIN.
	OSCAR A. MACK.		GEORGE JACKSON.
	*ROBERT RANSOM.		WILLIAM B. HUGHES.
1851	FRANCIS H. BATES.	1857	JOHN McL. HILDT.
	*ZETUS S. SEARLE.		MANNING M. KIMMEL.
	*GEORGE L. ANDREWS.	1858	JOSEPH S. CONRAD.
	*ALEXANDER PIPER.		*WILLIAM J. L. NICODEMU:
	ROBERT E. PATTERSON.		*FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.
1852	WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE.	1859	MARTIN D. HARDIN.
	THOMAS L. CASEY.		*JOHN J. UPHAM.
	<i>George W. Rose.</i>	1860	WALTER McFARLAND.
	JOHN MULLAN.		*HORACE PORTER.
	<i>Sylvester Mowry.</i>		*JAMES H. WILSON.
ALEX. McD. McCOOK.	*JAMES M. WHITTEMORE.		
WILLIAM MYERS.	JOHN M. WILSON.		
1853	WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL.	EDWARD R. HOPKINS.	
	WILLIAM S. SMITH.	JAMES P. MARTIN.	
	*HENRY C. SYMONDS.	SAMUEL T. CUSHING.	
	GEORGE BELL.	*ROBERT H. HALL.	
	LA RHETT L. LIVINGSTON	HENRY A. DUPONT.	
1854	<i>Robert O. Tyler.</i>	ORVILLE E. BABCOCK.	
	*HENRY L. ABBOT.	ADEL R. BUFFINGTON.	
	*THOMAS H. RUGER.	*EMORY UPTON.	
	JUDSON D. BINGHAM.	NATH. R. CHAMBLISS.	
	*MICHAEL R. MORGAN.	SAMUEL N. BENJAMIN.	
1855	*GEORGE A. GORDON.	1861	*FRANKLIN HARWOOD.
	*CHARLES G. SAWTELLE.	May	*JOHN W. BARLOW.
	*JUNIOUS B. WHEELER.		GEORGE W. DRESSER.
	*JOHN V. D. DU BOIS.		CHARLES MCK. LEOSER.
	ALEXANDER S. WEBB.		*EUGENE B. BEAUMONT.
1855	LEWIS MERRILL.	1861	WILLIAM H. HARRIS.
	ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.		*ALFRED MORDECAI.
			*CHARLES C. PARSONS.
			JOSEPH C. AUDENREID.
		June	PHILIP H. REMINGTON.
			JAMES P. DROUILLARD.

CLASS.

- 1862 { GEORGE L. GILLESPIE.
SAMUEL M. MANSFIELD.
*MORRIS SCHAFF.
FRANK B. HAMILTON.
JAMES H. ROLLINS.
JAMES H. LORD.
- 1863 { *PETER S. MICHIE.
JOHN R. MCGINNESS.
*FRANK H. PHIPPS.
*JAMES W. REILLY.
WILLIAM S. BEEBE.
*JOHN G. BUTLER.
*ROBERT CATLIN.
*JAS. M. J. SANNO.
- 1864 { GARRETT J. LYDECKER.
*OSWALD H. ERNST.
CHARLES B. PHILLIPS.
CHARLES J. ALLEN.
*EDWARD D. WHEELER.
- 1865 { *CHARLES W. RAYMOND.
*A. MACOMB MILLER.
DAVID W. PAYNE.
*THOMAS H. HANDBURY.
JAMES C. POST.
ALFRED E. BATES.
JOHN P. STORY.
J. HARRISON HALL.
WILLIAM H. McLAUGHLIN
EDWARD H. TOTTEN.
*JAMES M. MARSHALL.
WILLIAM S. STARRING.
*EDWARD HUNTER.
*SAMUEL M. MILLS.
WILLIAM D. O'TOOLE.
ARCHIBALD H. GOODLOE.
*P. ELMENDORF SLOAN.

CLASS.

- 1866 { RICHARD C. CHURCHILL.
CHARLES KING.
FRANCIS L. HILLS.
*JOHN F. STRETCH.
JOHN C. MALLERY.
CLINTON B. SEARS.
*WILLIAM E. ROGERS.
FREDERICK A. MAHAN.
WILLIAM F. REYNOLDS.
- 1867 { *THOMAS H. BARBER.
*EDWIN S. CURTIS.
*LEANDER T. HOWES.
*STANISLAUS REMAK.
WILLIAM J. ROE.
JOSEPH H. WILLARD.
HENRY METCALFE.
*ROBERT FLETCHER.
PAUL DAHLGREN.
- 1868 { *DAVID S. DENISON.
WILLIAM J. VOLKMAR.
JOHN D. C. HOSKINS.
*LOYALL FARRAGUT.
DELANCEY A. KANE.
PHILIP M. PRICE.
*DANIEL M. TAYLOR.
*WILLIAM P. DUVALL.
- 1869 { *REMEMB. H. LINDSEY.
*CHARLES BRADEN.
WILLIAM F. SMITH.
*WILLIAM GERHARD.
WINFIELD S. CHAPLIN.
EDWARD G. STEVENS.
EDGAR S. DUDLEY.
SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN.
- 1870 { *ROBT. E. COXE.
*DEXTER W. PARKER.
*BENJ. H. HODGSON.
*ISAIAH H. McDONALD.
*ROBERT N. PRICE.

CLASS.		CLASS.	
1871	JAMES B. HICKEY.	1873	AUGUSTUS C. TYLER.
1872	{ CHARLES D. PARKHURST. JACOB R. RIBLETT. WILLIAM B. WETMORE. HENRY H. LANDON.		

NOTE.—At the date of the Meeting there were 335 members upon the rolls; of those 112 were present and 25 had died.

PROFESSOR CHAS. DAVIES, the Senior Graduate present, was called upon to preside, who was conducted to the chair by Governor Joshua Baker and Mr. S. M. Capron.

PROFESSOR DAVIES then delivered the following address to the Association:

Address.

FELLOW GRADUATES :

The Association of the Graduates of the Military Academy, at their last annual meeting, by a resolution passed unanimously, invited the graduates of all classes and of all sections of the country, to meet here to-day, "to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill"—so that, "from the sunny memories of many joys common to us all, and from the grave of all painful recollections—never to be disturbed, here or elsewhere, by thought, by word, or by deed, there may spring up a closer brotherhood, a purer patriotism, and a more abiding love of country."

Under this invitation, and for these objects, we have assembled here to-day. How many lessons of history—how many recollections of the past—how many joys of the present, and how many hopes of the future, crowd upon us?

We are assembled under the skies which canopied Washington and his army. We are assembled on the very plain which that army occupied. We behold, to-day, the mountain tops on which the fires of freedom were lighted in the early hours of the Revolution—some of them, yet crowned with the crumbling battlements which made this place a tower of strength and the stronghold of our safety.

We behold, also, a great Institution, now in the ripe age of three-score years and ten, scattering science and knowledge over the nation, and educating, and rearing up, the soldiers of the Republic. We, graduates of all the classes, from all sections of the country, have assembled here, that together, we may look back through the long vista of a hundred years, to the battle of Bunker Hill—that together, we may catch the inspirations of that hour, and feel that the spirit of our ancestors yet lives within us. In that spirit we have come here to-day, to bury within the circuit of these mountains all recollections which can separate us from each other, or from our common country. In that spirit, I bid you a cordial welcome—and say to all, for each, and to each for all, that from this auspicious day, all the graduates of

this Institution will recognize each other as friends. Henceforth and forever, we have one flag—one country—one destiny.

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

The battle of Bunker Hill was a marked event in the history of mankind. It announced the coming birth of a great nation, and largely shaped the destinies of a great continent. It did even more. It awoke mankind from the slumbers of submission in the old world, and thrones and the power of kings were shaken.

The first effect of this battle was a close union of all the Colonies, The Puritans of New England, the Cavaliers of Virginia, and the Huguenots of South Carolina, forgot all differences in the common peril. Plymouth Rock and Jamestown embraced each other. The piercing thoughts of John Adams and the fervid eloquence of Patrick Henry, aroused and nerved the nation. Massachusetts had proclaimed the inalienable right of self-government. In the defence of that right, American blood had been shed on American soil, and the cause of Massachusetts at once became the common cause of all.

To-day, the mind of the nation is turned towards Bunker Hill. Assemblies, orations, processions, martial music and the cannon's voice, testify our gratitude to those who gave their lives for us and our posterity. Even a deeper feeling pervades many hearts. Devout thankfulness and songs of praise will ascend from the pulpit and the church, and fervent prayers will be offered, that fraternity and peace may, forever, unite the hearts of this people.

Pre-eminent among the names connected with Bunker Hill, which will never die—is that of General Joseph Warren. His history is written in our school books, that the young may imbibe the inspirations of his patriotism. It is written in our civil annals, that wise counsels, given in the hour of great peril, be not lost to posterity. It is written in our military annals, that every soldier, through all time, may read it, and feel, that no sacrifice is too great for his country—and that the records of noble acts, never perish.

On the plains of Cambridge, and almost within sight of the battle ground, is a spot dear to every American heart. It will be visited, to-day, by thousands who love their country, and who would keep alive every memorial of its early history. The spot is marked by an aged elm, under whose shade, GEORGE WASHINGTON, the favored son of Virginia, assumed the command of the Continental Army. Hallowed, forever, be that spot, and green be the turf which covers it.

SUBJECTS CONSIDERED.

It is not alone the great events of our Civil and Military history which should occupy our thoughts, to-day. These are always present, in the mind of a true soldier, and are the instructors and guides of his life. We have come back to the scenes of our early youth. Some full of years—some full of honors—and all with thankful hearts that we have lived to see this day. In looking back over the last sixty years, which mark the time that some of us have been more or less intimately connected with this Institution, there is found a silver chord of tender recollections—of personal ties, and of dear friendships, which even the rude shock of civil war has not broken. Let us dwell, for a few moments, on these early personal memories, so pure—so fresh—and so dear to us all.

HOME.

Among the pleasant things for us to recall, here to-day, are the early and sweet memories of home; and of the last family gathering, when we were about to leave it for West Point.

Who does not remember the prattle of the little ones—the proud solicitude of a father—the anxieties of a mother, with a heart full of hope, yet also, full of fears, for a son who was about to break the family circle and become a soldier? Who does not remember the last benediction, “God bless you, my son,” and the still more touching words, “May a mother’s love and a mother’s prayers surround and keep you.” Who does not remember his journey hither—his impressions when he ascended to the plain, and beheld, for the first time, the surrounding mountains—the awe he felt on approaching the Superintendent—the amazement of the first parade, heightened by the deep tones of the martial music? These, all, are among the recollections which the lapse of time only freshens.

Our first entrance on the duties of a military life, awoke us to the stern realities of our new profession. The early rising—the eight hours of daily drill—the incessant labor—but above all, the inexorable law which regulated and governed us in all things, from early dawn, when reveille awoke us to honorable labor, to the tattoo, which summoned us to needful rest, demonstrated, that the path, which leads to fame and honor, is both rugged and steep. When, in the first encampment, under the curtains of the night, with naught but the stars looking down upon us, we paced our lonely rounds, and heard the neighboring sentinel cry out “Twelve o’clock, and all is well,” how

instinctively did we ask ourselves, "Is all well in that dear home we have left, and which is now, far away?"

As the hours of discouragement wore away, and successful labors inspired us with hope, with what joy did we begin to think of the termination of the second year, and the beginning of the third—the furlough year? Then we were to go home, with our academy honors—and in our uniform. The family circle was to be made glad by our improvement and culture, and the younger portions of the neighborhood, astonished by our dress and military air.

The visit ended, we returned to our labors and fixed our eyes, steadily, on the day of our graduation. When that day came—the most imposing of the academic year, each received his diploma, amidst scenery which no poet can describe, and ceremonies which no heart can forget. This done, the regulations of the army granted to every graduate, a furlough, and he returned full of honors—full of confidence, and full of hopes, to the home which he had left, four years before, in distrust and fear.

The regulation granting a leave of absence in the middle of the Academic Course, and the one granting a furlough at its close, are the fruits of profound wisdom. They keep alive the freshness and the love of home. They keep tender the heart which a mere military life might harden. They connect the Civil and the Military, by the precious ties of kindred and affection; and remind the soldier, amid his sternest duties, that he is still a Christian and a man. This love of the place of our birth—this reverence of home and the wish to be remembered there, are among the noblest emotions of our better nature, and the highest incentives to honorable action. Napoleon inspired an army by the simple sentence, "When each of you shall go home and walk through the streets of his native village, they will point to you and say, there goes a man who belonged to the Army of Italy."

OUR STUDIES.

Next to the memories of home, are the recollections of our educational life. The teacher and the lecture room are never forgotten. The entrance on an Academic course, is a marked epoch of individual history. We recur to it, as the connecting link between boyhood and manhood. With us, it began with the study of the Pure Mathematics. Logic, inexorable logic, applied to Number and Space, is the foundation of our entire system of instruction. Mathematics is the language

in which science speaks to labor. Hence, it is the foundation of the mechanic arts. It is also the key which unlocks the mysteries of nature, and discloses the laws of the physical universe.

How distinctly each of us recalls his emotions when he solved the great problem of the stability of the solar system. When he learned to measure, as with a yard stick, the distance to every planet which circles the heavens—to calculate its orbit—its weight—its specific gravity—its times of revolution on its axis—and its exact position in space, at the end of any given time. How closely we seemed to approach the source of all knowledge, when, by the aid of science, we surveyed the whole heavens, and learned that the harmony of the spheres is but the result of universal law. Not till then, were we able to comprehend the sublime utterance of Hooker: "Of Law there can be no less acknowledged than that her seat is the bosom of God—her voice, the harmony of the world. All things in heaven and earth do her homage—the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her power. Both angels and men, and creatures of what condition soever, though each in different sort and manner, yet all with uniform consent, admiring her as the mother of peace and joy."

When in the last year of our studies we were instructed in the Constitution of the United States, and the form of our government, we found them both fashioned after this Divine model. Each State had its own orbit, distinctly marked and clearly defined. In the department of physics, we had been taught, that if a single planet were stricken from the system, the whole would rush to confusion and ruin. In the department of constitutional law we were taught, that each State was absolutely necessary to the safety and prosperity of all—and that not a single link of the golden chain can be broken without bringing swift destruction on the fairest fabric of government which the world has seen. Hence, Union, regulated by law, is the pole star on which every graduate fixes his eyes.

DUTY OF GRADUATES.

Our meeting to-day, testifies our devotion to the country—to the whole country—as the first of our public duties. We ignore all Geographical lines—all political divisions. Every part of the country is equally dear to every graduate. Wherever may have been the place of his birth, on this spot he is baptised into the national faith, and becomes the trusted defender of the Constitution and the laws. The

President of the United States is the commander-in-chief. The fundamental law has confided to the Executive the command of the army, to be used, when necessary, in the execution of the laws and the preservation of order. Under his orders, the army must act, and fulfil its functions. The country has decreed that that army, in all its departments, shall be commanded by educated officers, fully instructed in their duties, and made acquainted with the high trusts committed to their care. Standing here, to-day, on this spot, so dear to us all—looking back over a hundred years, and forward to a boundless future, we recognize these trusts, and accept them, with all their obligations.

OUR RECENT CONFLICT.

It is a matter of painful history, that in our recent conflict, now happily ended, graduates of this Institution were found in both armies. The opening of that conflict imposed on every graduate, from the Southern States, a personal struggle, which perhaps the nation, amid the strifes of a civil war and the difficulties of a permanent peace, has not yet, fully considered. The ties of consanguinity—the attachments to kindred—the love of home—and the influences of early education, made their strong appeals to warm and sympathetic hearts—and the future was seen as through a microscope. The father slain—the old mansion in flames—the family scattered, and desolation everywhere, were but the truthful forshadowings of that fearful vision.

In that sad hour, force became the arbiter of events, and proclaimed the law of the nation. To that law, so established, every good citizen will yield a ready and cheerful obedience. Such obedience has ever received the approbation of mankind, and takes its equal place by the side of that true wisdom in government, which imposes no penalties for past acts, that are not demanded by the common good of all. Having viewed our duties from different stand-points, we have been separated. Viewing them together, on this spot, and on this anniversary, we are united. We all agree, that the allegiance of soldiers to their country, is among the safeguards of a nation, and the crowning glory of the military profession. It is our unshaken confidence in that allegiance, which enables us all to meet here to-day. It is because the nation shares that confidence, that it will approve our doings and applaud our acts. It is because of this confidence, that we have again met as brothers—that we turn our eyes to the past only for instruction, and our hearts to the future, full of hope, and

full of joy In the meeting of to-day, the country will realize, that if the stream of nationality which flows out from this Institution, be occasionally interrupted by sand bars, or dashed against the rocks, eddies will be formed, only temporarily; and that the whirling dizzy waters will soon return to their deep and tranquil channel.

OTHER ARMS OF SERVICE.

Others, beside the graduates of the Military Academy, took part in the great struggle. The volunteer Army, and the Navy, were mighty powers in that conflict. Every battle field bore testimony to the valor of the citizen soldier, and the Navy added fresh laurels to its already brilliant fame. Brave hearts are always in sympathy with each other. We wish that every branch, of both armies, was represented here to-day. We wish that all could take part in these ceremonies. We wish that every one, who has periled his life, on either side, from a sense of duty, were here to rejoice with us, in whatever has contributed to the renown of our country, in the past century, and to deplore with us, all that has been wrong. We wish that all were here, to welcome the new century, and to behold the morning light of the permanent peace that is now opening upon us.

THE PAST.

It is now nearly nineteen hundred years since a special gospel was promulgated to the world. The whole scope and tendency of that dispensation, are in the direction of peace and charity. From the days of the apostles, to the present time, men of the highest culture and purest lives, have preached this gospel, and urged its acceptance by mankind. It has softened obdurate hearts—restrained and subdued the passions, and planted, in a lost and erring nature, the seeds of celestial virtues. Governments and legislators have felt its influence, and been improved by its gentle and Divine spirit. This influence, however, has not yet been strong enough to control legislation; nor has it become the basis of international and municipal law. We are now near the close of the nineteenth century, and the world has yet provided no better means of settling international differences, or even the differences between large sections of the same country, than a resort to arms; and Christian people must yet go forth to the battle field, and slay each other, till the stronger overcomes the weaker party.

The conduct of belligerents, towards each other, has, however, been greatly modified. The prisoners are no longer slain in cold blood, or held in servitude; and humanity and kindness are among the graces of the military profession. When the roar of battle ceases, the dead and the wounded of both armies, are cared for alike. The same surgeons dress the wounds of friend and foe. The conquering and the captured officers, break bread together, at the same table; and the soldiers are no longer hostile. Under these modifying influences, war has come to be regarded as a means of settling important differences, and not an occasion for the exercise of cruelty and revenge. It is now conceded, everywhere, among Christian Nations, that personal animosities and personal hatreds, should find no place in the hearts of the brave. Without this higher tone of civilization, the meeting here to-day would have been impossible.

TENDENCIES TO UNION AND FRATERNITY.

Since the close of the war, the tendencies to union and fraternity have grown stronger every year. The touching incident of the two mothers, whose sons had been reared at the same school, and who had fallen, on different sides, in the same battle, is a true exponent of the national sentiment. They met, accidentally, on decoration day, at a National Cemetery, each with a wreath of flowers moistened with the tears of maternal love. They recognized each other, and their voices feebly uttered what their hearts deeply felt: "Since in early life our sons were brothers in arms, in death let them not be separated;" and the two wreaths were laid together, on friendly graves. So may it be with us all. May peace spread her mantle over the graves of the dead, and abide, forever, in the hearts of the living. Then, the inspired sentiment of President Lincoln, "With malice toward none and with charity for all," will no longer slumber in the records of history, or be silent on the monuments where it is now engraved; but will be transferred to the national heart, and plead, earnestly, for reconciliation and peace.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

It is just fifty years, to-day, since the people of Massachusetts, amid rejoicings whose echoes have not yet faded away, laid the corner stone, on Bunker Hill, of the granite column which now marks the birth place of American liberty. It does even more than that. It testifies our gratitude to God for the liberation of our country from a

central power beyond our borders, and for the establishment, at home, of a government by the people and for the people—beginning in the school district, and extending by regular gradations, to the town, the county, the state, and the nation.

The sentiments of Daniel Webster, the orator on that occasion, will be every where repeated to-day: "We rear a monument of our conviction of that unmeasured benefit which has been conferred on our own land, and of the happy influences, which have been produced, by the same events, on the general interests of mankind. We come, as Americans, to mark the spot, which must forever be dear to us and our posterity. We wish, that whosoever, in all coming time, shall turn his eyes hither, may behold that the place is not undistinguished, where the first great battle of the Revolution was fought. We wish that this structure may proclaim the magnitude and importance of that event, to every class and every age. We wish, that infancy may learn the purpose of its erection, from maternal lips, and that weary and withered age may behold it and be solaced by the recollections which it suggests. We wish, that labor may look up here, and be proud in the midst of its toil. We wish, that in those days of disaster which, as they come on all nations, must be expected to come on us also, despairing patriotism may turn its eyes hitherward, and be assured that the foundations of our national power stand strong. We wish, that this column, rising towards heaven among the pointed spires of so many temples dedicated to God, may contribute also, to produce, in all minds, a pious feeling of dependance and gratitude. We wish, finally, that the last object on the sight of him who leaves his native shore, and the first to greet him who revisits it, may be something which shall remind him of the liberty and glory of his country. Let it rise, till it meets the sun at his coming; let the earliest light of the morning gild it, and parting day linger and play on its summit."

On the centennial anniversary of the battle which this monument commemorates, we, graduates of the Military Academy, of all the classes and of all sections of the country, have met together, at the seat of our Alma Mater, under the national flag, and amid the pleasant recollections of our academic life. We have come here, to do honor to the first great event of our military history, and to strengthen the ties which bind us to our country. We have come, also, to draw the curtain of oblivion over all that is painful in the past, and to erect, at the National School, a Memorial, bearing the simple inscription,

UNION—FRATERNITY—AND PEACE.

This Memorial is a monument not made with hands. Its foundations are not in the granite hills, but are the cardinal principles of the Christian's and the Soldier's faith—the love of God—the love of country—and the love of man. Its summit may not greet the sun at his coming, nor will the last rays of the evening fall upon it—but it will be illuminated by a purer radiance, for the unfading light of the Sun of righteousness will rest upon it, forever. May the graduates of the Military Academy regard it with reverence, and the nation, with approval and favor.

MY PUPILS AND MY FRIENDS:

When my eyes shall behold, for the last time, the fading light on the mountain tops of the Highlands of the Hudson, next to the hope of a better life, would be the consciousness, that union, fraternity, peace, and mutual regard, had reached the heart, and would regulate the life, of every graduate of this Institution.

It was then moved by Colonel J. M. FESSENDEN, seconded by General F. H. SMITH, that the thanks of the Association be tendered to Professor CHARLES DAVIES, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of his address for publication, which motion was unanimously adopted.

NECROLOGY.

The Secretary being called upon for the Necrology of Graduates for the year ending June 17, 1875, presented the following:

RICHARD G. STOCKTON.

No. 885—CLASS OF 1836.

Died June 14th, 1874, at Cape Girardeau, Mo., aged 59.

The Secretary is indebted to M. M. Kimmel, Class of 1857, for the following facts regarding the late Dr. Stockton:

DR. RICHARD G. STOCKTON was born at Bowling Green, Ky., September 23, 1815.

He was admitted as a cadet July 1, 1832, graduating in 1836; was assigned to the Dragoons, and resigned April 30, 1837.

He was re-appointed May 13, 1837, and resigned again April 30, 1838.

He then devoted his attention to the medical profession, having graduated in medicine at Louisville, Kentucky, and also at the Pennsylvania University. He practised his profession in St. Louis, Booneville and Cape Girardeau, and at the latter place died, from paralysis, June 14, 1874.

He stood at the head of his profession, was universally esteemed by all who knew him; kind and gentle in his manners, he is regretted by a large circle of friends, and leaves a beloved wife and four children to mourn his loss.

FREDERICK MYERS.

No. 1315—CLASS OF 1846.

Died, July 7, 1874, at Santa Fé, New Mexico, aged 52.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL FREDERICK MYERS, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, was born in New Haven, Conn., December 7, 1822, and died at Santa Fé, New Mexico, July 7, 1874, in the 52d year of his age. His father, William Myers, was a native of Hanover, Germany, and immigrated to the United States in 1804, making New Haven his home.

General Myers received his early education at the public school in his native city, which he attended until he was sixteen years of age, when he had a private tutor (Mr. Palmer) for a time. After this he was placed in the book-store of Durrie & Peck, where he remained for a year, but receiving during that time a warrant for a cadet's appointment to West Point. He began his preparation in mathematics under the teaching of Leonard Daggett, and finally entered the Academy in July, 1841.

In 1846 he graduated, and was assigned to the Fifth Regiment U. S. Infantry, as a Brevet Second Lieutenant, that regiment being then on the Rio Grande, and forming part of Major-General Taylor's command at the commencement of the Mexican war. Myers served with his regiment during the war, was at the siege of Vera Cruz, March 1847, and by reason of great exposure during this siege, was attacked, in the most violent manner, with inflammatory rheumatism. Being unable to perform duty or even to move without assistance, he was left in the hospital at Vera Cruz, when his regiment left that city (April 9th) to proceed to the interior; and early in May he was ordered home on sick leave.

The writer assisted him on board of the steamer "Massachusetts," then in the harbor of Vera Cruz, and accompanied him as far as New Orleans, where he was placed on board of another steamer bound for New York, whence he arrived at his home, and by the tender nursing of mother and sister his health was soon restored.

He was then for a short time on recruiting service, but soon rejoined his regiment in Mexico, and when peace was concluded he returned with the same to East Pascagoula, Miss. He was afterwards on duty at Fort Towson and Camp Arbuckle (in the Indian

Territory), was promoted to First Lieutenant of his regiment in October 1848, and moved with the same to Texas, in 1851, and in 1856 he was made Quartermaster of the regiment. He was on duty at several posts on the Rio Grande, including Fort McIntosh and Ringgold Barracks, also at Fort Belknap, and was appointed Captain Assistant-Quartermaster in the General Staff August 29, 1856. On receiving this appointment he was ordered on duty to New Mexico at Forts Union and Fillmore. In 1859 he received a short leave of absence, at the expiration of which he joined the expedition to Southern Oregon under Major Steen, of the Dragoons, and in 1860 he was placed on duty at Fort Steilacoom, Washington Territory.

During the late war Myers served faithfully and zealously in the arduous (but often thankless) duties of organizing volunteers at Columbus, Ohio, in 1861-2, and was Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Rappahannock, April, 1862. In July following he was made Chief Quartermaster of the Third Army Corps in the Virginia Peninsular; and in September following, the same position in the First Army Corps in Maryland was occupied by him. He was appointed Deputy Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac on its march to Falmouth, Va., and in the Rappahannock campaign, September, 1862, till the spring of 1863.

On April 1, 1863, he was assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the North-West till February, 1865, when he was Chief in his Department of the entire Division of the Missouri until October following, when he was employed in settling accounts in Missouri, and on a board of examination in Washington City, until March, 1866.

He then made a tour of inspection of all the posts in the Department of the Missouri, after which he was on duty at the Headquarters of that Department till January, 1867, when he was assigned to special duty in Chicago, Ills., to purchase supplies and forward troops to the Department of the Platte. Myers remained on this duty until April, 1869, when he was sent south as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Louisiana, and in April, 1870, he was assigned as Depot Quartermaster at New Orleans, where he remained until November, 1871.

A very short leave of absence was granted General Myers at this time on account of sickness, upon the expiration of which he was ordered to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the District of New Mexico,

Head-Quarters at Santa Fé, where he remained until his death. He was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel, then Colonel, and lastly Brigadier-General for faithful services during the war of the Rebellion.

It will thus be seen that General Myers' entire service (of nearly thirty years) was broken by only two short leaves of absence, and these on account of sickness.

Myers was of social, cheerful and convivial temperament, possessed a clear intellect, but was never a laborious student, especially not fond of the dry text-books constituting the academic course; while never wantonly derelict in rules of discipline or neglectful of any personal, prescribed duty, yet he by no means added to the burthen of restraint by any undue application of "school-rules." Mirthful, fond of frolic, fun and anecdote, though not a book-worm, he yet had a taste for literary reading. A kinder heart, or more sympathetic nature one could seldom find; keenly alive to others' needs he was self-forgetting as son and brother.

His father died in March, 1848; but his venerable mother still lives in her eighty-fifth year, also a loving sister, both grateful witnesses of his untiring devotion to every filial and fraternal duty, of love and kindness.

It is difficult to sketch the true character of one so undemonstrative as Myers was, and so indifferent to the applause of men. His disregard for fashionable society and what, to him, seemed the frivolous motives which too often command respect, and his aversion for sham and pretence, his freedom of thought and personal independence might often be mistaken for a disregard of the virtues they were meant to adorn.

He *scorned* hypocrisy, yet frankly conceded to others their honest convictions. He was a faithful and efficient officer, possessed of high integrity, proud of his profession, and zealous of that official purity which adorns the services of so many of his comrades, and to which he never failed, by his own efforts, to render more conspicuous and bright. In his death the army lost a trusty and faithful servant; his friends a warm and genial companion; his mother and sister a devoted, ever-thoughtful, and loving son and brother; his wife, a husband who idolized her as only one could who possessed the deepest feelings of attachment and devotion.

General Myers' funeral took place from his late residence in Santa Fé, at seven o'clock P. M., July 8, and was attended by all classes of

the town and garrison. The officers on duty at head-quarters acted as pall-bearers; the procession was headed by the Eighth Cavalry band, and the coffin (draped with the national colors) was conveyed to the Masonic cemetery in Santa Fé on one of the Artillery caissons, while all the troops at the garrison joined in the escort.

The U. S. Marshal, John Pratt, Esq., read the Episcopal burial service, and when "ashes to ashes" had been committed, the band played a retreat in solemn measure.

Thus was Frederick Myers, our friend and brother, left to rest, far from his home! In the fading light of sunset, in the solemn twilight of approaching darkness he was assigned to his last "quarters," from which no "senior rank" shall disturb him,—till the morn when that pile of earth shall give up its tenant at the grand and last "Reveille," that shall awake the earth and sea to a final roll-call.

"That mound of earth will have new moss
At each return of summer's rain:
The loved, tho' missed, are never lost,
If we but count their greater gain."

(*Captain P. T. Turnley.*)

JOHN FARLEY.

NO. 339. CLASS OF 1823.

Died July 31, 1874, at Narragansett Pier, R. I., aged 71.

CAPTAIN JOHN FARLEY'S death was announced in the following U. S. Coast Survey Circular order:

The Superintendent, with sorrow, announces to associates in the work, the death of John Farley, Esq., who had completed thirty-seven years of service as Assistant in the Coast Survey. He died at Narragansett Pier, R. I., on the morning of July 31st, ultimo, in the seventy-first year of his age, and at the approach of his last day was faithfully engaged in field duty.

John Farley was a native of Charlestown, Mass. He graduated at West Point in 1823, and was successively assigned Second Lieutenant, First U. S. Artillery, Assistant Professor at the U. S. Military Academy; and in the War Department for topographical duty until 1826; in the Engineer Survey of a canal route from Chesapeake Bay to Lake Erie, until 1827; to artillery service at Fortress Monroe, but

under the special direction from the War Department, he inspected in Europe systems then current in representative art for military maps and drawings; after his return, to the command of Bellona Arsenal, Richmond, Va.; then to the Topographical Engineer Office, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., in charge of lithographic engraving for adapting the best methods observed in Europe; in December, 1832, to the command of Castle Pinckney, Charleston Harbor, S. C., with Company C, First U. S. Artillery; in 1834, with his company to Fortress Monroe; thence to Fort King, Florida, where, after remaining one year, and being then Senior First Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Artillery, he resigned in 1835, on account of failing health, after twelve years of service in the army.

Mr. Hassler, while organizing work as Superintendent of the coast survey, and seeking qualified officers, tendered to Mr. Farley the position of assistant in the coast survey. This offer was accepted in 1837, and at his decease, he was the oldest Assistant in the branches of work to which his talents were subsequently devoted.

In all the climates of our extended coast, at all seasons, through his advancing years, and without remitting for private affairs, Mr. Farley was ever ready, cheerfully and ably, to perform any field duty committed to his charge, and the archives of the survey have been specially enriched by his industry and his skill.

The words lately uttered by our revered associate in his usual health, and when about to start for the field: "I have lived the allotted time of life; every day is now from God's bounty; I am ready, and await my General's call," are realized in the sad event. We recognize in their import, his fortitude and his exalted sense of duty. In the immediate relations now severed by the death of our friend, the memory of Mr. Farley remains to us a heritage of valued associations, due to his sterling qualities, cordiality and refinement of feeling, manly dignity and unvarying kindness in the intercourse of life.

C. P. PATTERSON,
Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey.

Coast Survey Office,
August 3d, 1874.

JOSEPH ABEL HASKIN.

No. 995. CLASS OF 1839.

Died August 3d, 1874, at Oswego, N. Y., aged 56.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOSEPH A. HASKIN, the subject of this brief memoir, was born on the 21st of June, in the year 1818, in Renssalaer County, N. Y. He was the eldest son of William P. Haskin, a well known and highly respected citizen of Troy, N. Y.

Appointed from his native State a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, at West Point, he commenced his long and honorable military career, by entering that institution in June, 1835.

He was graduated July 1, 1839, standing tenth in a class of thirty-one members. Many of his classmates have achieved high military or civil renown. Among those most distinguished, or most widely known, are Isaac Stevens, Halleck, Ricketts, H. J. Hunt, Ord, and Canby. On graduation, Haskin was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the First Regiment U. S. Artillery, and with his regiment served on the New Brunswick Frontier, at Houlton, Maine, for four years, aiding to maintain the just claims of his country in the difference with England in relation to the N. E. boundary, a question that was soon afterward settled by the Ashburton treaty.

Promoted in his regiment to a First Lieutenantcy, August 31, 1844, Haskin served with his company at Fort Pickens, Pensacola Harbor, Florida, and at Fort Pike, Louisiana, until the commencement of the war with Mexico. Participating in this war, it was his fortune to see much active service, and to undergo many hardships. Although only twenty-eight years of age, and holding a military rank so subordinate as to offer but slight opportunity for the exhibition of personal gallantry or the attainment of distinction, he nevertheless made for himself a record that any young soldier might be proud of. Entrusted with the command of a company, he participated in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battles of Cerro Gordo and Contreras, the storming of Chapultepec, and the affair of La Hoya. He received the thanks of his commanding officer, and was brevetted a Captain for gallantry at Cerro Gordo, and a Major for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chapultepec, in which severe action he commanded one of the companies which composed the storming party, and lost his left arm at the shoulder joint.

Appointed Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain in the General Staff, in August, 1848, he served with fidelity and marked efficiency in that capacity at Tampa Bay, Florida, and at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, until February 22, 1851, when he attained his promotion as Captain in the First Artillery, and relinquished his position in the Quartermaster department. For the next five years, in command of his company, he served in Florida, in Texas, and again in Florida, and in 1856 and '7 he was stationed at Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C. His honorable wound and excellent administrative talents led to his assignment as Deputy Governor of the "Soldier's Home," at Washington, in May, 1857. Tiring of this sedentary duty after the expiration of a little more than a year, he again resumed regimental duty, and for the next three years was stationed at Fort Monroe, Va., and Baton Rouge, La. The commencement of the civil war found him in command of the last named military station. The connection of the post with the U. S. Arsenal at the same place rendered his official position, under the circumstance, one of peculiar responsibility and difficulty. In the very heart of what, although as yet no overt act of war had been committed, was in fact the enemy's country, his sources of supply, orders, and even of correct information, subjected to interference, interruption, and ultimate stoppage by those who were hostile to his government, and already assembling in large numbers and arming for its destruction; his frequent appeals by mail and telegraph, to the War Department, for instructions unanswered, or, if answered, the replies not received by him; it may be well conceived what anxiety and what a load of responsibility weighed down this loyal and conscientious young Captain. Finally a summons to surrender his valuable and important trust was made to him by the rebel General Bragg, backed by a force many times superior to his own. In the absence of instructions or the hope of material aid from his own government, Haskin was compelled to yield to the inevitable: he surrendered his post but was permitted to go North, neither he nor his men being made prisoners of war.

Practically abandoned by those whose duty it was to take care of him, he had done all that duty and honor required, or that was possible under the circumstances.

Although Haskin's sensitive soldierly pride was deeply mortified by this unfortunate and altogether unnecessary mishap, not the slightest

blemish rested upon his reputation in the consideration of his comrades, his military superiors, or his countrymen generally. During the remainder of the memorable year 1861, Haskin served in garrison at Fort Hamilton, Fort McHenry, Washington City, Fort Washington, and Fort Taylor, Key West. Promoted Major, Third Artillery, February 20, 1862, and in the following June in the General Staff as an additional aid-de-camp, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he was assigned to the important command of the line of Northern defences of the city of Washington, which he exercised for more than two years. This responsible command comprised thirty enclosed field works, fifteen open batteries, all connected by about ten miles of permanent rifle trenches, strengthened at intervals by nearly forty batteries with numerous emplacements for field guns. In these works were mounted two hundred and thirty sea-coast and siege guns, and one hundred and fifty field guns, besides many siege mortars. This defensive line was garrisoned by four regiments of volunteer heavy artillery, numbering, in the aggregate, about eight thousand men. Here was the very field for a man of Haskin's special talents, acquirements, experience, industry and vigor. He fully justified every expectation, proving indefatigable in the disciplining and artillery instruction of his troops; and in securing the efficient condition of his line of works, their armament and supplies. He was destined to reap the official reward and personal satisfaction of all his labors, for upon his line of the defences of Washington fell the abortive attempt of the Confederate General Early, July 11-14, 1864. The perfect condition of the defences and Haskin's effective personal services in the trenches on that occasion aided materially in the repulse of the enemy's attack, and brought him the promotion of Chief of Artillery, Department of Washington, July 26, 1864, and Brigadier-General of Volunteers in the following month. He exercised this command during the remainder of the war.

At the close of the war he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, and Brigadier-General in the regular army, "for faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion."

During the years 1866-'68, Haskin commanded Fort Independence, Boston, and Fort Schuyler, N. Y. Failing health and bodily infirmities, due chiefly to his severe wound and many exposures, began now to affect his physical powers, and on December 15th, 1870, they made it necessary for him to be honorably retired from active service.

He did not long survive, but died at Oswego, N. Y., August 3d, 1874.

General Haskin's chief characteristics were an extensive knowledge of his profession, and particularly of the science and practice of that arm of it to which he belonged; intelligent, conscientious, and thorough discharge of duty; soldierly habits and deportment; deference to military superiors, courtesy to equals, thoughtful regard for inferiors, and a kindly and charitable forbearance towards all. He was a dutiful son, a tender husband, a kind and indulgent father, a staunch and true friend, and a straightforward, honest and pure man. For many years a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and during his whole life a conscientious and fearless performer of what he believed to be his duty, his latest retrospections were all soothing and consolatory, and his death, when it came, was calm and peaceful.

(Brevet Maj.-General W. F. Barry.)

SIMON WILLARD.

No. 125. CLASS OF 1815.

Died August 24, 1874, at Boston, Mass., aged 80.

SIMON WILLARD, one of the best known citizens of Boston, and President of the Association of Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy, died August 24th, 1874, at the advanced age of eighty.

He was a lineal descendent of Major Simon Willard, of Horsmonden, in Kent County, England. Among his ancestral connections was a President of Harvard University; also an officer who served with distinction in the Revolution and the previous French war; and others who worthily filled various niches of usefulness. His father, of the same name, was the most celebrated inventor in the domain of time-keepers this country has ever produced. The mantle of the father descended upon the son (the eldest of a family of thirteen children), who carried the father's reputation through another generation.

Simon Willard, the subject of this sketch, was born January 9th, 1795, at Roxbury, Mass. Until the age of ten he had received little education, being less fond of study than athletic sports, in which he

excelled. From ten to fourteen he attended a public grammar school, but the youth of that day were not troubled with over-education, and knowledge then was riveted to the memory more with the rod than by moral suasion.

At fourteen he left school and became apprenticed in the clock-making business to his father, and shortly after to Mr. Pond, of Portsmouth, N. H. The latter having failed, and the war with Great Britain offering adventure to an enterprising young man, he was about shipping on a privateer, from which he was deterred on learning that two of his companions had just lost their heads by a shot from a British Frigate. Returning home the next year he decided to vent his military ardor by going to West Point. He was appointed a cadet of the U. S. Military Academy, July 29th, 1813, through the influence of General Heath, a veteran of the Revolution. His journey to West Point is illustrative of the wonderful progress of our country, it having then occupied as many days as it now requires hours to reach it, notwithstanding he went up the Hudson by one of Fulton's first steamers at the astonishing speed of four miles an hour.

He entered the Academy without examination, early in September, the cadets, about thirty in number, being still in camp, as Captain Partridge, the commandant, was much more devoted to the physical than to the intellectual drill of his pupils. The winter vacation of 1813-'14 he passed in New York, returning to West Point in the spring to resume his easy studies and hard drills. He, with Cadet Stubbs, decided to pass the vacation of 1814-'15 at West Point, nearly paying for their temerity with their lives. The winter was so cold that they were obliged to wrap themselves in blankets and lie with their feet to the fire to avoid freezing. Fuel and food not being provided by the government, they were obliged to cut their wood in the neighboring forest and drag it home on sleds or pack it on their backs. As they had no experience of pioneer life, this labor was terribly exhausting, and many and hearty were the anathemas bestowed upon the weather, the government, and their own folly in tarrying at this polar post. Rail fences, dead trees and brush-wood were laid under contribution, the heroes of Valley Forge never having worked harder than these boy-volunteers to keep alive the vital spark. For food, or rather the want of it, they suffered quite as much. With their little money they bought supplies, which they cooked themselves, with as little profit to

the culinary art as to their own stomachs. Sometimes they were reduced to foraging on the neighboring farmyards, soothing their consciences with the thought that the art of war must be studied in all its phases; and that what was lost to the hen roosts was gained to the service. History is silent as to the thoughts of the sufferers, but it is presumed that they were patriotic men, ready to serve their country, then engaged in hostilities with England; by this instruction to young aspirants for glory in the practical part of their profession.

Upon graduating, March 2d, 1815, at the Military Academy, he was promoted to the army as Third Lieutenant of Ordnance, and ordered to Pittsburg Arsenal. Crossing the Alleghany mountains on foot, he reached, in September, 1815, this then extreme western post. His first introduction to the service, and almost as soon as he had reported, was seeing the commandant, Major Wooley, and Captain Wade eject a man from the United States premises. The trespasser, not having an overwhelming respect for the military authority of the government, drew a pistol and fired at the Major, who, in return, drew his sword and made a frantic lunge at the Philistine, but unfortunately, with more wrath than judgment, his weapon passing, not through the offender's body, but through Captain Wade's hand. The rage of the combatants being abated by this accident, the enemy was allowed to retire with all the honors of war.

He passed the winter of 1815-'16 in the performance of the routine duties of an arsenal, much to the satisfaction of Major Wooley, who was very anxious he should remain in service, but the war was then ended, there was little hope for promotion, no active employment for officers, the post was dull and without society, the daily duties irksome and uncongenial, and, with no outlet for his ambition, he resigned his commission in the army, May 1, 1816, to become a useful citizen.

In 1817 he went into mercantile business in Roxbury, Mass., continuing in it till he failed in 1824. Unable to pay but forty cents on the dollar, he gave his notes, with interest, for the balance, which he honorably redeemed from his after earnings. After his failure, he went for two years into his father's establishment, and then apprenticed himself in New York to Mr. D. Eggert, a very ingenious mechanic, to learn the chronometer and watch business, becoming so quickly an expert that he returned, in 1828, to Boston, and set up for himself, at No. 9 Congress Street, where he remained forty-two years,

during which period he accumulated a handsome competency, attained a world-wide celebrity in his own peculiar art, and became so noted for skill and accuracy that his retirement from business, in 1870, was considered a public calamity.

In 1842, with his son-in-law James T. Fields, the essayist E. P. Whipple, the sculptor T. K. Gould, and many other friends and relatives, he visited the White Mountains, and, under the guidance of old Tom Crawford, ascended a high commanding peak, which was then christened Mt. Willard, and has since borne that honored name.

He was for many years President of the Cary Improvement Company, and of the Boston Chess Club, and succeeded General Thayer as the head of our Association of Graduates of the Military Academy. He never failed to be present at its annual re-unions, always manifesting a paternal feeling for its members, and evincing a deep interest in the welfare of his Alma Mater.

Simon Willard was in some respects a remarkable character. Of a very inventive and ingenious family, he inherited the mechanical faculty in a remarkable degree. With an intuitive capacity for grasping the idea of a mechanical invention, he added the skill of a Nuremberger to reproduce the most delicate, complex, and cunning results of the artificer's handiwork. A very notable instance of his ability as a mechanic was exhibited in his extraordinary feat of mastering in his eighteen months of New York apprenticeship so complex and delicate a business as the manufacture and repair of chronometers and watches. Upon his return to Boston, with his own hands, he made an astronomical clock of such excellence and rare accuracy, that for forty years it was the standard of time for all New England.

His tenacity of purpose was remarkable. When a course was determined upon, nothing could shake his resolution. After his failure in business, rich in nothing but a brave heart and the dismal forebodings of friends, he cut loose from old associations, learned a new trade, and began the world afresh for the maintenance of his wife and two children. He answered the chorus of croakers by triumphant success in his undertaking, the payment of all his old debts with interest, and a fixed resolution, while health and strength lasted, to be ever in the fore-front of the battle of life.

His affections were strong, and his charity bounteous; there was no selfishness in his kindly nature; and his modesty was as marked

as his patience was enduring. His genial manners, urbanity and somewhat old-fashioned courtesy gained him hosts of friends, while his reputation for business probity and uprightness stood unrivalled, his word ever being esteemed as good as his bond.

After his last return from West Point, in June, 1874, his health failed rapidly, and he finally succumbed to the asthma, with which he had been afflicted for forty years. Calmly awaiting death, he often spoke in warm terms of affection of many of his brother graduates of the Military Academy, and went to his final rest honored and respected by all who knew him.

(Brevet Major-General George W. Cullum.)

JOHN BEACH.

No. 699. CLASS OF 1832.

Died August 31, 1874, at Agency City, Iowa, aged 62.

The following notice of the late Major Beach was kindly furnished to the Secretary by Mr. George Wilson, of the class of 1830. The sketch was communicated to the Burlington (Iowa) *Gazette*, by the Hon. A. C. Dodge, late U. S. Senator from Iowa.

The deceased was born at Gloucester, Essex county, Massachusetts, on the the 23d day of February, 1812. He was sent when of tender years to college at Portsmouth, N. H., and placed under the guardianship of his venerable uncle, Thomas W. Penshallow, Esq., who still lives in the 86th year of his age.

Here the subject of this notice made rapid progress in his studies, winning numerous prizes both in Greek and Latin, and receiving a thorough classical education.

At the age of sixteen he entered the Military Academy, at West Point, and graduated in 1832. Among his classmates may be enumerated Generals E. D. Keyes, Randolph B. Marcy, Ewell, Crittenden, Tilghman, Humphrey Marshall, and others who became distinguished in our late war.

In July, 1832, he was appointed a Lieutenant in the regular army, and assigned successively to duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Rock Island, Ills., and Prairie Du Chien, Wisconsin, these being then the important military posts along our western frontier. For many years

he served as Adjutant, and was a member of the military family of the late Zachary Taylor, afterwards President of the United States, whose confidence and friendship Major Beach enjoyed in a marked degree.

In 1838, he married the second daughter of General Joseph M. Street, who was greatly distinguished in the early history of the north-west for his integrity and ability as an Indian agent, and soon thereafter Major Beach resigned his commission in the army. He subsequently filled a place conferred upon him by Ex-Senator George W. Jones, then Surveyor General for Wisconsin and Iowa.

In 1840, on the death of General Street, who had long filled the place, Major Beach was appointed by President Van Buren agent for the confederated Sacs and Foxes. These Indians then owned nearly all of Iowa, and resided in large numbers along the Des Moines river, particularly in Wapello county. Their "agency" was, during many years, on the grounds in which are deposited the mortal remains of General Street and Major Beach.

In 1842, Major Beach was an able auxilliary to Governor Chambers, in the negotiation of the treaty made in that year, by which the Indian title to all the lands claimed by them in Iowa was extinguished.

In 1843, he retired these Indians to "Raccoon River," now the capital of Iowa.

In 1846, he led the remnant of this once fierce and formidable tribe to their final exodus towards the setting sun, and settled them upon the lands they now occupy west of the Missouri river.

In 1848, he resigned the office, in the discharge of whose duties he had displayed great energy and ability, and returning to Iowa, engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits.

In 1863, his health, never vigorous, rapidly declined, and he was constrained to retire from all active business. Thereafter he devoted his time most industriously to literary occupations, not for profit, but as a source of enjoyment. He even translated the greater portion of Virgil for the edification of his children, of whom he left four sons and an only daughter.

Major Beach was a zealous and enlightened Mason, and at one time became Deputy Grand Master for this State. When Henry Clay died, he delivered, in the Lodge in Agency City, an eulogium upon the life, character, and public services of that great statesman, worthy of the graceful and polished pen of Wm. Wirt.

He died in the full and undoubted faith of his fathers, and the liturgy of the Episcopal Church, which he so loved in life, was chanted over his grave. May he rest in peace. D.

JOHN G. FOSTER.

NO. 1275. CLASS OF 1846.

Died at Nashua, N. H., aged 51.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN G. FOSTER, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, was born in New Hampshire, in the year 1824, and died at Nashua, in that State, on the 2d of September, 1874.

General Foster's early life was one of labor and privation. There seems to have been nothing in the condition of his parents, in the surroundings of his family, or in the advantages of his education, to develop, on the one hand, the marked superiority of his mind, or, on the other, that genial and courteous bearing which, even to the last day of his conscious existence, he exhibited to all. A bearing so gentle and tender to the poor and unfortunate; so quiet, yet polished, to his equals; so thoughtful and considerate to all; that not only did those who knew him speak of him with respect, as a gentleman, but oftener with the tenderer epithet of Dear Old Foster.

It is in this dual relation of a gentleman, whose accomplishments and whose record reflects honor upon the corps to which he belonged, and the army in which he served, and as a dear old classmate and friend, that the writer of this memoir recalls his memory, beginning with a day in June, 1842, when he reported at West Point, N. Y., as a cadet in the United States Military Academy. General Foster was then 18 years old. There was little promise, in his personal appearance, of the manly beauty which marked his later years. Indeed, out of that large frame and somewhat ungainly walk, one could hardly have predicted the well-developed figure and graceful bearing which, in after life, military training developed.

As I write these lines, my eye falls upon a rough sheet of drawing paper, upon which, within spaces representing cards thrown loosely down, are written the names of my class-mates. These autographs, given as the best mode of perpetuating the memory and identity of

the writers, are now especially significant. The fair round signature of J. G. Foster, N. H., is surrounded by the never-to-be-forgotten names of Geo. B. McClellan, of Philadelphia; T. J. Jackson, of Virginia (Stonewall); J. L. Reno, of Pennsylvania (Gen'l Reno); Am. P. Hill, of Virginia (Gen'l A. P. Hill); Geo. Stoneman, of New York; Truman Seymour, of Vermont; and Geo. E. Pickett, of Virginia. These are but few of all the names before me, but they are enough to show something of the character of the class, in which General Foster graduated fourth among the fifty-nine who reached the goal, out of the about one hundred and thirty who started. What the subject of this sketch was to the nation, so was he as a boy to his class-mates; genial and sympathetic, with no selfish traits to seal up generous instincts, his associates responded openly and generously to his frank and cordial greetings. He was beloved and believed in, and unenvied. So he climbed on year by year, until, not only in Mathematics and the sciences founded thereon, was he conqueror, but in the more graceful pursuits of drawing and painting; in chemistry, mineralogy and ethics, the application of his mental powers gave him success.

To paint, in a word, his cadet life, I should say it was one of earnest application to his studies, of faithful discharge of duties, and of an intense enjoyment of fun, in which he participated with a freshness and ardor never to be forgotten. Fun that was mirthful, not folly; fun to be remembered and renewed in after years, now as within a few months. I have heard General Foster, among his most intimate associates, relate some of the old by-gone scenes with Reno, Stewart, and others, in such an abandonment of mirth, that while with him, more than any one I have ever known, I could realize that the heart never grows old.

As Brevet Second Lieutenant in the corps of Engineers, to date from July 1, 1846, he went with the army to Mexico, attached to the company of sappers, miners and pontoners. Efficient in all the sieges, actions and battles, which marked General Scott's course from Vera Cruz to the Valley of Mexico; General Foster received a Brevet of First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, before he was a full Second Lieutenant. Then came the battle of Molino del Rey, fought on the 8th of September, 1847. Here was exhibited, in a more marked manner than ever before, those characteristics of a scorn of danger where there

was a duty to perform; and the devotion of all his powers to the performance of his duty, which were marked features in the achievements of his after life. To lead, in the grey breaking of the daylight, the storming column of Worth's division to the point he had previously reconnoitered during the night, fell to Brevet Second Lieutenant J. G. Foster, of the Engineers. This is not the place to tell more of that story than that as Lieutenant Foster approached, the column following, the long wall loomed up before him, lost in the darkness on either flank, and, in front, shapeless, silent, and deserted! Ah, no! In an instant the silence was broken by a terrific roar of musketry. The red flashes leaped forth in the darkness, spreading consternation and death among the assailants. The living, not wounded, were beaten backward into flight; the wounded, not killed, were slaughtered by lance or bayonet thrust where they fell, for the strong Mexican army, issuing out from the wall behind which it was concealed, most inhumanly lent itself to butchery. Among the first to fall was the young Engineer, Lieutenant Foster. A bullet had shattered the bones of his leg below the knee.

So near was he to the wall, that Providentially the enemy overlooked him. Four faithful soldiers of his command formed around and carried him to an obscure angle, where, when our troops rallied and drove back the enemy, Lieutenant Foster was happily unobserved and rescued. The severity of this wound, combined with attacks of dysentery, which proved fatal to so many of our troops, compelled the removal of Lieutenant Foster from the country back to his New England home. He was carried, emaciated and feeble, back to the little one storied cottage overlooking the mills and the river, so familiar as the scene of his early labors: back to the homely roof and care of a widowed mother, whose hard life had been filled with strife against a poverty that left her no time to acquire more than the commonest rudiments of an education. Here, for the first time, at the close of the war, I visited my class-mate, in company with Charles S. Stewart, of the Engineers, our head scholar; we found him in a little low dark room, so wasted with pain that we both thought he could not recover. But prostrated as he was, I can never forget how little there was of complaint for his sufferings, not for himself, but for us: how could he minister to our enjoyments, how we were to be driven around the town by his brother, how we were to be amused; these thoughts filled the mind of our patient, loving and unselfish class-mate.

Thanks to a vigorous constitution, after a long sickness Lieutenant Foster recovered. Until 1860, in his own corps, the subject of this notice served in the city of Washington, on coast survey duty; in Maryland, in building Fort Carroll, on the Patapsco river; as principal Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Military Academy; as superintending Engineer of the survey of the site of Fort at Willetts' Point, Long Island, New York; in preliminary operations for building a Fort at Sandy Hook, N. J.; in building Fort Sumter, and repairs of Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, S. C.; and in charge of Forts Macon and Caswell, N. C. In 1860, the title of Brevet Second Lieutenant had given place to that of Captain John G. Foster. His commissions have been, two Brevets—First Lieutenant and Captain—for “gallant and meritorious services in two actions in the Mexican war;” and now, as a Captain in his corps, we find him, on December 26, 1860, as Chief Engineer of the Fortifications of Charleston Harbor, S. C., engaged in strengthening the works in anticipation of an attack upon them, and transporting the garrison of Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter.

Of the part taken by Captain Foster during the two memorable days of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the 12-14th of April, 1861, it is not proper here to say more than that it reveals the same decision and daring which he had already exhibited, since which, upon many occasions, he continued to exhibit during the rebellion. It is not intended to reflect upon others, in asserting that Captain Foster would, if in command, have poured without hesitation such a fire upon Cummings Point, upon the first appearance of offensive works, that there would not have been found a man in South Carolina who would have relied upon immunity from danger through his belief in the hesitation of the regulars of Fort Sumter to fire upon the citizens of the United States, whatever hostilities those citizens might be engaged in.

There are so many histories in which the life and exploits of General Foster, during the rebellion are recorded, that I need not, even if there were space, give the details here. Brevetted Major for the distinguished part taken by him in the transfer of the garrison of Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, he was offered a commission as Major in the Eleventh Infantry in the regular Army, but this he declined, and continued his work as Superintending Engineer of the Fort at Sandy Hook, N. J., until the 23d of October, 1861, when he received a commission as Brigadier General of Volunteers, and soon after took part in command of a Brigade, in General Burnside's North Carolina

expedition. This brigade consisted almost entirely of Massachusetts troops. There was the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 27th Massachusetts regiments, and the 10th Connecticut. After the war, when General Foster was stationed in Boston, in charge of harbor improvements, the survivors of the Massachusetts regiments took every occasion to manifest their affection for their old commander. In public and private, both officers and men united in praise for the untiring and gallant manner in which he led his command, as well as for his tender solicitude for their welfare.

With such officers as Reno, Foster, and Parke, Burnside's success was assured. As Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, February 8th, 1862, for gallant services in the capture of Roanoke Island; as Brevet Colonel for the capture of Newburn, March 12th, 1862; and as Major General of U. S. Volunteers, we are brought down to the 1st of July, 1862, when General Foster, with the 18th Army Corps, was in command of the Department of North Carolina. During this period, which continued to July 13th, 1863, General Foster organized and conducted several expeditions, the most marked of which was burning the Goldsboro Rail Road bridge in December, 1862. To accomplish this result, four different actions were fought within four days, in all of which General Foster was successful. After his return from North Carolina, President Lincoln manifested especial delight at his exploits, questioning him upon details of his movements, and repeating his answers to an admiring crowd of members of Congress present at the recital. So delighted was Mr. Lincoln with the energy, skill, and dash displayed by General Foster, that he gave him the important command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, with his headquarters at Fort Monroe. Here, as well as in the rivers of North Carolina, General Foster displayed great daring in running his boats past formidable batteries.

In July of 1863, I met him upon his return from a gallant dash up the James towards Richmond. With the most extravagant manifestations of pleasure, he told me that he had looked into Fort Darling; run his steamer over torpedoes, four of which, exploding, deluged his deck, and almost blew him out of the water; had received the fire of batteries, open and concealed; and had gone far enough to satisfy himself that the river road to Richmond was yet strongly guarded, from river brink to river bottom. General Foster at this time was over six feet in height, and in weight nearly two hundred pounds. The old pleasing smile and genial welcome he had not lost, and never lost in life.

In command of the Department of the Ohio, until February 9th, 1864, and then of the Department of the South, until February 11th, 1865, and afterwards of the Department of Florida.

General Foster was mustered out of the Volunteer service on September 1st, 1866. Returning again to his duties as an officer of Engineers, General Foster was placed in charge of various important works, both civil and military, the principal of which were on the New England coast, mainly in the harbor of the city of Boston.

Here Foster's duties brought him in close contact with many of the most prominent citizens of Massachusetts, particularly with the commissioners entrusted by the State with harbor improvements. One of the chief officers of this board, a gentleman of distinguished fame in the state, who held most intimate relations with General Foster, often speaks of the courteous bearing with which his intercourse with the General was marked; "never," said he, "have I entered his office, no matter how many times a day, that he failed to rise from his chair, and greet me with a cordiality and warmth, in marked contrast with the tone and manner of those with whom business relations brought me in contact." That he should do so, those who knew him best thought natural, for courtesy was with him in-born. It was not deference paid to position and rank—it was a consideration paid to humanity. In the midst of most absorbing duties at his desk, I have seen him listen with kind and respectful attention to the solicitations of a poor apple woman, whose tedious story of her woes he would not cut short lest he might seem unsympathizing in her misery.

In Boston his society was sought at the clubs, at the table, and in social life, for his genial and cheering presence expanded every heart, while his guarded humor left no sting to annoy.

After a continuous service in Boston of three or four years, General Foster was detailed as a member of a commission to examine and report upon the Sutro Tunnel. This duty performed, he was ordered to the city of Washington, on Bureau duty. Here his health began to fail, and in 1874, in the belief that there might be restoration in our New England climate, he was again ordered to Boston.

I was painfully impressed at the change which had come over him. His voice was feeble, and he wanted strength, but was assured, he said, that the air would be beneficial, and so had returned to this station to resume his old duties. I found that he complained of his throat, and that the difficulty there was much more serious

than he admitted. It was in July of 1874, a few weeks after his arrival in Boston, that he went by advice to the White Mountains in New Hampshire. Here he was seized with a violent hemorrhage from the throat or lungs. The air was too bracing, and he turned his face towards Boston, stopping on the way at his mother's house, a large and handsome dwelling in Nashua, which he had purchased for her after the close of the war. Here, on the 22d of July, I passed a day with him.

Notwithstanding the effort made by General Foster to turn attention from himself, I could see that the disease was making rapid progress. We walked around the grounds, and drove about the country for an hour or two, and talked familiarly of old times until the sick man's eye brightened, and I almost forgot the threatening danger.

From this day, until the 14th day of August, when I was called by telegram to his bed-side, all change was for the worse. On that day he did not recognise me, but on the next had somewhat recovered, but there was no hope; he lingered until one o'clock in the morning of the 2d of September, then died.

Never has the State done greater honor to a son than was manifested when the mortal remains of General Foster were committed to the earth. A long procession of mourners filled the streets, and mourning badges floated from the public buildings and private houses. Tolling bells, minute guns and muffled drums filled the air as the body of the distinguished dead was borne onward to the grave.

In the midst of all these tokens of public mourning, there was the poor old mother, sole survivor of the family—the mother who had followed husband and children to this same resting place, now surrounded by a thronging multitude, in the presence of gorgeous ceremonies, the sound of swelling music and the peal of volleyed musketry, looking upon her last, as he sank from her gaze, "the noblest Roman of them all."

General Foster was twice married. His first wife was Miss Moale, of Baltimore, to whom he was married shortly after his return from Mexico, and with whom he lived over twenty years. His second wife, who survives him, was Miss Anna Johnson, of Washington city.

So far as the faithful services of a devoted wife and mother could alleviate pain, and smooth the pathway to the grave, nothing was wanting in this last sickness.

"I have looked death in the face before and can do it again," said

General Foster to his wife just before his death, and yet he had so much to live for in wife, mother, friends, fame, and in cherished plans for perfecting useful inventions of his own discovery, that tho' resigned to all, life was to him a joy of which he never tired.

(Brevet Major-General George H. Gordon.)

JAMES PHILIP ROY.

NUMBER 1444. CLASS OF 1849.

Died October 24th, 1874, at Baltimore, Md., aged 47.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES L. ROY was born in London, England, April 30th, 1828.

His father, Dr. James P. Roy, of Gloucester County, Virginia, was educated to the profession of medicine at Edinburg, Scotland, and was married in London, to Miss Elizabeth Perkins, soon after taking his degree. Miss Perkins was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, during the residence of her parents in the United States, although the family subsequently made their home in England.

When James, the subject of this sketch, was four years of age, his father moved to the United States with the definite purpose of educating his children and practicing his profession in his native land. Soon after his arrival, he fell a victim to yellow fever, in New Orleans. James was then adopted by his Uncle, Mr. James P. Roy, of Green Plains, Gloucester County, Virginia, under whose auspices his early education was conducted, at first in a large classical school in Fredericksburg, Virginia, and subsequently in a country school in that neighborhood.

Through the influence, principally, of his relative Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, an appointment to West Point was obtained, and the young gentleman entered that institution in June, 1845, at the age of 17 years. His course at the Military Academy was not marked by the development of any very peculiar or forceable traits of character, his youthful ambition being directed, apparently, towards securing a creditable entry into an honorable and popular profession, rather than the achievement of any notable distinction as a student.

He was an agreeable companion and a warm friend, pleasant, genial

and candid among his more intimate associates; and respectful, often to the verge of unusual frankness, to his military superiors.

Cadet Roy, upon his graduation in 1849, was appointed to a Brevet Second Lieutenantcy in the Eighth Infantry; was transferred to the Second Infantry as Second Lieutenant in August, 1850; promoted to a First Lieutenantcy in March, 1855; to a Captaincy in May 1861; to a Majority in the Sixth Infantry in February, 1865; and to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the Fifteenth Infantry in June, 1874. Although a citizen of a slave State, in which the members of his own family occupied social positions of greater or less prominence, Lieutenant-Colonel Roy retained his commission in the army, and rendered efficient service in many positions of great trust and responsibility during the civil war. He was purchasing Commissary of Subsistence at Leavenworth Depot, Kansas, in 1863-'64; Recruiting Officer at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1865; acting Inspector-General of the Department of South Carolina, and of the Department of the South in 1865-'66-'67; and in command of the port of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1866.

Not the slightest taint of suspicion ever rested upon his loyalty to the United States, and one of the most prominent features of his military career was, his manly, conscientious and firm resistance to the tremendous social pressure brought to bear by his family and friends, to induce him to leave the Union service, and cast his lot with the South.

At the age of 26 Lieutenant Roy was united in marriage to Miss Kate Bridges, of Richmond, Virginia.

He died in the city of Baltimore, October 24, 1874, leaving a widow and four children, having held his commission of Lieutenant-Colonel only four months and a half. His remains were conveyed to Richmond for interment.

(Brevet Major-General Q. A. Gillmore.)

JOHN R. EDIE.

No. 1946. CLASS OF 1861 (JUNE).

Died October 29th, 1874, at Washington, D. C., aged 36.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
Washington, Nov. 2d, 1875. }

The Chief of Ordnance is pained to announce to the Corps the death of Captain and Brevet Major John R. Edie, Jr., which occurred in this city, October 29th, 1874, after a painful illness.

Major Edie graduated at the Military Academy in June, 1861, was present at the first battle of Bull Run, and afterwards on the staff of General Meade, as Ordnance Officer of the Army of the Potomac, from August, 1863, to December, 1864. He was brevetted Captain August 1st, 1864, "for faithful and meritorious services in the field," and Major, March 13th, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department and in the field." In all the varied service of thirteen years, including the entire war of the Rebellion, he proved himself to be an officer of high merit, and won the esteem and confidence of his superiors: in whatever position of delicacy and responsibility his duty called him, he was ever found equal to its demands, and had his life been spared, he would doubtless have attained the highest honors vouchsafed to excellent abilities, honesty of purpose, energy, industry and fidelity, and to all the highest qualities that constitute the officer and gentleman. His career has been a short one, but he leaves behind him a record of which his friends may well be proud.

The Officers of the Ordnance Department will wear the usual badge of mourning for a period of thirty days.

S. V. BENÉT,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

BREVET MAJOR JOHN RUFUS EDIE, a Captain of Ordnance, graduated at West Point, June 1861: served as aide-de-camp on the field of the first battle of Bull Run; as assistant to the Chief of Ordnance of the Army of the Potomac, while that Army fought at Fredericksburg, at Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg; was its Chief of Ordnance when it made the heroic campaign of the Wilderness; was

brevetted for some gallant action there, and died at Washington, D. C., November, 1874.

Major Edie was widely known by those with whom he had business transactions, and they were many, as an officer of spotless integrity; by his numerous acquaintances among the volunteers and regulars, young and old, as an ever genial companion, and by those who knew him through and through as a rare embodiment of the officer and gentleman.

There were several features in his career which, for their intrinsic and professional worth, are as worthy of mention as the parts he bore in the war. He never jeopardized the enjoyment of his rank by entertaining fears lest some one should trespass upon it; nor on the other hand, did he ever fail to exercise it without hesitation, impartially and without unnecessary rigor. He maintained an abiding faith, which no disaster ever eclipsed, of final success of his country's arms; and duty, as comprehended in the vocabulary of soldiery, had no subtleties of construction with him, but meant simple, faithful and unquestioning obedience. These traits made him an inspiring companion in the field, a good example for officers of every branch of the service, and a subordinate in whom reliance could be placed under every circumstance.

Altogether, he was an honor to his corps and the Military Academy, whose ulterior aim in the education it gave him was realized—in this, that he proved to be a loyal, brave, honest and intelligent soldier.

(Captain Morris Schaff.)

THOMAS J. LESLIE.

NO. 147. CLASS OF 1815.

Died November 25th, 1874, at New York city, aged 77.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS J. LESLIE entered the Military Academy, West Point, as a cadet July 5th, 1813, and was graduated and appointed a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the corps of Engineers, March 4th, 1815. For a brief period after his promotion, he served as an aid, or as assistant to the Chief Engineer General J. G. Swift, the head-quarters of the corps being established at that time in

Brooklyn, N. Y. In November, 1815, he was appointed Pay-master of Engineers, and in that capacity, and subsequently as Treasurer of the Military Academy, he was stationed at West Point continuously, from 1815 to 1838, with the exception of one year in Washington; meantime he had been promoted to Second and First Lieutenant, successively. In 1829 he was made Captain by brevet for faithful service, ten years in one grade; in 1838, under the act of that year re-organizing the Corps of Engineers, he was transferred to the Pay Department, with the staff rank of Major, and he performed the duties of his office in various parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, from that period to the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1861, when he was assigned permanently to the New York district, as Chief of the Paymaster's Department. In the year 1865, after having been promoted, successively, to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and Colonel, he was made a Brevet Brigadier-General, for faithful and meritorious performance of duty during the continuous period of fifty years.

In the Army Register it is correctly stated that General Leslie was born in England; in point of fact, however, his mother, his father and his grandfather were all natives of Cecil county, Maryland; his great-grandfather having emigrated from Scotland, at an early day, and settled in America.

In the year 1786 the Leslies became residents of Philadelphia, and while living there the family made a visit to London; it was during their temporary sojourn in that city that the subject of this notice was born. The family returned to their home in Philadelphia when the boy was two years old, and it was in that city that the youth began life, and he there received his early education, and with it was imbibed that strong love of country, and devotion to its institutions which became a marked characteristic in his maturer years. General Leslie was by nature of very quiet habit and great equanimity of mind, rarely allowing himself to be disturbed in temper by the ordinary annoyances which occur more or less to all in life; his manner not demonstrative in its character, but ever gentle and dignified in his intercourse with all; his friendships were not numerous, but very strong when formed; his judgement was of the soundest nature, and exercised only after careful reflection; his mind was very thoroughly cultivated by constant reading, and he was endowed with a decided taste for the arts--indeed, he possessed a very considerable knowledge of both painting and sculpture.

From the character of the duties appertaining to the office of General Leslie, and exercised by him uninterruptedly more than half a century, there are no striking events to be chronicled in a notice like this; on the other hand, none have passed away leaving a purer record.

From 1815 to 1869 is a long period of years to be employed in conducting affairs exclusively fiduciary, and during the Rebellion, of excessive magnitude, but it was the management of fiscal matters that constituted the business portion of his life; of the thousands of persons who were brought into relations with him during those many years, no one could say he had ever witnessed more constant and careful devotion to the duties of an office, than were exercised at all times and upon all occasions, by this eminently exact and laborious officer.

The writer of this brief notice has received from a lady friend, one well qualified to speak, these words descriptive of his life and character: "His record is not one of aspiration or enterprise; a quiet, firm adherence to what he deemed right; a refined and sensitive appreciation of all that was noble, lovely and good; a never failing love and gentle courtesy to every-one around him." "His life was like a spring of fresh water, rippling quietly, and marked by the refreshment and brightness that it shed along its path; and as the stream hides itself beneath the plants it nourishes, his great humility ever doubted that he had done well. His record is in the hearts more than on the lips of men."

From a brother officer, and the companion for many years of General Leslie, the writer has received the following just tribute:

"You might as well expect to find the variety of rugged surface characteristic of a mountainous district, on the smooth and placid expanse of a prairie, decked in its soft, vernal verdure, as the striking vicissitudes of human existence in a life like that of Leslie. When you have said that he was a true friend, faithful to all of the many important financial trusts committed to him by his government, that he was kind, charitable, liberal and just in his dealings and intercourse with his fellow man, and that he lived and died a Christian, you will have exhausted, but not over stated, the characteristics of this truly good man."

By the death of Mr. Simon Willard, August 24th, 1874, General Leslie, as the senior member, became President of the Association of Graduates, in due course.

General Leslie was born November 2d, 1796. He died suddenly of heart disease, at his residence in New York, November 25th, 1874.

(*W. H. Swift.*)

RICHARD DETREVILLE.

No. 336. CLASS OF 1823.

Died November 25th, 1874, at Summerville, South Carolina, aged 73.

COLONEL RICHARD DETREVILLE, after graduation from the Academy, was assigned to the artillery, but most of his service was on ordnance duty.

He resigned two years after entering the army, and commenced the practice of law in Beaufort, South Carolina, in which he continued for nearly thirty years. He was for twenty-two years a member of the State legislature; and in 1844 was Presidential Elector from his native state—South Carolina. In 1854 he was a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy; and was one term Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina.

Upon his death there appeared many flattering notices in the Charleston and other papers, in which his long and valuable public life was reviewed.

(*Secretary of the Association.*)

ROBERT OGDEN TYLER.

No. 1600. CLASS OF 1853.

Died December 1st, 1874, at Boston, Massachusetts, aged 43.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT OGDEN TYLER was born in Greene County, State of New York, on the 22d of December, 1831. When he was seven years of age his family removed to Hartford, Connecticut, and he received his early education in the excellent schools for which that city is justly celebrated. He was for some years an attendant on the Hartford Grammar School, which was founded in early colonial days, and afterwards merged in the present High School,

where, under the instruction of the Rev. W. B. Capron, young Tyler was thoroughly fitted for entering college; and the classical studies involved in this preparation were a source of great pleasure to General Tyler in after life. His early inclination was rather to the cultivation of *belles lettres* than to the severer mathematics which afterwards became so essential to his military education. While in the high school young Tyler was chosen editor of the "High School Journal," and his contributions, both of poetry and prose, were an indication of more than ordinary literary talent. He was fond of books from his early boyhood, and his memory was stored with the best English literature, especially with the productions of the early English poets. Young Tyler was a great lover of athletic sports, and distinguished himself as much on the play-ground as in the intellectual competition of the school-room.

Although well prepared for a college course, young Tyler's early aspirations were directed towards the obtaining a military education, the tastes of his family for a military life proving hereditary, as his paternal grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, commencing at Bunker Hill as the Adjutant of Putnam's regiment; and three of his paternal uncles had been officers of the United States army, one of them a graduate of the Military Academy, of the class of 1819.

By referring to the records of the Military Academy, it will be seen that Robert Ogden Tyler entered on the 1st of July, 1849, in a large, and as was afterwards proved, brilliant class, with MacPherson at its head, and Sheridan, Schofield and many other illustrious names, now become historical, among its members. His course at the Academy was not eventful or brilliant. He passed through creditably and graduated in June, 1853, and on the 1st of July following, he was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery, and assigned to duty at Barrancas Barracks, Florida. In the spring of 1854, he was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the Third Regiment of Artillery, and joined the command of Brevet Colonel Steptoe, with which he marched across the Continent, from St. Louis to the Pacific, passing the winter at Salt Lake, and the following spring marching over the Alkaline Plains, and through the cañons of the Sierra Nevada to San Francisco, taking post at the "Presidio." The following year, Lieutenant Tyler was on duty at Forts Vancouver and Dalles, taking part in the Yakima expedition, against the Indians in 1856, remaining at Vancouver until he received his promotion to First Lieutenant, on

the 1st of September, 1856, in the Third Artillery, when he joined his company at San Francisco, but was soon after assigned to duty at Fort Yuma, California, then under the command of Major Martin Burke. Lieutenant Tyler soon so endeared himself to the old soldier, that his regard and admiration broke out in a kind and characteristic letter, to Lieutenant Tyler's father, in which he says:

"Your son I consider one of the most promising officers of his grade. He consented, at my request, to do the very responsible duties of Quarter-Master; not for the sake of the emoluments, but to inform himself, and be actively employed. Although, like all of us, not without faults, I consider him a man of correct and conservative principles, entirely without pretense, and with peculiar fitness for his profession. I have great regard for his opinions and judgement."

Lieutenant Tyler passed parts of the years 1857-'8, at Fort Yuma, probably the most uncomfortable post in the army, and during this period it fell to his lot to conduct two or three detachments of recruits across the desert of Lower California, which he often referred to, as the most disagreeable service in all his army life.

In 1858, Lieutenant Tyler was assigned to duty with the Spokane expedition, against the Indians, and participated in the battles of Four Lakes, Spokane Plains, and Spokane River; and in the official reports of these several engagements, he was frequently, and always honorably, mentioned.

In 1859, after five years of frontier service on the Pacific coast, Lieutenant Tyler joined a Light Battery at Fort Ridgely, then commanded by Captain T. W. Sherman, and to that distinguished Artillery officer General Tyler attributed the credit of any proficiency he afterwards attained in this most important branch of the military service.

After a short leave of absence, in 1860, Lieutenant Tyler joined his Company at Fort Columbus, in New York Harbor, and was stationed there until the breaking out of the Rebellion.

In 1861, Lieutenant Tyler sailed with the expedition intended to relieve Fort Sumter, and was present, an unwilling spectator, to the bombardment, and returned to New York on the "Baltic," which brought off Major Anderson and his command. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, Lieutenant Tyler was assigned to duty as Inspector-General, on the staff of Major-General Patterson, which position he relinquished to take command of a Light Battery, with which he assis-

ted in opening the communications through Baltimore, after the attack on the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment.

On the 17th of May, 1861, Lieutenant Tyler was appointed Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, and was ordered to Alexandria, with Ellsworth's Zouaves, to establish depots for the Quarter-Master's and Commissary's Departments, and it was from these well established Depots that the Quarter-Master's and Commissary's supplies were distributed to the Armies around Washington and in Virginia through the entire year of 1861.

In May, 1861, the State of Connecticut raised three regiments, two for ninety days, and one for "during the war." The two ninety days' regiments participated in the first Battle of Bull Run, while the third regiment was assigned to General Patterson's command at Harpers Ferry, and whether from the panic after Bull Run, or from bad handling, the third regiment became completely demoralized, and by the month of September, the portion which had not deserted became so disheartened that an officer of the regiment, who was in pursuit of Governor Buckingham, to lay before him its condition, told the writer of this memorial, that if a change was not made in the commandant, that the entire rank and file would desert within ten days. In this state of affairs, Governor Buckingham offered the command of the regiment to Captain Tyler, and the necessity of the case being represented to the War Department, permission was accorded to Captain Tyler to accept the command. To this disheartened and almost mutinous regiment, the young Colonel came, and then the true army life of the regiment began. Of these undisciplined Connecticut boys, soldiers were to be made, and the vigor with which Colonel Tyler addressed himself to this difficult task, indicated how thoroughly he intended to do it. He established schools for the officers and non-commissioned officers, and gave promotion for the more exemplary and deserving.

On the 9th of October, 1861, the regiment took possession of Fort Richardson, and on the *terre pleine* Colonel Tyler established a beautiful camp, overlooking Washington and the Potomac; and here began that system of minute, practical instruction, both of officers and men, that subsequently made this regiment the admiration of the army. The vigilant eye of the Commandant reached every where, scrutinizing every thing, approving every soldierly act, and

punishing every intentional offence against military discipline. A brother officer, who knew Colonel Tyler well, says of him :

“ There were remarkable characteristics connected with him, and his history. He was gentle as a girl, and when his command, whether regiment, brigade or division, came up to his standard, he was indulgent and always ready to commend ; but insubordination and neglect of duty found him stern as fate itself ; and the man who had been glad to praise, was not slow to punish.”

On the 2d of January, 1862, Colonel Tyler's regiment, by order of the War Department, was transferred to the Artillery, to be called the “ First Connecticut Heavy Artillery.”

General McClellan's campaign against Richmond had been planned, and Colonel Tyler's regiment assigned to the seige train, with seventy-one pieces of artillery. The first objective was Yorktown, and to this point the seige train was skillfully conducted, and the guns ready to be put in position, only to find that the enemy had abandoned the place, when the train was, with great difficulty, embarked and transported to the “ White House,” on the James river.

During the campaign, Colonel Tyler's regiment participated in the battles of Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mill, and Malvern Hill, and when the armies retired on Washington, assisted the gun-boats in protecting the rear, bringing off, with incredible effort and under most unheard-of difficulties, the entire seige train, many of the heavy guns having been drawn by the men, to save them from capture. The splendid service of the regiment commanded high commendation from General McClellan.

In November, 1862, Colonel Tyler was promoted to Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and in consequence his connection with his gallant regiment was severed, to the mutual regret of the Colonel and the entire regiment.

In December, 1862, on application from General Burnside, commanding the Army of the Potomac, General Tyler was temporarily ordered to report to Head-Quarters, and during the attack on Fredericksburg, on the 13th and 15th, held an important artillery command, and did good service.

In May, 1863, he was assigned to the command of “ The Artillery Reserve ” of the Army of the Potomac, and in that position took an important part in the battle of Chancellorsville, and other operations

under Hooker and Meade. At the battle of Gettysburg, this Artillery Reserve counted over one hundred and thirty guns, and more than three hundred ammunition wagons; and it can be claimed, without doing injustice to any officer of that corps, that on that well fought and bloody field, General Tyler's skillful handling of the Artillery Reserve essentially contributed to the success of that decisive battle. Swinton, in speaking of this battle, says: "As batteries exhausted their ammunition, it was replaced by the Artillery Reserve, sent forward by its efficient chief, General R. O. Tyler."

General Meade says, of General Tyler:—"He rendered efficient and distinguished services at Gettysburg."

At Gettysburg, General Tyler had two horses shot under him.

General Tyler, after the battle of Gettysburg, commanded the artillery at the battles of Rappahannock Station and Mine Run, and was subsequently Division Commander in the Twenty-second Army Corps, covering Washington and the line of communications of the Army of the Potomac.

In May, 1864, soon after the campaign of the Wilderness opened, General Tyler was ordered to Belle Plain, to take command of a division, composed of Heavy Artillery, acting as Infantry, attached to the Army of the Potomac; and on the 19th of May, occupying the extreme right, was attacked by Ewell's Corps, which was gallantly repulsed and driven back, in a manner to exact from General Meade a congratulatory order, "thanking General Tyler, his officers and men, for their gallant conduct and brilliant success in the engagement."

We now approach the close of General Tyler's career in the Army of the Potomac, to which he had been attached since the commencement of the war, and we next find him in command of a Brigade, at Cold Harbor, composed of picked regiments, with Porter, McMahan, &c., as Colonels—gallant soldiers as ever drew sword, commanding veteran soldiers, brave as ever faced a foe. From the General to the privates, all were in accord, and ready for any sacrifice which duty called for. Cold Harbor will have its sad memories for many years to come.

In this bloody *mêlée*, General Tyler was severely wounded, a rifle ball having passed through his ankle. Finding himself disabled, he sent an order to Colonel Porter of the Eighth New York Artillery, to

take command, but that brave officer and noble gentleman had already fallen; also the gallant McMahan, who, with a part of his regiment, had reached the parapet, and planted his colors on it—he too, fell, pierced with many wounds, and died in the hands of the enemy. Cold Harbor will be long remembered—the bravest, bloodiest battle of the war—and without a single good result.

General Tyler was carried from the field with three of his aids, who were also badly wounded—Schuyler mortally. They were all removed to Washington, and from there General Tyler was taken to Philadelphia, where, under the skillful hands of Dr. Hewson, and the devoted care of his family and friends, he slowly recovered his strength; but he was lamed for life, and the shock his heretofore vigorous constitution received was never overcome. General Tyler's health was permanently undermined, his nervous system shattered, and it was truly remarked by a friend: "Although he survived the war, Tyler was killed at Cold Harbor."

Cold Harbor closed General Tyler's career in the field. It was his last battle, and from that time, to the close of the war, he was unfitted for any duty in the field.

General Tyler's services were fully recognized by the Government, and amply repaid in that cheap coin, "Brevets," so lavishly and promiscuously expended, for gallant services on the battle-field, or honest industry in a Military Bureau.

The Brevet of Major-General of Volunteers was conferred on Robert Ogden Tyler, "for gallant and meritorious services at Cold Harbor;" and that of Major-General in the army "for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the Rebellion."

The State of Connecticut, from which General Tyler was appointed cadet, through its Legislature, passed a resolution appropriately worded and recording his battle-fields, and "thanking him for his distinguished military services on the battle-fields." In Hartford, General Tyler's adopted city, the citizens presented him with a sword, as a token of their regards and thanks for personal gallantry at Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, and "the honorable distinction you have won in the many engagements of this protracted contest."

In the re-organization of the army at the close of the war, General Tyler was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Quarter-master General, and was stationed successively at Charleston, Louisville, San

Francisco, New York city and Boston, as chief in his Department. Like all the General Officers of the war, he found his responsibilities and sphere of action greatly reduced, but he brought to these lesser duties and responsibilities the same zeal, the same interest, and the same devotion that had characterised him, when exercising the duties of a Major-General in the field.

The influence on General Tyler's health, resulting from his wound, showed itself injuriously, and in August, 1872, he applied for a leave of absence for one year, with permission "to go beyond the sea," which was granted at once by the War Department; and with a friend General Tyler left San Francisco on the 15th of August, 1872, starting west, and before the year had expired made the voyage around the world, returning to New York in July, 1873. General Tyler's health did not improve during his extensive journey, and on arriving in Paris, in the spring of 1873, his friends were pained to see that his health was failing, and he hurried home, hoping that a return to his friends and his native climate might bring back his wasted flesh and strength. After his return these hopes vanished by degrees. His friends saw the end coming, slowly, but surely, and no one appreciated it more clearly than the brave sufferer himself, and he quietly and calmly began to set his house in order, to die.

In July, 1873, General Tyler's health seemed a little improved, and he was ordered to replace his life-long friend, General Ingalls, in charge of the Quarter-master's Department in New York city, and he retained this position until General Ingalls' return in February, 1874, suffering all the time from chronic troubles, which medicine could neither avert nor relieve.

On being relieved from duty in New York, General Tyler was ordered to Boston, in March, 1874, and although suffering from disease, he still discharged the duties of his office with remarkable punctuality, economizing in every way his remaining strength; and although not at all doubtful of the result, he was secretive on the subject, fearing, no doubt, to give pain to those he loved by discussing a subject which he understood far better than themselves.

The compiler of this article visited Boston in September, 1874, expressly to see General Tyler, whose health was fast failing. He seemed much reduced by sickness, and his noble figure had lost its fine proportions, and it was sad to see that the stamp of mortality was

soon to be set on a form that had withstood the fatigues of the bivouac and the dangers of the battle-field. Still the same noble heart beat gently within this beleaguered fortress, that was soon to surrender to that great enemy that conquers all. There was no complaint, no repining, no reference even to the probable event that stood out so prominently before us. He talked a little of the war, but more of home and kindred, of West Point life, its pleasant associations, of the Alumni meeting which had just passed. He spoke in his usual kindly way of everything and everybody, for when he could not praise he would not speak at all. It was a pleasant three-days visit, never to be effaced from the writer's memory, and it was the last time we met.

Although a great sufferer, General Tyler continued to discharge the duties of his office to the very last, and an hour before his death was engaged in examining and signing official papers, preparatory to a leave of absence for which he had applied, to seek relief in some more genial climate. Having finished the examination and signing of these official papers, he remarked to his faithful servant; "Robert, I feel tired and will lie down, and take a little sleep, but pack up the trunks, and to-morrow we will go home." He laid down on his bed, and an hour after, when his servant entered his chamber, he found him, as he supposed, asleep—but it was the "sleep that knows no earthly waking." General Tyler had paid his penalty to death without a struggle, and looked as if his spirit had just stepped out through an open door, into that better world "where the weary are at rest."

Thus closed the earthly career of this gallant officer and true soldier. This record simply tells his military story, it does not speak of the high qualities which made up the character of the man—his strict sense of justice—his perfect integrity—his high sense of honor—his devotion to duty—his loyalty to friends and to his country—his scrupulous and tender regard for the feelings of others—his cultivated mind and warm affectionate heart; all these endeared General Tyler to a large circle of friends, and his death cast a shade of sadness over many warm and loving hearts.

The remains of General Tyler were removed to the house of his father, Mr. Frederick Tyler, Hartford, Connecticut, and on the 4th day of December, 1874, were committed to their mother earth, in that spacious "God's Acre," the beautiful cemetery of

“Cedar Hill,” there to rest, until that trumpet, whose echo shall reach all sleeping humanity shall sound, and “bring life and immortality to light.”

(*Sarah C. Cowan.*)

CHARLES N. TURNBULL.

NO. 1636. CLASS OF 1854.

Died December 2d, 1874, at Boston, Massachusetts, aged 42 years.

BREVET-COLONEL CHARLES N. TURNBULL, was born in Washington, D. C., on August 14th, 1832. He was the son of Colonel William Turnbull, a graduate of the Military Academy, and a distinguished officer of the Corps of Topographical Engineers; who, during years of peace, directed with ability many works of internal improvement, and in the Mexican war served with honor as the Chief of his Corps on the staff of General Scott.

As a boy, Trunbull was educated at the celebrated Mathematical and Classical school of Benjamin Hallowell, at Alexandria, Virginia. At eighteen years of age he received an appointment at large, and joined the class which entered the Military Academy in June, 1850—a class destined to lose more of its members on the field of battle in the Rebellion, than any other that ever left the Academy.

In 1850, there was little sectional animosity throughout the country, and State boundaries exercised but small influence upon the warm friendships which soon united the class. Little was it imagined at separation, that within ten years, more than one quarter of the little band would be called upon to lay down their lives in fratricidal strife—waged, however, be it ever remembered, without personal bitterness, or the weakening of the lifelong friendship formed at West Point.

At the Military Academy, Turnbull was conspicuous for his handsome person, military bearing, and social disposition. He was graduated sixth in rank in a class of forty-six members, and was assigned as Brevet Second-Lieutenant to his father's branch of the service.

Eager to gain experience in the field, Lieutenant Turnbull resigned a portion of the usual leave of absence granted to graduates, and

joined the survey of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, then under the direction of Major Emory. His duties, those of general assistant upon a survey conducted through a rugged wilderness, were arduous and responsible. When the field work terminated, in 1856, he was transferred to the survey of the Lakes, then under Captain Meade. He there remained much of the time in charge of the Astronomical party, until the summer of 1859, when he was ordered to West Point, as assistant Professor of Mathematics. Relieved in January, 1860, he was appointed Engineer of the First and Second Lighthouse Districts, extending from the eastern boundary of Maine to Rhode Island, thus adding the duties of construction to his previous experience. The twin lights on Thatcher's Island were his principal work. He remained upon this duty until August, 1861, when the war opened a new field of service.

Turnbull had now attained the grade of First Lieutenant, and his first order was to raise the company of enlisted men which Congress had just added to his Corps. This proved a slow and difficult matter, as recruiting for the volunteers was actively prosecuting around him, under inducements stronger than he was authorized to offer. Finally, in November, 1861, he was relieved from this duty, and assigned to the staff of General Butler, who was then organizing the expedition against New Orleans. Acting as the Chief of his Corps on this Expedition, Lieutenant Turnbull lost his health under the enervating influence of the climate, and came North on sick leave in the summer of 1862. While thus temporarily incapacitated for active duty, he received his promotion as Captain, to date from July 14th.

In November, 1862, Captain Turnbull was assigned Chief of Topographical Engineers, on the staff of the General commanding the Department of the Missouri; but much to his satisfaction, was soon transferred to the Army of the Potomac, which he had long desired to join. He reported in May, shortly after the Corps of Engineers and the Topographical Engineers had been consolidated by Act of Congress, and was assigned to the command of Company D, Battalion of Engineers. This aggregation of four Engineer Companies, although at that date it had no legal battalion organization, was practically so constituted, and Captain Turnbull, as senior Captain, commanded it until Captain Mendell joined on June 28th, 1863. Subsequently Turnbull commanded his company.

Officers serving with the Battalion of Engineers in the Army of the

Potomac, occupied singularly anomalous positions, being either line or staff, as necessity demanded. They were regularly attached to the companies; and the camp of the Battalion, which accompanied the Head-quarters of the Army, was their home during the intervals of comparative inaction. As soon, however, as a movement was to be made, they were often temporarily detached, and assigned as Engineer staff officers to the different corps and division head-quarters which had most need of them. If the exigencies of the movement would be likely to call upon the Battalion for the services of its special arm, a few of the officers would be left with their men to perform, by extra exertions, the duties which honorably would devolve upon all; if not, the Battalion marched under the command of the Sergeant-Major, every officer being with the advanced columns most likely to be hotly engaged.

Under this system, which the small number of officers of the corps rendered unavoidable, service with the Battalion involved constant activity, varied responsibility, and much personal exposure and discomfort. Such were the duties which devolved upon Captain Turnbull, between May, 1863, and July, 1864—a period which comprised the Gettysburg campaign, the marches and countermarches in Virginia, during the autumn and winter of 1863-'4; and the Richmond campaign and investment of Petersburg. For gallant and meritorious services in the last campaign, Captain Turnbull received the brevet of Major, to date from August 1st, 1864.

The raid of General Early into Maryland, caused Captain Turnbull to be temporarily detached from the Army of the Potomac in July, 1864, and he never rejoined it. He spent the few remaining months of active operations as Chief Engineer of the Defences of Baltimore, very occasionally detached for other similar duty in Pennsylvania and Maryland. He received the brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion, dating from March 13th, 1865.

After the war, Colonel Turnbull remained as Superintending Engineer of the defences of Baltimore, and as Engineer Recruiting Officer, until November, 1865, when he was transferred to New York Harbor, when he resigned his commission on the last day of the year.

In September, 1862, he had married Miss Dale, of Boston; and he now engaged in business as a commission merchant in that city, where he continued to reside until his death.

Colonel Turnbull was an Engineer of varied experience, and a gentleman possessed of a high sense of honor, and of scrupulous integrity. Social in his disposition, and warm in his friendships, he was a genial companion, well fitted to win the esteem of the many, and the devoted affection of the few who knew him best. He leaves many near relatives, and a widow and two children, a son and daughter, to mourn his removal from a happy home.

(Brevet Brigadier-General Henry L. Abbot.)

TENCH TILGHMAN.

NO. 683. CLASS OF 1832.

Died December 22d, 1874, at Baltimore, Maryland, aged 64.

GENERAL TENCH TILGHMAN, a member of the class of 1832, was born at the family seat, Plimhimmon, in Talbot county, Maryland, on the 25th of March, 1810, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 22d of December, 1874, aged 64 years.

He was of revolutionary ancestry. His paternal grandfather, Lieutenant-Colonel Tench Tilghman, was an intimate friend of General Washington, and his aid-de-camp during the whole period of the Revolution. Among the many letters from General Washington in the possession of the family, there is one to the father of Lieutenant-Colonel Tench Tilghman, in which occurs this language: "It is, however, a dispensation the wisdom of which is inscrutable, and amidst all your grief, there is this consolation to be drawn; while living, no man could be more esteemed, and since dead, none more lamented than Colonel Tilghman." Washington Irving, in his life of Washington, says: "his military family at this time was composed of his aides-de-camp, Colonels Meade and Tench Tilghman, of Philadelphia, gentlemen of gallant spirit, amiable tempers, and cultivated manners; and his secretary, Colonel Robert H. Harrison, of Maryland, the 'old secretary' as he was familiarly called among his associates, and by whom he was described as 'one in whom every man had confidence, and by whom no man was deceived.'"*

General Tench Tilghman, the subject of this memoir, bore also the name of his father. He entered the Military Academy at West Point

*Irving's Life of Washington, volume 3, page 5.

in 1828, and graduated in 1832, No. 22, in a class numbering 45. During his whole course at the Academy he evinced the bearing and courteous manner of a proud soldier, who felt the dignity of his position, and was determined to show to all around him, that while being a soldier, he could be the polite gentleman. He was successively promoted through all the grades of Corporal, First Sergeant and Captain, and in every one gave satisfaction both to the officers of the Academy and to the cadets. Having been a class-mate and member of his company, I can now recall with sad but pleasing recollections, the manly manner in which he delivered his commands, and the sweet, genial symphony of a heart full of kindness, which ran through every tone of his voice.

At his graduation in 1832, he was promoted in the army to Brevet Second Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery; served the same year on the Black Hawk Expedition; was in garrison at Fort Severn, Maryland, in 1833; and resigned November 30th, of that year.

From that period to the day of his death, he was engaged in duties of many important public trusts, which showed the esteem in which he was held, besides enjoying all the delights of the domestic circle, and the sweet intercourse of kindred and friends.

He was a farmer in Oxford, Maryland, 1834-'61; Lieutenant-Colonel of Staff, Division Inspector, Maryland Militia, 1836-'37; Brigadier General 1837-'60, and Major-General 1860-'61; Commissioner of Public Works in Maryland, 1841-'51; President of the Talbot Mutual Fire Insurance Company, 1846-'49; Superintendent of the Military Department of the Maryland Military Academy, at Oxford, Maryland, 1847-'57; Member of the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of Maryland, July 4th, 1846, and President of it, for many years, till the time of his death; also Treasurer General of the Society of the Cincinnati of the United States. In 1849, he was appointed Consul to Turks Island, and in the same year to Mayaguez, Porto-Rico. He projected the Maryland and Delaware Railroad, and it was chiefly owing to his unwearied efforts that the work was accomplished. He was elected President of the company in 1855, and continued to hold the office for many years. From 1857, to the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was Collector of Customs for the Port of Oxford; Corresponding Member of the Maryland Historical Society; Member of the American Association for the advancement of Science, 1858; and

President of the United States Agricultural Society, from January 14, 1858, until the Rebellion.

All these public honors show that in his State, and elsewhere, he was a man of mark, and continuously gained the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

His sympathies carried him with the Confederates in the Rebellion, but while thus acting, he never could break loose the chords of love and friendship which attached him to the Military Academy, and eventually brought him back to the acknowledgment of a larger patriotism and a more decided friendship with his former national friends.

General Tilghman was twice married. His first wife, to whom he became wedded in 1832, was Miss Kerr, a daughter of the Hon. J. Leeds Kerr, of Eastern Maryland, a prominent lawyer, and for a term a Senator of the United States. She died in 1848, leaving a family of ten children, six of whom are still living—one son and five daughters. He was united to his second esteemed wife, a relative of the same name, in 1851, who now mourns her great loss. Writing to me under date of the 24th of April, 1875, in relation to the deceased, she says: "of the loveliness of his private character, it scarcely becomes me to speak. He was a fond father, a most devoted and tender husband, and possessed that great hopefulness and trust in God, which cheered and encouraged him through many a dark hour. He was remarkable for unflinching energy and determination, and possessed more self command than any one I ever met with. He was firm and unwavering in his attachment to the Episcopal Church, and was frequently a delegate to the Convention, before the division of the Diocese."

Bishop Lay, of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Easton, Maryland, writing to me under date of April 24th, 1875, says: "So far as character is concerned, it may suffice to comment upon General Tilghman's genial temper, the kindness and courtesy of his intercourse with others, and the elasticity of spirit which he showed to the very last, in betaking himself to new effort, after repeated reverses."

In the summer of 1873, he was for a time engaged in an enterprise in St. Louis, Missouri, where I often had genial intercourse with him, in which he often talked of Academic times, and of the delights of the home circle. He was, with Captain N. J. Eaton, and the late Colonel Robert M. Renick, conspicuous in getting up a meet-

ing of the graduates of West Point, both those now in the army, and those who had joined the Rebellion, at which he made a short speech, "pointing out the importance of the meeting—its fitness too, as occurring first in St. Louis, the great central city of the United State, where men of different political ideas and histories gathered together in harmony—in the spirit of generous compromise; and where, fortunately, there were many graduates of West Point, representing in the late war Federal and Confederate histories, who could and would put the ball in motion for a reunion at West Point, in the succeeding June." *

He also read a paper on the subject, which with that from Captain Eaton, established the basis on which General John H. Martindale, ex-Attorney-General of New York, a graduate, drew up his excellent and catholic address to the Alumni of the West Point Military Academy, which received the sanction of the committee, was signed by all the graduates present, and was so generally distributed among the graduates of the Academy throughout the country.

Thus pass from our midst one and another of our fellow graduates, and while we mourn our loss, we cannot but glory in their deeds of love, friendship, and patriotism, and endeavor to emulate their virtues. *Requiescat in pace.*

(*Brevet Brigadier-General J. H. Simpson.*)

"At a meeting of the general Society of the Cincinnati, held at New York, May 12th, 1875, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

"The committee to whom was referred the announcement, by the Maryland delegation, of the decease of General Tench Tilghman, late Treasurer-General of this body, and President of the Maryland Society, ask leave to report: That General Tench Tilghman departed this life on the 22d of December, 1874, in the city of Baltimore, after a very sudden and brief illness.

"General Tilghman was born at the family seat (Plimhimmon), in Talbot county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, on the 25th of March, 1810. He received a warrant as a cadet, was entered at West Point, and graduated at that institution in 1832. He obtained his com-

* Address to the Alumni of West Point Military Academy.

mission in the army of the United States, but after a short service resigned, and betook himself to agricultural pursuits, and the retirement of private life.

“Born of an ancient and distinguished family, he was naturally imbued with the spirit of patriotism. He cultivated a deep reverence for the memory of the illustrious founders of the order of Cincinnati, and zealously interested himself in all those things that tended to promote the objects of the organization.

“Of manly presence, and genial manners, he attracted the consideration and regard of all who, from time to time, were delegated to sit in the assembly.

“Emotions of sincere sorrow and regret will ever be excited by the recollection of the sad event, which has severed associations of cordial friendship and regard.

“Be it therefore *resolved*, that the General Society of the Cincinnati have heard, with deep sorrow and regret, of the death of General Tench Tilghman, late Treasurer General of this body, and President of the Maryland State Society of Cincinnati.

“From the minutes of the Society.

(Signed)

GEORGE W. HARRIS,
Secretary-General.

ROBERT M. RENICK.

No. 796. CLASS OF 1835.

Died January 10th, 1875, at St. Louis, Missouri, aged 62.

COLONEL ROBERT M. RENICK was born in Springfield, Ohio, June 18th, 1813. He moved to Greenbrier county, Virginia, at an early age, and was appointed to West Point from that State in 1831. In 1835, he was assigned to the Fourth Artillery, with the rank of Brevet Second-Lieutenant, and resigned April 30th, 1836. From the date of his resignation until that of his death, he occupied numerous important civil positions in various sections of the country. Assistant Engineer on the Wilmington and Raleigh (N. C.) railroad, from 1836 to 1838; Chief Engineer of the St. Joseph and Iola (Florida) railroad, from 1838 to 1840. Married in Baltimore in 1841, he resided in that city

until 1843, when he was appointed Principal of Pendleton Academy, in South Carolina; and finally, in 1845, he became permanently established in St. Louis, Missouri, in a general banking business, under the firm name of Loker, Renick & Co.

In 1858, Mr. Renick became actively interested in oil milling; and from 1860 to 1865, he was a principal in the real-estate firm of Pollard & Renick. In 1866, the banking house of Aull, Pollard & Renick was established, from which Mr. Renick retired in 1869, to resume his old business of real-estate agent and broker.

At the time of his death he was an active and influential local politician; was acting President of the Board of Water Commissioners, of St. Louis; and a member of the democratic (county) central committee.

Colonel Renick died on the 10th of January, 1875. He had many friends and no enemies. His faults were venial, as compared with his many good qualities of head and heart; and those who knew him best, loved him the most. He occupied important positions of trust in various States of the Union, and no breath of suspicion ever marred his unsullied reputation for business integrity.

He was a staunch friend, an honest partisan, and a genial gentleman.

(Major Henry S. Turner.)

WILLIAM R. HOAG.

N^o. 2408. CLASS OF 1871.

Died January 16th, 1875, at Fort Walla, Walla, M. T., aged 27.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM REDDY HOAG was born at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, August 12th, 1847. The greater part of his early life was passed in New York, from which State he was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy, in 1867. Here he remained until June, 1871, when he was graduated, and commissioned a Second-Lieutenant, in the Twenty-first Infantry.

While at West Point his quiet, gentlemanly demeanor, his genial disposition, his manly, soldierly qualities, won him the respect and admiration of all, and gained for him one of the first military positions given his class.

Having obtained an extension of the leave of absence granted him upon graduating, he crossed the continent, and accompanied a party of brother officers to Japan, intending to make a complete tour of the world before returning to America; but his health having become very much impaired, he was induced to retrace his steps, after a short stay in Yokohama, and to join his regiment on the Pacific coast, before the full expiration of his leave of absence.

He was at once assigned to duty in San Francisco Harbor. Here he remained but a few weeks before he was ordered on detached service at Fort Colville, M. T.

At the latter post the greater part of his military life was spent. In May, 1874, he was ordered to join his Company at Fort Walla Walla, M. T., where he was stationed until his death.

Such is the brief military career of one who promised so much. Death has prevented those promises being fulfilled—has terminated a life of usefulness; yet, while we mourn his loss, we can but feel that all is for the best.

Though kind and courteous to all, Lieutenant Hoag made intimates of but few. Naturally reserved and reticent, none but those who knew him well could fully appreciate and understand him.

A thorough soldier, a true gentleman, he at once commanded the respect of his superiors and quickly won the affection of his brother officers.

A man of the most generous impulses, ever ready to help those who were in need of his assistance, unmindful of personal inconvenience or discomfort, he died a martyr to his own unselfishness; for it was while performing the duties of others in addition to his own, that he contracted the disease which cost him his life.

For some time previous to his last illness, he had been complaining of a severe pain in his back, and while on a trip through the mountains in mid-winter, on Quarter-Master duty, he contracted in addition a heavy cold and cough. Still he would not yield; others were sick in the garrison, and their work devolving upon him, he patiently strove to perform all. His disease developed at last, however, into the typhoid fever and an affection of the kidneys, and he could resist no longer.

Every thing was done that medical skill or womanly kindness and attention could suggest, to restore him to health; but all was una-

vailing. His summons had come, and on the 16th of January, 1875, he breathed his last.

Lieutenant Hoag has left no war record behind him. He did not meet his death on the battle-field, in the face of the enemy, as so many have gallantly done; but in the no less strict and conscientious performance of his duty his life was brought to an untimely end, and he now occupies a soldier's grave, far away from home and kindred, while his friends and family are left to mourn his loss.

"His epitaph is written in the hearts that knew and loved him best, and we shall remember him as not having lived or died in vain, while flowers bloom or kindness wins remembrance."

(Lieutenant R. H. Poillon.)

BENJAMIN S. ROBERTS.

No. 838. CLASS OF 1835.

Died January 29th, 1875, at Washington, D. C., aged 64.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL BENJAMIN S. ROBERTS, died at Washington on Friday, January 29th, of pleuro-pneumonia, his age being sixty-four years. The deceased officer was widely known to the service as a conspicuous soldier in the Mexican war, and as actively engaged in the war of the Rebellion.

He was also an industrious inventor, the well-known Roberts Breech-Loading Rifle being the chief of his accomplishments in this direction.

To the perfection of this arm and its introduction he devoted much time and several years of his life, after his retirement from active service in 1870, forming a company for its manufacture, and travelling in Europe to bring it to the notice of foreign powers. The company eventually failed, though General Roberts succeeded in getting a European contract, which fell through on account of failure to comply with its stipulations. We believe the time allowed for its execution was too short.

A few years since he established himself at Washington, in business connected with the prosecution of military claims before the Departments.

General Roberts was a graduate of the Military Academy, of the class of 1835, but after four years service on the frontier, he resigned from the army and engaged in various occupations; one of his characteristics being a restless activity of mind. First he took up the profession of a Civil Engineer, obtaining employment in that capacity in connection with the laying of a railway, in 1839. Next we hear of him as Assistant Geologist of the State of New York (1841); then as Assistant Engineer to Lieutenant Whistler, in constructing the Russian system of Railways (1842); then the following year, as admitted to the bar and practicing in Iowa.

The outbreak of the Mexican war found him still in the legal profession, from which he now again entered military life, as First Lieutenant of Mounted Rifles. His career in Mexico was highly creditable: he was a participant in the principal actions, obtaining his Captaincy in 1849; Brevet Major for gallantry at Chapultepec; and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy for gallantry at Matamoras, and the pass of Galaxara.

After the Mexican war, and up to the opening of the Rebellion, he was on Bureau duty at Washington, and Frontier duty in Texas and New Mexico, with an interval of several years, wherein ill-health kept him from active duty. He was in New Mexico when the war broke out in 1861, and was assigned to a command there afterwards, defending Fort Craig against the Texans, under General Sibley, and fighting at the battle of Valverde. At this time he was Major of the 3d Cavalry, and for gallantry at Valverde, was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel. In July, 1862, having been ordered to Washington, he was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and assigned to the Army of Virginia, under General Pope, as Chief of Cavalry, and so served at Cedar Run, the Second Bull Run, and the other engagements of that campaign, acting also as Inspector-General.

He subsequently served as Inspector-General of the Department of the North-west (autumn, 1862); in command of the upper defenses of Washington (spring of 1863); and the same year, of an Independent Brigade in West Virginia, and later in Iowa; in 1864, of division of Nineteenth Corps; and as Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Gulf.

Upon being relieved as Chief of Cavalry, Department of the Gulf, he repaired to Memphis, Tenn., and relieved General Veatch in command of Division, District of West Tennessee, and retained it until the war ended.

He was breveted Major-General of Volunteers and Brigadier-General, U. S. Army; and in June, 1868, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Cavalry. In December, 1870, he was placed on the retired list.

(Army and Navy Journal.)

WILLIAM HAYS,

No. 1034. CLASS OF 1840.

Died February 7th, 1875, at Fort Independence, Mass., aged 56.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM HAYS, of the class of 1840, died February 7, 1875, at Fort Independence, Mass., in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

General Hays was of good stock. His grandfather, General John Hays, of Rockbridge County, Virginia, at the beginning of the Revolution, raised and equipped, at his own expense, a troop of cavalry, in a regiment of which he was appointed Colonel, and which he commanded throughout the war, losing a leg in the battle of Brandywine. His father, Andrew Hays, was a prominent lawyer of Richmond, Virginia, in which town the subject of our sketch was born, May 9th, 1816. In 1820 Mr. Hays removed with his family to Tennessee, of which State he was, for years, the Attorney-General.

Young Hays received his early education in Nashville. In 1836, President Jackson, with whom the boy had always been a favorite, sent him an appointment to the Military Academy; he graduated in 1840, and was promoted to the Second Regiment of Artillery, with which he served during the border trouble on the Canadian frontier in 1840-'41. On the annexation of Texas, he was ordered to Corpus Christi, where he was transferred to the light battery of his regiment, at the request of its distinguished commander, Captain James Duncan, who had early recognized his many excellent qualities, and his special aptitude for that arm. He served in this battery during the entire war, from the opening battle at Palo Alto, to the capture of the City of Mexico, and soon attracted the marked admiration of his Division Commander, General Worth, by his coolness, gallantry and dash—traits which won the heart of that splendid soldier, whose official reports,

with those of Colonel Duncan, bear continuous testimony to the value of Hays's services in Mexico.

He was present and took an active part in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Molino del Rey (in which he was wounded), Chapultepec, and at the garitas and in the streets of the city of Mexico, besides being engaged in many minor affairs; receiving the brevets of Captain and Major for the battles of Churubusco and Chapultepec. On the evacuation of the City of Mexico by the American Army on the proclamation of peace, he was designated by General Worth to fire the salute to the Mexican Flag on its replacing our own on the national palace—a compliment to Hays's services during the war, and intended as such.

The qualities which, as a young soldier, made him conspicuous on the battle-field, and drew from his superiors and his comrades so many commendations, were accompanied by others which, in their way, were equally conspicuous, and not less honorable, for he was as much remarked for his modesty and reserve, as for his bravery. He won reputation and distinction, but left the honors and rewards to seek him. All that were bestowed upon him had been well earned, and were based solely on the official reports of his merits and services.

After the Mexican war, he served in Florida, in the Seminole campaigns of 1854-'5, where he contracted the disease which enfeebled his constitution, and of which he subsequently died; but true to his sense of duty, he would not quit the country so long as there was work to be done, however obscure the service or great the sacrifice. A letter received by the writer, from a distinguished officer of the Adjutant-General's department, marks this trait of his character in such terms, that I am tempted to quote from it. He says: "I was much grieved on learning of General Hays's death. He has long been in a condition verging on death, at least so I thought. Extending back to his service in the Florida Everglades, in 1854-'5, he suffered greatly, though with great patience. I then knew him for days in the field and saddle, when any other officer under the like suffering would have fled the country." Nor did he leave until sent away in a sick and disabled condition, from which he did not recover for more than a year, when he joined his company in Minnesota, prematurely, in order to take part in the Sioux campaign of 1857-'8, in which he served until a relapse from exposure cost him another year of sickness and suffering.

In April, 1860, he was ordered to Fort Monroe. Here, in his native State, surrounded by southern friends and comrades, and southern influences, he passed the year that preceeded the outbreak of the civil war. When the hour for action arrived, he justified the favorable opinion formed of him as a boy by General Jackson, as one who would be true to, and honor his flag and country. He never for a moment wavered in his allegiance to the Union. Ordered to Washington in August, he was in September, 1861, by special request of Major-General McClellan, appointed his aid-de-camp, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and assigned to the duty of organizing the Horse-Artillery Brigade of the Army of the Potomac, which he commanded in the Peninsula Campaign of 1862, with his usual gallantry, skill and activity. He was engaged in the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Williamsburg and of the "Seven Days," beginning at Mechanicsville, and ending at Malvern Hill; and received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, for his gallantry and services in this campaign.

In September he succeeded to the command of the Artillery Reserve, with the direction of the Grand Park of the Army of the Potomac, and directed its operations in the Maryland and Rappahannock campaigns of 1862, being engaged in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg. For these services he was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and in February, 1863, assigned to the command of a Brigade of the Second Army Corps, with which he took part in the battle of Chancellorsville; taken prisoner on the last day of the battle, he was conducted to Richmond, where he was immediately visited by many of his father's old friends—amongst them the Governor of the State—and detained there until June, 1863, when he was exchanged.

On his return from captivity he hurried to his command in the field; reached Gettysburg on July 3d, the last day of the battle, and took command of the Second Corps, which he exercised in the pursuit of the enemy from Gettysburg to Warranton, Virginia, and retained until September, 13th, 1863.

In November, he was appointed Provost Marshal General, and Superintendent of the Volunteer Recruiting Service for the Southern District of New York—duties not to his taste—but which he discharged with his accustomed fidelity and ability until February, 1865, when his health being sufficiently restored for field service, he reported for duty in the field, was assigned first to a division of Infantry,

and then to his former command, the Reserve Artillery of the Army, being present at the capture of Petersburg, and in the pursuit of the Confederate Army to Appomattox Court House, where it surrendered April 9, 1865.

For his gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war he received, at its close, the additional Brevets of Colonel and Brigadier General in the Army.

His regimental commissions were: Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1840, First Lieutenant, March 3, 1847, Captain, October 8, 1853, all in the Second regiment of Artillery; and Major of the Fifth Artillery, August 1, 1863.

At the close of the civil war he was placed in charge of the Camp of instruction for Field Artillery, near Bladensburg, Maryland, which he commanded until it was broken up in October, 1865. He was mustered out of the Volunteer service in January, 1866, and after a brief service in Mississippi, was assigned to the command of Fort Monroe. Soon after he was attached as Field officer to the Artillery School of Application established at that post, on which duty he remained until 1869. He was then appointed to the command of the Sea Coast Defences of Massachusetts, with his head-quarters at Fort Independence, which command he retained until his death.

Such is the brief sketch of a military life passed in the performance of ill-requited but valuable service to the country. Devoted and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, faithful and true in all the relations of life, gentle and retiring in his disposition, of a high and manly sense of honor, and of singular purity of character, his merits were of the proverbially modest kind that seek the shade. There are on the long roll of graduates of West Point more prominent names, but none more worthy, more estimable, nor more honorable, than that of William Hays.

(Brevet Major-General Henry J. Hunt.)

CALEB C. SIBLEY.

NO. 568. CLASS OF 1829.

Died February 19th, 1875, at Chicago, Ill., aged 69.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL CALEB C. SIBLEY, who died at Chicago, Illinois, on the 19th of February, 1875, at the age of sixty-nine years, graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1829,

was assigned to the 5th Infantry, as Brevet Second Lieutenant, and joined his Company at Mackinac, on the expiration of his graduation furlough.

After this he continued on duty with the regiment for thirty years, during which he served at the then remote border posts of Forts Howard, Winnebago, Crawford, Snelling, Gibson and Smith, and at Forts Belknap, McIntosh, San Antonio, Ringold Barracks and Phantom Hill, in Texas. He also performed much arduous field service in Utah, New Mexico, Florida and California, taking part in the Seminole and Mexican wars, as well as in the late war. Indeed, his active service was almost continuous for forty years, when protracted exposure and toil finally undermined his eminently vigorous constitution, and compelled him to go upon the retired list.

General Sibley was a native of Massachusetts, descended from a family which numbered among its ancestors several Revolutionary sires, who were conspicuous for staunch adherence to the cause they espoused, and for their sterling integrity of character.

Judge Sibley, an uncle of the General, and the father of Governor Sibley, of Minnesota, was among the earliest pioneer settlers of Detroit, and contributed greatly towards building up that city and developing the resources of Michigan. He was a contemporary and intimate friend of General Lewis Cass.

During twenty-six years that I served with General Sibley, our social relations were invariably of the most intimate character, and it is but a tribute of justice to his memory to say; that I never knew him to swerve in the slightest degree from those high-toned principles of honor which characterize the gentleman.

He was a conscientious, zealous and efficient officer, a rigid disciplinarian, but at the same time indulgent and kind to those whose conduct merited it, and he was especially conspicuous for providing for the comfort and welfare of his men.

In his intercourse with his brother officers he was unassuming, affable and compromising, and I doubt if he ever had an enemy--indeed, I have rarely ever known an officer who was so universally respected and esteemed, by both officers and soldiers, as General Sibley.

In a word, he was a genial companion, a steadfast friend, a kind and affectionate husband and father, and his memory will ever be cherished with sincere respect by all who knew him.

(Brevet Major-General R. B. Marcy.)

JACOB H. COUNSELMAN.

NO. 2011. CLASS OF 1863.

Died February 21st, 1875, at Baltimore, Md., aged 35.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 1ST ARTILLERY, }
Charleston, S. C., February 27th, 1875. }

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 16.

The Colonel of the Regiment has to announce, with deepest regret, the death of his Adjutant, First Lieutenant J. H. Counselman, 1st Artillery, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A. He died at his home at Baltimore, Md., on the morning of the 21st inst. During the term of his service in the Department of the South, his constitution had been gradually undermined, and on the 6th inst. he left his post on leave of absence, on account of ill health; yet his sudden death was wholly unexpected.

Lieutenant Counselman graduated at West Point, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, 1st Artillery, June 11th, 1863. He immediately joined the Horse Battery "K," being engaged with the enemy in various actions, and receiving his first brevet within six weeks of his graduation. He was in active service with his Battery for a year, when he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Maryland Volunteers, and commanded that regiment with great credit in many actions and several battles. Colonel Counselman was mustered out of the Volunteer Service August 8th, 1865.

During his two years' service in the field, he received the following brevets in the Regular Army. First Lieutenant, August 1st, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Brandy Station, Virginia;" Captain, "for gallant and meritorious service in action at Deep Bottom, Virginia;" and Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, "for gallant and meritorious service during the Rebellion."

His regular promotion in the Regiment was to First Lieutenant, August 16th, 1864.

He served gallantly and efficiently during the late civil war, as is shown by the several brevets awarded to him. As a soldier, he was always prompt and attentive to his duty. During the last six years

he has filled the honorable and responsible position of Regimental Adjutant, the duties of which he discharged with satisfaction to his immediate commander, and credit to himself. He had the good will of all his brother officers, and his loss will long be felt in the regiment. The sympathy of the Colonel Commanding the regiment, and his brother officers, is offered to his widow and bereaved children.

The officers of the regiment are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, as a token of respect.

By Order of Colonel VOGDES.

EDWARD H. TOTTEN,

*First Lieutenant and Quarter-Master, 1st Artillery,
Acting Adjutant.*

LORENZO THOMAS.

No. 342. CLASS OF 1823.

Died March 2d, 1875, at Washington, D. C., aged 70.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL LORENZO THOMAS was born in New Castle, Delaware, October 26th, 1804. His father, Evan Thomas, was of Welsh extraction. His mother was a descendant from an English family named Randolph, her maiden name being Sherer. She was remotely connected with the Virginia Randolphs. General Thomas belonged to a military family. One of his uncles was a favorite officer of General Washington, and served with distinction in the Revolution, in a number of battles. Members of the Randolph connection were in the same war. The General's father and oldest brother were in a militia organization during the War of 1812-'15 with England.

His early education was received at the academy in New Castle. He was at first destined for mercantile pursuits, for which he had a strong predilection, which exerted a certain influence over his career through life. It was manifest in the performance of his military duties, and was probably the cause of his connection with the Quarter-Master's Department. The Hon. Nicholas Van Dyke, Senator from Delaware, however, ultimately determined his profession by

kindly procuring for him an appointment as Cadet at the U. S. Military Academy. This was too tempting an offer for a lad without means, and he accordingly entered the Academy, September 1st, 1819, at the age of nearly fifteen years. He maintained a fair standing throughout the course; graduated in June, 1823, seventeenth in a class of thirty-five, and was assigned as Second Lieutenant to the 4th Infantry.

In the summer of 1821, the Corps of Cadets made an excursion under Major Worth, the Commandant. After encamping three days at Albany, it marched across to Springfield, where it remained three days. In another week it arrived in Boston. During its twelve days' stay in Boston it was entertained with the most distinguished kindness and hospitality, and visited all the places of note in the city and vicinity. On the 11th of August, "The Selectmen of the Town of Boston," presented the Corps with a stand of colors. On the 14th the Corps visited the town of Quincy, to pay honor to the venerable Ex-President John Adams, who received it with a complimentary address, and gave it an elegant breakfast, spread under an awning near his mansion. On its return the Corps marched by way of Dedham, Providence, and New London; took steamboat there for New York *via* New Haven, and reached West Point the 25th of August. The most hearty welcome was given it at every place through which it passed, the citizens sparing no pains to do it honor. The unexceptionable conduct and bearing of the cadets won for them everywhere a cordial respect and esteem. The subject of this memoir appears as "Private L. Thomas" on the roll of the Fourth Company of the Battalion, in the journal of this march.

Several of the first years of General Thomas' service were in Florida, and he there underwent the ordeal of the yellow fever, being obliged to go North to recover his health. He was on the recruiting service from 1831 to 1833, and more than thirty years afterward a Rochester newspaper, referring to him at that period, bore testimony "that the demeanor of few men were so well calculated to impress the minds of those around him with livelier feelings of kindness and respect."

From the year 1836 to 1838, he was attached to the Quarter-Master's Department in the Florida war, and in the office at Washington. On the organization of the Staff Departments, in 1838, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major. In this

capacity he again served in the Florida war. At his own request he was ordered to the army in Mexico, early in the war with that country, and acted as Chief of Staff to Major-General William O. Butler, on both the lines of operation. After the relief of General Scott, General Butler succeeded to the command of the U. S. forces in Mexico, until they were withdrawn. The executive ability of General Thomas had full scope during this period, for he was regarded with great confidence by General Butler. The personal esteem which these gentlemen then learned to entertain for each other was never interrupted.

The remainder of General Thomas' service, until he became Adjutant-General in 1861, was chiefly at the Head-quarters of the General-in-Chief. Early in 1863, he was sent on duties of the highest responsibility, with unusual powers, to represent the Secretary of War, first in mustering out large bodies of Volunteers whose terms had expired, and then in organizing and putting in the field regiments of colored troops. A few regiments of these men had been raised in the South, and these had demonstrated their efficiency when led by good officers. To General Thomas it was a novel experience; at first distasteful, as calculated to raise against him a storm of prejudice. His tact and judgement, however, overcame all obstacles, and the War Department commended his success. This was not the only instance in which his soldierly determination to obey orders, brought upon him much abuse. But whatever may have been said against him, this impartial verdict must be given: The unusual trying positions in which he was sometimes placed were not of his own seeking, and he exerted his best judgement in endeavoring to execute the behests of his lawful superiors.

In his private relations General Thomas exhibited traits no less strong and marked than in his official career. From early manhood he was an earnest, active, and useful worker in the Church to which he was attached. Up to the time when he became absorbed in the stirring scenes of the war, he was Superintendent of the Sunday School. It was here, as in the circle of his own family, that the unbounded kindness of his heart steadfastly shone forth. He delighted in contriving means to contribute to the innocent pleasure and instruction of his young friends. Even when duty called him away from them for a season, he always returned with a store of anecdotes of his travels to amuse them, thus showing that he was engaged in a genuine labor of love.

One who knew him long and intimately, now bears testimony which hundreds will corroborate: That no man ever went further to oblige a friend or to return a favor received; and but few men in this world have ever done less to resent an injury or pursue an enemy. In everything but this last trait—resentment—this man was well characterized by his family motto, "*Jamais arriere.*"

(*Brevet Major-General E. D. Townsend.*)

ALEXANDER EAKIN SHIRAS.

No. 726. CLASS OF 1833.

Died April 14th, 1875, at Washington, D. C., aged 63.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER EAKIN SHIRAS, Commissary General of Subsistence, who died in Washington on the 14th April, 1875, was born in Philadelphia on the 10th August, 1812, and was thus aged 62 years and 8 months at the time of his death.

His parents removed from Philadelphia to Mount Holly, N. J., when he was two years old, and from there he went to West Point in 1829, graduating in the class of 1833.

His father, Geo. B. Shiras, was the elder son of a Scotch parent who, about 1765, immigrated from Peteshead, Scotland. His mother, Joanna Eakin Shiras, was the daughter of the Rev. Doctor Greenman, of New Jersey, whose half-brother, Major Constantine M. Eakin, had been in the Corps of Artillery, and also Assistant Professor of Engineering at West Point, from 1817 to 1820.

This uncle interested himself to have young Shiras appointed as cadet to the Military Academy.

He was appointed Commissary of Subsistence, March 3, 1847; vacated his line appointment as Captain of Artillery, September 27, 1850; was appointed Assistant Commissary-General, February 9, 1863, and Commissary-General, with the rank of Brigadier-General, June 23d, 1874, and Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., March 13, 1865, "for faithful, meritorious and distinguished service in the Subsistence Department during the Rebellion." He was at the West in charge of Subsistence of the Volunteers for the Mexican War, 1846, and on duty

in the office of the Commissary-General at Washington, from April 27, 1847, to the date of his death.

During these twenty-nine years of duty in that Department, he was able to perform very important services to the Government, which are highly appreciated, and were very conspicuous during the late war. A distinguished officer of the Subsistence Department writes: "Of all officers whom I have met, none have impressed me as did General Shiras. His clear, broad views of men and things, his sterling integrity, his kindness of heart, his unselfishness, were such as are but rarely found. Had he desired it, he might on more than one occasion, during and since the war, have been placed at the head of our Department, but as he told me, he believed he could be of equal service, if not more, to his country, in the position he held, than had he been as others desired him to be, at the head of the Corps. But few knew how much he did for the nation in its hour of need, and how much we are indebted to him for the final triumph of the Union."

It has often been remarked by enlightened foreign officers and travelers, that the manner in which our vast armies were supplied during the war, reflected great credit on the Staff of the Army. No small share of this credit was due to the labors of the lamented Shiras.

Within a few weeks before his death, he said that he supposed that General Townsend would write his obituary, and he wished that his association with that valued and distinguished officer should be alluded to. Accordingly, there is a very genial allusion to it in the War Department Order, announcing his death. We append that order, as it is in itself a sufficient, but well merited notice of General Shiras, and almost precluded the necessity or propriety of any other being written.

(Brevet Brigadier-General Benjamin Alword.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, April 14th, 1875.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 51.

The Secretary of War, with deep regret, announces the death of Brigadier-General Alexander E. Shiras, Commissary General of Subsistence, Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army, which occurred at his residence in this city, early this morning.

General Shiras was a graduate of the Military Academy, of the Class of 1833. His clear intellect and close attention to whatever duty was assigned to him, were the cause of his being principally employed in the Subsistence Department, where he ever displayed great business capacity and stern integrity. His early training in that Department was under the veteran Gibson, with whom he long maintained the closest official and personal relations, and many of whose genial and popular traits of character he loved to reproduce.

He more than once refused a proffered promotion, preferring as a subordinate to lend his best ability to the successful administration of the affairs of his Department. At no time was that ability more conspicuous, or more useful, than when it was most needed—during the time of war.

By due course of succession he became Chief of the Subsistence Department, only a brief twelvemonth ago.

The many friends of General Shiras, throughout all branches of the service, will long cherish the memory of his generous, affable, and courteous manners, indicative as they were of true kindness of heart.

The officers of the Subsistence Department will wear the usual badge of mourning for six months.

By Order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Adjutant General.

ORMSBY MCKNIGHT MITCHEL.

No. 2067. CLASS OF 1865.

Died May 27, 1875, at Paris, France, aged 32.

LIEUTENANT ORMSBY MCKNIGHT MITCHEL was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, whence he received an appointment as Cadet at West Point, and entered the Military Academy, July 1, 1861.

Upon graduation he was appointed a Second-Lieutenant in the 17th U. S. Infantry, June 23d, 1865, and at once promoted to a First-Lieutenancy.

He served in garrison at Fort Preble, Me., and at Hart Island, N. Y., and was Adjutant of the 17th Infantry, from October 25, 1865, to December 31, 1866; at San Antonio, Texas, as acting Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Central District of Texas; Aide-de-camp to General Canby to August, 1867, when he was transferred to the 4th Regiment of Artillery. He was subsequently detailed on duty in the Signal Bureau, and for a short time on duty at the Military Academy, in the Department of Tactics.

He resigned his commission in the army and located in Detroit, Mich., where he married a Miss Pequette, daughter of one of the wealthy old French pioneers of that locality, and devoted himself to the care of the Pequette Estate, meanwhile reading law and being admitted to the bar.

He was the youngest son of the late General Ormsby McKnight Mitchel, who was favorably known as a Major-General during the war, and to the world of science as a popular teacher of Astronomy. At the time of his death he was travelling in Europe for the benefit of his health.

(Captain S. M. Mills.)

Of the foregoing, six were members of the Association—Simon Willard, John G. Foster, James P. Roy, Thomas J. Leslie, Robert O. Tyler and Caleb C. Sibley.

In the Army,	-	-	-	14
In Civil Life,	-	-	-	9
				<hr/>
Total,				23

ANNUAL REUNION JUNE 17, 1875.

The Treasurer presented the following as his Annual Report

1874.	June 26	To cash paid for Alumni Dinner, being difference between number contracted for, and number present - - -	\$89 70	June 10	By 2 U. S. Bonds, \$500 each, in hands of Treasurer to be accounted for, -	\$1000 00
Sept.	7	To cash paid R. Catlin, Secretary, for Bill Sundries, - - - - -	48 55	" 10	By cash in hands of Treasurer from old Account, - - - - -	279 04
"	7	To cash paid J. M. Marshall, for Bill Sundries, - - - - -	86 18	July 15	By cash received from N. Sayre Harris for Thayer Monument, - - - - -	10 00
1875.	Feb. 26	To cash paid A. S. Barnes & Co., for Printing, - - - - -	255 00	Oct. 20	By cash Interest on U. S. Bonds \$1,000, 5 per cent. and Premium, -	27 50
Mrch	4	To cash paid R. Catlin, Secretary, for Bill Sundries, - - - - -	13 06	Mrch 9	By cash Interest on U. S. Bonds \$1,000, 5 per cent. and Premium, -	28 75
June	2	To cash paid D. Van Nostrand for Letter Books for Secretary. - - -	4 25	June 16	*By cash received for Initiation Fees during the year (34), - - - - -	340 00
"	2	To cash paid R. Catlin, Secretary, for Postal Cards, etc. - - - - -	5 31			\$1,685 29
"	2	To cash paid Army and Navy Journal to April 2, 1876, for Secretary, - -	6 00	1875.		
"	16	To cash balance in hands of Treasurer to new Account, - - - - -	177 24	June 16	By cash in hands of Treasurer from old Account, - - - - -	\$177 24
"	16	To Bonds (U. S.) in hands of Treasurer, to be accounted for, - - - - -	1000 00	" 16	By U. S. Bonds in hands of Treasurer to be accounted for - - - - -	1000 00
		(10/40 Bonds 2 of \$500 each, 5 per cent)			In Bank of Commerce for (Safe Keeping).	
		Approved,	\$1,685 29		West Point, New York, June 16, 1874	
		(Signed) H. P. PARROTT,			(Signed) H. L. KENDRICK,	
		Chairman Ex. Committee.			Treasurer, A. G. U. S. M. A.	

*Note.—Since the foregoing Account was closed there have been received eleven fees, which will be included in our next Account Current. (Signed) H. L. KENDRICK.

After Prof. Kendrick concluded his report, it was resolved: That the thanks of the Association be tendered to the Executive Committee, to Prof. H. L. Kendrick, Treasurer, and to Captain R. Catlin, Secretary, for the efficient discharge of their respective duties.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Under this head Captain Parrott, Chairman of the Executive Committee, submitted the following report, agreeably to the instructions of the Association at the last Annual Meeting:

The Executive Committee, to whom the subject of a suitable memorial to the late General Thayer was referred at the last meeting of the Association, respectfully report:

That they have come to the conclusion, that it would be inexpedient to undertake the erection of a full length statue.

The cost, including the proper mounting of such a statue, which should be of bronze, will, in the opinion of the Committee, exceed the amount which could be raised by the members of the Association.

It is further their opinion, that a bust of bronze of large size placed upon a column in the open air, as in examples to be seen in the Central Park, New York, would well accord with the peculiar characteristics of General Thayer, and be appropriate as a testimonial; and the Committee recommend the adoption of a resolution, that a circular be prepared for distribution to the members of the Association, and graduates of the Military Academy, requesting them to subscribe for procuring a bust of bronze, of large size, as a memorial of General Sylvanus Thayer, under the direction of a committee to be named by the President of this meeting, at an early day.

On motion of Gen. C. P. Buckingham, the matter was referred back to the Executive Committee, with instructions to report at next Annual Meeting.

Colonel J. M. Fessenden then moved that the Executive Committee inquire into the expediency of the Association meeting tri-annually—which was lost.

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

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

Secretary, Capt. R. CATLIN, West Point.

Executive Committee. { Capt. R. P. PARROTT, Cold Spring, N. Y.
 Prof. A. E. CHURCH, West Point.
 Gen. G. W. CULLUM, Union Club, N. Y. City.
 Gen. T. H. RUGER, West Point.
 Prof. J. B. WHEELER, West Point.

The President presented an invitation to the Graduates to lunch with the Superintendent, immediately after adjournment.

There being no further business, the Meeting then *adjourned*.

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

THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The regular dinner was served at 8 o'clock, in the Cadets' Mess-Hall, Professor Davies presiding.

The toasts for the evening were prepared by the Executive Committee, and each was appropriately responded to.

The invited guests, present, were: Admiral Rowan, U. S. Navy; Rev. Dr. Forsyth; Prof. de Janon; Surgeon Irwin, U. S. A.; Prof. Gardner; and Colonel Church, of the "Army and Navy Journal."

Some valuable contributions have been made to the Scraps and Records of the Association during the year, and we take pleasure in acknowledging valuable assistance received from Colonel R. H. Hall, in completing and perfecting our records.

It is hoped that every graduate will note mistakes and omissions in the records, and furnish, from time to time, such information as he may deem serviceable.

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 preceeding 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.

