

SEVENTH
ANNUAL REUNION

OF THE

Association of the Graduates

OF THE

United States Military Academy,

AT

WEST POINT, NEW YORK,

JUNE 15, 1876.

New York :

A. S. BARNES & CO.,

111 & 113 WILLIAM STREET.

1876.

ANNUAL REUNION JUNE 15, 1876.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 15, 1876.*

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

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Prof. Forsyth.

The roll 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.	
1818	{ CHARLES DAVIES.	{ *GEORGE S. GREENE.	
	{ <i>Horace Webster.</i>	1823	{ *HANNIBAL DAY.
	{ <i>Harvey Brown.</i>	{ GEORGE H. CROSMAN.	
1819	{ <i>Hartman Bache.</i>	{ EDMUND B. ALEXANDER.	
	{ EDWARD D. MANSFIELD.	{ <i>Dennis H. Mahan.</i>	
	{ HENRY BREWERTON.	1824	{ *ROBERT P. PARROTT.
	{ HENRY A. THOMPSON.	{ *JOHN M. FESSENDEN.	
1820	{ JOSHUA BAKER.	1825	{ WASHINGTON SEAWELL.
	{ *DANIEL TYLER.		{ N. SAYRE HARRIS.
	{ WILLIAM H. SWIFT.	1826	{ WILLIAM H. C. BARTLETT.
	{ RAWLINS LOWNDES.		{ SAMUEL P. HEINTZELMAN.

CLASS.

1826 { AUGUSTUS J. PLEASANTON
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 BUREANK.
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.

CLASS.

1832 { RANDOLPH B. MARCY.
ALBERT G. EDWARDS.

1833 { JOHN G. BARNARD.
*GEORGE W. CULLUM.
RUFUS KING,
FRANCIS H. SMITH,
William H. Sidell.

HENRY WALLER.
HENRY DU PONT.
BENJAMIN ALVORD.
HENRY L. SCOTT.

1834 THOMAS A. MORRIS.

1835 { *GEORGE W. MORELL.
*HENRY L. KENDRICK.
Alexander S. Macomb.
HENRY PRINCE
ISAAC V. D. REEVE.
MARSENA R. PATRICK.
*THOMAS B. ARDEN.
WILLIAM N. GRIER.

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.

CLASS.

- 1838 { *William J. Hardee.*
*HAMILTON W. MERRILL.
- 1839 { GEORGE THOM,
JAMES B. RICKETTS.
THOMAS HUNTON.
- 1840 { *WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.
*STEWART VAN VLIET.
GEORGE W. GETTY.
George H. Thomas.
PICKNEY 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. RAYNOLD.
JOHN J. PECK.
JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
CHARLES S. HAMILTON.
RUFUS INGALLS.
Cave J. Couts.
- 1844 { WILLIAM G. PECK.
Samuel Gill.

CLASS.

- 1844 { ALFRED PLEASANTON.
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.
- 1845 { THOMAS J. WOOD
CHARLES P. STONE.
FRITZ-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 LANCY FLOYD-JONES.
*SAMUEL B. MAXEY.
- 1847 { JOSEPH J. WOODS.
OLANDO 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.

CLASS.

- 1849 { QUINCY A. GILLMORE.
JOHN G. PARKE.
MILTON COGSWELL.
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER.
SAMUEL B. HOLABIRD.
James P. Roy.
- 1850 { FREDERICK E. PRIME.
GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN
SILAS CRISPIN.
OSCAR A. MACK.
ROBERT RANSOM.
FRANCIS H. BATES.
Zetus S. Searle.
- 1851 { *GEORGE L. ANDREWS.
ALEXANDER PIPER.
*CALEB HUSE.
ROBERT E. PATTERSON.
WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE.
- 1852 { THOMAS L. CASEY.
George W. Rose.
JOHN MULLAN.
Sylvester Mowry.
ALEX. MCD. MCCOOK.
WILLIAM MYERS.
- 1853 { WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL.
WILLIAM S. SMITH.
*HENRY C. SYMONDS.
GEORGE BELL.
LA RHETT L. LIVINGSTON
Robert O. Tyler.
- 1854 { *HENRY L. ABBOT.
*THOMAS H. RUGER.
JUDSON D. BINGHAM.
*MICHAEL R. MORGAN.
GEORGE A. GORDON.
CHARLES G. SAWTELLE.

CLASS.

- 1855 { *JUNIUS B. WHEELER.
JOHN V. D. DU BOIS.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB.
LEWIS S. MERRILL.
ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.
- 1856 { HERBERT A. HASCALL.
FRANCIS L. VINTON.
*LORENZO LORAIN.
GEORGE JACKSON.
WILLIAM B. HUGHES.
JOHN MCL. HILDT.
- 1857 { MANNING M. KIMMEL.
JOSEPH S. CONRAD.
- 1858 WILLIAM J. L. NICODEMUS
- 1859 { FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.
MARTIN D. HARDIN.
JOHN J. UPHAM.
- 1860 { WALTER MCFARLAND.
HORACE PORTER.
JAMES H. WILSON.
JAMES M. WHITTEMORE.
JOHN M. WILSON.
EDWARD R. HOPKINS.
JAMES P. MARTIN.
SAMUEL T. CUSHING.
*ROBERT H. HALL.
- 1861 { HENRY A. DUPONT.
ORVILLE E. BABCOCK.
ADEL R. BUFFINGTON.
EMORY UPTON.
NATH. R. CHAMBLISS.
SAMUEL N. BENJAMIN.
FRANKLIN HARWOOD.
JOHN W. BARLOW.
*GEORGE W. DRESSER.
CHARLES MCK. LEOSER.
*EUGENE B. BEAUMONT.
- May

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CLASS.

- 1861 } WILLIAM H. HARRIS.
 *ALFRED MORDECAL.
 CHARLES C. PARSONS.
 June } *JOSEPH C. AUDENREID.
 PHILIP H. REMINGTON.
 JAMES P. DROUILLARD.
- 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.
 *APPLETON D. PALMER.
 WILLIAM H. MCLAUGHLIN
 *EDWARD H. TOTTEN.
 JAMES M. MARSHALL

CLASS.

- 1865 } WILLIAM S. STARRING.
 EDWARD HUNTER.
 *SAMUEL M. MILLS.
 WILLIAM D. O'TOOLE.
 ARCHIBALD H. GOODLOE.
 *P. ELMENDORF SLOAN.
- 1866 } RICHARD C. CHURCHILL.
 CHARLES KING.
 WILLIAM H. UPHAM.
 FRANCIS L. HILLS.
 *JOHN F. STRETCH.
- 1867 } JOHN C. MALLERY.
 CLINTON B. SEARS.
 WILLIAM E. ROGERS.
 FREDERICK A. MAHAN.
 WILLIAM F. REYNOLDS.
 *THOMAS H. BARBER.
 EDWIN S. CURTIS.
 *LEANDER T. HOWES.
 *STANISLAUS REMAK.
 WILLIAM J. ROE.
- 1868 } JOSEPH H. WILLARD.
 HENRY METCALFE.
 ROBERT FLETCHER.
Paul Dahlgren.
 *DAVID S. DENISON.
 WILLIAM J. VOLKMAR.
 *JOHN D. C. HOSKINS.
 FRANK W. RUSSELL.
 *LOYALL FARRAGUT.
 DELANCEY A. KANE.
- 1869 } PHILIP M. PRICE.
 DANIEL M. TAYLOR.
 *WILLIAM P. DUVAL.
 REMEMB. H. LINDSEY.
 *CHARLES BRADEN.
 WILLIAM F. SMITH.
 WILLIAM GERHARD.

CLASS.

1870	WINFIELD S. CHAPLIN.
	EDWARD G. STEVENS.
	EDGAR S. DUDLEY.
	SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN.
	*ROBT. E. COXE.
	DEXTER W. PARKER.
	BENJ. H. HODGSON.
ISAAH H. McDONALD.	
ROBERT N. PRICE.	

CLASS.

1871	JAMES B. HICKEY.
1872	CHARLES D. PARKHURST.
	*JACOB R. RIBLETT.
	*WILLIAM B. WETMORE. HENRY H. LANDON.
1873	AUGUSTUS C. TYLER.
1874	*RUSSELL THAYER.

NOTE.—At the date of the Meeting there were 344 members upon the roll; of those 61 were present and 29 had died.

GENERAL DANIEL TYLER, the Senior Graduate present, was called upon to preside, and was conducted to the chair by General Benjamin H. Wright and Major Alfred Mordecai.

GENERAL TYLER then delivered the following address :

Address.

FELLOW GRADUATES OF THE U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY :

We are here again to bring our annual offering of love and affection to our old "Alma Mater," and to thank her for that tender care she took over our youth, and for that education she furnished us, with which we have fought the "battles of life" with more or less success.

The old are here, to tell of duties done or neglected—the middle-aged are here, to report their progress and give promise of future usefulness—the young are here, full of life and hope. *We* are all *here* in one common brotherhood, congregated under the old roof-tree, and our only sorrow is for the absent—the vacant places which never can be filled.

I do not propose to occupy much of your time: indeed, on Thursday last, fifteen hundred (1,500) miles away, the sorrowful tidings of the illness of our eldest graduate, who has so often and so well presided at these annual meetings, was telegraphed me, and I have made no preparations for a speech. And this may be the place and the occasion to suggest whether our time in these short meetings would not pass more pleasantly, possibly more profitably, in talking over the past, enjoying the present, and perhaps discussing the future of our good old mother, than in listening to a long speech; it strikes me that it is the social enjoyment—the talking over "old times"—the recalling of frolic and fun, all but forgotten, until brought back by the incidents of the moment; these are the things that give zest to our meetings, and I would rather join in a good hearty laugh, growing out of, say, some Benny Havens' night excursion, than waste the time in repeating the history of West Point. *We* West Point fellows have not much curiosity about West Point. *We* know the past in regard to that—at least *we* are satisfied; and when we look around and see *who* are administering West Point in the present, *we* are satisfied that, at least, the present is secure, and as to the future, *we know* she will turn out in each succeeding class, *graduates* thoroughly grounded in all

that is scientific and applicable to the military profession. *Graduates* schooled in principles of high honor and unquestioned integrity, almost to a point that should insure them against the politic and politicians of the day; this is a high standard I know, but if it cannot be attained here, it is unattainable.

The career of West Point has been upward and onward, and will continue so. For sixty (60) years I have witnessed her progress with steady and increasing interest, and I have seen her grow from such small beginnings, that the graduate of to-day would be astonished at the meagre acquisitions of science required for the graduate of 1808; still, these infant years of the institution furnished names that do honor to the Country. First, Thayer, the Father of the Academy, whose name will be *immortal* here, at least. Swift, McRee, Totten, Wood, and a host of other names, graduates of these early days, have won places in the history of the Country; and if the dry tree of these early years produced such fruit, what should the green tree of to-day *produce*? Answer me, you young graduates, just emerging from the halls of our good old mother?

In conclusion, fellow graduates, if I were asked the reason why West Point, aside from her scientific course, has turned out such men, I should say that it was, that from the *beginning*, she had fixed *high-up* the standard of true honor, founded on integrity and morality, kindness and goodness of heart and act; honor, founded on religion—honor, which makes a man honest in the sight of his fellow man and his God. These are the chief corner stones on which West Point rests, and I trust in God “the gates of time” shall never prevail against her.

NECROLOGY.

The Secretary being called upon for the Necrology of Graduates for the year ending June 15th, 1876, presented the following:

GEORGE E. PICKETT,

NUMBER 1330. CLASS OF 1846.

Died July 30th, 1875, at Norfolk, Va., aged 50.

GEORGE E. PICKETT was born at Richmond, Virginia, January 25th, 1825, and died at Norfolk, Virginia, July 30th, 1875.

He entered the U. S. Military Academy in 1842, and graduated in 1846. The writer was in the same class. Taylor's little army on the Rio Grande had met Arista on the 8th and 9th of May, 1846, and the battles of Palo Alto and Rasaca de la Palma, and the memorable defence of Fort Brown had shed lustre upon American arms. I well remember the eagerness with which our class looked forward to the day when we would be active participants in the war then raging between the United States and Mexico. Pickett joined his Regiment, Eighth Infantry, at Monterey, at the same time the writer joined his Regiment, Seventh Infantry, in the fall of 1846. He remained continuously with his regiment to the close of the war. It will be remembered by those familiar with the history of that war, that when General Scott conceived and determined to execute the plan of attacking the enemy upon a new line, beginning at Vera Cruz, with a view of penetrating to the Capital, and of dictating terms of peace from the halls of the Montezumas, which he so gloriously carried out, he ordered Worth's and Twiggs's divisions from Taylor's line to join him as part of the new line. These divisions moved from Monterey to Tampico, on the Gulf Coast, and took shipping from there to Lobos Island, the point at which General Scott was collecting his

forces, and sailed thence to Anton Lizardo, and finally when all things were made ready, landed at Sacrificios, and the line of circumvallation of Vera Cruz was at once begun and pushed to rapid completion. Here Pickett's "baptism of fire" was administered. No man ever proved himself more worthy of it.

From this point on, to the capture of the City of Mexico, he was constantly with his regiment in all its engagements. He had, as I know, the entire confidence of his superior officers. At Puebla he and I received official notice of our promotion as Second Lieutenants, he to the Seventh, I to the Eighth. Both desiring to remain with the regiments with which we had served, and this being the desire of our superior officers, an exchange was effected, whereby he was transferred to the Eighth and I to the Seventh. In the Valley of Mexico, Pickett was promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct, and he richly deserved it. I remember that his conduct at the siege of Chapultepec was spoken of by his comrades as conspicuously dashing. The capture of the City of Mexico closed active field operations, so far at least as the infantry was concerned, on Scott's line.

The next important and marked service Pickett had the opportunity to render his government, was in the matter of controversy between the United States and Great Britain as to the ownership of the Island of San Juan (then Oregon), part of the Haro Archipelago group. The very interesting portion of American history, concerning this controversy, may be found in an official document styled "The North-west Boundary," published by the government in 1868. I make a few extracts from the correspondence between the British authorities and Pickett while he was in command of San Juan. On the 30th of July, 1859, Chas. Jno. Griffin, Agent of the Hudson's Bay Company, made demand of the Island as the property of the Company, to which Pickett replied on the same day, among other things, "I am here by virtue of an order from my government, *and shall remain till recalled by the same authority.*"

He was then Captain of the Ninth U. S. Infantry. Bold words for a captain, but they have the ring of the true metal, out of which soldiers are made. That he was in dead earnest may be gathered from his letter of the same date to Lieutenant-Colonel Casey, asking him to send the "Massachusetts" to him at once, saying, "I do not know that any actual collision will take place, but it is not comfortable to be lying within range of a couple of war steamers. The Tribune, a thirty gun frigate, is lying

broadside to our camp, and from present indications, every thing leads me to suppose that they will attempt to prevent my carrying out my instructions." Next comes, August 3, a correspondence between Captain Hornsby, of the British ship "Tribune," and Captain Pickett, in which, while Pickett is courteous as a soldier in command should always be, he shows conclusively that he would obey his orders at all hazards. This matter, as every one knows, eventuated in a joint occupancy of the Island, and war between the two governments, which at one time appeared imminent, was happily averted.

In the late war Pickett cast his fortunes with his native State. He followed his convictions of the right, as he understood the right to be. He proved his faith on many a hard fought battle-field, by the highest evidences man can give of the sincerity of his convictions, and an evidence recognized as conclusive by statesmen, philosophers, soldiers, patriots, the world over, denied only by the class aptly described as "invisible in war—invincible in peace;" a class for which soldiers North and South, have unutterable contempt.

Writing of my life-long friend, I find that I may extend this sketch further than was expected of me, and I hasten to a close. Pickett had the unlimited confidence of the Confederate Government and the officers placed over him. He rapidly rose to the rank of Major-General, and to the command of a Division. It was at the battle of Gettysburg that he proved himself "every inch a soldier." Pickett in that battle commanded, as few men have ever done, the plaudits for unsurpassed gallantry, generously extended by the two contending armies.

General Humphreys, in his admirable sketch of General Meade, published in the proceedings of June 12th, 1873, says: (page 21) "On the third day Lee resumed the attack with Pickett's division of Longstreet's corps (which had arrived that morning), and Heth's division of Hill's corps, supported by two divisions which did not largely participate in the struggle. *The advance of the leading divisions was made over clear, open ground, and was preceded by a heavy fire from 115 guns. The gallant manner in which this advance was made, under the powerful fire of our artillery and infantry, extorted the admiration of those against whom it was directed.*" I italicize a portion of the above extract, because I want to give emphasis to two points; first, that a gallant soldier like General Humphreys always has the bravery and magnanimity to applaud gallantry in his adversary, and second, to

show with what sincerity Pickett and the Confederate soldiers, of whom he was a type, carried out their convictions of duty to their native states. And of the great battle in which this occurred, General Humphreys well says, "no grander sight was seen throughout the war than this great battle between two brave, well disciplined and ably commanded armies."

The name of George E. Pickett is imperishably connected with the battle of Gettysburg, as a hero among heroes. Throughout his native South his name is a household word. He was the soul of honor, gentle as a woman, brave, true to his friends, generous to his foes, fixed in his convictions, daring always to do the right as he understood the right to be.

His funeral obsequies were appropriately celebrated in his native city, on the 25th of October, 1875. The papers of the next day published the proceedings at length.

From one of them I take the following extract:—"The procession was composed of the First Virginia Regiment as escort, the Corps of Cadets from the Virginia Military Institute, Monticello Guard from Charlottesville, Attucks Guard (colored), the old First Virginia Regiment, the Association of Veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia, the Richmond and Petersburg Commanderies of Knight Templars, the State and City Executive Officers, the relatives and friends of the deceased, and many prominent Virginians in carriages, and a long line of vehicles with private citizens. The remains were conveyed to Hollywood Cemetery, where they were interred with appropriate ceremonies."

I would to God that narrow minded bigoted partisans were imbued with the Christian philanthropy, true patriotism, and profound statesmanship of our elder brother, the venerable and beloved Professor Charles Davies, embodied in these eloquent and truthful words taken from his address to our Association in June, 1875.

"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 foreshadowings 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."

No greater evidence could be given that the asperities of war are yielding to the mellowing touch of time, than was given by this Association in inviting the writer, a Confederate soldier, to prepare for its permanent records a sketch of his brother Confederate, deceased friend and beloved classmate.

(U. S. Senator Sam. Bell Maxey.)

ELIAS B. CARLING.

NO. 1834. CLASS OF 1859.

Died July 1st, 1875, at Fort Sanders, Wy. Ty., aged 38.

COLONEL CARLING graduated at the West Point Military Academy on the 1st day of July, 1859, exactly sixteen years before his death, and was assigned to the Second Regiment of Artillery, where he served until the following December, when he was transferred to the Third Regiment of Artillery, in which regiment he became a First Lieutenant on the 14th of May, 1861. He was appointed a Captain in the Quartermaster's Department on the 20th of August, 1862. During the war of the Rebellion he was actively engaged and rendered good service, for which he was twice brevetted. He was a man of fine mind, and had the most cultivated manners.

He was buried with the honors of war at Fort Sanders, on the 3d of July, the Masonic Fraternity of Laramie City participating in the ceremonies.

Colonel Carling was born in Maryland on the 26th of September, 1837. He had received a fine education, which rendered his conversation singularly interesting, and his frank and manly disposition endeared him to all of his acquaintances. He was a correct and careful business man, attentive to his duties, active in their execution, and at various times was in charge of the most extensive depots for

quartermaster's stores and property to be found in the western portion of our country. He was a man of unsullied integrity, just in his dealings with all men, and his death has cast a shadow over the minds of citizens as well as soldiers.

(Army and Navy Journal.)

GEORGE WAGENER DESHLER.

No. 2240. CLASS OF 1868.

Died July 28th, 1875, at Fort Barrancas, Fla., aged 31.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE W. DESHLER was born at New Brunswick, Middlesex County, N. J., on the 30th day of July, 1844, and was the second child and son of Charles D. and Mary M. Deshler.

His paternal ancestry were Anglo-Teutonic; the former race being represented by Edward Dunham, of an ancient English stock (the name appearing on the "Roll of Battle Abbey"), and who was the first white child born within the limits of Middlesex County. A Civil Engineer by profession, he was a member of the Colonial Legislature, a delegate to the Provincial Congress of his State, a member of the Committee of Safety, and held many important public trusts during and after the Revolutionary War; while the latter branch is presented in the person of Adam Deshler, who settled in Pennsylvania during the Indian Wars, and whose stone mansion was a resort for his neighbors during the inroads of the savages, as late as 1763, being familiarly referred to as "the Fort," on account of the protective nature of its massive walls.

On his mother's side he sprang from the old New Jersey Anti-Revolutionary families of the Farmers and the Holcombes, distinguished for their probity, integrity, and the respectful estimation in which they were held.

These genealogical references are worthy of recital as exhibiting his inheritance of frankness, fearlessness and firmness. From his earliest days he was characterized by strict truthfulness, moral and physical bravery, and a chivalrous espousal of the cause of his younger and weaker associates, developing, with maturer years, into a courage and determination that never failed him in conducting to a successful issue all difficulties that were forced upon him by circumstances beyond his control of their inception.

Impatient of vice, intolerant of meanness, he was singularly stainless in his morals, holding the loftiest estimate of womanly purity, and always extending a knightly defence to his mother's sex in his every word and action.

In all his home relations his family bear witness that "he was absolutely perfect," and he constituted the idol of their domestic circle.

Profitably embracing the advantages of an excellent education, he evolved mental concentration, acquisitiveness, and a retentive memory. While at a preparatory classical school, the offer having been made to his father of an appointment to the Military Academy for one of his sons, he selected George, in appreciation of his inclinations and fitness for the profession of arms, recognizing that his high sense of honor indicated a marked consonance with the true military instinct. After a course of nearly two years' preparation in the employment of the Chief Engineer of the New Jersey Railroad, both at office and field-work, and in an attendance on a Business College, with what he felt to be beneficial results, he began his military apprenticeship at West Point, and as an avowed Soldier of the Cross, through the rites of confirmation in, and communion with, the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Graduating in June, 1868, with excellent standing, he was assigned to the Artillery, and after the expiration of the customary leave of absence, joined his Company (A), of the First Regiment, then stationed at Fort Trumbull, Conn., and under the command of Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Silvey, under whom he served for nearly four years. Partaking in the change of station to Fort Ontario, N. Y., he there performed the duties of Post-Adjutant, Quartermaster and Commissary with his accustomed efficiency, and until his assignment to the Light Battery of his Regiment (K), in September, 1872. During his service at Fort Ontario, he was detached for a short tour of duty at the Signal School at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and also during the Fenian raid into Canada, where he was entrusted with the command of a separate detachment. Upon the expiration of his two years' tour with the Light Battery at Fort Hamilton, and Charleston, S. C., he was transferred to "F" Company, and subsequently to the command of "A" Company, both at Barrancas, Fla. serving a portion of the time at Jackson Barracks, and in the city of New Orleans during the political imbroglio of the

winter of 1874-5, and the remainder at his appropriate post. Before his return to Pensacola, in a letter to the writer, he speaks of looking forward to "a summer's blockade of yellow fever." But like the true, courageous soldier that he was, without seeking a detail that would avert such a danger, he accepted his orders unquestioningly and uncomplainingly, and, virtually carrying his life in his hands, went to his doom!

Without the spurring excitements of the battle field, or the anticipations of the plaudits of fellow-countrymen, whose future hang upon their deeds, no more trying ordeal to men's souls can be realized than that of a command called upon to face the fell destroyer in his most dread aspect; in a fearful verity—

"Their's not to question, 'Why?'"

"Their's but to do, and die."

There are evidences that he experienced strong premonitions of an impending fate from the first breaking out of the epidemic; but the fears expressed by him were not for himself nor his future. He had a proud consciousness of the cherished place he held in the hearts of his family, and he truly estimated the loss his untimely cutting off would entail upon those most dear to him. His strength had been broken by a previous illness, and succeeding the enervation of his system through a long continued service at malarial stations, he was the more liable to the attack, and could offer less vitality to withstand the ravages of a malady that appears to be invariably fatal to a relaxed constitution. His case, when he was first seized by the disease, promised to prove but a light one, but death followed with startling rapidity, and the intelligence of it had been telegraphed to his parents before they had received his thoughtful letters, bearing but a few days' anterior date, in which he had sought to quiet their anxiety with assurances of his imagined safety.

Almost the last words he was heard to utter about himself, were, "In God I have trusted, He will not forsake me," and they form a fitting inscription for the marble slab which marks his last resting-place in the Florida sands.

On July 28th, 1875, within two days of his thirty-first birthday, he had returned to Him with whom he had walked—"he was not, for God took him."

Through this calamity his family lost a son and a brother, to whom they bear the beautiful testimony that he had never cost them a

moment's anxiety other than for his physical safety; that his rectitude, his lofty sense of honor and his inflexible truthfulness, had ever been displayed from the first assertions of individuality. Tenderly loving, self-sacrificingly considerate, and unexceptionally dutiful, he bore to them relations of more than usual intimacy, and beyond his filial relations, had stood their dearest and most loyal friend.

His confrères mourn the removal of a comrade staunch to his friends, strict in his performance of all his duties, and faithful in the discharge of every obligation, and they unite in the attestation to his possession of each and every attribute this imperfect sketch has endeavored to portray. His old commander, the late Colonel Silvey, with whom and whose family he was on terms of the most valued intimacy—himself an officer whose martial efficiency and Christian purity were most pronounced—on hearing of his demise, exclaimed; “the world and the army can ill afford to lose such a man.”

A grave adjoining that of Captain Joseph Clinch, buried in 1827, in the National Cemetery at Fort San Carlos de Barrancas, contains all that is mortal of him, but it is one of the assurances of Holy Writ, that with such men “their works do follow them,” and for many years to come, with the varying experiences and vicissitudes of our changing life, will the recollection of this honored comrade be kept green in the memories of those permitted to know and to love him; while the exemplification of his character in all the amplitude of its purity and consistency, will remain as a model for conformity of both *tyro and veteran.*

(*Captain John C. White.*)

RICHARD BLAND LEE.

NO. 169. CLASS OF 1817.

Died August 2d, 1875, at Alexandria, Va., aged 76.

By consulting General Cullum's Register, we find that Major Lee entered the U. S. Military Academy May 7th, 1814, was graduated July 17th, 1817, and promoted in the army to Third Lieutenant, Corps of Artillery, on the same date. Second Lieutenant, Corps of Artillery, November 24th, 1817. He served at Fort Washington, Md., Fort Mifflin, Del., and on recruiting duty till October 31st, 1819, when he

was promoted First Lieutenant, Corps of Artillery, and First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, on the reorganization of the army June 1st, 1821. Served on Ordnance and other duty till October 31st, 1829, when he was promoted Brevet Captain, "for faithful service, ten years in one grade;" in the Florida War, 1836, being engaged against the Seminole Indians, he was breveted Major, "for gallantry and good conduct in the affair of Micanopy, Fla.," June 9th, 1836, where he was twice severely wounded; Captain, Third Artillery, August 21, 1836; Captain, Staff (Com. Subsistence), July 7th, 1838; Major, Staff (Com. Subsistence), November 30th, 1841. Resigned May 9th, 1861.

Major Lee was a native of Virginia, and related to Major John F. Lee and the present Admiral Lee. "He was of the old Virginia stock, and a gentleman of courteous manners."

(Secretary of the Association.)

ROBERT H. ARCHER.

No. 694. CLASS OF 1832.

Died August 11th, 1875, near Washington, D. C., aged 63.

ROBERT H. ARCHER was born in Maryland, and was appointed to the Military Academy from that State, July 1st, 1828. He graduated July 1st, 1832, and was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant of the Third Infantry. During 1832 and 33 he served at Fort Jessup. In November, 1833, he was transferred to the Fourth Artillery, and stationed at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, where he remained till May, 1836, when he was ordered to the Creek Nation. Joining the Florida army in August of the same year, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery on the last day of December. At the same date of the following year he resigned his commission, and shortly after (1838) was appointed "Civil Engineer" on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

From 1840, till his death, Prof. Archer was actively engaged in the cause of education; for sixteen years as Principal of the Baltimore Female Institute, and after 1856 as Principal of the Patapsco Female Institute, at Ellicott City, Md.

His death, which occurred August 11th, 1875, caused deep regret among his many friends and former pupils, in all parts of the country.

As an educator, Prof. Archer took a distinguished rank; as a

scholar, he had few equals; as a Christian gentleman, he was loved and honored by those who came under his influence, and we may say "The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

An old friend, with whom he had served for several years in the army, and who knew him intimately to the time of his death, speaks of him in terms of affection, as being an excellent and efficient officer, and in private life, a high-minded conscientious man in the discharge of his various duties, and an esteemed friend.

(Dr. C. H. Cockey.)

GURDEN CHAPIN.

No. 1518. CLASS OF 1851.

Died August 22d, 1875, at Culpeper, Va., aged 44.

BREVET COLONEL GURDEN CHAPIN was born in the District of Columbia, and was appointed Cadet at the Military Academy from the State of Virginia in 1847, graduating in 1851. He was promoted to Brevet Second Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry, in which he became First Lieutenant in 1855, and Captain in 1861. Previous to 1861, his duty was mostly on the frontier, escorting the Topographical party in the exploration for the Northern Pacific Railroad route in 1858; on the Utah expedition, 1858-'60; Adjutant of the Regiment in 1859; at Fort Buchanan, New Mexico, 1860-'61, near which he was engaged in two skirmishes with the Apache Indians.

During the civil war he rendered faithful and honorable service to the United States, being engaged in the operations in New Mexico, convoying trains to Fort Craig through the enemy's lines in 1861; acting Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of New Mexico, in 1861; engaged in the action of the Apache Cañon, March 18th, 1862, and in the battle of Peralta, April 15th, 1862, and subsequent pursuit of the enemy; Brevet Major April 15th, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Peralta. He afterwards was employed in organizing Pennsylvania drafted men in November, 1862; was with the Army of the Potomac in Virginia, January, 1863; was a member of a Board to Examine candidates for appointment in the Signal Service, and served in the Defenses of New York Harbor, 1863.

Promoted Major Fourteenth Infantry, May 18th, 1864. He also served in guarding prisoners at Elmira, N. Y.; in command of his Regiment and superintending regimental recruiting service at Fort Trumbull, Conn.; at Hart's Island, N. Y., 1865; at Drum Barracks, near San Pedro, California, and at Camp Goodwin, Arizona, 1866. He received the Brevets of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, March 13th, 1865, for meritorious services during the civil war. He was transferred to the Thirty-second Infantry, September 21st, 1866. Colonel Chapin remained on duty at Camp Goodwin for three years. Here he contracted a malarial fever, from the effects of which his health became so impaired that he was obliged to retire from active service in 1869. He then removed to Culpeper, Va., where he partially recovered his health, in appearance at least, and was a useful and respected citizen, noted for his integrity and faithful attention to all business entrusted to him. For some years before his death he had been an exemplary and consistent member of the Church. After an illness of a few weeks duration, he died resigned and hopeful, leaving a wife and five children, as well as many friends to mourn their loss, but with a well-grounded hope of his eternal welfare.

The pains of death are past,
 Labor and sorrows cease,
 And life's hard warfare closed at last,
 His soul is found in peace.

(Professor Geo. L. Andrews.)

SETH EASTMAN.

NO. 562. CLASS OF 1829.

Died August 31st, 1875, at Washington, D. C., aged 68.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL SETH EASTMAN, a native of the State of Maine, was appointed a Cadet in the U. S. Military Academy at the early age of 16, graduated in June, 1829, and was promoted to a Second Lieutenantcy in the First U. S. Infantry, July 1st, 1829.

He soon joined his Regiment at Fort Crawford, Wis., then on our extreme Western frontier, serving there and at Fort Snelling, Minn., until November, 1831, when he was detailed for duty as Topographical Engineer, and soon after as Assistant Teacher of Drawing at the

Military Academy, a position which he filled with great credit and ability for seven years.

He was promoted First Lieutenant, First Infantry, November 14th, 1836, and Captain November 12th, 1839. On being relieved from duty at the Academy in consequence of his last promotion, he served in the Florida War, and then, for a short time, returned to his old post at Fort Snelling, where with a short interval he served until 1848. After marching with his regiment through Texas to the Neusces River, he was detached and placed on duty in the Bureau of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, February, 1850, where for five years he was engaged in illustrating the National work on "The History, Condition and Future Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States," published by order of Congress, 1850. Again on frontier duty in Texas with his regiment, until promoted Major of the Fifth U. S. Infantry, October, 1856. Then on special duty in the office of the Quarter-Master General at Washington, until 1858, when he joined his regiment in Utah, and served until again placed on special duty at Washington, 1859-'61. At the commencement of the Civil War he was detailed as Mustering and Disbursing Officer for the States of Maine and New Hampshire, and remained until January, 1863, when he was appointed Military Governor of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Infantry, September 9th, 1861, and on the 3d of December, 1863, he was "Retired from active service for disability, resulting from long and faithful service and disease and exposure in the line of his duty."

After his retirement he was still kept on duty in command at Elmira, N. Y., at Fort Mifflin, Penn., and for some time as a member of a board for the examination of candidates for promotion in the army, and in command of the Military Asylum at Harrodsburg, Ky. For his meritorious services he was Brevetted a Colonel and Brigadier-General U. S. Army, August 9th, 1869.

Few Officers of the Army have had more varied and more responsible duties than General Eastman, and few have devoted themselves to their performance with more cheerfulness, patriotism and credit. Early in life, while a cadet at the Military Academy, he evinced a remarkable love of art, and gave such time as the faithful performance of his daily duties permitted, to its study and practice, and soon after graduation painted several landscapes, which were exhibited to his credit at the Annual Exhibition of the Academy of Design, in

New York, and he was in consequence elected a member of this Academy. The talent thus evinced induced his early detail by the War Department for topographical duty, and soon after as Assistant Teacher of Drawing at the Military Academy. In this latter position he was specially devoted to the duties of his profession, and eminently successful as a teacher, and was honored by an election as Professor of Topographical Drawing and Painting in Jefferson College, Minn., but was too much attached to the profession for which he had been educated to leave it, and declined. While on this duty he prepared with great care a valuable treatise on topographical drawing, which was adapted and used as a text-book on this subject at the Academy, and favorably noticed abroad.

For many years stationed among the Indians of the Upper Mississippi, he made their character, language and lives a special study. By his kind and considerate treatment of them in all his official and personal relations, he secured their confidence, and acquired great influence over them—an influence ever exercised in favor of their true interests and of humanity. While thus in their midst he painted a large number of pictures of the beautiful scenery which surrounded their homes, and of the wild exercises in which they engaged, and an invaluable collection of the portraits of their most distinguished chiefs.

An effort was made several years ago to secure this collection as a whole for the Government, but it failed; a failure much to be regretted, as the pictures are now scattered. A few were purchased for the adornment of the rooms of the Committee of the House of Representatives on Indian Affairs, others have gone into private hands in Washington, New York and elsewhere, even in Europe, and the Government has lost an opportunity which can never occur again, of preserving the historical representation of the habits, customs and appearance of these now scattered tribes.

In the later years of his life, with health impaired by long and faithful service, General Eastman sought and found the comforts of a happy home and retirement with his family, in Washington City.

While a young Lieutenant, stationed at West Point, he married a daughter of the late Assistant Surgeon of the U S. Army, Dr. Henderson. She still survives to mourn the loss of a kind, affectionate husband, a faithful friend, a social, genial, Christian gentleman—an upright officer.

(Professor A. E. Church.)

CHARLES E. NORRIS.

No. 1517. CLASS OF 1851.

Died October 31st, 1875, at Austin, Texas, aged 48.

COLONEL CHARLES E. NORRIS, late Major First U. S. Cavalry, was born in Salem, Washington County, Indiana, April 3d, 1828, and died at his residence in Austin, Texas, on Sunday evening, October 31st, at 8 o'clock, of consumption. He had been suffering from this trouble with his lungs for some time, and it is probable that the seeds of the disease had long been sown. He was about attending to his duties upon Friday, and on Saturday had a severe hemorrhage, from the effects of which he died. He passed peacefully and quietly away, surrounded by loving friends and kind hearts.

Colonel Norris after graduation was assigned to service upon our then extensive frontier, and served in the Cavalry with much distinction against the hostile Indians. During the late war he served with much gallantry and distinction; at one time being Inspector General of General Buford's Cavalry Corps. During his service he was severely wounded a number of times, while warring against the Apaches in the West, and while serving in the late war.

He left the Army at the time of the reduction in 1870, and engaged in the civil service of the Government, being at the time of his death Collector of Internal Revenue for the third district in Texas, which position he filled with honor to the Government and credit to himself, affording to the people of his district more satisfaction and security than they had enjoyed under any of his predecessors. Colonel Norris had many warm personal friends. He was a man who made friends, and had few, if any, enemies. He was kind of heart, and very social in nature, and had the respect of the entire community where he resided. He leaves a wife and two children, to whom our heartfelt sympathy goes out in their sad bereavement.

D. F. S.

(Army and Naval Journal.)

ALVAN CULLEM GILLEM.

No. 1504. CLASS OF 1851.

Died December 2d, 1875, near Nashville, Tenn., aged 45.

The true hero is assured of a never ending remembrance. Humanity is ever ready to commemorate worthy and honorable service rendered in its behalf. This characteristic tends to ennoble those who pay the devotion, whilst it inspires all with the desire to make disinterested sacrifices in the interests of the race. Worthy actions are eliminated from the unworthy, and cherished by the noble and magnanimous. The memories and forms of their authors are perpetuated in prose and verse, in paintings and sculpture, and above all in the hearts of a grateful people. Though the just man be neglected and dishonored in life, the day always comes when his generous actions will vindicate his character, and command the veneration of his country.

Only periods of intense excitement call forth exalted purposes and sublime actions. It is amidst the agonies of expiring ages, and the birth of new ones, that humanity manifests its dignity and grandeur. In the tranquil passage of an age to maturity, life is passed in comparative repose, manifesting no remarkable expressions which tend to exalt the race, or create materials for history. Every nation has its epochs of activity and rest. The former is replete with illustrious names, that stand out like the sun-lit peaks of lofty mountains, whilst uninterrupted mediocrity marks the latter. Our own nation, yet in the morning of its life, is marked by two eventful periods that have already, and are destined still to make indelible impressions upon the character of the race, and its development in intelligence and moral worth. Our Revolutionary period has claimed for itself a large share of the consideration and calculations of men. It has contributed more than an ordinary proportion of illustrious names to the galaxy that have illuminated the march of the ages. The next great event is the consummation of our nationality, and the realization of the principles announced in its immortal Declaration. The time has not yet arrived to estimate either the men or the actions which characterized this sublime clearing up in our history. Though one of the grandest epochs in time, it is comparatively barren in men who stood in grandeur above the masses. This was the result of the general education among the ranks of the forces, which placed the humblest

soldier often above his commander in general intelligence. The officers may compare favorably with those of other ages, but can lay no claim to any great preeminence above the rank and file of the citizens who achieved the great result.

Among those who contributed so much to the cause of human liberty in this grand awakening of the nation, it is my purpose concisely to narrate the story of General Alvan Cullem Gillem. Only a brief allusion to some of his valuable services, can now be attempted. When the time comes to write the history of his native State, his biography will claim one of her brightest pages. When the fiery passions of the period have cooled, and wounded hearts have been healed; his name will stand high in the azure of renown; it will claim a niche by the side of the hero of New Orleans, and his memory will be cherished by his grateful fellow-citizens.

Alvan Cullem Gillem was born in Jackson County, Tennessee, July 29, 1830, and died at his residence in Davidson County, Tenn., December 2, 1875.

His parents had emigrated to Tennessee from North Carolina, and settled in a county remote from the advantages of schools of the higher class. Young Gillem could obtain only the rudiments of an English course in his native county. His devotion to study, and his rapid advancement, induced his father to send him to Nashville, where he could secure the advantage of a liberal education. His industry, good morals and intelligence, attracted the attention of his representative in Congress, who nominated him to a cadetship at West Point. He was notified of his appointment by the Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of War, June 30, 1847. He repaired promptly to the scene of his duties, and during his scholastic period manifested the same devotion to his studies and other duties that had heretofore marked his life. He secured his diploma June 18, 1851, and received his commission of Second Lieutenant in the First Artillery, December 3, 1851; March 3, 1853, he was promoted to First Lieutenant. He served in Florida, Texas and various forts, until the inauguration of the Rebellion—at this period he was at Key West.

Lieutenant Gillem married Miss Margaret Jones, of Hampden, Virginia, an accomplished and beautiful lady, whose family was numbered among the most worthy of the State. Five children blessed their union, three of whom are left to the care and devotion of their noble mother. General Gillem loved his family with supreme tender-

ness. No hour that could be spared from his professional duties was withheld from them and their interests. He superintended the education of his children, by explaining their lessons, seeing that they thoroughly understood them, and directing their minds to the importance of intellectual culture and refinement. His energies were stimulated, and economy was rigidly practised, with the view of providing for their support in case he should be called to leave them.

He was six feet in height, remarkably well proportioned and gracefully formed. His temperament was active, and his muscles of the purest steel; his brain was large; his forehead high; his eyes bright, cheerful and full of genial friendship. His hands were perfect in their symmetry, and he was scrupulously careful of them; they were always as neat as those of the most fastidious lady, though he appeared never to shrink from any labor that was required. His mind was quick of apprehension, and his will, strong, followed instantly his convictions. His imagination, active and creative, lifted him above the level of ordinary life. His heart, large and warm, was a perpetual fountain of intuitions. He enjoyed refined wit and humor, and had the capacity to create them, and relished keenly the masters of this style of writing.

His disposition led to the practical. Theory was only tolerated when it could be invoked to produce desired results, or to explain those already reduced to service. He loved the beautiful, but it was the beauty of utility. Science, art and literature were all subordinated to the promotion of human happiness, and the multiplication of facilities for the production and distribution of the means of subsistence, comfort and refinement among men.

His sense of responsibility was of the highest order, requiring perpetual circumspection of every passing event relating to the subject under his care. His constant vigilance made him intolerant of neglect on the part of others, to such an extent as to challenge criticism and censure. To intemperance and indulgence he gave no quarter. Indolence was a crime, and industry the conservator of virtue, health and happiness. Falsehood in every form was beneath the dignity of manhood, and classed the guilty party with the meanest of the race. He knew not dissimulation, and had no respect for those who practiced it; though of generous impulses, his judgment was prompt and accurate. Trusting in the good faith of men, his clear intuitions never left him without a monitor, so that he was seldom left unpre-

pared. Benevolent and kind, though he recognized the relations of the soldier to the officer, he cherished for him the respect owed to his manhood, and never violated the courtesy due to his dignity and honor. Whilst his physical organization was intensely active, it was capable of long continued exertion. He would work day and night, for weeks and months, with little rest, and yet bound forth to new duties with unflinching alacrity. Temperate in everything but labor and duty, his energies seemed incapable of exhaustion.

The mission of the soldier was to him a noble responsibility, that commanded his time, service, energies and life if requisite. He understood and revered the fundamental virtue of his profession, *obedience*. This he executed at the sacrifice of pleasure, health, and personal safety. Its vow of fidelity to the National flag was as sacred to him as that of the vestal virgins. He surrendered everything to its claims, and demanded of his soldiers perfect compliance with its letter and spirit. It was a plain, practical obligation, to be fulfilled by faithful deeds. He tolerated no fallacious construction of its terms, by which its meaning could be evaded and its ends defeated. No false political creed, no sympathy of family or friends, no demands of State allegiance darkened his clear intelligence, or silenced his earnest convictions. It was to him a divine voice, urging the fulfillment of a sacred trust. All personal considerations, all temporal interests, were hushed into silence when it spoke.

When the great Rebellion rolled in burning torrents over his home, devouring nearly every germ of loyalty, and sweeping away in its dreadful vortex the oldest and best soldiers of the army, he did not hesitate one moment in his purpose. He had given the solemn oath, before the living God in whom he trusted, to defend his Country's flag; its terms were clear, and spoke to his conscience in no doubtful meaning—fresh as the morning sun, and clear as its unclouded rays, he arose at the summons of his country. No doubts obscured his mental vision or delayed his march to duty. The young, the middle-aged and the gray-haired veterans of the army, fell before the storm. Neither their example nor precept persuaded or deterred him—he moved directly to his work. Officers and citizens whose homes were in the loyal States had no such obstacles to encounter. This man staked friends, home, private interests, all, upon the altar of his Country's integrity and his solemn oath.

He was commissioned July 12, 1861, Assistant Quartermaster, with

the rank of Captain in the regular army. In May, 1862, he was offered the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the Third Kentucky Volunteers, by Gov. Magoffin, which was declined. He served on the staff of General George H. Thomas at the battle of Mill Springs, Ky., early in 1862. General Thomas made honorable mention of his services in that memorable engagement. This battle, though not of that magnitude which characterized many others, was one of the most important victories of the war. It was the first success of any importance in the west. It defeated completely the right of the confederate line, which stretched from the Cumberland Mountains to the Indian Country, and opened a passage to the South. Like all the actions planned and executed by that great commander when left to himself, it was no drawn battle, no doubtful victory; the enemy did not sullenly retire from the field, defying any attempt at pursuit, but was crushed and scattered. The remnants did not consider themselves safe until they had put a hundred miles between them and the battle-field. The victory was so decisive that it inspired the whole nation with new life and purpose.

After this campaign, Captain Gillem was assigned to the staff of General Buell, who now marched for Nashville. Fort Donelson having fallen, the enemy in Buell's front did not wait his attack, but promptly retreated as rapidly as possible southward, and the army of the Ohio reached Nashville without obstruction. After the fall of Fort Donelson, the victorious army was transferred to the west bank of the Tennessee, in the presence of the enemy, now concentrating at Corinth, Miss. This information hastened the march of the thoughtful commander of the army of the Ohio to Savanna, the nearest accessible point to the encampment. The apprehensions of this officer were promptly realized on his arrival. In the evening of the first day of that sanguinary battle, General Buell put a part of his forces in the action. During the night he succeeded in occupying three-fourths of the line of battle. Early the next morning he commenced the conflict, and after a hard fought battle our united forces recovered the lost ground. In this hard march, in the preparation for the battle, and in the conflict that followed, Captain Gillem bore a conspicuous part, and received the merited commendation of his chief in his report of that eventful scene. It is not possible to detail the service rendered on this occasion to the magnificent army he served. The labors of a Quartermaster are generally without glory, though they supply the nerve, muscle and will, that win victories. Upon that eventful day

Captain Gillem was present with his commander, in the presence of danger and duty. After this action followed the repose at Shiloh, then the long fruitless siege at Corinth, and then, ever to be regretted, the dispersion of the grandest army that ever pressed the Continent. After this, Gov. Andrew Johnson offered Captain Gillem the command of the First Middle Tennessee Infantry, and he was commissioned Colonel of Volunteers, May 13, 1862. He had under his command a full regiment of troops, but neither officers nor men understood anything of the art of war. The Colonel set himself to instructing them, requiring the officers to study and practice a system of tactics. In a short time the regiment could compare with any in the regular army.

A new and more important duty awaited him at Nashville. He was made Adjutant-General of the State. The loyalists of Tennessee had formed their regiments as opportunities presented, but generally by making their way by mountain passes to Kentucky, sometimes by individuals, sometimes by large bodies. They were often overtaken by rebel forces and captured or murdered, according to the humanity of the victor. There was no system of order observed in the formation of regiments, no rolls of companies had been deposited with the Governor. Under the organizing mind of Colonel Gillem, these defects were rapidly corrected, and the records of the troops preserved. His labors in this office were immense, and greatly increased by the fact that there was virtually in the office no data by which order could be culled out of the confusion. This information was gradually collected by the diligence of its chief, and the regiments classified in the order of their formation. To his untiring industry the State is indebted for its honorable record in the war.

In addition to these duties, he commanded a brigade during the autumn of 1862, and also served as Provost Marshal of the city. Upon the arrival of General Rosecrans in Nashville, he desired Colonel Gillem to accept the command of a brigade in his army, but Governor Johnson could not dispense with his services. The union element did not lack talent, courage or patriotism, but was greatly in want of trained military men. It was not difficult to gain knowledge requisite for the field, but the office of Adjutant-General at this time required the presence of an educated officer. Colonel Gillem reluctantly acquiesced in the necessity that detained him at the Capital of the State. His position, enabling him to do far more for the public

service, than was possible in the field, was destitute of laurels. Aug. 17th, 1863, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and assigned to the command of the Fourth Cavalry Division of the Army of the Cumberland. During this year he completed the Railroad to the Tennessee River, which gave the army two lines of road to secure its supplies. This last line was only seventy-five miles in length, and placed Nashville by river navigation in constant communication with the northwest. This road had been partially built before the war—it required some grading and about fifty miles of iron to complete it. The importance of this work he had urged from the time he arrived in Nashville.

April 1, 1864, he was appointed, under the direct orders of Governor Johnson, to the command of an expedition to east Tennessee. The Governor had long desired the occupation of east Tennessee by the national arms. The people were generally firm Unionists, and inflexible in their devotion. They had been under the control of rebel forces, commanded by narrow and bitter enemies, who spared no opportunity of inflicting the most cruel chastisement upon these devoted people. The time had now arrived for driving the last scourge of the loyalists from upper east Tennessee. The forces led by General Gillem were generally men who, after two years exile, now returned to re-occupy their homes, and collect again their scattered families. At this distance from these dreadful days, it is useless to repeat the mournful histories of these determined Unionists. Their heroic fortitude and unconquerable purpose is without a parallel in the history of the war. The story of their sacrifices and their sufferings, will remain concealed in their mountain homes, until the earth shall give up its dead. These brave mountaineers were regarded as traitors to the southern cause, and treated as such. The patriotic enthusiasm that could behold their homes, and the fruits of their toil in flames without blanching, and then become the targets for the bullet, had no claims of merit from the invaders whose pretended superiority was so nobly despised. The time had come to change this rule. Earnest men were returning to recover home and all its endearments. Now bold and determined war was inaugurated, and continued whilst an armed rebel lurked in the mountains.

General Gillem having arrived in East Tennessee, after a long and severe march through the mountains, found abundant work to do. He was engaged in daily contests with the enemy, who were well

armed, and mounted on the finest horses the country could afford. They were familiar with the country, and able to avail themselves of all its defensive advantages. It was not till the 22d of August that he met the enemy, under General Giltner, at Blue Springs, and after a severe action completely routed him, killing, wounding and capturing a large number. Having driven the enemy beyond Bay Mountains, he advanced to Bull's Gap, and to some extent fortified his position. General John H. Morgan, the successful and daring partisan warrior, collected his forces and prepared to attack him. The movements of Morgan were always quick and stealthy; his effort was to conceal them until he was ready to make a spring upon the adversary. He had now to contend with a soldier who allowed no movement of his adversary to pass unobserved. Morgan had advanced part of his forces beyond Greeville, whilst he passed the night of the 4th of September in that village. A reliable citizen made his way to General Gillem's camp, and informed him of the movement. Soon after a boy by the name of James Ledy, who had escaped from Morgan's advance, made his way also into the Federal camp, and detailed the position of Morgan's force between the camp and Greeville. He had heard the purpose of attack freely spoken of. His narration was too plain and consistent to be doubted. General Gillem did not hesitate, but resolved to anticipate the attack. Lieutenant-Colonel Ingerton, with the Thirteenth Tennessee, was ordered to proceed by the Arnett road, whilst Gillem advanced by the direct route to Greeville. Those two roads run parallel, at the distance of from two to three miles apart. The night was dark, the rain fell in torrents, and the lighting afforded them the only light to direct the way. Colonel Ingerton marched without any obstacle till he came opposite Greeville, and then turned, and by a road at right angles to the line of his march, made his way to the village. When about a mile and a half from the place he came to the house of a mulatto women, who was sent into the village to learn the precise house in which Morgan had taken quarters. This was soon accomplished, and the Colonel marched forward and reached the town by the time it was clear daylight. Captain Wilcox, with two companies, was ordered to surround the house. The firing awakened the General, who left the house partially clad and sought to escape through the garden, but discovering the Federal forces in the front, he turned and sought to reach his horses by the opposite direction: refusing to halt when summoned, he was shot by private Andrew Campbell, at the distance of about

eighty yards. The bullet passed through his heart, and he died at once. General Gillem had encountered the enemy, and after a sharp contest defeated him, and soon arrived in Greeville. The pursuit of the enemy was continued for several miles, he having lost about two hundred and fifty men. General Gillem's loss was only a trifle. The body of the fallen General was carefully delivered to his friends, at the house in which he had lodged. Many groundless rumors were circulated and believed. One, that Mrs. Williams had betrayed her guest. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The lady was infirm with age, and sincerely devoted to the Southern cause, besides being incapable of treachery. General Gillem did not deem it prudent to advance farther without a stronger force than he then had. In case a movement should be made, it was desirable to capture Saltville, in south-western Virginia, and destroy this means of supply to the enemy. He applied to General Burbridge for aid, but the General could not in less than two weeks join him. In the meantime the enemy were rapidly being reinforced, and gave him no idle time, and the expedition to Virginia was abandoned for the present. On the 20th of October his forces encountered a large body of the enemy in the valley of the Clinch, and defeated them; on the 23d he crossed the Holsten, and encountered the enemy at Panther's Springs on the 27th, and after a spirited engagement routed him; the following morning he came up with him again at Morristown, and after an obstinate contest completely defeated him, with a severe loss of men and arms. He captured all of his artillery and ammunition. The loss of the enemy was not less than five hundred men. Skirmishes were of daily occurrence, and his movements were constant and rapid. The 8th of November found him encamped at Hendersonville. Here he learned that General Breckenridge was advancing to overwhelm him and re-conquer East Tennessee. His own forces were utterly inadequate to meet him, and he determined to fall back to Bull's Gap, and secure reinforcements from Knoxville. He promptly applied to General Ammen for support, who failed to comply. His position, though strong against an attack in front, could easily be turned by roads to the right or left. General Breckenridge made the direct attack in person, and ordered General Vaughn to march to the west, pass the mountains and place himself in the rear. This movement was known to General Gillem, but relying on the expected reinforcements to meet that movement, he determined to defend the Gap. The attack in front was violent, and continued until the

ammunition, provisions and forage of his troops were exhausted, and the expected reinforcements or supplies failed to appear. He resolved to fall back till a fresh supply could be had, and on the night of the 13th, about 8 o'clock, he began to move. The night was bright, and General Vaughn's forces were known to be near the road along which he was moving. The worst apprehensions were realized. He was attacked, and his men, without ammunition, abandoned their artillery and trains to the enemy; being well acquainted with the country, they nearly all reached Strawberry Plains in a few days. The loss of his artillery was deeply regretted, but his force being diminished by very few men, he was ready in a week for an advance. On the 10th of December, with General Stoneman, he set out for upper East Tennessee, on an expedition which proved one of the most rapid and successful of the war. General Gillem soon met General Duke, at Rogersville, and defeated him again at Keysport. On the 16th, he came up with the forces of Breckenridge, at Marion, Va., and defeated them after a severe engagement, capturing their artillery trains, among which he regained some of the guns lost at the Gap. He found in this place immense magazines of public stores, which were destroyed.

General Burbridge had now joined the expedition, and General Stoneman advanced on Saltville, which was first entered by General Gillem's troops. They at once stormed the rebel works, and with them captured eleven pieces of artillery. General Stoneman turned his attention to the Railroad, and rendered it useless as far as Lynchburgh. Under the command of General Gillem, the troops now entered North Carolina. After numerous minor engagements he captured Saulsbury, with 2,000 prisoners and 18 pieces of artillery. Our limits will not permit us to follow him through his rapid marches and successful encounters with the enemy to the close of the war.

The history of the war records no instance of greater activity on the part of any other body of troops. The field of operation was in the most rugged and inaccessible part of the country. The season was the most inclement of the year. History furnishes few instances of more rapid marches, so long continued, and more successful battles.

The war was now closing out, and new duties were emerging from the dreadful chaos produced by its sad ravages.

Early in the year 1865 an effort was made to restore civil order in Tennessee, by an amendment of the constitution and the election of

civil officers to supply the military rule. General Gillem was returned as a member of the Legislature, to represent his native county, and took his seat in the body, but soon resigned to attend to his military duties. He was assigned to the command of East Tennessee.

We must pass by his early duties in Mississippi, as the Military Superintendent of the Freedman's Bureau and Abandoned Lands, &c., and come at once to his Proconsulship of that State. The insurrectionary States had lost their civil organizations, and their government devolved upon the General in command. The duty was new to most of the officers, who had learned the art of governing soldiers, but knew not that of governing men.

The requirements of law, leading to results through a labyrinth of forms, subject at every step to revision and reversion, did not commend itself to the mind of a man trained to follow the literal interpretation of an explicit command. In civil life even the vigorous logic of the law is mitigated, and its arrows are deflected by the intervention of ameliorating checks and remedies. In military life it is an imperious order and unquestioned obedience. Hence our fathers, who loved liberty and hated oppression, subordinated the military to the civil power, and placed the humble citizen above the soldier, no matter how many stars glittered upon his shoulders.

The condition of the insurrectionary States demanded higher statesmanship than the army generally produced. An old civilization now in ruins was to be replaced by a new one. The wants of life were to be appeased by the creation of new methods, and a more self-reliant, intelligent and aggressive enterprise. The latent faculties of a whole people were to be stimulated into activity, and taught to follow new channels of industry. The master, whose hands had never wielded the axe or held the handles of the plough, was now exposed to the suns of summer and the storms of winter. The slave, all destitute as he was of capacity for self government, was summoned to begin a life of struggle and self-reliance. Antagonistic races, that had heretofore sustained the relation of master and slave, were required to learn the art of moving harmoniously in the line of political equality. The being that but yesterday could not claim a single right of manhood, stood the political equal of the proudest anglo-saxon before the law. This sudden transformation existed only in thought. The practical question awaited solution. Had the races been capable of fusion or social equality, the solution would not have been difficult.

History abounded in instructive instances of the means and policies required, but was silent upon the present question. It was scarcely in the domain of the probable to meet the demands of the present social disorganization. At best it belonged to the possibilities of government. The absolute power of the bayonet might, for a time, uphold an order contrary to the laws of nature, but sooner or later all such artificial barriers must be swept away. It is not strange that so many of these proconsuls were doomed to fatal errors in their administrations. Ignorant of the genius of the people, and blinded to the complicated problem of the two discordant races, they necessarily failed. Their administrations were marked by official incapacity and race exasperations, without advancing the political prosperity or quickening the material interests of the people.

General Gillem, though an accomplished soldier in every branch of the service, possessed high elements of statesmanship. He was well versed in civil and military law, and an ardent friend of American institutions. He always deprecated the invasion of the civil by the military—never forgetting that he had arisen from the ranks of the people, he knew that he must confide the destiny of his children to their hands. The rights and duties of the citizen were inherent in his own nature as an intelligent agent, whilst those of the soldier were mere social obligations, imposed at the will of the citizen. Of a comprehensive mind and generous heart, he knew that a new civilization could not be ordered into line with the facility of a battalion of soldiers. He trusted to the salutary influence of laws, sanctioned by ages of experience among the most advanced free States, to mitigate the asperities of the sudden and obstinate transformation which southern society was destined to undergo. Men accustomed for centuries to certain institutions, change them only as generations come and go. Each catches a gleam of new light, which it transmits to its successor, until the whole social ideas of the people, having been regenerated, develop new institutions.

In the insurrectionary districts, the results of the war introduced complications of their own peculiar character. The conscious and cherished superiority of race poisoned the arrows of defeat. The loss of prosperity and rank was reproached by the freedom and elevation of the inferior race. Dignity of character was scorned when the meanest were admitted, without effort or qualification, to the enjoyment of honors and places that had been won by the most ele-

vated of humanity, after more than a thousand years of continued struggles. The jewels purchased by centuries of agonies were too cheaply worn when the unlettered barbarian exulted in their possession. To reconcile men who bowed before the virtues of authority, and despised those engendered by servitude to the sudden overthrow of all political distinctions, is the work of a gifted intelligence, if indeed mortal. In this field we are to consider General Gillem for a period. Bright as was his military history and his devotions to the flag of his country, they pale before his manly administration of Mississippi and Arkansas.

This delicate work was greatly complicated by the errors of predecessors, and still more by the most intense political antagonism that reigned between the National Congress and the executive. The views and policies of the executive demanded the support of the pro-slavery element, whilst the negroes and their leaders espoused warmly the cause of Congress. It was impossible to satisfy both of these parties. To do right and satisfy either was equally difficult. General Gillem was no politician, and had little respect for the class. He sought wise measures, and relied on the just judgment of the people for their approval. In his face stood the Freedman's Bureau, which he regarded as the "Goblin" of American politics. It carried with it a swarm of agents loud in professions of philanthropy, but far more intent upon opportunities to promote their personal interests than to improve the condition of the emancipated negro. The pastor looked after the flock, it is true, but he did not neglect the crop of wool. The bureau was designed for the protection and education of the negro. In many instances it accomplished much good, and had it been directed by higher motives, would have done still more. Under such a commander as Gillem it was not only useless, but an obstruction. He realized the situation of the races, and recognized the necessity of an entire revolution in ideas, society and government. The newly acquired rights of the colored man he felt bound, by the highest consideration, to protect and defend. With him it was a question of duty, not of profit and loss.

The functions of these military proconsuls were those of an absolute ruler. The provisional Governments they could use when compatible with the public interest, as they understood them. When existing laws were applicable, they were used: in other cases a military edict supplied their place, either to abrogate, amend or provide new

legislation. The Government embraced the whole municipal power of the State. Every avenue of life came under its authority. It took charge of all the rights of persons and things; of the civil and criminal jurisprudence, of the relations of capital and labor, the levying, collection and disbursement of revenue, the public records, buildings, roads, levees, and all the innumerable details of the Free Government of a great State. The most delicate was the election of delegates for the formation of a new Constitution, and for the inauguration of civil Government. Each party expected great advantages from a majority in that body, and each expected to use that advantage to perpetuate their power. The election of delegates, the conduct of the convention, and the subsequent election on the Constitution, were ever flowing fountains of discord and fraud. The General managed to provide measures for the detection of every attempt to deceive the ballot. The measures he adopted secured a fair expression; that they did not satisfy either, is the best evidence of the honesty of the man who executed them.

The labor done was very great. His system of revenue, declared and enforced, constitutes a complete code on that subject. So it was with the whole practical workings of the Government.

When he assumed the reins of the Government, the whole material interests of the State were prostrate. He had not been long in command until they assumed a living aspect, and continued to improve until he was succeeded by "a political experiment"—complete protection was assured, labor, and a guarantee given for remuneration. The colored men were ready to work, and the landed proprietor prepared to deal justly by the laborer. The farms, that were rapidly darkening into forests, received again the mellowing plough, and the promising seed was committed to the fruitful earth. In due time the golden harvests waved over the fields, and the snow white cotton hung in long festoons from the generous bolls. The railroads groan under the trains, heavily laden for distant markets. The rivers that had forgotten the presence of the steamer, and had relapsed into their primeval repose, are again moved by the graceful keels, and the shores resound with the echoes of the engines. Rich cargoes go out and return. Commerce, with its busy hands and happy hearts, bring good will among all classes and conditions of men. In no one of the insurrectionary States was there such evidence of thrift and progress. The man that had placed him in authority and kept him there, left

the executive chair, and with him the Proconsul of Mississippi and Arkansas. The most sincere regret was manifested by the people of the State, by public meetings, by the press, and by private letters, upon his retiring from the command. Though he may have neglected the aims of political aspirants, he had studied well and encouraged all the great interests of the people. His incapacity to serve political ends was, in all probability, the cause of the change of commander. It not unfrequently happened in those days of the republic, that official changes were made alone from political motives. The order for his removal was one of the first acts of the incoming executive. It bore date of the 5th of March, the President having taken his seat the day before. The change was unfortunate for the repose of the State. Instead of the growth of good will, and the activity of all the industrial interests, sharp resentments sprung up, and the general tone of society gave evidence of constant irritation and alarm, until the course of his successor, after years of civil rule, terminated in his expulsion by a virtual revolution. General Gillem was assigned to the Department of Texas, where he served until the spring of 1871, when he was ordered to Benicia, Cal. The intense labor of the past ten years, and a chronic diarrhoea contracted at Shiloah, began to tell upon his health. His labors at his new post of duty were not the less imperious in their demands.

After the Modocs had established themselves in the Lava Beds, he was ordered to command the expedition sent against them. The rugged country, and the inclemency of the season, rendered the campaign arduous in the extreme. His declining health was subjected to too great a strain, and broke down under it.

Only a limited account of the expedition can here be given. Its history is fraught with injustice and wrongs against the weak and ignorant savages. It is another instance of despair avenging itself upon its persecutors. The Modocs had been assigned to a reservation among the Klamaths, who attempted, from their power, to tyrannize over them. The Modocs could not brook the treatment they received, and a part of them, under Captain Jack, returned to their old homes. The land sharks sought to have them removed by the army. Captain Jack took legal advice, and was informed that he could locate lands as well as white men. He was advised to keep out of the way of the soldiers. He determined to dispossess the settlers of the lands that they had always claimed, and

began to kill the men who occupied their lands, in all cases sparing the women and children. To avoid the soldiers they retreated to the Lava Beds. Soon after General Gillem took command, General Canby arrived and issued the following order: "You will be careful to impress upon the commanding officer that the object in view is not to make war upon the Modocs, but if possible to avert war by preventing collisions between them and the settlers, and taking such other measures as may be necessary to keep the peace and secure settlers from depredations and hostilities." General Canby remained at head-quarters, and did all in his power to carry out his magnanimous order. Though one of the most cautious and prudent of commanders, his great humanity and confidence rendered him the victim of the Indian, exasperated by injustice and oppression. General Canby and Colonel Gillem held a conference with the Indians, in which the danger of their revenge was manifest. To Colonel Gillem nothing was to be gained from confidence in the good intentions of the savage. His mind was far more sensitive and severe in his interpretation of character, and his intuitions more vivid and accurate. He did not withhold his apprehensions from the General, who hoped for the triumph of his generous policy, and again trusted himself to the infuriated savages, who stealthily concealed their intention until a favorable opportunity in the council arrived for their fell purpose. General Canby was unfortunately murdered with others. At this period Colonel Gillem was confined to his bed. As soon as possible, he proceeded with the attack on the strongholds of the Indians, who retreated from one to another, as the troops advanced with great labor and danger. At length, after much hardship and considerable loss, they were driven from their hiding places. After this the General in command of the District took charge, when the starved and hopeless Indians came in without any further effort on the part of the troops, save the pursuit of them in the open country, and were hanged for an error in the meaning of a legal term.

Colonel Gillem now returned to his command in Benicia, when he was soon after attacked with partial paralysis of the brain. He obtained leave of absence and returned to his home in Tennessee. He lingered on a decline until his death. Continued service and excessive overwork for fourteen years had completely undermined his fine constitution. Though he left the sphere of life and the realities of time in the meridian of his usefulness, he had made a record of brilliant and effective service for his country. His illustrious life

will illuminate the pathway of youth aspiring to honor and fame. It may be some consolation to his children to know that in an age when corruption and venality had invaded every department of official life, when the highest and most sacred public trusts were transformed to chattels, where honorable posts were used for personal gain, that not even the tongue of malice or envy whispered in the faintest tones a charge against his integrity. The love of wealth and the vanity of display, though it consumed almost every official in the land, "did not leave the smell of fire upon his garments."

The simple quality of honesty, desirable as it is, we are aware, entitles no man to distinction. It is always as it has been, and will be the cardinal virtue of the masses. It is a property of which no man can be divested without disgrace. Though corruption may taint every civil officer, it seldom permeates society. Sooner or later the unpolluted masses will utter their protests in terrible accents. When the high places are filled by righteous vigilance, the subordinates will never be found delinquents. When due watchfulness is observed, infidelity will seldom be detected. The unfortunate feature of this age has been a tendency to trust the chiefs, and hold the subordinates alone responsible. As the latter invariably reflects the integrity and assiduity of the former, the remedy is inadequate to the disease. Official responsibility is the conservator of official integrity. Acting from this principle he trusted nothing to subordinates, without the exercise of sleepless vigilance, and soon expelled from the service the incompetent and faithless. General Gillem was thoroughly alive to the spirit of the times. He comprehended the great causes that produced the upheaval of American society, and harmonized with the progressive element. Though not an agitator in spirit or in fact, he acted from conviction and reason, when the period demanded his service. He sustained the Government in all its measures for the suppression of the Rebellion. He early foresaw the necessity of abolishing slavery, and arming the negroes as a war measure, and a means of preparing the race for freedom. When the negro was emancipated and made a soldier, he favored his enjoyment of the rights of citizens. He always treated him in the army as a soldier of the United States. He knew no other law for him than that which governed the white, and he executed that with scrupulous impartiality. He punished every invasion of his rights, and indulged no excesses of his newly acquired liberty. When the bold step had been taken, he cast no repentant looks behind, but maintained the sacred obliga-

tion of the nation to protect the freedmen in the peaceful enjoyment of their newly acquired rights of citizenship.

Neither as the upright and enlightened citizen, nor the brilliant military commander, will he claim the largest share of gratitude from his countrymen. He was one of those who participated directly in working out the most remarkable moral, social and political revolution in his native State that the history of institutions records. He aided in breaking down a system that consigned a considerable part of her population to a condition that divested them of every human right and sympathy, and in inaugurating the era of the equality of all persons before the law. Life thereafter was endowed with a new value, and humanity elevated above the shambles. The graces and virtues of home have become sanctified and venerated. Justice has received a new meaning, and her domain has been enlarged and her worship purified and warmed by a living faith. A far higher value has been placed upon human labor, and its author has been lifted from the position of a beast of burden to that of benefactor of mankind. The education of the whole people, by a system of common schools, was initiated. The reign of honor and authority made way for that of right and duty. This beneficent change works inconvenience to the present generation, but is full of promise to regenerated society. Every year attests its wisdom and prescience in the increase of knowledge, in the adoption of far reaching and all embracing interests, in the culture of reason and the practice of an enlightened benevolence. Though his life was vexed by those who misunderstood his motives, and whose knowledge could not forecast the future, a renovated commonwealth will in the end attest his wisdom and courage, and cherish the memory of one of her most enlightened sons.

In this short memoir it would be impossible to do justice to the military service he rendered in the war. The duties of the field and the office were equally onerous and valuable. He studied intently every movement of the great armies, and the extent of the opposition to their march. No man had a clearer insight into the condition of the confederate forces, and their incapacity to sustain a vigorous, bold, aggressive movement. Before the giving way of the resistance he advocated a direct movement into the heart of the confederacy, by an army capable of taking care of itself and the enemy. When that movement was finally made, the subject was familiar to those who were accustomed to consult with him on military subjects.

From a lieutenant, he arose to the place of colonel in the regular army, and through all the ranks to that of major general in the volunteer service, in all of which he had a history and a real one. Through sectional jealousy, and small partisan malignity, he was prevented from wearing a star in the regular army; a position for which he had been nominated by the executive, and which his services so richly merited. The vacant places were abolished, through the efforts of a bitter sectional partisan, to defeat the confirmation.

The republic has in its keeping no memory of more faithful patriotism, more brilliant and useful devotion to its integrity and prosperity. And the day will certainly come when sectional prejudice and pride will give place to a noble spirit of nationality, when the meanness of party interests will yield to a generous and enlightened patriotism, which shall guard the memory and the honors of those who stood by the banner of the republic through all that dreadful night of storms, which shook its foundation to the rock on which they reposed. Time will dissolve all the elements of passion, prejudice and partisan policy which surrounds every event in its evolution, and leave the imperishable merit for the instruction and the veneration of advancing ages. Noble actions and self-sacrificing devotion to a righteous cause have an assured immortality, whilst malign selfishness and narrow, unjust prejudice, and every action derived from them, are destined to a certain oblivion. From the ashes of the brave and good, a new and a nobler life shall arise, which will bless and illuminate the generations of men. Though his family and his friends mourn the absence of his sustaining and encouraging presence, his spirit will linger upon the battle fields of the republic, and his illustrious deeds become a part of her glories, to cherish and perpetuate. In every sphere of life, in every transmutation from the cradle to the grave, his character is not only without reproach, but glowing with all the active virtues of a noble manhood. As a son, he won the love and approbation of his parents by his obedience and zeal in promoting their welfare, and in alleviating the asperities of age; a neighbor, he was kind, generous, and prompt to sacrifice his own for another's interest; a citizen, he was faithful and reverential to law and every social obligation; a friend, unbounded in his devotion and frank in all his professions and sentiments; a loyal and affectionate husband; a father, whose bosom swelled with an eternity of sympathy and tenderest love for his children.

(Ex.-U. S. Senator Joseph S. Fowler.)

CHARLES H. MORGAN.

NO 1771. CLASS OF 1857.

Died December 20, 1875, at Alcatraz Island, California, aged 41.

GENERAL MORGAN was one of the small number of trained military men to whom the government could look, from the very outbreak of the war, for sound military knowledge. He was born at Manlius, N. Y., November 6, 1834, and his father was Judge Le Roy Morgan, of Syracuse, N. Y. For a short time he studied law, but at the age of 19, received his appointment as Cadet. Graduated July 1, 1857, he was commissioned Brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery on the same day. September 10, 1857, he was assigned to the Fourth Artillery, and in that rank took part in the Utah expedition the same year. In the trials of that difficult march, and in the four years of frontier life which followed, he gained an experience which became profitable to the country. On the first of April, 1861, he was commissioned First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery.

In the Rebellion he was actively engaged from the first, taking part in those conflicts in West Virginia which preceded the grand opening of hostilities by the advance of McDowell. In December of 1861 he was transferred to Washington, where his military knowledge found constant use, in the drilling and organization of the hitherto undisciplined elements of National military strength, remaining in the defences of Washington until March, 1862. He then joined the Army of the Potomac, and made the Peninsular Campaign.

August 5, 1862, he was promoted to a Captaincy, and in October he was appointed Chief of Artillery to the Second Army Corps, General Couch commanding. This step decided the outward circumstances of his career for the rest of the war, and he continued to be identified with the gallant Second Corps nearly to the end. It is unnecessary to recount the battles in which he was engaged during these earlier years, when his rank and services, however meritorious, do not distinguish his career in a marked manner from that of other gallant followers of the flag. His peculiar abilities were first developed when General Hancock, on taking command of the Second Corps, made him Chief of Staff, and Assistant Inspector General.

In this capacity he made the Gettysburg campaign, and the distinguished services he then performed were evidence of an unusual

fitness for the difficult duties of that office. When General Hancock turned over the command of the Second Corps on the field of Gettysburg on account of wounds, General Morgan retained his position throughout the pursuit of the enemy to Warrenton, Va. General Warren, who commanded the Corps from August, 1863, to March, 1864, recognized the value of his services, and continued him as Chief of Staff. During that period he shared in the Rapidan Campaign, the actions at Auburn and Bristow Station, October 14th, 1863, and the operations at Mine Run in November.

It is from this period that several of his promotions are dated. January 1, 1863, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, and made Assistant Inspector General; July 3 he was brevetted Major, U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services at Gettysburg; and October saw him brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, for his conduct at Bristow Station.

In March, 1864, General Hancock was sufficiently recovered to resume command of the Second Corps, and General Morgan again served as his Chief of Staff, making the great campaign of the Wilderness in that year, and gaining new honor by the able and distinguished manner in which he performed his responsible duties. His services at Spottsylvania won him the brevet of Colonel, U. S. Army, and to signalize his "distinguished and valuable services and gallantry throughout the campaign, especially at the Wilderness" and Spottsylvania, he received the brevet of Colonel in the U. S. Volunteers. To the close of the war his fortunes were intimately connected with those of General Hancock, and when the latter relinquished the command of the Second Corps, November 26, 1864, for the purpose of organizing the First Veteran Corps, General Morgan accompanied him to Washington, still as Chief of Staff. In December, 1864, he was brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers for the gallant and distinguished services he had rendered as Chief of Staff in the Campaign before Richmond. After being repeatedly recommended for promotion to Brigadier-General of Volunteers by his commander, who had the highest opinion of his qualities, he finally received that commission May 21, 1865, and was assigned to the command of a brigade at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas. He was mustered out of the volunteer service January 15, 1866.

When the Army was reorganized under the Act of July 28, 1866, General Morgan was selected from among the Captains of Artillery

for promotion to a Majority in that arm, in recognition of the able and conspicuous service he had performed during the war. His Majority dates from February 5, 1867, and he was assigned to the Fourth Artillery, thus finishing his career in the regiment in which he had begun it. Since that time he had served on the Atlantic Coast (a portion of the time at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe), and on the Pacific Coast in command at Alcatraz Island, California, at which post he died. Among other high qualities as an officer, he was specially fitted, as before said, for the performance of Staff duties, and in the capacity of Chief of Staff to an Army or Corps Commander he had few if any superiors in our service. His death is a severe loss to the Army, and will be sincerely lamented by those now in service, as well as by many warm friends with whom he served during our great war, and upon whom he impressed himself as a soldier of great ability, conspicuous merit and distinguished valor.

His fatal disease was paralysis, which seized him while hunting, and which ended in apoplexy after a few days sickness. No doubt the hardships of active service, and the faithfulness with which he performed every duty, first struck the axe at the root of his physical vigor. Dying at a military post, he was buried with the honors of war. His pall bearers were Colonels A. D. Nelson, R. Jones, R. F. O'Beirne, G. B. Sanford, E. V. Sumner, Major H. C. Cushing, Captain H. C. Hasbrouck, and Lieutenant W. L. Geary. The funeral services, at which General Schofield and many officers of his command attended, were conducted on Alcatraz Island, in the Bay of San Francisco, whence the "*McPherson*" conveyed the mourning party to Angel Island. There a company of the Fourth Artillery, and three companies of the Twelfth Infantry, with the band of the latter regiment, were drawn up, and the long procession took its way to the little burial ground on the hill, and all that was earthly of the gallant soldier was laid to rest, amid military honors.

(Secretary of the Association.)

ALBERT LEWIS MAGILTON.

No. 1289. CLASS OF 1846.

Died December 28th, 1875, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 49.

COLONEL ALBERT LEWIS MAGILTON was born in New Castle, Delaware, July 8th, 1826. His mother was a native of that State, and his father a native of Ireland, but came to this country at an early day, and followed his trade, that of a carpenter. To better his fortunes in his line of work he removed his family to Philadelphia, while his son Albert was but a child, and in course of time placed him in the public school in Moyamensing, from which he gradually advanced to the city high school. In 1842 the Hon. Charles Brown, who was then the Representative in Congress from that District, had a competitive examination of the pupils in that high school, from which to select a candidate for West Point, and Albert L. Magilton won the day, and entered the Military Academy in June, 1842—being a few days under sixteen, the required age. He graduated July, 1846, and was made Brevet Second-Lieutenant of the Fourth U. S. Artillery, then enroute to join the army in the field operating against Mexico. He served with creditable efficiency throughout the Mexican War, receiving the Brevet of First-Lieutenant for gallant conduct at the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco. He served in all of the engagements on Scott's line, being at the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9th to 29th; Cerro Gordo, April 17th and 18th; Contreras, August 19th and 20th; Molino del Rey, September 8th; and the final assault and capture of the City of Mexico, September 13th and 14th, 1847. When peace was concluded he returned with his regiment to New Orleans, and was placed on duty at the New Orleans Barracks for a time, but was soon ordered with a battery on duty against the Seminole Indians in Florida, and was in active service there during the greater part of 1849 and 1850, as the First-Lieutenant of his Battery. During the five years following, Magilton was on frontier duty at various posts, and also on the plains of New Mexico; first at Leavenworth, in 1851 to 1852; thence to the plains in 1853, and back to Leavenworth; thence to Fort Brady, Michigan, 1853 to 1855; again he was sent to Florida to operate against the Seminole Indians, in 1856. Returning from there he married a Miss Mary Lee, and was placed on duty again at Leavenworth. Was promoted to the rank of Captain in

Fourth Artillery in June, 1857, and the following December he resigned from the army.

After leaving the army Magilton returned with his wife to Philadelphia, and for a short time was with his father in the fuel business; but when the late Civil War began, in 1861, he offered his services to Governor Curtin, and was placed on camp duty at Easton, Pa., to organize and prepare volunteers for the field. He was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers (Second Reserves), 21st of June, 1861, and served with the same on the Upper Potomac. On October 4th, he was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Thirty-Third Regiment (Fourth Reserves), which he commanded with ability. He was noted for his military skill in drilling and disciplining his men, and for the efficiency of his regiment. He was in the battles of Gaines' Mill, Mechanicsville, New Market, Cross Roads, the second battle of Manassas, Fredericksburgh (where he received General Mead's thanks for the efficient management of his command), South Mountain, and lastly Antietam, where he commanded the Second Brigade of the Reserves.

Colonel Magilton resigned his commission December 23d, 1862, and was appointed chief assistant in the Free Military School for the instruction of officers for colored troops, in which position he remained till the school was broken up. After that, he served as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue under Collectors John H. Taggart, Sloanaker, Abel, Barns and Pollock, and he remained with the last named until the office was consolidated with that of other districts in 1875, only a short time prior to his death. His disease appeared to be an abscess on the liver, which assumed an aggravated form, attended with copious hemorrhage, and finally caused his death, Tuesday, December 28th, 1875, at his residence, 713 Florida Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Col. Magilton had a mind of analytical cast, was a good mathematician, very methodical and didactic in his method of reasoning. He was exceedingly frugal and temperate in all his walks in life; very industrious, systematic and accurate in all of his affairs. In his preparation of accounts and public documents he reached as near perfection as needs be, which made him of paramount importance in any public office. Altogether trustworthy, his honesty was above question; diffident and retiring in his nature to a remarkable degree, he was

not the person to win applause from the vast majority of the world, who mistake noise and personal obtrusiveness for true merit. By his economical mode of living he collected sufficient of the fruits of honest industry to leave his widow and two children in comfortable circumstances, notwithstanding he was induced by the wily persuasions of those enemies of mankind, who live only by robbing others, to deposit or invest a large amount of his hardly earned dollars in their fraudulent schemes of plunder. Magilton, however, bore his loss with much philosophy. The world at large gives us few examples of a more affectionate, devoted husband and father than was Albert L. Magilton, nor one more keenly alive to all his duties in forecasting, in his quiet, thoughtful way, his means to the right end, and to the providing all needful things for his beloved family. He was without enemies among his whole list of acquaintances, and to his friends was always unobtrusive, yet ever thoughtful and kind.

And now we pause to score one more gone of the fifty-nine we knew so well. Who next?

(Captain P. T. Turnley.)

CHARLES D. JORDAN.

No. 1154. CLASS OF 1842.

Died January 5th, 1876, at Canton, Mass., aged 55.

MAJOR CHARLES D. JORDAN was born in Canton, Mass., 17th of September, 1820. He was descended from military ancestors, and some of the members of the collateral branches of his family belonged to the Navy. His maternal great-great-grandfather served in the French and Indian War, and was killed on the frontier in 1756; his maternal great-grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and his son, the grandfather of the subject of this memoir, was a sergeant in the same war, though only seventeen years of age; his maternal uncle, Captain Albert Downes, was lost on the Grampus off the coast of Boston. He was grave and reserved as a child, and remarkable for his generous disposition. At the age of eleven years he embarked on a voyage to China, with two cousins of the same age, in the U. S. Frigate Potomac, under the care of his uncle, Commodore Downes, who commanded the Squadron. After an

absence of three years, during which time he studied under a tutor, he returned and lived with his uncle two years, at the Navy Yard in Boston, where his studies were continued. At the age of sixteen he entered a wholesale dry goods store in Boston, where he remained for more than a year, though his duties were peculiarly disagreeable to him, as he had inherited the tastes of his forefathers, and aspired to a military education. During this time his father died, leaving his family in somewhat straitened circumstances. Though still in his early boyhood, he was the eldest child of the family, and felt a great weight of responsibility resting upon him. The welfare of his mother and other members of his family became his all absorbing thought. His total abnegation of self, and loyalty to his relatives at this time, was continued throughout his after life. For many years he was the sole support of his mother, while he was at the same time contributing largely to the assistance of other members of his family. He received an appointment at large to the Military Academy in 1838, and graduated with the class of 1842. Owing to his retiring disposition, his intimate associates were not numerous during his cadet life; but the few who were attracted to him, by his sincerity and sterling worth, were soon impressed by his great depth of character, and became his ardent and steadfast friends. On his graduation he was assigned to the Eighth Infantry, as a Brevet Second Lieutenant, and joined his regiment at St Augustine, Florida, in 1842. He served in that country at Forts Shannon, Marion and King till 1845.

He was promoted to a Second Lieutenantcy in the First Infantry, 31st January, 1844, and transferred to the Eighth Infantry, 31st July, 1844. Although laboring under the most aggravated form of asthma, from the commencement of his army life, he then established a reputation for being in every sense a duty officer, which he maintained till its close. In 1845 he joined the Army of Occupation under General Taylor, and was engaged in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. His conduct in those battles was marked with conspicuous intrepidity; in the latter battle, whilst charging on the right of the Eighth Infantry, which extended into the chapparal, he, with a portion of his company, became separated from his regiment, and soon encountered the enemy in a ravine, under cover of its banks. In leaping from the bank into the ravine, about six feet, he fell from catching his foot in a root, and before he could recover he was shot under the right arm pit and bayoneted. Whilst

on the ground parrying the bayonet thrusts of the Mexican Infantry, he was rescued by Lieutenant George Lincoln, son of Ex-Governor Lincoln of Massachusetts, who, with one cut of a dragoon sabre, laid open the head of his most dangerous assailant, instantly slew another by a right rear cut, and carried off Lieutenant Jordan, faint and bleeding, in his arms.

He received a Brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct in those battles, and as brevets of this kind were not then distributed promiscuously, it was a sure evidence of distinction. But he earned his honors at the expense of wounds, from which he suffered till the end of his life, and which blighted his prospect for advancement in his profession, which had so auspiciously begun. The notice of his fellow-townsmen was attracted to him by the reports of those battles, and on the 13th July, 1846, those of them residing in New York City presented him a sword of elegant workmanship, at the house of Geo. Endicott, Esq., formerly of his native town. The presentation was made by General Sandford, in a very eloquent and flattering speech; Lieutenant Jordan's reply was entirely characteristic of him, he claimed only to have done his duty, attributed the notice he received to the circumstance of his being wounded, and the partiality of his friends. He was sent home from Resaca, not only totally disabled by his wounds, but a victim to chronic diarrhœa, from which he never recovered, and which was the immediate cause of his death. The wound in his shoulder never healed, the ball being imbedded so near the main artery that surgeons considered it dangerous to attempt its extraction.

He next joined his regiment at the mouth of the Rio Grande, in 1847, and participated in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo, and the campaign as far as Puebla. On this campaign, though suffering intensely both from wounds and disease, he fully sustained his reputation, and was noted for his eager desire to perform more duty than was warranted by his physical condition. He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, 21st September, 1846. When the army advanced from Puebla he was left in the rear as an invalid, and was sent on the recruiting service till the close of the war. In May, 1851, he was promoted to a Captaincy, and was ordered to Texas, where he remained continuously on duty for ten years. In constructing the frontier posts of Texas, in which he was now engaged, it will be remembered that iron and nails were the only building materials

furnished by the government. During this rough and difficult service in an Indian country, desolate in the extreme, and totally devoid of any vestige of civilization, Captain Jordan was always a ready volunteer for scouts and explorations. It was during this time that his fellow-officers learned to appreciate his virtues.

Nothing so thoroughly illustrates his indomitable will as his rigid adherence to the prescriptions and admonitions of his medical advisors. Constantly tempted to social reunions of friends whom he loved, he invariably denied himself such pleasures, and would live for more than a year continuously on the most simple diet, never varying from the prescribed regimen, and yet always ready for duty. In disposition he was kind and gentle as a woman; he was very fond of children, and his tent or hut became their favorite place of resort. He had no extravagant habits, and was entirely free from the vices often generated by a frontier life. In his unostentatious charity, self-denial, and in all that constitutes high moral worth, he was a true type of the christian gentleman; whether in garrison, on marches or on scouts, he was always prompt and zealous in every kind of duty, and ever patient under the increasing afflictions of bodily suffering. Eminently honest, independent and self-reliant, he was universally respected and beloved for his generosity, and the warmth of his heart.

Such is the concurrent testimony, in a condensed form, of his fellow-officers, who shared with him the hardships, privations and loneliness of his long, honorable exile on the frontier. At the commencement of the Rebellion of the seceding States, he was taken prisoner by the Confederate troops belonging to the command of his classmate, General Van Dorn. This occurred on board of the steamer "Star of the West," off Lavacca Bay, on the coast of Texas. He was paroled as a prisoner of war, and remained in Canton, Mass., until September, 1862. On the 27th February, 1862, he was promoted to the Majority of the Fifth Infantry. September 3d, 1862, Major Jordan was appointed Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service at Concord, New Hampshire, in which capacity he served till 6th March, 1863, when he was granted a sick leave of absence till August 27th, 1863, and was then retired from active service.

After his retirement, his life was eventful only in the daily exercise of patience, fortitude and courage, in supporting his unmitigated ills.

During the last six years of his life, he was confined almost con-

stantly to his house, on account of extreme debility. For several months before his death dropsy had been superadded to his many ailments. That he lingered so long upon the verge of the grave, was due to his naturally vigorous constitution, and his peculiar temperament, which increased his wonderful capacity for physical endurance. He now ceased to mingle in society, but was always glad to meet his friends at his own house. He retained a lively interest in the government, and a warm affection for the army. He seldom referred to his own experience, and rarely joined in discussions on the current topics of the day; but he was decided in his opinions, and when he was betrayed into an expression of them it was manifest that they were founded upon extensive information and mature reflection. He was never married, and yet he found the chief source of his highest enjoyments in his domestic tastes. The just appreciation of his worth in the community in which he lived, found expression in the local press at the time of his decease, in eloquent eulogies on his life and character, and in a tender of genuine sympathy to the bereaved. He was a worthy son and a kind brother, and he gratefully received, in the last years of his life, the tender care of his aged mother and the sisters who survive him. He had long been hoping for the only possible release from his pains, and when he knew that the fatal hour had arrived, he achieved a conquest over the fear of death, and comported himself in perfect consistency with his character. Thus has passed from our view another of our fellow-graduates, whose active professional career was brought to an untimely end by the fortunes of war. He has illustrated, in his long life of suffering, the soldierly qualities of fortitude and patient endurance, not less worthy of our emulation than his distinguished courage.

“The Lord knoweth the days of the upright; and their inheritance shall be forever.”

(Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Hayman.)

GORDON GRANGER.

NO. 1265. CLASS OF 1845.

Died January 10th, 1876, at Santa Fé, New Mexico, aged 53.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL GORDON GRANGER, the distinguished subject of this brief memoir, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., November 6th, 1822.

When a man attains eminent distinction and usefulness in whatsoever profession, his countrymen especially, and the world generally, evince a most natural and very laudable curiosity to know something of his early or boyhood's history, what his early educational advantages were, and what the influences that gave peculiar shape and tendency to his subsequent life; the writer regrets he cannot gratify this curiosity. He has no knowledge of the educational advantages enjoyed by the late General Granger previous to his entrance into the Military Academy; he presumes, however, they were such as are enjoyed by the average youth of the section of the country in which General Granger was born and reared. It is safe to assume that General Granger received the education usually imparted in the excellent public schools of his native State. This brief biographical notice must necessarily commence with General Granger's admission into the Military Academy. He was entered a cadet in the U. S. Military Academy—the national *Alma Mater* of soldiers and gentlemen, July 1st, 1841, and was graduated July 1st, 1845.

Some of his classmates have gained high eminence in the military profession, in various civil pursuits, and as men of letters—W. H. C. Whiting, E. B. Hunt, Louis Hébert, W. F. Smith, T. G. Rhett, C. P. Stone, Coppeé, E. K. Smith and B. E. Bee, were among Gordon Granger's classmates at West Point. Some of these rendered distinguished service to the national cause, others cast in their fortune with the "lost cause;" but all have made names as men of individual mark and merit. The class of 1845 has two representatives in the distant service of the Khédive—Rhett and Stone. It is not improper to declare that Granger achieved a military reputation second to none of his classmates of either side, in the late Civil War.

At the Military Academy Granger was not what is usually termed a good student; he was not ambitious of academic honors, he was apparently solicitous to gain only such a knowledge of the prescribed

course of study as would certainly assure his graduation: but it is only truthfulness to say, in doing this, Granger gained so substantial a knowledge of the principles of military science as to be able to make a practical use and application of them in his subsequent widely diversified and active professional career. During his academic course, whether in the recitation room or the drill-field, or in association with his brother cadets, he was chiefly distinguished by the sturdy independence and manliness which formed so marked a feature of his matured and developed character.

On graduation, Granger was assigned as Brevet Second Lieutenant to the Second Regiment of Infantry, and served during the winter of 1845-46, at Detroit Barracks. July 17th, 1846, he was transferred to the Mounted Rifles, a regiment just then added to the army. The rendezvous of the new regiment, destined to a widely checkered and honorable career, was the old traditional and historical post, Jefferson Barracks. Granger accompanied his regiment thence to Mexico, in the latter part of the winter of 1847, and participated with it in the siege of Vera Cruz, March 9th to 23d, 1847. He was at the battle of Cerro Gordo, in which brilliant battle and decisive victory his regiment bore a distinguished *role*.

In an invasion, wanting yet the eloquent pen of a Prescott to reveal all its shining romance to public knowledge, but equalling in dramatic incident that led, more than three centuries before, by Hernando Cortez, into that most intensely interesting and sadly unfortunate land, Granger accompanied his regiment, over the broad plateau of Mexico, by the beautiful, delightful and wealthy City of Puebla, into the famed valley of Anahuac.

In the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, the first fought in the valley of Mexico, Granger displayed the high personal gallantry and dauntless courage which so signalized his bearing on wider and more renowned fields, fought later in his life. He was breveted First Lieutenant, August 20th, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco. Granger participated in the battle of Chapultepec, September 13th, 1847, and in the assault and capture of the City of Mexico, September 13th-14th, 1847; and for his gallant and meritorious conduct in these battles he was breveted Captain.

Peace having been conquered, and the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo having assured it, Granger returned in the summer of 1848

with his regiment to Jefferson Barracks; and marched thence with it, in 1849, over the broad plains of the "Far West," through the gloomy passes of the Rocky Mountains, to the remote Oregon and the shores of the Pacific Ocean. To portray the features of Granger's garrison life on the Pacific Slope, and his active service among the Indians on that distant field, as also subsequently on the frontier of Texas and in New Mexico, would be to paint a picture with which a large majority of the officers of the army are thoroughly familiar. With a single remark this portion of his history must be dismissed, and the narrative be hurried forward to the part he bore in the great drama of the Civil War. In the unblazoned, but toilsome laborious service of the Indian frontier, Granger, like many other officers of the regular army who achieved a world-wide renown in the great struggle for national life, laid deep the foundations of that thorough professional training, acquired that habit of patient, careful attention to every duty, and attained that seasoned development and maturity of character and judgment, which, on a theatre of action broad as the continent, enabled him to play his grand and honorable part so usefully and successfully. Service in the East Indies was the school of preparation and professional training in which Sir Arthur Wellesley was fitted for the grander achievements of the "Peninsular Campaigns" and "The Hundred Days," and enabled him to win his most renowned title, Duke of Wellington, and become the victor of Waterloo.

After more than fifteen years of useful and laborious service, the fruitful year of 1861 found Granger still a First Lieutenant.

On the first call for volunteers after the fall of Fort Sumter, he was assigned to mustering duty in Ohio. He was promoted to a captaincy in his regiment May 5, 1861. Granger remained on mustering duty but a few weeks, and was transferred thence to a more congenial and stirring field of service. Ordered to conduct a detachment of recruits to Fort Leavenworth, early in June, 1861, he was ushered at once into the active strife of which Southern Missouri was then the scene. Granger's first field service in the late Civil War was as acting Assistant Adjutant-General to a Cavalry Command, on duty in Missouri. In this position he took part in the action at Dug Creek, August 2d, 1861; in the battle of Wilson's Creek, fought August 10th, 1861; and in the retreat to Rolla, August, 1861.

In the disastrous battle of Wilson's Creek the heroic Lyon fell. The traditions of Granger's reckless daring at Dug Spring, in the

battle of Wilson's Creek, and in the subsequent retreat to Rolla—a season in which so much strenuous effort and personal exposure among officers was necessary to educate and inspire the troops so lately brought into the field, are among the most romantic and stirring of the war.

On ordinary occasions, when nothing of special importance demanded immediate attention, Granger's indisposition to action amounted occasionally almost to indolence; but when the necessity was urgent, the exigency exacting, the danger great and imminent, he always rose to the dignity and importance of the occasion—became instinct with energy, ardor, intrepidity and martial daring, and was as fertile of resources as he was full of enterprise. In the striking contrast of almost indolence when no special necessity urgently solicited attention, with the ardor, intrepidity, vehemence and enterprise he ever displayed in seasons of danger, Granger more nearly resembled the celebrated Marshal Boufflers, than any other historic prototype. The former, like the latter, required the stimulus of an urgent and great danger, and the clangor of arms, to rouse and stir his soul to its inmost depths, and to bring into action all his latent capacity.

It is readily conceded that this is not the very highest type of character, but it is one which always greatly interests the student of human nature, and never fails to command the admiration of the general public.

August 10th, 1861, Granger was brevetted Major, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Wilson's Creek. From September 1st to December 31st, 1861, Granger was in command of St. Louis Arsenal. September 2d, 1861, he was appointed Colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry.

In the movement on New Madrid, Missouri, terminating in its occupation March 14th, 1862, as also in the campaign against Island No. 10, Mississippi River, terminating with its capture April 8th, 1862, Granger commanded the Third Brigade of the Army of the Mississippi.

Space does not permit a detailed narrative of the operations which resulted in the capture of the important and strongly fortified post of Island No. 10. Suffice it to say, they were among the most remarkable, brilliant, and most highly characterized by ingenuity and fertility of resource, of any operations of the entire Civil War. In all these brilliant and highly successful operations, Granger bore a

distinguished part. March 26, 1862, Granger was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers. In the Mississippi campaign, and in the advance upon and occupation of Corinth, extending from April 22d to May 30th, 1862, he commanded the Cavalry of the Army of the Mississippi. His command was engaged in the pursuit of the confederate forces from Corinth to Baldwin, Miss., from May 30th to June 10th, 1862. From August 1st to September 5th, 1862, he commanded the Fifth Division and the Cavalry of the Army of the Mississippi.

Granger was appointed Major-General of Volunteers, September 25th, 1862. From October 7th to November 17th, 1862, he commanded a Division of the Army of Kentucky, and from the latter date to January 25th, 1863, he commanded the District of Central Kentucky; thence, as was most judicious, he was brought nearer to the front, being transferred to the State of Tennessee, and placed in command at Franklin.

While in command at the important post of Franklin, Granger was very actively and usefully engaged in many minor but brilliant operations, all of which he conducted well. From June 24th to October 10th, 1863, he commanded the District of the Cumberland; was engaged in the advance of the Army of the Cumberland on Tullahoma, June 24th—July 4, 1863; capture of Guy's Gap and Shelbyville, June 27th, 1863; and crossing the Cumberland Mountains, and the passage of the broad and majestic Tennessee, August 15th—September 4th, 1863.

By a brilliantly conceived and boldly and successfully executed flank-movement across the mountains, southwest of Chattanooga, the Army of the Cumberland compelled its long-time antagonist, the Confederate Army, commanded by General Bragg, to evacuate that position of wonderful strategic importance—Chattanooga; and the long-sought goal was occupied by a Division of the National forces, September 9th, 1863. So soon as the first objective of the campaign had been won, the flank-movement should have been stopped, and the widely isolated corps of the Army of the Cumberland should have been concentrated by the shortest route, down Trenton and Lookout Mountain Valleys, in front of Chattanooga; but this was not done. After the first success a strange fatuity seemed to possess the counsels of the commander of the Army of the Cumberland. He seemed unable rightly to interpret, at first, the movements of the hostile army. His antagonist had not evacuated (and many unmistakable signs said

so) Chattanooga, with the purpose of abandoning north-western Georgia without a blow. He had merely fallen back to protect his line of communications, and to receive his expected and coming reinforcements.

After the occupation of Chattanooga, two corps of the Army of the Cumberland were left to struggle on through the difficult passes of Lookout Mountain—the eastern outlets of the passes being commanded by the hostile army concentrated around Lafayette, Georgia, twenty-six miles south of Chattanooga. In this position it was nearer to each of the three corps of the Army of the Cumberland than they were to each other; and that they were not crushed in detail was due to the singular good fortune, or to the imbecility of the commander of the Confederate forces, rather than to wise generalship or efficiency of action on the part of the commander of the National forces. Fortunately, delay in receiving his expected reinforcements caused the hostile commander to withhold the blow till the inviting opportunity was lost; but the corps of the Army of the Cumberland were not fully concentrated when the battle of Chickamauga was delivered, September 19th, 1863.

The purpose of this memoir does not require a detailed narrative of this brilliant and bloody passage at arms. The distinguished subject of the memoir did not make his most opportune appearance on the field of such magnificent strife till between two and three o'clock, P. M., of Sunday, the 20th of September, 1863, the second of the contest. Previous to that time, during the progress of the battle, he had been holding with his command, the Reserve Corps, the passes through Missionary Ridge, near Rossville, about six miles in rear of the battle field.

Hearing the roar of battle in front, at a time when the commander of the National forces, and some of his subordinates of highest rank following, and followed by thousands of troops, had abandoned the well-stricken field, Granger, with the unerring instinct of a true soldier, gathered up all the available troops—three brigades of his command—and pressed forward to the assistance of his brethren in arms, then in such sore strait. One brigade was disposed on the left of the National line to prevent its being turned; with the other two brigades Granger pressed on toward the right of the National forces, where the battle was then raging with the most terrific fury. The writer remembers vividly with what joy Granger's arrival, at this

critical moment, with two strong and fresh brigades, and a supply of ammunition, was hailed. (At the moment General Thomas and the writer were conversing together, mounted, about fifty yards in rear of the writer's division. Granger rode immediately to the position, followed by his troops).

The enemy was assaulting in front with the most headlong rage and fury. His left stretched beyond the right of the National line, and his troops were fast gaining its rear. The ammunition of the National forces was nearly exhausted; on the right, some three rounds per man were all that was left. Capture or disastrous retreat seemed the alternative.

The following extract from Van Horne's "History of the Army of the Cumberland," Vol. 1, page 352, presents a vivid but most truthful picture of the perilous situation of the National army at the moment of Granger's arrival, and of the timely and effectual succor he brought to his imperilled comrades:

"In giving personal direction to the movements on the right, General Thomas took position in the rear of Wood's Division. With no friendly line of troops intervening to check the enemy, General Thomas saw him advancing in a direction to strike the National forces in reverse. Fortunately there were reinforcements equally near. The noise of the conflict had penetrated the murky clouds which overhung the bloody field, and reaching General Granger far to the left and rear, suggested the need of his troops where the battle was hotly raging. Accordingly he had moved forward rapidly, in disregard of the enemy's effort to arrest his progress, and at the moment of greatest peril reported to General Thomas with two brigades.

"As the enemy moved down the northern slope of the ridge, toward the rear of Brannan and Wood, Whittaker's and Mitchell's Brigades, of Granger's command, with a fury born of the impending peril, charged the advancing foe and drove him over the ridge, and then formed line of battle from Brannan's right to the hill above Villette's, in front of Longstreet's left. In gaining the position the loss was heavy; but if the issue of battle has ever given compensation for the loss of valuable lives, it was in this action, for the opportune aid of the two brigades saved the army from defeat and rout." The two brigades lost, from the time of going into action, about 3 o'clock, P. M., till sunset, *forty-four per cent. of their strength.*

The writer, a classmate and long-time comrade of Granger, bears admiring testimony to his heroic bearing on that ever memorable Sunday afternoon. It was worth a thousand men in its inspiring influence. On the field of hotly-contested battle, amid the roar of artillery and the sharp rattle of musketry, in the presence of imminent danger, and in the frenzied heat of assaulting columns and charging squadrons, Granger was a true hero. Never did he appear in grander proportions than then. "Boldly he rode and well, into the jaws of death—into the mouth of hell," and came on the field in the crisis of the battle of Chickamauga. Had Granger never rendered any other service to the nation than he did on that illustrious occasion, he would have been justly entitled to its lasting gratitude.

The following extract from Van Horne's History, Vol. 1, page 356, shows how thoroughly the enemy was punished by the right of the National forces:

"The commands of Wood, Brannan and Granger, on the National right, withdrew from position without molestation, except a light attack on the junction of their lines, so emphatically had the left wing of the Confederate army been repulsed."

Granger was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, September 20th, 1863, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chickamauga.

Immediately after the battle of Chickamauga, the Army of the Cumberland was concentrated in Chattanooga. Shortly thereafter the Twentieth and Twenty-first Army Corps were consolidated; the new organization was called the Fourth Army Corps, and Granger assigned to the command of it. Thence to the reopening of active operations, Granger was active in preparing his new command for the grand service the near future had in store for it.

November 23d, 1863, the magnificent operations extending to the afternoon of November 25th, 1863, and culminating in the romantic and unordered assault on the centre of Missionary Ridge, and the total defeat of the insurgent army under Bragg, were commenced. In these brilliant and decisive operations, fraught with such grand results, Granger and his command bore a most prominent part, second to none in distinction and usefulness.

Granger was brevetted Colonel, November 25th, 1863, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chattanooga.

While the Confederate Army was in front of Chattanooga, occupying the commanding heights from the lofty summit of Lookout Mountain on the south-west, along the sharp crest of Missionary

Ridge to its north-eastern flank, which slopes down easily to the Tennessee River, General Longstreet was beleaguering General Burnside in Knoxville—the Mecca of Unionism in East Tennessee. Should the insurgents be able to re-occupy Knoxville, the brilliant victory of Missionary Ridge would be shorn of much of its usefulness. General Grant was, therefore, naturally most anxious to give the very earliest possible assistance and relief to his Lieutenant in Knoxville. Scarcely had the echoes of the artillery fire of the battle of Missionary Ridge died away among the recesses of the mountains around Chattanooga, before Granger was ordered to conduct two divisions of the Fourth Corps to the relief of General Burnside.

The troops of the Army of the Cumberland had had no clothing issued to them since leaving Middle Tennessee in the preceding summer, and it was then in the last days of November; the chill of the autumn was upon them. The troops were in very poor condition indeed for a forced march of a hundred and twelve miles. The clothes on their backs were much worn, and their shoes about worn out; in fact, not a few of the men were as good as barefooted. As soon, however, as a very slight, absolutely necessary preparation could be made, Granger was ready to proceed with his command. One wagon per regiment was allowed as transportation, and this only to transport the cooking utensils of the regiment. Their shelter tents, ycleped by the soldiers "dog tents," the men carried on their backs with their thin, worn blankets. Over-coats had been packed up and left in Middle Tennessee, in the preceding summer. The reliance for subsistence was mainly by foraging on the country. A very cold snap came on while the march was in progress, and the men in their thin clothing and worn shoes suffered very much. The writer saw men march twenty-one miles in a day on that expedition, over frozen ground, with their feet tied up in rags. Something of a rehearsal, in a small way, of Valley Forge. But the march was not only rapidly made—it was made cheerfully. The men and their officers understood and appreciated the importance of the movement, and all cheerfully made every effort and sacrifice necessary to insure its success. The average American volunteer during the Civil War possessed sufficient intelligence to understand and appreciate the importance of the movements in which he was engaged, and the cheerful activity, which resulted from intelligent appreciation, was an important factor in the National armies.

General Longstreet did not await the arrival of the relieving force. Committing all hope of success to the hazard of an assault, which was repulsed with fearful loss, he withdrew in the direction of South-western Virginia. As apprehension was entertained that the siege of Knoxville might be renewed, Granger's command was detailed to remain in East Tennessee during the inclement winter of 1863-'64. With insufficient protection in the way of clothing and tents, and with deficient rations, the men of the command suffered much during that period, but they bore all the privations uncomplainingly, and performed every duty with alacrity.

Granger was relieved of the command of the Fourth Corps, April 11th, 1864. From June 30th to September 12th, 1864, he commanded a Division of the Army of the Military Division of West Mississippi. During this period he participated in the operations against Fort Gaines, Alabama, August 4th—8th, 1864; and in the siege and bombardment of Fort Morgan, Alabama, August 10th—22d, 1864. It is scarcely necessary to remark that during these operations Granger displayed his accustomed gallantry and energy.

From September 12th, 1864, to February 26th, 1865, Granger commanded the District of West Florida and Southern Alabama; and from February 26th to June 16th, 1865, he commanded the Thirteenth Army Corps, being engaged in the siege of Spanish Fort, from March 27th to April 8th, 1865; storming of Blakely, April 9th, 1865; surrender of Mobile, April 12th, 1865; and in the occupation of Mobile from April 12th to June 16th, 1865.

Granger was brevetted Brigadier-General, March 13th, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Mobile; and the same date he was brevetted Major-General, for distinguished gallantry and good conduct at the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan.

He commanded the District of Texas, from June 19th to August 2d, 1865; and from August 12th, 1865, to January 1866, the Department of Kentucky. January 15th, 1866, he was mustered out of service as Major-General of Volunteers.

This terminal point of Granger's volunteer service affords a suitable opportunity to invite attention to the honorable fact that, at the close of the war, *five brevets*—Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, Brigadier-General, Major-General—attested the uniform good conduct and distinguished gallantry he had displayed on the most hotly contested battle fields, and were the permanent evidence of the National Government's grateful appreciation of his brilliant and useful service.

Including two brevets, First Lieutenant and Captain, conferred on him during the Mexican War, Granger received seven brevets during his military career; a most brilliant record, with scarcely a parallel in the history of the army.

Granger was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, July 28th, 1866. During a part of the years 1867 and 1868 he was on duty in Tennessee, with his head-quarters at Memphis. On the reduction of the number of regiments in the army, in the spring of 1869, Granger was unassigned, and remained so till December 13th, 1870, when he was assigned to the Fourteenth Infantry. Five days thereafter he was transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry, then stationed in New Mexico. He immediately joined his new regiment. The Eighth Cavalry was also stationed in New Mexico; Granger, being the senior in the Territory, the command of it devolved on him, with head-quarters at Santa Fé.

For several years Granger had been a great sufferer from asthma and bronchitis; his lungs were also weak; the great altitude of most of the posts in New Mexico caused him much suffering, and finally brought on a hemorrhage from the lungs, in September, 1872. In the month of December, 1872, he lost the sight of his left eye entirely, by the bursting of a blood vessel on the retina. During the winter of 1872-'73, he suffered much from repeated hemorrhages of the lungs; but though much prostrated by these attacks, he continued to attend faithfully to his duties. Finally, waning nature could stand the strain no longer, and on the advice of his physicians he came to the sea-board in June, 1873. For a time he was benefited by a lower altitude and sea air; but was compelled to seek relief during the winter of 1873-'74, in the genial climate of Florida. The winter of 1874-'75, was also passed in Florida.

Being somewhat improved in health, Granger returned to his field of duty in October of last year. On the 19th of last November he had a stroke of paralysis, which entirely paralyzed his left side; but he soon rallied from this blow, and his physician hoped he would recover entirely. The hope was delusive; on the 10th of January, 1876, he was stricken with apoplexy, lingered unconscious two hours and a half, and expired. Thus—his work well and faithfully done, at his post of duty, and with his harness on, did this gallant soldier sink to his last rest.

The sad event was observed with appropriate tokens of respect in his late command.

In temperament, Granger was cordial, sincere and genial. His manner was hearty and frank—at times, to the verge of brusqueness, which caused those not intimately acquainted with him to suppose him deficient in gentleness and proper consideration for the feelings of others; but this was a great mistake. He was naturally sturdy and independent, and for the mere tinsel of rank he had no respect. Wrong and injustice ever excited his indignation, and he never hesitated to give utterance to it. At the core his heart was tender and gentle; and his tender sympathy ever went out toward misfortune, sorrow and suffering.

A little daughter having been buried in the cemetery at Lexington, Kentucky, it was Granger's desire that his remains should rest in the same consecrated mold; accordingly they were transported from Santa Fé, New Mexico, to Lexington, Kentucky. In the lovely necropolis, near that beautiful inland city, in one of the finest regions of this matchless land, distinguished by the pageantry of a military funeral, followed by brother officers of high renown and distinction; accompanied by the civic authorities of the city, in a body; honored by the presence of the most worthy and distinguished citizens of that enlightened region; and with the evidence of respect and sympathy betokened by the attendance of a vast concourse of all classes of people, the mortal remains of Brevet Major-General Gordon Granger, United States Army, were consigned to their final resting place.

General Granger was married in the summer of 1869 to Miss Maria Letcher, the daughter of Dr. Joseph Letcher, an eminent physician and respected citizen of Lexington, Kentucky. The marriage was celebrated at Evansville, Indiana. A daughter and son were the fruits of this marriage. The little daughter's death preceded that of General Granger. A devoted wife and son mourn their inestimable bereavement.

For some time previous to his death General Granger had been a devoted and consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

(Brevet Major-General Thomas J. Wood.)

SAMUEL GILL.

NO. 1208. CLASS OF 1844.

Died January 18th, 1876, at Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 52 years.

SAMUEL GILL was born at Lancaster, Kentucky, January 30th, 1824, and died at Cincinnati, Ohio, January 18th, 1876. He was a grandson of Captain Samuel Gill, of the Revolutionary Army, and a son of Dr. J. V. Gill. His mother was a daughter of Chief Justice Boyle, of Kentucky.

At the age of 16 Gill was appointed a Cadet, and was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy, in the Class of 1844. Entering the Fourth Artillery, he served for a time at Carlisle Barracks, and afterward at Old Point Comfort, from which place he sailed with the troops for Corpus Christi. In consequence of failing health he obtained leave of absence and returned to Kentucky, with the intention of resigning his commission. Before he had been able to carry out his intention the war with Mexico had begun, and he at once rejoined his command and took part in the battle of Monterey, and the storming of the Bishop's Palace. He then joined the army under General Scott, and participated in the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, and in the battle of Cerro Gordo. In May, 1847, he resigned from the army, and adopted the profession of Civil Engineer. He was soon appointed General Superintendent of the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad, and from that time he devoted himself to the development of the railroad interests of his native State. Under his management the road was extended to Louisville and Covington. He remained in charge of these roads until loss of health compelled him to withdraw from active duty. With the hope of recuperating his shattered constitution he sailed for Europe, in 1872, and spent fifteen months in foreign travel, but with no permanent relief. On his return he was appointed Receiver of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, which position he continued to fill till the latter part of 1875, when he was obliged to cease from labor. In naming his successor the Chancellor caused a minute to be entered on the record of the Court, bearing testimony to the "*ability, fidelity and integrity,*" with which the duties of the position had been discharged by Colonel Gill.

Colonel Gill was buried at Danville, Kentucky, on the 20th of January, and on that day the locomotives on the roads with which he

had been so long connected were draped in mourning, and work was suspended to permit the employees to pay their last tribute of respect to a man whom they all loved as a father.

At the time of the organization of the Kentucky State Guard, Gill received from the Governor a commission as Chief of Engineers, with the rank of Colonel—a title which he bore ever afterward. On the breaking out of the Civil War, Colonel Gill was appointed one of the State Board of Commissioners, in which capacity he devoted himself with energy and ability to the equipment and organization of troops for the field.

Colonel Gill was a man of superior mind and fine culture. He was courteous and affable in his manners; kind and sympathetic to those in trouble and distress; but above all he was a man of sterling integrity. In all his official relations, which were many and various, there was no shadow on his character, no stain on his honor. In his death, the church of which he was a member lost a faithful christian brother; the State of his birth a noble citizen; the Military Academy an exemplary son; and the Association of Graduates a member whose record is worthy of emulation.

(Compiled from information furnished by J. Pettus, of Louisville, Ky.)

MARCUS C. M. HAMMOND.

No. 884. CLASS OF 1836.

Died January 23d, 1876, at Beech Island, S. C., aged 61.

MARCUS C. M. HAMMOND was born in Newberry District, S. C., 14th December, 1814, and was the second son of Elisha Hammond, a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Dartmouth College, who for a number of years was Professor of Languages in the South Carolina College.

He graduated at West Point in 1836. He was appointed a Brevet Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry, 1st July, 1836. He served two years in the Seminole War, also in the Cherokee difficulties in 1838; was stationed for three years at Fort Gibson, Arkansas, and went with his regiment again to Florida, in 1841; was made Adjutant of his regiment, but resigned from the army in ill-health, on December 31, 1842. In 1842 he married Miss Harriet P. Davies, of Augusta, Georgia, a lady of culture and refinement, and at once devoted himself, with zeal and success, to agricultural pursuits. He wrote

frequently for the agricultural journals, besides literary and miscellaneous essays for the general press.

On the occasion of the Mexican War, he tendered his services to the President—General Worth, Gov. McDuffie and General Scott having, in very strong terms, recommended to the Executive his being commissioned. He sought a higher position, but was appointed a Paymaster, 25th June, 1846. These duties he discharged in a very satisfactory manner; but while in the performance of them he suffered a severe sunstroke at San Antonio, Texas, which came near proving fatal at the time, and from the effects of which his nervous system never afterward recovered. Finding himself in a measure disabled, he again resigned from the army on the 15th of April, 1847. From 1849, for several years, he contributed for the "Southern Quarterly Review" a series of articles on the Mexican War, which will form his chief claim to being remembered in the great future, and to which we shall again refer before closing this notice.

In 1852 he was President of the Board of Visitors at West Point, and delivered an eloquent address before the Corps of Cadets on "The duties and requirements of an American Officer." In 1856 he was a member of the South Carolina Legislature, and in 1860, having removed to Athens, Georgia, he received the appointment of Major-General of the Third Division of Georgia Militia. At the commencement of the late war he tendered his services to the Confederate authorities, and thirty companies were raised in his Division and were accepted. But it turned out, as his friends feared, that he had never recovered sufficiently from the disability incurred in the Mexican War, to enable him to perform active campaign duty.

A friend writes of him to me as follows:

"In October, 1874, he suffered a severe paralytic stroke. From this he had but partially recovered when a succession of similar strokes in December, 1875, caused him gradually to sink until his death, at Beech Island, S. C., (where at the time he resided) the 23d January, 1876, at the age of sixty-one. His widow and six children survive him. He was of commanding form, being six feet three and a half inches in height, and an unusual specimen of manly beauty. General Hammond had many great qualities which, when energetically utilized, lead to eminence and power. But he was never very ambitious, and seemed to love domestic happiness more than worldly warfare. He was an accomplished scholar, an omnivorous reader, a student in nearly all branches of knowledge. He had an analytical turn of mind,

and was a writer of uncommon force and perspicacity. As he thought clearly, he expressed himself with terseness and lucidity.

“The close of the Civil War found him with but the wreck of an ample fortune. The violent changes, social and political, throughout the South, were oppressive to his lofty and impulsive spirit. Like Colonel Newcome in Thackeray’s great romance, he strove to reconcile himself with adverse fortune, and, before the closing scene, all that was gentle and lovable in his nature returned to make his death-bed a tranquil one. Upon his face, when all was over, a smile of heavenly resignation and benignity lingered, and we may hope that the storm-tost bark, after a passage through perilous seas, has drifted into a harbor of repose and sunshine. His faults were few and on the surface—his good qualities many and profound. Courteous, genial and confiding, he possessed remarkable conversational powers, and winning and companionable traits of character. Imbued with a refined sense of honor and truthfulness, and eminently religious in the tendency of his mind, the trials at the close of life found him sustained by matured convictions, and prepared to die as a christian gentleman.”

I am sure I will be pardoned for thus quoting at length these words of a near relative. It is twenty-four years since the writer of this has seen him ; but I feel sure that he merits every word thus eloquently written.

We have said that his great claim for future remembrance will be the series of articles he wrote, from 1849 to 1853, for the “Southern Quarterly Review,” on California and the various battles of the Mexican War, in all about 500 octavo pages. The following is a list, giving the dates of their appearance : *

SUBJECT.	Month of Appearance.	No. of Pages.
The Conquest of California, - - - - -	July, 1849,	34
The Resources of California, - - - - -	Oct. “	33
Mines of California, - - - - -	April, 1850,	18
Battles of the Rio Grande, - - - - -	Nov. “	37
Buena Vista, - - - - -	Jany. 1851,	44
Vera Cruz, - - - - -	July, “	40
Cerro Gordo, - - - - -	Jany. 1852,	32
Contreras, - - - - -	April, “	59
Churubusco, - - - - -	July, “	38
Molino del Rey, - - - - -	Oct. „	35
Chapultepec and the Garitas of Mexico, - -	Jany. 1853,	52
Secondary Combats of the Mexican War, - -	July, “	37

*Besides these, other articles were written by him for that Review, one being on Maury’s Amazonia.

In recently perusing some of them, we have been struck with the abundance of valuable *materiel* for history with which they are replete. He quotes and weighs authorities, and gives volume and page. He often presents conflicting statements and assigns reasons, especially in the notes, for adopting one rather than another. A large share of his facts he obtained from personal contact, or correspondence of a reliable character, with eye-witnesses of the campaigns. Those notes have valuable personal references and *minutiae*, often invaluable to the historian and nowhere else to be found. The pictures he presents are vivid. He offers not merely the outline and statistics of a campaign or battle, but he gives plans, purposes and ulterior designs.

Thus there is life and animation to his narrative. The charm of Sherman's memoirs of the late war is that they enter at once into the soul, the spirit, the motives and projects of the actors. The merit of Hammond's account of the Mexican War is of a similar character, but he goes more minutely into the narration, with the careful balancing of authorities; whereas General Sherman's account has more unity, as he does not pretend to give anything but his own impressions. He writes like a witness on the stand giving, off-hand, his unpremeditated narrative. On the contrary, Hammond reaches out Briarean arms in every direction, and refuses nothing which can throw any light on the subject. The freshness and vividness of his sketches arise partly from his personal knowledge of, and interest in the parties; but they are garnished with episodes, anecdotes and discursive annotations, preserving, for the research of future explorers, an affluence of materials.

We will name some of the authorities quoted:—The various official reports and documents, Ripley, Fremont, Stevens, Carleton's "Buena Vista," W. S. Henry's "Campaign Sketches," E. D. Mansfield, the "New Orleans Picayune," the Mexican account given in Ramsey's "The Other Side." To these he adds:—Semmes' "Afloat and Ashore" (a naval looker-on, in the valley of Mexico); General Hitchcock's letter of 23d January, 1848, to "The New York Courier and Enquirer;" Colonel Jas. Duncan's letter of 17th November, 1847, to the American Star Newspaper in Mexico; a Mexican's letter in "The London Times;" and the Congressional Document containing the Pillow Court of Inquiry. The latter is as important to write a history of the Mexican War, as were the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, at Frederick, to a record of the events of the Florida War.

The genuine historian is like an Arctic explorer. Hunt after hunt will be made, and if one field proves a failure another will be tried. The indefatigable searchers for a passage to the North Pole cherish every mark and sign, fit out expedition after expedition, some to confirm and push a little farther the discoveries already made; and when, as in this summer's English party under Naires, they are to leave a memoranda on their trail, they are followed by another expedition to pick up said records, in case the advanced guard never returns.

A like perseverance and painstaking will be shown by the thorough student in historical research. When such a man, truly armed and inspired for his task arises, these papers in the "Southern Quarterly Review" will be properly appreciated.

The articles on Buena Vista, Vera Cruz, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, are the most elaborate.

That on Buena Vista gives a careful estimate of the value of the other historians, Carleton, Ripley and Mansfield. He makes a proper exposure of the unjust sarcasms of Ripley concerning Zachary Taylor—especially when on page thirteen he sets forth that seven times in one volume Ripley quotes the fling that Taylor's avowed and only policy in advancing on Monterey was "to ascertain the subsistence resources of that region;" whereas, Taylor, in his dispatch of July 2, 1846, had announced his grand object to be "the cutting off the northern provinces of Mexico." But Taylor, in saying that his advance on Mexico was but a problem of subsistence, only stated in another form the old military adage, that "an army, like a serpent, moves on its belly." Hammond, in his articles has ably replied to the unjust strictures of Ripley on Taylor and Scott.

The article on the resources of California, written in 1849, was remarkably prophetic in its forecast of the future of that region, especially of its agricultural capabilities. He rightly rejected the estimate of Wilkes (in his Exploring Expedition), of only 12,000 square miles of cultivable land, and said that three times that amount would perhaps be below the true estimate.

The Churubusco article goes at length into the much debated question of the deliberate "armistice policy" of Scott, in not at once occupying the city of Mexico. The actors in the battle of Molino del Rey are praised; but he states, pro and con, the reasons advanced by many for "austerely disapproving" the initiation of that battle.

The Contreras article has gone fully into the question as to who deserved the merit of the selection of the Chalco Route. This and the article on Chapultepec are perhaps the ablest and most important of his papers, the latter giving very clearly the plans and circumstances connected with the taking of the Castle of Chapultepec, and of the Garitas of Mexico.

Macaulay said that "History in its state of imaginary perfection, is a compound of poetry and philosophy. By judicious selection, rejection and arrangement, the true historian should give to truth those attractions which have been usurped by fiction. He considers no anecdote, no peculiarity of manner, no familiar saying, as too insignificant for his notice. He would intersperse the details which are the charm of historical romance. Sir Walter Scott has used those fragments of truth which historians have scornfully thrown behind them. He has constructed of their gleanings works which, even considered as histories; are scarcely less valuable than their's."

We do not know that these words of Macaulay were in the mind of Hammond, but he has preserved much of that very character thus signally recommended by the great essayist.

Of the grotesque and picturesque, witness his description (page 93, of Churubusco,) of the meeting of Dominguez and his spy company with the prisoners at the Convent; the Mexican description (page 99) of Phil. Kearny's charge on the Garita of San Antonio; and (on page 3, of Contreras,) the description by a Mexican, in "The London Times," of the costume and appearance of the American troops on their first arrival in Mexico.

As an example of the careful sifting and balancing of testimony, we will mention that in a note (on page 3, of Chapultepec), as to whether there were more than three guns mounted by the Mexicans at San Antonio Garita, he quotes Hooker, Pillow, Ripley, Beauregard, and Rains.

As to the poetical incidents, the Homer-like imagery and reminiscences of a war, I know not where else they can be found concerning that war.

For an example see in Molino del Rey (page 307) the allusion (partial, it is admitted, but pardonable as the tribute of friendship) to Lieutenant Colonel William M. Graham, 11th Infantry. "Leading a bold charge against the strongly fortified edifice, an entire volley

appeared to have been fired at his person, and he fell under ten wounds, several of them mortal." In a note he adds: "Graham was formerly of the 4th Infantry, in which he distinguished himself under Clinch, in Florida, receiving two balls at Withlacoochee, one of which was buried in him. He was equally gallant at Monterey, and in charge of a reconnoitering party on the 18th August, towards Contreras, repulsed the enemy's advance. He received ten wounds at Molino, his horse six—yet he quietly dismounted, shouted to his men to 'charge,' and a moment after died. He was one of the hardiest and most heroic soldiers of the army and the world. And it may well have been said of him at his fall, as of Percy—

'The earth, that bears the clod,
Bears not alive so stout a gentleman.'

It is to be regretted that the writer did not carry out his design of re-writing the whole series, to publish them as a "History of the Mexican War." He writes on March 30th, 1875: "In the fall of 1860 I began to re-write the series, but the secession of South Carolina postponed it forever—before I had completed the battles of the Rio Grande. Oh, how greatly I could improve them!" Thus he was well aware of their faults, as being too discursive, requiring the application of the pruning knife and the "*limae labor et mora*" of Horace. But such revision doubtless would, at the end of ten years from their being written, have lopped off many a pleasant episode, and sacrificed many a quotation valuable to the student of military strategy. It was said of a distinguished writer, that if Shakespeare and Milton were lost, his memory could have replaced them.

Hammond's articles are full of the most valuable and pertinent military apothegms from Cæsar, Jomini, Napoleon, Frederick, Bacon, Marshal Saxe, and all the principal writers and masters on the art of war.

And thus no meagre compendium of the leading maxims of the art could be culled from them, if the originals were lost. Thus we think it was justly said in Appleton's Cyclopaedia, that "this body of papers constituted, perhaps, the most elaborate specimen of military criticism that has been written in the United States."

(*Brigadier-General Benjamin Alword.*)

HENRY MIDDLETON.

NO. 121. CLASS OF 1815.

Died March 15th, 1876, at Washington, D. C., aged 79.

HENRY MIDDLETON was born March 16, 1797, in Paris, during a temporary sojourn of his parents in France; and died March 15th, 1876, on Capitol Hill, Washington City, at the advanced age of seventy-nine.

Among the ancient and honored names of South Carolina, there is none more ancient and honored than that of Middleton. Nearly two hundred years ago (1680), Edward Middleton, gent., a native of Twickenham, England (the abode of Pope, Walpole, and temporarily of Louis Philippe), received from the Governor and Landgrave of the colony of South Carolina, a grant of one thousand acres of land on the Ashley or Kiawah River—a beautiful stream with which the name of Middleton has ever since been identified. On removing to South Carolina, about ten years after the first English settlement of the colony, he became one of the members of the council under the Lords proprietor, and, being a decided republican, opposed the governors in favor of popular rights and privileges.

Since 1680, in the six generations of Middletons which have succeeded one another on the same soil, there have always been one or more of the name who have distinguished themselves in the service of their country.

Arthur Middleton, Edward's son, born in 1681, was conspicuously engaged in public affairs as member of the council as early as 1712; was opposed to the close borough system of the lords proprietor, which was overthrown mainly through his instrumentality; was President of the popular convention which declared the proprietors' chartered rights forfeited to the crown; and was spokesman in the proceedings by which the governor was formally deposed by the unanimous decision of the popular government. One of the most prominent of these proprietors was the famous and fickle Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury, the friend and patron of Locke, and the Achitophel of Dryden's satire. After the Proprietary Government had been swept away in 1719, he, under the Royal Government in 1725, succeeded Nicholson as Governor of the Colony, which office he held for six years, and then continued in the royal council till his death.

Henry Middleton, Arthur's son, was an aged man at the out-break of our Revolution, but was sent as delegate from South Carolina to Congress, of which body he was elected President, October 22d, 1774.

Arthur Middleton, Henry's son, born in 1743, after his education in England, became one of the most decided and efficient members of the first council of safety of South Carolina. His zeal in the cause of the oppressed Colonies caused his selection as a Delegate of South Carolina to the second Continental Congress, and as such affixed his signature to our Declaration of Independence. He held his seat in Congress till 1777; declined the governorship of South Carolina in 1778, being opposed to its new constitution; fought in defense of Charleston, 1779-'80, becoming a prisoner of war on the fall of the city; was confined in St. Augustine castle and the Jersey prison-ship till exchanged in 1781; and subsequently, till the close of the Revolution, served as a delegate in Congress. He has been justly described as a model of private worth and public virtue; accomplished in letters, in the sciences and fine arts; a firm patriot, and enlightened philanthropist.

Henry Middleton, son of Arthur, was Governor of South Carolina in 1812; member of Congress 1817-'20; and United States Minister to Russia from 1820 to 1830.

Henry Middleton, the second son of his father of the same name, the subject of this sketch, was educated by private tutors at Middleton Place, on the Ashley River, and at the age of sixteen he was appointed, December 24th, 1813, a Cadet of the U. S. Military Academy. War then existing with Great Britain, young Middleton with other cadets were detailed for duty in the construction of the defenses covering Brooklyn, N. Y., from a threatened descent on Long Island from the British fleet. While here Middleton had the misfortune to see one of his companions blown to pieces by the discharge of a cannon which he was in the act of loading. On March 28th, 1815, he was graduated from the Military Academy and promoted in the army to be a Second Lieutenant of the Corps of Engineers. In this capacity he served in the construction of the defenses of the Savannah River, Georgia, till he resigned from the army, July 15th, 1816.

In 1817, Governor Middleton, his father, was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives, and removed with his family to Washington. There the ex-lieutenant of engineers saw much of the Hon. William

Wirt, then Attorney-General of the United States, and with him and his interesting family enjoyed constant intercourse for the two years of his abode at the Capital. There is no doubt that his association with this gifted and highly cultivated family greatly stimulated his mental development. In 1819 he commenced the study of law at Litchfield, Conn., and there are now to be seen at that law school records of his decisions as judge in the moot court, which bear the impress of a mind of great strength and clearness.

In 1820 he went to Edinburgh to continue his law studies. Here he met Sir Walter Scott, was a favored visitor in the salons of Mrs. Grant, of Laggan, and became intimate with Dugald Stewart, the great moral philosopher, between whom and the young American there was a great similarity of tastes and a common love of learning.

He returned to the United States in 1822, and was admitted to the bar of Charleston, and that of Philadelphia; but he seems never to have practiced law, his taste for philosophy dominating over any desire for the active pursuits of life. Always conservative and keenly alive to any encroachments on the great bulwarks of the Constitution, he interested himself in watching the workings of the problem of republican government. So in 1824 we find, in the "*National Gazette*," a short essay from his pen on duties and imports. In 1829 he began a series of articles in favor of free trade and opposed to protection, in which he gave the first expression to the views which he formed as a close student and follower of Adam Smith. In 1832-'33 he was almost drawn into public life and the arena of politics, by his decided disapproval of the nullification of the laws of Congress, attempted by some of the leading men of South Carolina. The Union party of that day published an essay of his on the "Prospects of Disunion," a powerful argument against absolute State Sovereignty when opposed to the laws and to the Constitution.

Middleton published from 1850 to 1858, besides many pamphlets, three books, the most complete of which was the one entitled "The Government and the Currency," first issued in numbers in 1844-'45, and re-published entire in 1850. Of this treatise Davidson, in "Living Writers of the South," says: "The first part is far more elementary than the second, discussing such matters as constitutionality, relation to foreign governments, influence of manufactures, coinage, wages, exchange, paper issues and bullion, with many others. The second part throws more light than the first upon the important

subject of the circulating medium of a country in its most extended sense, and including not only the *currency* proper, but notes and paper of all descriptions, and in affecting the transfer of property from hand to hand, and in the settlement of accounts and the payment of dues. It also dwells more at large on the remedies for the evil of over-issues of bank notes; on the expense and advantages of raising the minimum denomination of bank issues; the best manner of effecting the substitution of coin; bank credits; the question of how far legislative restraints and regulations may properly be carried; limited and unlimited liability, and the safest banks;" and a variety of other important questions connected with the subject of banking and bank regulations.

While the second part was originally appearing serially in Hunt's *Merchants' Magazine*, Edgar A. Poe, then editor of the *Broadway Journal*, says of the second article, "Nothing so good on the same subject has as yet appeared in America." This was a graceful compliment to the son of the American Minister who had befriended Poe in his destitution in St. Petersburg.

In 1857 he published, in London "Economical Causes of Slavery, and Obstacles to Abolitionism," a purely philosophical investigation into the subject of slavery, in which he endeavors to show that slave labor was becoming more cumbersome and expensive every year, and if let alone would surely fall by its own weight. At that time it was considered one of the purest arguments on the particularly difficult subject of slavery which our literature had produced.

In 1858 he published in London, a pamphlet on "The Government of India, as it Has Been, as It Is, and as It Ought to Be," in which he accuses the English Government of India, of that day, of cruelty, jobbery and oppression, and appeals to the British Nation, on behalf of the present inhabitants of India, for equity and mercy.

Another work which he wrote, but we believe did not publish, was entitled "Universal Suffrage in the various Conditions and Progress of Society, in reference chiefly to its effects in the United States; Past, Present and to Come." The conclusions of this work are understood to be adverse to the doctrines of the most progressive school of politicians of the present day.

In the great crisis preceeding the secession of South Carolina, he expressed the same views he had entertained in the nullification period of 1832-'33; but in 1860 the current was too strong for him. Having

been absent in Europe for the chief part of fifteen years, he had little local influence. However, he saw with sorrow the State he had always loved and honored, misled, and, as he thought, mistaken in her highest interests; but he cherished South Carolina, so identified with the name he bore, and right or wrong could not take part against her, though he took no office, civil or military, under the Confederacy.

For the last eight years of his life he lived at Asheville, his summer residence in the mountains of North Carolina. During the past winter he made some visits to the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, where he died the day before completing his seventy-ninth year. His remains were transferred to the family vault at Middleton Place, on the Ashley River, near Charleston, S. C.

Henry Middleton was a remarkably handsome man, of medium height, and always retained his military bearing. When, in 1856, he happened to be in the same railway carriage in England, with the present duke of Wellington, his lordship thought he was an English Crimean Officer, and addressed him very politely on that supposition. He was noted for the unaffected courtesy of his manners, and possessed in a very marked degree the art of conversation. He had been long abroad, where, mingling much with distinguished men from various parts of the world, he had opportunities of forming and maturing opinions on foreign politics. He was also a profound student of our own republican institutions, and of the many vexed problems of political economy. All that he read he remembered, so that when his vigorous pen was put in motion, he had only to draw from the magazine of a well stored mind any facts he required for the elucidation of his subject. Had authorship been a pecuniary necessity to him, he doubtless would have been a prolific writer, and have attained high eminence in the world of philosophical thinkers.

(Brevet Major-General George W. Cullum.)

PAUL DAHLGREN.

No. 2238. CLASS OF 1868.

Died March 23d, 1876, at Rome, Italy, aged 30.

On March 23d, 1876, a telegram to the Assistant Secretary of State, at Washington, announced the death, in the service of his country, of another member of the Dahlgren family.

It is fitting that some record should be made of all lives spent in our country's service, and in this record it is well to incorporate the names both of those who have inculcated the feeling of devotion, and of those to whom has been left the name of the departed. With these ends in view this sketch has been prepared. Brief it may be, but its brevity is due alone to the shortness of the life recorded.

PAUL DAHLGREN was the fifth child of Rear Admiral John Adolphus Dahlgren and his first wife, Mary Bunker. He was born in Wilmington, Delaware, August 9th, 1846. When nearly two years old his parents removed to Washington, where his mother died, June, 1855. His earlier education was entrusted to an able scholar, Mr. O. C. Wight.

In October, 1862, he entered the Naval Academy, then at Newport; but the death of his brother, Colonel Ulric Dahlgren, the representative of his family in the army, caused his father to think, as he had done once before, of Paul's going to West Point. The opportunity was favorable, as President Lincoln had mentioned to the Admiral that he might suggest a name for appointment to the Military Academy. A consultation between father and son resulted in the latter's accepting the appointment.

He is recorded as having entered July 7th, 1864, though his resignation as midshipman did not take effect until October, 1864. At West Point he graduated twentieth in a class of fifty-four, laying aside on June 15th, 1868, the chevrons of a Cadet-Adjutant, and receiving the commission of a Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery. During the summer of 1868 he served on temporary duty at West Point. His connection with the army terminated by resignation, June 12th, 1870.

We next find him engaged for about two years as assistant to Colonel J. B. Eads, in the construction of the St. Louis bridge. To him was entrusted the very important duty of testing the steel and

other material used in the bridge, having charge, part of the time, of the testing machine at St. Louis, and afterwards of the large one at the Steel Works at Philadelphia. This duty he discharged with great care, ever enjoying and justifying the confidence of Colonel Eads, to whom as to many others the news of his early death has brought great regret.

While engaged at St. Louis he received an offer, through General Sherman, of a position as railroad engineer in Japan; but deeming business prospects in New York more inviting than either this offer or his immediate duties, he accordingly set out for that city, joining there the firm of Winslow & Wilson.

Business alone did not occupy his mind, for on the 6th of May, 1873, he was married to Miss Annie Rutherford Morgan, daughter of Rev. Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas' Church. A few months later, his health being delicate, he was led to accept the position of Consul General at Rome, tendered him by Secretary Fish.

He entered upon the duties of his new position in September, 1873. His office was by no means a sinecure. Though the youngest member of our consular service, he was responsible for thirteen consulates. Commercially, the position was important; but under his charge it became also one of official and social influence.

In the meanwhile, however, his health was not restored. Unremitting attention to his duties, which he continued to discharge, not alone through winter, but also through the intense heat of two summers, did not benefit it. Though feeling at times much pain, no other warning was given him that his end was approaching. The record of his death is short. He was found by his servant, lying dead on the floor; the result of syncope of the heart.

The grief of his family can not be private, for so many friends are left to share it.

To his wife, son and daughter, he has left a name without blemish; and to lessen the sorrow of parting, the knowledge that he died, as he had lived, a Christian. All suffering endured by him but led to victory over the grave: *vincit qui patitur.*

(Lieutenant J. G. D. Knight.)

RICHARD M. HILL.

No. 1939. CLASS OF 1861 (June).

Died March 25th, 1876, at Springfield Armory, Mass., aged 37.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
Washington, March 28th, 1876. }

It is with the deepest regret that the Chief of Ordnance is again called upon to announce to the Department the loss of one of its most meritorious officers, Major R. M. Hill, who died at the National Armory, on the night of March 25th.

Major Hill was graduated from the Military Academy in June, 1861, immediately appointed a Second Lieutenant of Ordnance, and with many of this class assigned to the duty of drilling and preparing for service volunteer troops in and about Washington City. In August of the same year he reported for duty at the Watervliet Arsenal, where he remained till the succeeding March, when he was ordered to the Fort Monroe Arsenal. In March, 1863, he was assigned to duty in the field, reporting to the Commanding General, Department of the Gulf, and was engaged in the Têche campaign, including the siege of Port Hudson and the marches and campaign subsequent thereto. Leaving the field in the spring of 1864, he was placed at the Foundries as Assistant to the Constructor of Ordnance, and remained on that duty till June, 1867, when he took station at the Washington Arsenal as Assistant to the Commanding Officer. In June, 1869, he was given the command of the Indianapolis Arsenal, which he held till October, 1873, when he took command of the Augusta Arsenal, relinquishing it in September, 1875, to take post at the National Armory as the First Assistant to the Commanding Officer, where he remained till his death.

Major Hill was commissioned a First Lieutenant of Ordnance, November 1st, 1861; a Captain, November 3d, 1863; a Major, June 23d, 1874; and a Brevet Major, "for faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department," March 13th, 1865.

Major Hill had endeared himself to his brother officers by his many good qualities of mind and heart, and his loss in the very prime of

his manhood will carry sorrow throughout the Department. His record as an officer, both in garrison and in the field, gave promise of a bright future, and his untimely end has blasted the hopes of friends and cast a gloom upon the service he loved so well.

As a mark of respect, the officers of the Department will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days from the receipt of this order.

S. V. BENÉT,

Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.

So far as justice to his worth as an officer and graduate is concerned, the special order of the Chief of Ordnance suffices amply as a tribute to the memory of Major Hill; but those who knew him very well as a man, feel that there is something left to be said before his name passes away. And without indulging the enthusiasm of a long and tried friendship in too generous eulogium, they think it might be said of him that, in the double character of which every officer lives of soldier and gentleman, he did not leave a better in his corps or in the army. They are inclined to believe that since he entered the Academy in 1857, the ideal standard of the officer has undergone some changes, as well as that of the private gentleman. The robust manners of camp and garrison have been toned down by refinement, while public opinion has made an increased demand on the officers of the army for intelligence, as well as discipline at displays of military pageantry, until now it is no longer sufficient for an officer to perform well his professional and routine duties; but he must be also a man of culture, in the widest and most wholesome meaning of the term. Tried by this new standard, Major Hill, so think his friends, came near being a perfect measure.

But without subjecting his career to any standard, new or old, there were certain features in his nature which have always been the charm of mankind; and it is because they still exert this charm, that his friends rally now about his memory. No one will gainsay who ever knew him well that the current of his thought was of transparent purity, that he had a rich endowment of modesty and charity, and that he was one of the most amiable characters that ever graced a profession. It was this last trait more than any other that won him the enthusiastic friendship of every officer that ever was stationed with him, and they cannot conceive it to be possible that he has left

an enemy behind him in his corps or the army. Every admirer of high tone, of ability, of integrity and virtue, will lament that a career such as his promised to be, was cut off so nearly at its outset.

(Captain Morris Schaff.)

ZETUS S. SEARLE.

No. 1490. CLASS OF 1850.

Died April 2d, 1876, at Peekskill, N. Y., aged 48.

ZETUS S. SEARLE was born in the State of New Jersey, and appointed a Cadet from New York to the U. S. Military Academy in 1846, where he was graduated in 1850. Upon graduation he was assigned as a Second Lieutenant to the Second U. S. Infantry, then serving in Texas. Owing to ill health, Lieutenant Searle was compelled soon after joining his command to resign and come North. Having somewhat recruited his health he determined to adopt the profession of Civil Engineering, and in the following year, 1851, he became "Assistant Engineer on the Hudson River Railroad," then in the course of construction; afterwards of the "Chicago and Mississippi Railroad;" of the "Pacific Railroad of Missouri;" and of the "Brooklyn Navy Yard, 1855."

But his continued and increasing ill health finally compelled him to seek physical rest, and he accepted the charge of the Mathematical and Military departments of the Peekskill (N. Y.) Academy, in which position he remained until 1868. He then resigned and opened the "New York Scientific School," at Peekskill, and continued its Superintendent up to the time of his death.

As an instructor of youth, Mr. Searle possessed most admirable qualifications. As a son of a highly respected clergyman, with his West Point Education, "enjoyed unusual opportunities for intellectual and social culture." An associate writing of him says: "His thorough knowledge of his subjects; his exquisite skill in drawing and in instructing his pupils in the Art; his unostentatious, but efficient superintendence of the military drill in its different departments; his facility in making his pupils self-reliant; his quiet manners, kind and considerate demeanor, all contributed to gain him the respect and esteem of his pupils, with whom he became a favorite, and who will receive the intelligence of his death with unfeigned regret."

"The recruits assembling at Peekskill for the Union army in the last war, were often drilled by the cadet officers whom Mr. Searle's instruction had rendered efficient drill-masters, and several of these young cadets afterwards in the Union cause, and on distant fields, did honor to themselves, and noble service to their country."

"Tender and indulgent to his interesting family of young children, and to her who has, through sickness and trials been to him a helpmeet indeed; he lived in the exercise of those qualities of heart that, like charity, makes us forgetful of ones' mistakes in life, and that live long in the affectionate remembrance of friends." Mr. Searle always retained an affectionate regard for his Alma Mater, and was one of the first members of our Association.

(Secretary of the Association.)

ALEXANDER S. MACOMB.

NO. 810. CLASS OF 1835.

Died May 8th, 1876, at New York City, aged 62.

MAJOR ALEXANDER S. MACOMB was born June 8th, 1814, at Belleville, New Jersey, the country residence of his father, then a Brigadier-General in the U. S. Army, and at that time engaged in the campaign which terminated in the glorious victory of Plattsburg, New York, September 11th, 1814, for which he was brevetted a Major-General, and received the thanks of Congress, with a gold medal "emblematic of this triumph."

Young Macomb at the age of sixteen was appointed a Cadet, and entered the U. S. Military Academy, July 1st, 1830. Upon graduation therefrom, July 1st, 1835, he was promoted in the army a Brevet Second Lieutenant, First Dragoons, and served at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, till 1837; in the meantime, October 6th, 1836, having been promoted to a First Lieutenancy in the Second Dragoons. From March 1st, to April 1st, 1837, he was the Adjutant of his Regiment, when he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to his father, then-General-in-Chief of the U. S. Army. He became Captain in his regiment February 18th, 1840, and resigned from the military service January 31st, 1841.

He married the sister of the gallant General Philip Kearny, and after leaving the army lived a life of leisure, mostly in New York

City, where all his material interests centered, occasionally going to Europe where he had many friends, and spending his summers in Newport, Rhode Island, in which city he was well known for his genial manners and generous hospitality.

Macomb was noted for his manly beauty, courtly bearing, gentle temper, kindly heart, and refined tastes. He rarely spoke a harsh word, and was always considerate for the feelings of others; hence he was much esteemed by all his intimates, and was a favorite in every circle in which he mingled.

He was fully aware of the precarious tenure of his life, but little did he anticipate that the hand of death would strike him down so soon and so suddenly. On the afternoon of May 8th, while engaged in conversation at the Union Club, of which he was a very popular member, he complained of oppression, and endeavored to leave the Club, but he fell before he could reach the door—death, probably without suffering, following almost instantly from an aneurism of the aorta.

“Then with no throbs of fiery pain,
No cold gradations of decay,
Death broke at once the vital chain,
And free'd his soul the nearest way.”

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

ALEXANDER W. REYNOLDS.

No. 975. CLASS OF 1838.

Died May 26th, 1876, at Alexandria, Egypt, aged 60.

GENERAL REYNOLDS entered the Academy in 1833, from the State of Virginia.

Upon graduation was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the First Infantry, in 1838. He was promoted a First Lieutenant in 1839, and appointed a Captain in the Quartermaster's Department in 1847, and promoted to a Captaincy in the First Infantry in 1848, which he vacated. He served in the Florida War, and as Quartermaster in the Mexican War, mostly in convoying duty.

October 8th, 1855, he was dismissed under Sec. III of the law of January 31st, 1823, but was reappointed with his former rank in the Staff.

His service ceased with the army in 1861. In 1865 he resided in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and subsequently going to Egypt, he was serving as Adjutant General of the Army of the Khédive at the time of his death.

(Secretary of the Association.)

TREDWELL MOORE.

NO. 1356. CLASS OF 1847.

Died May 29th, 1876, at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, aged 51.

TREDWELL MOORE was born in the State of Ohio, at the close of the year 1824, and entered the Academy with the class admitted in 1843, and was graduated with it in June, 1847. By the orders of the War Department of August 5th, 1847, he was attached as a Brevet Second Lieutenant to the Eighth Regiment of Infantry, dating from July 1st, 1847. Shortly thereafter he was promoted as a Second Lieutenant of the Second Infantry. With his class-mates he proceeded to join the Army in Mexico, and reached the city of Mexico with General Patterson's column in December, 1847. He soon made a reputation as a zealous and efficient officer, and was selected with such soldiers as Andrew Porter, Samuel B. Maxey, Henry M. Black, and William W. Burns, to command the military police force of the City, under that brilliant soldier, Charles F. Smith. At the close of the war with Mexico, he was ordered with his regiment to California, and served in that section of the country and in Oregon until 1855; the last year of his service there as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Wool, then commanding the Department of the Pacific. Trained under that admirable soldier, familiarly known as Gaines Miller (after whom Fort Miller on the San Joaquin River, in California, was named), he early exhibited the marked characteristics of an excellent officer, and his command was always in the highest state of discipline and efficiency. Relieved from duty in California, he rejoined his regiment in Minnesota, and served in that Territory and in Dakota until his appointment as Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in July, 1859. In this capacity he was assigned to duty in California, and was charged, after the termination of an Expedition against the Pyramid Lake Indians, in Nevada, with the construction of a new post on the Carson River, called Fort Churchill. On the breaking out of the

Civil War, he warmly espoused the side of the Union, and sought employment in active service in the East, which was however denied him. Had the opportunity been afforded him, his fine qualities as a soldier would soon have enabled him to achieve distinction. None were more earnest and loyal in the cause, and none would have been more eager than he

“In seeking the bubble reputation,
Even in the cannon's mouth.”

On duty in Southern California and Arizona, until 1863, he rendered excellent service, especially with the column of General Carleton, on the march from California to New Mexico. Ordered to the East he was assigned to duty at Wheeling, and during the celebrated raid of John Morgan, for whom like Barney Dundee,

“There was spite in each look and fear in each e'e.”

Moore displayed great skill and energy, for before the bold trooper all

“Shrunk to close heads, and the causeway was free,”

until intercepted by the vigorous measures initiated and perfected by him, leading to the capture of the renowned leader and his forces. Moore subsequently served in Tennessee until March, 1867. “For faithful and meritorious services during the War of the Rebellion,” he was brevetted to the grade of Brigadier General, March 13th, 1865, and in June, 1872, he was promoted to the position of Deputy Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. After service for several years in New England, he was ordered to the Indian Territory, and died at Fort Gibson, May 29th, 1876.

As a subaltern officer, Tredwell Moore was active, attentive and energetic, and as a staff officer, he long evinced a fine administrative capacity, clear judgment, zealous interest and thorough efficiency in the discharge of his duties.

The writer, who knew him long and well, and loved him from the days of our boyhood at West Point, in the social circle of the barrack and camp, and in the steady routine of academic and military duty, and who with him “changed the grey for the blue,”* and bid

“To the struggles of youth, to the mimic of war—
To its sports, to its follies adieu;”*

who was his comrade “when the bugles were calling on Mexico's plains,”* and his almost constant companion and associate in the

* From the graduating song of his class (1847.)

wilds of California and Nevada, in garrison, city, and the field, for many years, cannot pen this feeble tribute to Tredwell Moore without emotion; for from the "peaceful bosom" of his grave "spring nothing, save fond regrets and tender recollections." Warmhearted, generous, manly and sincere, Moore was ever a true and devoted friend; and by a large circle of friends of "Auld lang Syne," in California, he will be long and affectionately remembered. How he endeared himself to his intimate friends and comrades in the Army, is evident from the fact that they ever entertained for him a strong and earnest affection, which as one of them writes;

"Still remains fresh in their hearts;
And if memory o'er his heart no trophies raise,
This frail memorial still from them at least,
Implores the passing tribute of a sigh."

(*General H. G. Gibson.*)

THOMAS C. ENGLISH.

No. 1442. CLASS OF 1849.

Died June 10th, 1876, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, aged 48.

We regret that owing to the recentness of the death of Colonel English, we shall not have the time to give any extended sketch of his varied and valuable service, nor do justice to his superior qualities of both mind and heart. We shall simply submit his record in brief, as given in General Cullum's Biographical Register, and more complete accounts of his life, as contributed by friends, will be preserved in the records of the Association.

Appointed a Cadet in 1845, from Pennsylvania, he was graduated at the Military Academy in 1849.

His first duty was with the Fifth Infantry, in the Indian Territory, and in Texas, where he continued to serve until 1854. Upon the organization of the Ninth Infantry, March 3d, 1855, he was promoted to a First Lieutenant in this Regiment, and served at Fort Monroe about a year, thence he accompanied his Regiment to the Pacific Coast, and he served at various Posts and Stations in Washington Territory, until 1861. In 1861 and '62 he was on duty in San Francisco, but returned to Washington Territory the latter year, and became the Lieutenant Colonel of the First Washington Territory Volunteers,

which command he held until April, 1865. During this period we find him serving as Acting Assistant Provost Marshal-General, for Oregon and Washington Territory; as Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service, and Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

At the time of his death he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Infantry.

(Secretary of the Association.)

WILLIAM SILVEY.

NO. 1412. CLASS OF 1849.

Died October 23d, 1875, at Oswego, New York, aged 51.

BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM SILVEY, U. S. Army, died at his residence in this city, about nine o'clock Saturday evening, October 23d, after a sickness of painful duration, aged fifty-one years. About sixteen years ago Colonel Silvey endured a stroke of paralysis, which, however, did not appear to make any serious inroad on his powerful constitution. This was succeeded by another about six years ago, which proved a terrible strain on his physical powers, since which he has endured great suffering at times. This was followed by a third and mortal shock last Friday. During the time that Colonel Silvey resided here, both in his military station as Commandant at Fort Ontario and later as a private citizen, he made many warm and ardent friends, who valued his character and esteemed his services to the country. Colonel Silvey was born at Zanesville, Ohio, and was a Cadet at the Military Academy in West Point, from July 1st, 1845, to July 1st, 1849, graduating sixth in a class of forty-three members, among whom were Generals Gilmore, Parke, Benét, Baird, Saxton, and the afterwards Rebel Generals Withers and Field, and Alfred Cummings of Georgia. His military record as found in Cullum's Military Record was as follows: Graduated at the Military Academy, July 1st, 1849, and promoted in the army to Brevet Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery, July 1st, 1849. Served in the Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians in 1849 and '50. Second Lieutenant, First Artillery, November 6th, 1849. In garrison at Fort Sullivan, Maine, 1850. In Florida hostilities against the Seminoles, 1850 to '53. On recruiting service in 1853 and '54. In garrison at Fort Monroe, Virginia, 1854. First Lieutenant First Artillery, October

31st, 1853. At Military Academy 1854-'57, as Assistant Professor of Geography, History and Ethics, April 26th, 1854, to August 16th, 1856, and principal Assistant Professor from August 16th, 1856, to November 1st, 1857. Adjutant First Artillery, July 1st, 1857, to May 14th, 1861; at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, 1857 to '60; at Baltimore, Maryland, 1861; and on leave of absence, 1860-'61. Served during the Rebellion of the Seceding States, 1861-'66. Captain First Artillery, May 14th, 1861. Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service and Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Rhode Island, December, 1861, to March, 1864, and for the State of New Hampshire, March 23d, 1864, to April 30th, 1866. Acting Assistant Provost Marshal for State of Rhode Island, from March, 1863, to March, 1864, and for the State of New Hampshire, from March 23d, 1864, to April 30th, 1866. Made Brevet Major, March 30, 1865, for meritorious and faithful service in the recruitment of the armies of the United States. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, November 13th, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in connection with mustering out of service and disbanding the volunteer armies of the United States. In command of his regiment, December, 1863, to January, 1866. In garrison at Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, May 9th, 1866 to —. The record ends here, but soon after this, probably in 1868 or '69, he came to Fort Ontario, and remained in command there till his regiment was ordered South. His health was too feeble to accompany it, and he remained here till retired as Major, a short time ago. When in his prime, Colonel Silvey was almost a perfect specimen of the military appearance and character. With a tall, erect and powerful frame, no officer in the army commanded more attention than himself. To these fine physical qualities he united the character and habits of the Christian gentleman, and he was considered a model of the trained, thorough, exacting Christian soldier. The War Department, on being notified of his death, expressed regrets, and promptly authorized the burial of his remains at West Point. The funeral, which took place at his residence at 4:30 P. M. to day, consisted simply of the burial service. The body will be removed to the D. L. & W. train at 11 A. M. to morrow, and will be conducted to its final rest at West Point. The bearers are Myron Pardee, George B. Sloan, F. O. Clarke, J. C. Churchill, Dr. Clarke, Colonel Scott, Colonel Wilson, Captain Ward, Lieutenant Van Ness. Colonel Silvey leaves a wife and three children, for whom is felt the sympathy to which their great loss entitles them.

(*Oswego (N. Y.) Newspaper.*)

JOHN A. CAMPBELL.

NO. 2211. CLASS OF 1867.

Died October 29th, 1875, at Raleigh, North Carolina, aged 32.

LIEUTENANT CAMPBELL was born in the State of New York, and appointed a Cadet from South Carolina, in 1863. But before entering the Academy, and when but 18 years of age, at the outbreak of the late Civil War, we find young Campbell among the first to appear and enroll his name for active service. In May, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Fifth Missouri Volunteers, for three months. He re-enlisted in the Nineteenth Missouri Infantry, November of the same year as a private, but subsequently became Quartermaster Sergeant of the Third Missouri Volunteers. He was in the battle of Wilson's Creek under General Lyon, and at the seige of Vicksburg.

After graduation in 1867, he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Second Artillery, where most of his service was on the Pacific Coast, including the posts of Alaska. July 24th, 1874, he was promoted to First Lieutenant in his regiment.

Campbell was one of those young officers of real sterling worth to the service; quiet and modest, but firm in his deportment, he everywhere inspired confidence and respect.

A classmate in writing of him says: "he was a most noble fellow and an honorable gentleman." He leaves a wife and children and many friends to mourn his loss.

(Secretary of the Association.)

Of the foregoing four were members of the Association—Samuel Gill, Paul Dalhgren, Zetus S. Searle and Alexander S. Macomb.

In the Army,	-	-	13
In Civil Life,	-	-	12
			<hr/>
		Total	25

The Treasurer presented the following as his Annual Report.

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

1875.							
Sept. 6	To cash paid Lieutenant T. H Barber for Alumni Dinner, - - -	\$23 78		June 16	By cash balance in hands of Treasurer per old Account, - - -	\$177 24	
Nov. 8	To cash paid R. Catlin, Secretary, for Postage Stamps, - - -	6 15		June 16	By 2 U. S. Bonds, \$500 each, to be accounted for, - - -	1,000 00	
Nov. 8	To cash paid A. S. Barnes & Co., for Printing 500 Reunions, - - -	203 50		1876.			
Nov. 8	To cash paid A. B. Berard, P. M., for Postage Stamps, - - -	24 00		Jan. 7	By cash Interest on U. S. Bonds, \$1,000, 6 months \$25, (Prem. 12 $\frac{3}{4}$), - - -	28 18	
1876.				June 10	By cash Interest on U. S. Bonds, \$1,000, 6 months, (Prem. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$), - - -	28 15	
June 14	To Bonds U. S., two for \$500 each, to be accounted for in new Account, - - -	1,000 00		June 14	By cash received for 24 Initiation Fees during past year, - - -	240 00	
June 14	To balance in hands of Treasurer to new Account, - - -	216 14		June 14	By cash in hands of Treasurer from old Account, - - -	216 14	
		\$1,473 57		June 14	By U. S. Bonds in hands of Treasurer to be accounted for (In Bank of Commerce for safe keeping), - - -	1,000 00	
	Approved,				West Point, New York, June 14, 1876	\$1,216 14	
	(Signed) R. P. PARROTT,				<i>True Copy), D. D. JOHNSON,</i>		
	<i>Chairman Ex. Committee.</i>				<i>First Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery.</i>		

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Under this head Captain Parrott, Chairman of the Executive Committee, to which was referred the subject of the Thayer Monument, stated that they were unable to report additionally to what had already been submitted to the previous meeting; whereupon Prof. Wheeler offered a motion to refer the matter to a Committee to be appointed and composed by the President. The motion was carried, and accordingly the President appointed as such committee—

Gen. GEO. W. CULLUM, *Chairman*,
Gen. Z. B. TOWER,
Prof. GEO. L. ANDREWS.

It was then moved that the Meeting decide whether the Entertainment for the next Annual gathering be a lunch or dinner. After much discussion the motion was lost, and it was finally agreed to leave the whole matter to the Executive Committee, where it resides by the By-Laws.

The President then announced the officers for the ensuing year.

Treasurer, Prof. H. L. KENDRICK,
Secretary, R. CATLIN.

<i>Executive Committee.</i>	}	Capt. R. P. PARROTT,
		Prof. A. E. CHURCH,
		Gen. G. W. CULLUM,
		Prof. J. B. WHEELER,
		Prof. P. S. MICHIE.

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

 ENTERTAINMENT.

Soon after the adjournment of the Meeting the members proceeded to the West Point Hotel, where they partook of a sumptuous repast—General Tyler presiding.

There were no regular toasts prepared for the occasion, but after the commencement of the Entertainment, impromptu toasts and responses were abundant.

From various sources there have been received valuable contributions to the Scrap-books, and much information of many Graduates of whom there was hitherto little known.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

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.