

EIGHTH  
ANNUAL REUNION

OF THE

Association of the Graduates

OF THE

United States Military Academy,

AT

WEST POINT, NEW YORK,

*JUNE 14, 1877.*



New York :

A. S. BARNES & CO.

111 & 113 WILLIAM STREET.

1877.



# ANNUAL REUNION JUNE 14, 1877.

## MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 14, 1877.*

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>		
1814	CHARLES S. MERCHANT.	1823	{ ALFRED MORDECAI. *GEORGE S. GREENE. *HANNIBAL DAY.
1815	{ <i>Simon Willard.</i> <i>James Monroe.</i> <i>Thomas J. Leslie.</i> <i>Charles Davies.</i>		{ GEORGE H. CROSMAN. EDMUND B. ALEXANDER.
1818	{ <i>Horace Webster.</i> <i>Harvey Brown.</i> <i>Hartman Bache.</i>	1824	{ <i>Dennis H. Mahan.</i> *ROBERT P. PARROTT. JOHN M. FESSENDEN.
1819	{ EDWARD D. MANSFIELD. HENRY BREWERTON. HENRY A. THOMPSON. JOSHUA BAKER. DANIEL TYLER. WILLIAM H. SWIFT.	1825	{ WASHINGTON SEAWELL. N. SAYRE HARRIS.
1820	RAWLINS LOWNDES.	1826	{ WM. H. C. BARTLETT. SAM'L P. HEINTZELMAN.
1821	SETH M. CAPRON.	1826	{ AUG'ST'S J. PLEASANTON. EDWIN B. BABBITT. *NATHANIEL C. MACRAE. *SILAS CASEY.
1822	{ WILLIAM C. YOUNG. <i>David H. Vinton.</i> *BENJAMIN H. WRIGHT.	1827	{ EBENEZER S. SIBLEY. *ALEXANDER J. CENTER. NATHANIEL J. EATON. <i>Abraham Van Buren.</i>

## CLASS.

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

## CLASS.

- 1835 { *Alexander S. Macomb.*  
HENRY PRINCE.  
ISAAC V. D. REEVE.  
MARSENA R. PATRICK.  
\*THOMAS B. ARDEN.  
WILLIAM N. GRIER.
- 1836 { JOSEPH R. ANDERSON.  
\*MARLB'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.  
\*ISRAEL VOGDES.  
EDWARD D. TOWNSEND.  
BENNETT H. HILL.  
JOSHUA H. BATES.
- 1838 { JOHN T. METCALFE.  
\*WILLIAM F. BARRY.  
LANGDON C. EASTON.  
IRVIN MCDOWELL.  
*William J. Hardee.*  
\*HAMILTON W. MERRILL.
- 1839 { GEORGE THOM.  
JAMES B. RICKETTS.  
THOMAS HUNTON.
- 1840 { \*WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.  
\*STEWART VAN VLIET.  
GEORGE W. GETTY.  
*George H. Thomas.*  
PINCKNEY LUGENBEEL.
- 1841 { \*Z. B. TOWER.  
JOHN LOVE.  
SEWALL L. FREMONT.  
*Simon S. Fahnestock.*  
RICHARD P. HAMMOND.  
JOHN M. BRANNAN.  
FRANKLIN F. FLINT.
- 1842 { JOHN NEWTON.  
WILLIAM S. ROSECRANZ.  
JOHN HILLHOUSE.

CLASS.

- 1842 { \*ABNER DOUBLEDAY.  
\*JOHN S. MCCALMONT.  
GEORGE SYKES.  
EUGENE E. MCLEAN.  
CHARLES T. BAKER.  
SAMUEL B. HAYMAN.  
JAMES LONGSTREET.
- 1843 { WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN.  
GEORGE DESHON.  
WILLIAM F. RAYNOLDS.  
JOHN J. PECK.  
JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.  
ULYSSES S. GRANT.  
CHARLES S. HAMILTON.  
\*RUFUS INGALLS.  
*Cave J. Couts.*
- 1844 { WILLIAM G. PECK.  
*Samuel Gill.*  
ALFRED PLEASANTON.  
\*WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.
- 1845 { THOMAS J. WOOD.  
CHARLES P. STONE.  
FITZ-JOHN PORTER.  
HENRY COPPEÉ.  
FRANCIS COLLINS.  
GEORGE P. ANDREWS.  
DELOS B. SACKET.  
HENRY B. CLITZ.  
THOMAS G. PITCHER.
- 1846 { GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.  
*John G. Foster.*  
EDM. 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.  
ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.  
HORATIO G. GIBSON.  
AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.  
JOHN GIBBON.  
ROMEYN B. AYRES.

CLASS.

- 1847 { \*THOMAS H. NEILL.  
WILLIAM W. BURNS.  
EGBERT L. VIELE.
- 1848 { WM. P. TROWBRIDGE.  
ROBERT S. WILLIAMSON.  
NATHANIEL MICHLER.  
RICHARD I. DODGE.  
WILLIAM N. R. BEALL.  
\*THOMAS D. JOHNS.
- 1849 { QUINCY A. GILLMORE.  
JOHN G. PARKE.  
MILTON COGSWELL.  
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER.  
\*B. H. ROBERTSON.  
SAMUEL B. HOLABIRD.  
*James P. Roy.*
- 1850 { FREDERICK E. PRIME.  
GOUVERN'R 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.*  
\*HENRY W. SLOCUM.  
JOHN MULLAN.  
*Sylvester Mowry.*  
ALEX. MCD. MCCOOK.  
WILLIAM MYERS.
- 1853 { \*WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL.  
WILLIAM S. SMITH.  
\*JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.  
\*THOMAS M. VINCENT.  
\*HENRY C. SYMONDS.  
GEORGE BELL.  
\*LOUIS H. PELOUZE.  
\*LARHETT L. LIVINGSTON.  
*Robert O. Tyler.*  
\*ALEX. CHAMBERS.

## CLASS.

1854 { \*HENRY L. ABBOT.  
THOMAS H. RUGER.  
\*JUDSON D. BINGHAM.  
MICHAEL R. MORGAN.  
GEORGE A. GORDON.  
CHARLES G. SAWTELLE.

1855 { GEO. H. ELLIOT.  
\*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 Wm. J. L. NICODEMUS.

1859 { FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.  
MARTIN D. HARDIN.  
\*FRANCIS J. CRILLY.  
JOHN J. UPHAM.

1860 { WALTER MCFARLAND.  
\*HORACE PORTER.  
JAMES H. WILSON.  
\*JAMES M. WHITTEMORE.  
ALANSON M. RANDOL.  
JOHN M. WILSON.  
EDWARD R. HOPKINS.  
JAMES P. MARTIN.  
SAMUEL T. CUSHING.  
\*ROBERT H. HALL.

1861 May { HENRY A. DU PONT.  
ORVILLE E. BABCOCK.  
ADEL R. BUFFINGTON.  
EMORY UPTON.  
NATH. R. CHAMBLISS.  
SAMUEL N. BENJAMIN.  
FRANKLIN HARWOOD.  
\*JOHN W. BARLOW.

## CLASS.

1861 May { GEORGE W. DRESSER.  
\*CHARLES MCK. LEOSER.  
\*EUGENE B. BEAUMONT.

1861 June { WILLIAM H. HARRIS.  
\*ALFRED MORDECAI.  
CHARLES C. PARSONS.  
\*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.  
JAMES 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.  
WM. H. MCLAUGHLIN.  
\*EDWARD H. TOTTEN.  
JAMES M. MARSHAL.  
WILLIAM S. STARRING.  
EDWARD HUNTER.  
\*SAMUEL M. MILLS.  
WILLIAM D. O'TOOLE.

ANNUAL REUNION JUNE 14, 1877.

CLASS.

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|------|---|--|
| 1865 | { | ARCHIBALD H. GOODLOE.<br>*P. ELMENDORF SLOAN.  |
| 1866 | { | RICHARD C. CHURCHILL.<br>CHARLES KING.<br>WILLIAM H. UPHAM.<br>FRANCIS L. HILLS.<br>JOHN F. STRETCH.   |
| 1867 | { | JOHN C. MALLERY.<br>*CLINTON B. SEARS.<br>*WILLIAM E. ROGERS.<br>FREDERICK A. MAHAN.<br>WILLIAM F. REYNOLDS.<br>THOMAS H. BARBER.<br>EDWIN S. CURTIS.<br>*LEANDER T. HOWES.<br>*STANISLAUS REMAK.<br>WILLIAM J. ROE.   |
| 1868 | { | JOSEPH H. WILLARD.<br>*HENRY METCALFE.<br>ROBERT FLETCHER.<br><i>Paul Dahlgren.</i><br>DAVID S. DENNISON.<br>WILLIAM J. VOLKMAR.<br>JOHN D. C. HOSKINS.<br>FRANK W. RUSSELL.<br>*LOYALL FARRAGUT.<br>DELANCEY A. KANE. |

CLASS.

- |      |   |  |
|------|---|--|
| 1869 | { | PHILIP M. PRICE.<br>DANIEL M. TAYLOR.<br>*WILLIAM P. DUvall.<br>REMEMB. H. LINDSEY.<br>CHARLES BRADEN.<br>WILLIAM F. SMITH.<br>WILLIAM GERHARD.  |
| 1870 | { | *FRANCIS V. GREENE.<br>WINFIELD S. CHAPLIN.<br>EDWARD G. STEVENS.<br>EDGAR S. DUDLEY.<br>SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN.<br>ROBERT E. COXE.<br>DEXTER W. PARKER.<br><i>Benjamin H. Hodgson.</i><br>ISAIAH H. McDONALD.<br>ROBERT N. PRICE. |
| 1871 | { | JAMES B. HICKEY.   |
| 1872 | { | CHAS. D. PARKHURST.<br>JACOB R. RIBLETT.<br>*WILLIAM B. WETMORE.<br>HENRY H. LANDON.   |
| 1873 | { | AUGUSTUS C. TYLER.   |
| 1874 | { | RUSSELL THAYER.  |
| 1876 | { | *JOHN R. WILLIAMS.   |

NOTE.—At the date of the Meeting there were 357 members upon the roll; of those 78 were present and 35 had died.

General BENJAMIN H. WRIGHT, the Senior Graduate present, was called upon to preside, and was conducted to the chair by Generals Greene and Day, of the Class of 1823.

General WRIGHT then delivered the following address :



# Address.

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FELLOW GRADUATES :

Without anticipation or previous notice, I find myself in this position as a substitute for one who, until the last moment, expected to be present. You will therefore pardon my shortcomings as your presiding officer, and join me in expressions of thankfulness and gratitude that so many of us have been able to meet on these classic grounds on the occasion of our annual assembly.

This is not solely a festive occasion; every one should come here to renew his vows of fealty as a patriot.

Fifty-five years ago this month I was graduated from here after a four years' term; a period of restraint, but, in the retrospect, to every graduate the happiest period of his life.

Since our last meeting we have been called upon to mourn the death of Professor Davies, who for so many years was closely identified with this Academy, and who gave his best years to the advancement of its interests.

We remember the grace and ability with which he so often presided here, and his love and regard for all graduates. We will ever hold his memory in fraternal remembrance.

It would be an additional gratification if I could see before me now the graduates of to-day, and in the vista of the future, fifty-five years distant, contemplate the occupation of this position by one of them, under the same circumstances that now surround us, with this institution in the full measure of its usefulness and under the same emblem of our glorious Union.



## NECROLOGY.

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The Secretary being called upon for the Necrology of Graduates for the year ending June 14th, 1877, presented the following :

HENRY WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

NO. 106—CLASS OF 1814.

Died June 10, 1876, at Woodville, Rappahannock Co., Va., aged 79.

CAPTAIN HENRY WILLIAM FITZHUGH, the son of Judge Nicholas Fitzhugh, was born December 3, 1797, at the family mansion, Ravensworth, Fairfax County, Va.; and died June 10, 1876, at his residence, Glenair, near Woodville, Rappahannock County, Va., at the advanced age of nearly seventy-nine.

After receiving a good elementary education at Alexandria, Va., he was appointed a Cadet of the United States Military Academy, July 30, 1812, a few weeks after our declaration of war against Great Britain, and was graduated and promoted in the army, July 21, 1814, to be a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Artillery. From that time till after the close of the war he was on duty at Fort Walcott, Newport Harbor, R. I.; and then, till 1818, was stationed at Fort McHenry, Md. He became a First Lieutenant in his Corps April 20, 1818, and was the Quartermaster of his Battalion from July 1, 1818, to June 1, 1821, when the army was reorganized, he retaining the same rank in the Second Regiment of Artillery, and continuing on Quartermaster's duty at Baltimore, Md., till 1826. Under the Law of May 18, 1826, he was made an Assistant Quartermaster, to rank from May 19, 1826, being placed on duty as such at Fort Monroe, Va., till 1829, and sub-

sequently at Boston, Mass., till 1836; in the mean time (April 20, 1828,) being brevetted a Captain "for faithful service ten years in one grade."

Upon resigning from the Army, June 28, 1836, he commenced the study of medicine with his father-in-law, Dr. Wilkins, but soon relinquished it for the more congenial duty of General Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which office he held from July 4, 1836, to May 31, 1838. Identifying himself at this time with the city of Baltimore, he entered with all his energy and resources in all her public improvements, particularly the purchase of Greenmount, where he personally superintended the laying out of that beautiful cemetery near the city. During the next four years he was extensively engaged in the milling business, which proving very unprofitable, he, in 1857, moved to Glenair, his farm, near Woodville, on the Rappahannock River, and here followed the quiet pursuit of agriculture till his death, partial blindness preventing him from taking any practical part in public affairs.

Fitzhugh was a gentleman of high character, a very influential citizen, and a much respected neighbor. Until he lost his eyesight he was a great reader, and dispensed the treasures of his well-stored mind to a large circle of friends, of which he was the admired center, all loving him and treating him with a deferential tenderness peculiarly gratifying to one of his refined, sensitive nature. Although for many years he was physically a wreck of his former self, the poor, the afflicted and distressed always met with ready help and sympathy from his large-hearted charity. From early life he was a devoted member of the Church, and till death was a sincere follower of the Cross.

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

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### SIMON S. FAHNESTOCK.

No. 1078—CLASS OF 1841.

Died June 15, 1876, at Washington, D. C., aged 57.

SIMON S. FAHNESTOCK was born in Pennsylvania and appointed to the Military Academy from that State July 1, 1837. He graduated July 1, 1841, and was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery. He served the first year on the Northern frontier

during the disturbances on the Canada border, and afterwards at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. From 1842 to 1843 he was at Fort Monroe, and from there was ordered to Carlisle Barracks, where he remained until 1844. During the war with Mexico he was engaged in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. In June, 1846, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and afterwards in the Mexican war was Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Vera Cruz and of the Brigade moving on Orizaba. From 1849 to 1850 he was actively engaged in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians.

In 1850 he resigned from the army, and from that time to 1856 was engaged in the hardware business in Pittsburg, Pa. Afterwards he occupied some time in farming in Virginia, and then came to Washington, where he first entered the Treasury Department and afterwards the Patent Office, where he was Principal Examiner. Resigning this position, he became a Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents and Attorney before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

This takes us to 1866, and we have since to record a life nobly lived and an honor that defied deceit. As the red skies of evening totally surpass the rosy prophecies of morning, so the end of his life answered the proud boast of the beginning, carrying out to the very end the early promise of truth, loyalty and honor.

He was a man universally loved, and whose loss is universally regretted. To us who knew him in the Auld Lang Syne it seems quite impossible that he should be no more with us.

“ Speak to him, friends, speak to him, he may awake;  
But do not, I beseech, for Christ's dear sake,  
Tell me that he is dead.”

(*M. H. W.*)

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### JAMES G. STURGIS.

No. 2578—CLASS OF 1875.

Killed in battle June 25th, 1876, on the Little Big Horn, M. T., aged 22.

LIEUTENANT JAMES G. STURGIS, son of Colonel S. D. Sturgis, Seventh Cavalry, was born at Albuquerque, New Mexico, January 24th, 1854. He entered the Military Academy in 1871, and graduated with his Class on the 16th of June, 1875, but a trifle over a year before he met his

tragic death in Custer's ill-starred attack on the Sioux village of the Little Big Horn. As the son of an army officer much of his life had been passed on the frontier, amid scenes which filled him with a love of the excitement and adventure which Indian fighting affords, and gave him an experience of life in the camp and the saddle while yet a boy such as falls to the lot of few young men to enjoy. Of medium height, slender but muscular, with curling hair, a bright, honest eye, and the smile of a warm, true heart, his face was one of those which Lavatar would have loved at sight—a true mirror of his mind, the infallible index of a pure and generous soul, *sans peur et sans reproche*. His troop commander, writing from the field, finds a fairer wreath than laurel on the young hero's pale brow, and sends it, woven from the tender memories of a soldier's heart, to a desolated home:

“Poor boy! I loved him if possible as well as you. His manly sense, his heroic bearing, and, even more than these, his uncontaminated innocence of character, completely won my heart. Please let me know where to send his effects. Among them is a paper of mine. Please destroy it without reading; it is my will. I gave it to him hoping that I might fall and he be spared.”

We of the regiment felt towards him as toward a younger brother. He had made his home among us as a boy in the camp and garrison; we had seen him depart with our *God speed*, full of hope and promise of a bright future, to his Alma Mater, and had welcomed him back among us with pride in his perfect nobility and a hearty affection for the unshaken truth of a warm and affectionate disposition. It is said “few men could wear their epitaph gracefully;” but his bright, brief life and noble death needs no trite panegyric from friendship's pen. Memory will place for epitaph upon his tomb the virtues of a modest, heroic spirit, that nature and nature's God clothed him withal; the simple purity of an honest heart—the armor of a soldier and a man.

SEVENTH.

(*Army and Navy Journal.*)

## HENRY M. HARRINGTON.

No. 2429—CLASS OF 1872.

Killed in battle June 25, 1876, on the Little Big Horn, M. T., aged 27.

LIEUTENANT HENRY MOORE HARRINGTON was born on the 30th of April, 1849, at Albion, Orleans County, N. Y. When he was seven years of age his parents removed to Cold Water, Michigan, where the boy's childhood and early youth were passed, and where he received his first mental training. At the age of fifteen Henry was sent for a three year's course of study to University Heights, Cleveland, Ohio, and frequent reports from the instructors of that institution gave to his friends the assurance that he was making diligent use of the opportunities for improvement there offered him.

It was during one of his vacations from Cleveland and study, and at the early age of sixteen, that Henry Harrington, by uniting himself with the Church, made public avowal of his faith in Christ. This Christian belief remained in him firm through life, and any deviation from its rules of practice his own conscientiousness made him ever ready to acknowledge.

Whilst pursuing his course of study at University Heights, the offer of an appointment at the Naval Academy was made to his father in his behalf and declined.

When within three months of graduation the young student was called home by the severe illness of his father. With that spirit of faithfulness to the duty next at hand which characterized him, and which in the day-dreaming time of youth is so rare a trait, Henry took his place at once as assistant in his father's business, and soon won many and warm personal friends by his manly rectitude of conduct and his genial disposition and manners. It was solely to the high regard which his character inspired in one who closely watched its development, that his appointment to the Military Academy was due. It came to him wholly unsought. The member of Congress in whose gift it was, the Hon. Charles Upson, remarking to Mr. Harrington when offering it: "You have not asked this for your son, and I have many applicants; but if you are willing that Henry should go I will send him. I have long been observing him, and feel assured that he will do honor to the appointment."

Gladly accepting this gratifying offer, young Harrington entered, at the United States Military Academy, the Class of 1872. He was not a brilliant scholar, but that he stood well is evident from his graduating seventeenth in a class of fifty-eight. Of the regard which his fine personal qualities won for him at West Point we have pleasing testimony in a note addressed by one of the Class to Mrs. Harrington, under date of January 22d, 1877. This note accompanied a most generous gift from those who desired with their sympathy "to offer some slight assistance to their class-mate's widow and children, in memory of the pleasant intercourse they had enjoyed with him during their cadet days." The writer adds: "You know how intimately class-mates are thrown together during the four years at the Academy, and how soon we can discover the good and bad qualities of each other. We all, I know, are glad to remember that we never heard Harrington mentioned except in the highest terms. He was one of the most general favorites in the Class, deservedly liked by all."

When his "graduating furlough had expired, Lieutenant Harrington was ordered to Charlotte, North Carolina, where he spent the winter of 1872 and 1873. From the very beginning of his active service he was frequently entrusted with important commissions, and by his success in their execution secured the confidence and respect of his superior officers. In the spring, Company C of the Seventh Cavalry, to which he belonged, was ordered to join the Yellowstone expedition under General Custer. Returning to Fort Rice, Dakotah, in the Fall of 1873, he spent the following winter at that post with his family, and in the spring and summer of 1874 accompanied his regiment in the Black Hills campaign. In the autumn of 1875 Lieutenant Harrington obtained a leave and was spending it at his old home in Cold Water, when news came of the intended expedition against the hostile Indians of the Northwest.

Although but two-thirds of his furlough had expired, he at once wrote to General Custer and expressed his desire to return to his post in time to join his regiment in its march. When his father remonstrated with him against this step, on the ground that the leave to which he was justly entitled was not yet up, Lieutenant Harrington's steadfast loyalty to the sense of duty evinced itself in his reply: "Father," he said, "my country may never again need my services as she does now; I should feel ashamed and humiliated ever to meet my comrades again if I did not now make every effort to be with them in

this hour of possible danger. No, father, it is my duty to go, and I cannot shrink from it."

From his first connection with the regiment Lieutenant Harrington had been held in high estimation by General Custer. The year previous that officer had remarked to the elder Mr. Harrington: "Your son is giving fine promise for the future. When I entrust him with an order I feel confident that it will be well and promptly executed. I have never heard his conduct either as an officer or a gentleman criticized by his superiors, nor in fact spoken of in other than terms of praise by all who had personal relations with him, whether in the army or in civil life."

When General Custer received his young Lieutenant's letter he was greatly pleased, and telegraphed at once in reply: "I am hastening the preparations for the expedition. You will have time to join me." And on the evening of the day that he received this telegram, the 6th of March, Lieutenant Harrington took leave of his wife, his two little children and his parents, and hastened to join his comrades in the camp of the Seventh Cavalry near Fort Lincoln. Alas! it was his last farewell.

On the sanguinary battle of the Little Big Horn, fought on Sunday, the 25th of June, 1876, we need not dwell. Lieutenant Harrington was in command of his Company at the time of the fatal movement, and from several different sources the statement has come that Company C led the attack and was the only one which entered the Indian village. But all this is uncertain. We only know that his remains were not identified among those which surrounded General Custer. When and by whom they were interred none now can tell, but over that unknown grave, invisible to human eyes, yet full plain in the sight of God, stands for his epitaph this simple record:

"FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH."

" Though nameless, trampled, and forgot,  
His servant's humble ashes lie,  
Yet God has marked and sealed the spot,  
To call its inmate to the sky."

(A. B. Berard.)

## GEORGE A. CUSTER.

No. 1966—CLASS OF 1861 (JUNE).

Killed in battle June 25, 1876, on the Little Big Horn, M. T., aged 37.

Such is the wide fame of GENERAL CUSTER that it is not deemed necessary to recount it here; for those who are living need not be told of his exploits, and those who come after, attracted by the brilliancy of his career, will not seek their information in his obituary but in his memoirs, where whatever pertains to his youth, family, his services and untimely death, is all set forth with tenderness and simple length.

But in the nature of things this seems a fitting place to give expression to youthful friendship, on the close of what will always seem to have been a wonderful life, where youth, bravery, adventure and success mingled in strong and glowing proportions; and when we consider that with all this was united an individuality that in itself made him conspicuous, and which reminded his admirers of the Knights of old, it seems reasonable to predict that the life he lived will appeal to the spirits of youth beyond his day and generation. He was born in obscurity at New Rumley, Ohio, December 5th, 1839, and was killed in battle June 25, 1876. In that short space of 37 years, and before he was 28, he had advanced to the front of the stage and was recognized and greeted as one of the first actors on it.

To say that this career was a surprise to those who knew him as a cadet is no discredit to his memory. It is only an acknowledgment of the fallibility of human foresight, partially excused in his case by the exuberance of good fellowship in his nature, which masked the hero as the quick and sure cavalry leader from us all.

But now, at the foot of the pedestal of his high fame, every one who knew him then can lay the honest tribute that as a cadet he was as unassuming, frank, genial and kind-hearted as his achievements prove him to have been capable of command and of exercising all the stern qualities of high rank.

To those who watched his rapid advancement with friendly eyes, nothing gave them more satisfaction than as he rose to see that the impulsiveness of his spirit never betrayed him into seeking excitement through dissipation. To the last he was true to himself; and to those

who, through a similarity of taste and endowment, will imitate him as a cavalryman, this feature of his life is a splendid example.

Throughout, from the day he joined the army at Bull Run until he made his final charge, he brought to the execution of his duties an enthusiasm with which an officer cannot fail to be distinguished, and without which no course has ever succeeded. It is not eulogy to declare he had genius—it is fact, plain, forcible fact; for is it eulogy to pay his greatness the honor that it never gave room to jealousy, nor is it yielding overmuch to enthusiasm to say as a leader of a charge he was matchless.

Finally, such was his place in the heart of the great public, that when it learned he had charged for the last time, more than one of its poets were quickened to lay memorial verses upon his grave.

There is no higher nor more infallible proof of the quality of greatness than when it stirs the poetic impulse. It is the verdict of the highest court of public opinion.

*(Captain Morris Schaff.)*

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JAMES E. PORTER.

No. 2288—CLASS OF 1869.

Killed in battle June 25, 1876, on the Little Big Horn, M. T., aged 29.

LIEUTENANT PORTER, at the expiration of his graduation leave of absence, reported to General Custer, in camp near Fort Hays, Kansas. During a year and a half he served with his troop, C, along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, protecting the advanced parties of laborers during their working seasons. In the Spring of 1871 Lieutenant Porter's troop was among those assigned to the duty of preserving order in the Carolinas, and he served at various temporary stations in those States until August, 1872, when his promotion (dating from March 1st) transferred him to Company I, then at Lebanon, Ky. Here he remained till March, 1873, when this company was ordered to St. Paul, Minn., to form part of the escort of the Commission for the Survey of the Northern Boundary of the United States. After two years of this duty, Lieutenant Porter reported in the Spring of 1875 at Fort Abraham Lincoln for service with the expedition to the

Black Hills, then in preparation. At this post he remained about a year, and the Seventh Cavalry having assembled there during the early Spring, left with it, May 15th, on that fatal expedition against the Sioux which crowns and closes his career. He fell in the bloody battle of June 25th, 1876, on the banks of the Rosebud River.

Lieutenant Porter's record as above given is derived from the personal reminiscences of an officer of his regiment, who has shared much of what he recalls. These bare facts show faintly, what is known to all who have served with Lieutenant Porter, of the sterling qualities of mind and heart which make his loss a greater one than is often felt after so few years of service. As a Second Lieutenant he bore a larger share than belongs to his grade in the administration and discipline of his troop, and the diligence and devotion to the service with which he labored were known and remarked by those who were then near him. In the trying and difficult "Ku-Klux" duty his energy and discretion formed a combination sufficiently rare and valuable to give him a name among his fellows. In hard marching, rough camping, and Indian fighting, and in, it may be, a yet severer test of character—the monotony of garrison life—Lieutenant Porter has shown ever the same diligent and conscientious discharge of duty, the same sagacious prudence and indomitable perseverance. These are not the qualities of a knightly hero of romance, but they are the characteristics of an officer fit for service in peace and in war. Brave in action, faithful to duty, simple and noble in life, it is such as he that make the working strength of armies.

*(Lieutenant C. F. Palfrey.)*

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### BENJAMIN H. HODGSON.

No. 2356—CLASS OF 1870.

Killed in battle June 25, 1876, on the Little Big Horn, M. T., aged 28.

LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN H. HODGSON was born in Philadelphia on the 30th of June, 1848, the son of Mr. Joseph B. Hodgson, a gentleman widely known as intimately connected with the advancement of the commercial interests of that city. The effect of the war on his latter school days was to induce martial aspirations, which culminated with

his appointment as a cadet and his entering the Military Academy at the beginning of his eighteenth year. Graduating in 1870, he was assigned to the Seventh Cavalry, then stationed in Kansas and Colorado. In 1871 and 1872 the regiment served in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, on what was known as Ku-Klux duty. Here Lieutenant Hodgson displayed such energy and tact, and so satisfactorily performed his duty, exercising such an appreciative understanding of the requirements of the General Government, that he was selected for other similar and more exacting service in Louisiana.

In 1873 the battle of the Big Horn, which took place on the Yellow Stone Expedition of that year, gave him an opportunity of demonstrating his ability and establishing his worth as a cavalry officer, in the more dangerous callings of his profession.

While *en route* for his home on leave of absence in 1874, he was stopped by a telegram and ordered to join his troop, which had meantime come into his immediate command, and which had been ordered to Louisiana to quell local disturbances in that State. That the confidence of his superiors was not misplaced, the subsequent personally expressed approbation of the Lieutenant-General of the Army emphatically testified.

In the spring of 1874 he was in command of his troop on the Black Hills Expedition, and, with the exception of a leave of absence in the summer of 1875, constantly with the regiment until his death.

At the battle of the Little Big Horn he was aid to Colonel Reno, first slightly wounded in the side, afterwards instantly killed by a second bullet. He fell at the foot of the bluff which was being occupied, and was afterwards held by the survivors of the regiment. His body therefore lay under cover of their fire, and escaped the barbarous mutilation invariably inflicted by these savages on a fallen foe. They buried him in the highest mound of the bluff, and transplanted a cedar to mark his resting place. God bless him! Thus is his official career briefly outlined, but it remains to be told that never a young officer promised greater honor to his profession; never a gentleman more ennobled humanity; never a friend tendered more generous or sympathetic regard; never a companion more successfully charmed his comrades. His intelligent attention to delicate and difficult duties, his careful observance of routine requirements, his energy and dash, merited him the constant details for extraordinary service which were assigned to him. His kindness and courtesy were

by nature, not habit; his keen wit was never barbed to pain; his spirits always cheerful; his generosity phenomenal. He made himself wherever he went one of the most popular men of the service. To his nearest friends he was as a son or a brother; to his warmest, most enthusiastic admirers—the little ones—always “Uncle Ben.” He loved him most who knew him best.

\* \* \* “he the prize hath won;  
 Earth's conflict o'er, its warfare done,  
 He entered fame's bright portal!  
 And o'er the ford—beyond the strife,  
 Above the stream of earthly life,  
 He's gained the life immortal!”

(*R. N. Price.*)

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### OSBORN CROSS.

No. 417—CLASS OF 1825.

Died July 15, 1876, in New York City, aged 73.

COLONEL OSBORN CROSS was born in Maryland, and appointed from the Fourth Congressional District of that State to the Military Academy, which he entered July 1st, 1820, and was graduated July 1st, 1825. He entered the First Infantry, and served with that regiment and the Fourth Infantry until appointed to the Quartermaster's Department of the General Staff in July, 1838.

His service was not confined to any one part of his country, but embraced all varieties of scenes and adventures, from Florida to California, with the army of occupation of Texas and with General Wool's column in the invasion of Mexico.

During Major Cross's service in California he became involved in some official difficulties which led to a suspension from rank and duty for a considerable period; but it is represented that these difficulties grew out of a too great confidence reposed in those under him, and that in this case all losses to the Government were made good by Major Cross or his friends. He was restored to duty, and participated in the war of the Union upon the side of the Government.

In 1866, after being upon the active army list over forty years, having reached the age of sixty-two, he was placed upon the retired list.

From this time until his death—ten years, lacking half a month—he sought that rest which flows from the consciousness of long and faithful service well done.

He died in New York city after a brief illness in the afternoon of July 15th, 1876.

Colonel Cross was a man of commanding person, bright intelligence, lively and pleasing manners, and made many friends, who were almost all gone before him. Life had little left to attract, and death had no terrors. He has gone where the weary are at rest.

*(Brevet Brigadier-General Samuel B. Holabird.)*

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### CHARLES DAVIES.

No. 157—CLASS OF 1815.

Died September 17th, 1876, at Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., aged 79.

It is now sixty-three years since I first saw CHARLES DAVIES. He was then a plain country boy, who a little before had come to West Point as a cadet and brought letters to my father. He was born in Washington, Conn., and was of Welsh origin. His father soon after removed to St. Lawrence County, New York, where he settled on a farm on Black Lake, near Oswegatchie. That region was then a wild and frontier country. The family was not rich, and the young boy was brought up in the labors and hardships, as well as the new scenes, of a backwoods life. His father was a man of ability and character, and his mother a woman of uncommon energy and intelligence. His father became a County Judge and a man of influence, hence he was able to procure for the young Charles the appointment of cadet. He came to West Point, as some hundreds of others have come, with a good origin and good principles, but raw and unacquainted with society. Most American boys begin this way, but when they, as in the case of Mr. Davies, begin with native talents, good principles, and a sound constitution, they succeed in whatever department of human life they may be placed. So did the young Charles. He came to West Point in December, 1813, when classes had not been regularly formed in the Academy, and when we were in the midst of the war with Great Britain. He was therefore only two years at West Point when he was

promoted to be Second Lieutenant of Light Artillery in December, 1815, whence he was transferred to the same rank in the Corps of Engineers, August, 1816. This office he resigned in December following, to accept that of Principal Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the Military Academy. Henceforward, with the exception of two or three intervals of civil and military service, he was practically a teacher; and whether at West Point for many years or in civil institutions; whether in the instruction of a class or the writer of text-books, or the author of various essays and treatises, he has made his mark on the educational system of this country probably quite as much, if not more, than any man in his generation. It was not merely the class teaching of thirty-two years to thousands of young men, who have gone forth to instruct again the millions of their countrymen; but it was also the producing of the best text-books on the exact sciences, which have gone into the schools, academies and colleges of our country, directing the studies and enlightening the minds of millions of our rising youth. The books and writings of Professor Davies were not those of brilliant genius. Neither the character of his mind nor the subjects upon which he wrote admitted that; but, with two or three exceptions, they were those simple, familiar text-books which concentrate and chrystalize the light of science. The world of nature affords no greater power, no more beautiful effect, than that of pure, continuous, unchanging light. But the philosopher takes it and passes it through lenses until he makes even that light stronger and more beautiful. It is thus that the light of science, which in its original state is confined only to philosophers, is taken by teachers and writers and put into those simple, chrystalized forms in which the common mind can understand it, and partake of both its use and glory. There was a time in the history of the Military Academy when there was not a single text-book prepared by an American, and not one prepared by anybody which was, in a proper sense, a fit text-book. The first text-book used at West Point approaching such a character was "Hutton's Mathematics," used by Professor Ellicott. It was a sort of compendium of mathematics, philosophy and mechanics, in two octavo volumes. Any one who will examine its algebra, trigonometry and philosophy, will see that it was not up to the needs of the Sophomore Class in the newest college. Yet it was a good book at the time, and far the best text-book then attainable. When our old cadets came to the higher branches—the application

of mathematics, such as mechanical philosophy and engineering, we were completely at sea ; no text-book of any sort existed. Professor Crozet—my Professor—taught us descriptive geometry and engineering with nothing but a blackboard and a piece of chalk. It was in this state of things that Professor Davies conceived the idea of preparing text-books. In the meanwhile he had been promoted to be Professor of Mathematics, in which office he served fourteen years. In that period he had not only aided in placing the Military Academy on that better footing and perfect classification which it now has, but began that series of text-books he was many years completing, which stands and will stand a great and noble monument to his name and usefulness.

It was in 1833 or 1834 that he first took up the idea of writing a text-book, and, naturally enough, he began with that which was the simplest and most needed—geometry. At that time the French had much the best mathematical text-books in Europe. The English have never equalled them. So Professor Davies began with Legendre's Geometry and followed it up with Bourdon's Algebra. These were, in the main, translations, though adapted to our modes of study. These were his first books, and for three or four years his only ones. Then works in algebra and geometry were afterwards so changed by himself as to make them his own. Finding them successful, and finding also that the whole country was in need of scientific text-books, he determined to devote himself mainly to that object. Accordingly he resigned his Professorship at West Point, in May, 1837, closing twenty-one years of successful instruction at the Military Academy. For the purpose of better perfecting and publishing his text-books he removed to Hartford, Conn., where he resided for several years. From 1839 to 1841 he was Professor of Mathematics in Trinity College, Hartford. There he formed a business connection with A. S. Barnes, then a young man, for the publication of his books. Mr. Barnes, now head of the great publishing firm of A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, has continued to publish his works ever since. These works were eminently successful in every sense ; and, therefore, it is well to mention the numerous works which constituted the principal labor of his life.

Beginning, as I have said, with Legendre and Bourdon, he proceeded to trigonometry, to surveying and navigation, descriptive geometry, shades, shadows and perspective, analytical geometry, differential and

integral calculus and practical mathematics. These books were calculated for the classes at West Point, but before he had finished them it became obvious that a similar class of works were demanded for the schools and colleges of the country. Hence he began a new series of text-books to supply this demand. He prepared the primary, the school and the university arithmetics, the first lessons, the intellectual and the grammar of arithmetic, the elementary algebra, and the elementary geometry. In all, he prepared more than twenty different volumes on the subject of mathematical education. Nor was this all. He published three other works relating to the same subject. One was the "Logic and Utility of Mathematics;" another was the "Mathematical Dictionary," prepared jointly with Professor Peck; and the last a description of the "Metric System." That subject had come up before the Board of Regents of the University in New York. An attempt had been made to introduce the First Metric System into this country, and Mr. Davies was appointed to prepare an essay on that question. It is a most thorough and complete analysis of the difficulties attending the introduction of a new and entirely foreign system of measures into the business of the country. This was his last important work. In the publication of these books, however, there was a constant labor of revision, which required more time even than their preparation. Thus looking at his life from his resignation in 1837 to his death, a period of nearly fifty years—simply as a public writer and preparer of books upon education, it was a life of labor, of duty, of usefulness, and of success seldom equalled, scarcely ever surpassed. For such a labor, and such usefulness the world has hardly any measure of praise or reward; for it is not the great workers of the world who win its greatest laurels. The dashing soldier, the brilliant poet, the eloquent orator, the ingenious inventor are welcomed with the shouts of the multitude and the voice of trumpets. But the worker who builds the foundation of society must build them in silence, with the great consolation that those foundations will be his monument. They will endure—and none endure longer than those of the great teachers of mankind. Mr. Davies was not, however, without the common honor which our colleges bestow, as much to honor themselves as others. Four or five conferred upon him such degrees as they had to bestow. In the meanwhile he held, as a sort of interlude to his main work, offices of instruction in institutions of education. He was two years Professor of Mathematics

in Trinity College, Hartford; one year Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy in the University of New York; and eight years Professor of the higher Mathematics in Columbia College, New York. He was naturally a teacher, and never left that employment without regret. He seemed to think it a delightful office to lead forth, as education means, the young mind to develop its powers, to try higher flights and ascend to higher regions. In his office of teaching, as well as in the character of his mind, he was entirely practical. He had no dream of imagination; no theories of philosophy; but led the student to know just what he could do, and what would be useful to him in that great living world in which he had to live and act; as teacher, professor, writer—we may now leave him; in the grave he may be forgotten, but not so his labor. A single pebble thrown in the ocean stirs all its waves; and so the intellectual labor of any one mind, however small, compared with the great mass of minds, nevertheless stirs the idea of living souls, until its waves dash on the shores of eternity.

In the life of the man and the citizen, Professor Davies was equally distinguished as pure, useful, and honorable. Marrying while quite young the daughter of Professor Mansfield of West Point, he lived for more than half a century in uninterrupted domestic happiness. After leaving West Point in 1846, where he had been for several years Paymaster, he bought a beautiful place at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, where he resided for thirty years in peace and quietness. His home was the home of hospitality, and nothing delighted him more than to entertain the friends, and neighbors, and strangers, who were often visitors at his house. As a host, he was almost unequalled. He was scarcely excelled as a talker, and had a great fund of anecdote and illustration; and that still greater talent of discerning and studying the entertainment and comfort of his guests. In fine, he was one with whom having met you would not like to part, and having parted from you would wish to meet again. With a most amiable temper and benevolent disposition, he lived among his fellow men so that they were better for his having lived. He had long been a member of the Episcopal Church, and performed all his duties as a practical Christian, so that when disease met him under painful circumstances and death was near, he had little to regret, nothing to fear. West Point was in life the object of his pride and his regard. West Point may well honor his memory, and place his name among her greatest and worthiest.

*(E. D. Mansfield, LL. D.)*

ALBERT H. MELLEN.

No. 2520. CLASS OF 1874.

Died September, 21, 1876, at Fort Johnson, N. C., aged 23.

LIEUT. ALBERT H. MELLEN was born at Brookfield, Mass., June 24, 1853. He entered the Military Academy in 1870, and during his course there was marked in his class for his remarkable intelligence and brightness. On graduation he was assigned to the Second Artillery, and died at Fort Johnson, North Carolina, September 21, 1876, leaving a bride of a few hours to mourn his untimely end. In him, all who knew him lost a valued friend, and the service a promising officer.

*(Lieutenant Orin B. Mitcham.)*

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 BRAXTON BRAGG.

No. 895. CLASS OF 1837.

Died September 27, 1876, at Galveston, Texas, aged 59.

Methinks the mention of the name of BRAXTON BRAGG will be likely to awaken interesting memories in the bosom of all of his classmates of 1837, as well as in the minds of all of his countrymen who admire and sympathize with magnificent achievements, for which that officer deservedly held a conspicuous position in the public estimation through many years of service. The former will recognize him in his character of "plebe" when he entered the Academy, and of "cadet" while associated with him, during four years of probation, preparatory to entering upon his career of manhood and life; and the latter for his glorious services throughout many years of his life. His classmates will remember him as almost the youngest member of their class, tall, ungainly in his gait, uncouth in manner, but bright and engaging from his decidedly intellectual countenance, although apparently but little trained in the habits of study, to which he was soon to be subjected. He was also remarked from the beginning for his manliness, independence and unbending integrity. Free to express his opinions on all occasions and all subjects, utterly regardless of its

influence on himself, he appeared to be conscious of his own rectitude, and therefore free in approving or condemning the acts of others. To those who enjoyed his more intimate acquaintance this harshness of character disappeared, and he appeared to them a genial, generous, brave and clever companion. To others of his associates he sometimes appeared brusque even to rudeness. This was Cadet Bragg as he appeared to the writer on making his acquaintance soon after admission to the Military Academy, and after passing four years together, no change was discovered deserving mention, except that the Cadet developed in physical and intellectual strength and character until the time of his graduation, which was fifth in standing in a class of unusual size. This was considered highly honorable to young Bragg, as his preparation had been limited, and he had won his standing on the Academic Rolls without having been considered a laborious student. He acquired knowledge easily, and never forgot it, and at the end of his Academic term was considered by his classmates, as a young officer equal, if not superior, to any member of their class, although several removes from its head. On leaving the Academy, he was promoted to the Third Artillery, and accompanied that regiment to the war in Florida, to the Cherokee Nation, to the military occupation of Texas, and soon after to the war in Mexico. He always sought service in the field, or on the frontiers, regarding that as the legitimate part of the profession to which he belonged. He was breveted Captain for distinguished conduct in the defence of Fort Brown, Texas, and afterwards Major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey, Mexico, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in the battle of Buena Vista.

He aided General Taylor—our heaven born General—materially in establishing the superiority and prestige of our army over that of Mexico, and which resulted in an uninterrupted series of successes throughout our war with Mexico, not only under the command of General Taylor, but likewise under that of General Scott. Of the last named battle, that of Buena Vista, General Taylor says in his Official Report: "In the meantime the firing had partially ceased upon the principal field. The enemy seemed to confine his efforts to the protection of his artillery, and I had left the plateau for a moment when I was called thither by a very heavy musketry fire. On regaining that position I discovered that our infantry (Illinois and Second Kentucky) had engaged a greatly superior force of the enemy—evidently his

reserve—and that they had been overwhelmed by numbers. The moment was critical; Captain O'Brien with two pieces had sustained the heavy charge to the very last, and was finally obliged to leave his guns on the field, his infantry support being entirely routed. Captain Bragg, who had just arrived from the left, was ordered at once into battery, without any infantry to support him, and at the imminent risk of losing his guns, this officer came rapidly into action, the Mexican line being but a few yards from the muzzle of his pieces. The first discharge of canister caused the enemy to hesitate; the second and third drove him back in disorder, and *saved the day.*" These exalted words coming from General Taylor, and their truthfulness and justice recognized by every one on that field, would seem to fill the measure of military fame of this young officer to overflowing, as the writer can recall no instance in the annals of warfare, ancient or modern, where a young officer of the rank of Captain saved a pivotal battle like that of Buena Vista. We all remember that this peerless conduct electrified the Nation to its very centre.

The writer would here gladly conclude his brief sketch of an old friend's service, but in concluding will endeavor to refer to his service kindly, and more in sorrow than anger.

On the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, General Bragg, being a southern born citizen, espoused the side of the Confederacy. The issue as we all know was slavery, or no slavery, throughout our country. When we reflect that that institution was bequeathed us by our Fathers, and had been recognized by our Constitution, and in fact had become a part of the Nation itself, however abhorrent and antagonistic to the letter and spirit of our Government; many of our people having their fortunes invested in slaves, having been familiar with the system and its practices from the beginning, indeed having no knowledge of any other form of Government; it seems to me that our condemnation of our countrymen, and the circumstances should be measured and forgiven in our people for having espoused the side of slavery. Indeed, I am free to confess that I would have felt less respect for my erring countrymen had they been less sincere and heroic in the defence of their property, and this in the full view of the fearful loss of life it cost the Nation to eliminate it from our Government. It was the *curse of curses*, and in my judgment we have cause to be thankful our losses were no greater in ridding ourselves forever of this monstrous evil. In considering this matter we should remember

the words of the poet, that "To err is human, not to, is divine." A terrible war resulted, marked by great heroism and determination on the side of both parties, but which finally resulted in the extinguishment of human slavery, not only on this Continent, but probably through its influence and example throughout the civilized world. While this question was agitating the whole Nation, Lieutenant-Colonel Bragg was all the time advancing in his professional knowledge, and acquiring a consideration with his brother officers which was extended to him through life. He was eminently patriotic, devoted to his studies, studying the welfare of his troops, and so far as the writer knows, found no one to impeach his honor or character in any respect. The latter was almost faultless.

During this time, and even previous to it, he was the author of many essays relating to his profession and other subjects, able and practical, and always free from the sickening egotism which fill the works of some of our more recent Army Authors. Early in the Rebellion General Bragg was tendered a high position in the Confederate Service, which he continued to hold with marked ability until after the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., from which he retired under the advice of his Corps Commanders, but which seems to have given great discontent to the army serving under him, and to the Confederacy. The complaints were loud enough to be heard in Richmond, when General Joe Johnson was ordered to proceed to General Bragg's old quarters and investigate the allegations brought against him. General Johnson reported in substance that General Bragg should not be relieved from his command, and that his services were indispensably necessary to the Confederacy. The full report of General Johnson, if one was made, has never been read by the writer. But this difficulty with his officers seems to have left an impression upon General Bragg which continued throughout the Rebellion. He may also have been influenced by the manner in which he saw the affairs of the Confederate Government administered, as at this time he may have discovered its tottering foundation from the peculiar character of its Chief and his Cabinet, and the want of harmony and discipline among its higher Officers in their army. Sometime after Murfreesboro, General Bragg fell back and took position at Chattanooga, the gateway to Georgia and East Tenn., from which General Rosecrans advanced to dislodge him. Dividing his army into two parts, the smaller to advance into the valley of the Tennessee River above Chattanooga, and the main portion below

that point, and the country to the south in which he was to operate being mountainous, he subdivided this army into several slender columns, and struck for General Bragg's line of supply; and when they had advanced sufficiently to threaten the latter's depots, General Bragg let go his hold of Chattanooga, and threw his army to a position to threaten and destroy in detail General Rosecrans forces, as they debouched from the gaps in the mountains. The retrograde movement of General Bragg appears to have been misapprehended by General Rosecrans for a retreat to Rome, which induced the last named officer to spread his army over a widely extended territory, and his several corps were oftentimes beyond supporting distance of each other, presenting General Bragg with many opportunities of attacking single corps with his entire army. At one time General Bragg with his army was nearer to each of Rosecrans corps, than they were to each other, almost inviting the Rebel Commander to attack him. Opportunities, I presume, never before presented to an enlightened commander. On learning his true condition, General Rosecrans hastened to concentrate his army, and says in his official report that it had been a matter of life and death to effect the concentration of his army. But the Rebel Commander, conscious of his relation to his adversary as he says, issued orders to attack which were never complied with, and made no successful effort to take advantage, or cripple him. Subsequent to this preliminary manoeuvring resulted the battle of Chickamauga, in which the Union troops were worsted, but which resulted in having gained the position of Chattanooga, the sole object of the campaign. Unquestionably General Bragg's army had suffered severely from that encounter; but from causes unknown to the writer he failed to follow the Union Army on its retreat to their new position, although his army had received heavy reinforcements since he left that strong position. In no part of these operations can the writer recognize the characteristics General Bragg had displayed in his earlier campaigns, and he is utterly at a loss to account for them. Subsequently, General Bragg invested the army of the Cumberland in Chattanooga, and while it was being reinforced, first by 25,000 men from the army of the Potomac, and subsequently by the army of the Tennessee—all of which was as well known to the Confederate commander as to ourselves—he dispatched from his army General Longstreet, to attack and destroy Burnside's command at Knoxville, dividing his command at the very moment we were doubling and almost trebling our own.

The cause of these strange and ill-advised movements still remains unaccounted for, but could result in but one end—*defeat*. Such strategy must necessarily change the result of battles, even if successful, and even change the whole character of campaigns.

I am sorry to have to allude to these defects in the military career of the gentlemen of whom I am writing, and only do so as they are already matters of history. General Bragg seems to have retained the confidence of the head of the Confederacy through all of these misfortunes, and when superseded in command of the army, was called and virtually appointed Chief of Staff to that gentleman, which position he continued to hold to the end of the Rebellion.

Before concluding this brief sketch of the life and character of General Braxton Bragg, I may be permitted to call your attention to the two characters, in which the subject is made to appear. Up to the battle of Murfreesboro, his career was as conspicuous as his most intimate friends could desire; after that event, all of his battles seemed to have been followed with criminations, and re-criminations, for which the writer is unable to satisfy himself on their solution. Hence he will make no effort to satisfy others.

General Bragg's army after he was relieved, passed into the hands of that gifted commander, General Joe Johnston, when it performed prodigies of heroism and valor.

Adversity seems to have as great an influence over commanders of armies, as over persons holding less prominent positions in civil life.

*(J. Hooker, Major-General.)*

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### RUFUS KING.

No. 710. CLASS OF 1833.

Died October 13, 1876, at New York City, aged 63.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL RUFUS KING was born January 26, 1814, in New York, and breathed his last in his native city October 13, 1876. He was the son of Charles King, the erudite journalist and subsequently the accomplished President of Columbia College; and was the grandson of Rufus King, the first United States Senator from New York, Minister to England under Washington's administration, and for years the acknowledged leader of the Federal Party in the United States.

Young King, after attending the preparatory department of Columbia College, entered the Military Academy at West Point July 1, 1829, and upon graduation therefrom was promoted July 1, 1833, to be Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. He was immediately assigned to duty to aid in the construction of Fort Monroe, Va. ; and the next year was an assistant engineer upon the Hudson River improvement, and on the survey of the Northern Boundary of the State of Ohio.

On the 30th of September, 1836, he resigned from the Army to assume the more lucrative profession of Civil Engineering, becoming till 1838 an assistant to Captain Andrew Talcott, the Superintending Engineer of the New York and Erie Railroad, then just commenced.

In 1839 he succeeded James Gordon Brooks as Editor of the Albany Advertiser, which had been conducted for several years by Col. W. L. Stone, and had exercised great influence on State politics. In 1841 he became Associate Editor of the Albany Evening Journal ; a position which he held with credit to himself and to the paper for four years. During his residence at Albany, he was appointed by Governor Seward Adjutant-General of New York, an office he held from 1839 to 1843, during which he took a lively interest in the welfare of all the militia organizations of the State. He was also, for some time, the commanding officer of the Albany Burgess Corps, the leading company of the State National Guard. When the "Anti-rent" excitement occurred, he was placed in command of all the troops called out to suppress the disorder ; and to his energy and promptitude it is attributable that the ringleaders were captured and serious disorders prevented.

In 1845 King moved to the State of Wisconsin, where he became the editor and one of the proprietors of the "Milwaukee Sentinel and Gazette," which he built up, in the sixteen years he controlled it, to be the leading newspaper in the State, both in literary merit and political influence. While residing in Wisconsin, he filled other important positions for which his education eminently qualified him, such as the command of the Milwaukee Life Guard ; Foreman of an Engine Company ; Member of the Board of Visitors to the U. S. Military Academy ; and Superintendent of Public Schools, to which he was twice elected, though belonging to a party in a hopeless minority.

After nearly a quarter of a century's residence in Milwaukee, where he had no enemies, but troops of warmly-attached friends, he was in-

vited by President Lincoln, immediately after his inauguration, to take the appointment of Minister to the Pontifical States of Italy, which he accepted March 22, 1861, and was about to proceed to Rome, when our Civil War began by the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Without a moment's hesitation he removed his baggage from the steamer about to depart from New York, resigned his new honors, and tendered his services to the Government, to do battle for the preservation of the Union. Civilians were plenty who could represent the United States at the Eternal City; skilled soldiers were comparatively few, and General King was not the man to spend his days at a pleasant post while his country was rent by the throes of fraternal strife.

As soon as the resignation of his diplomatic appointment was known at Milwaukee, he was commissioned a Brigadier-General of Wisconsin Volunteers, in which capacity he served in the defenses of Washington till transferred with the same rank to the United States Volunteers, being assigned to the command of what subsequently was called the "Iron Brigade." Leaving the lines covering the capital in March 1862, he was promoted to the command of the First Division of the First Corps, Army of the Potomac, which took an active part in the various military operations in the Department of the Rappahannock. In the Northern Virginia campaign he commanded, Aug. 28, 1862, in the combat of Groveton; and on the following two days was engaged with his division in the Battle of Manassas. The next month he served in the Maryland campaign, when his health broke down, and he became incapacitated for field service. He however, after a short sick leave of absence, went again on duty in the defenses of Washington; and was subsequently in command of Yorktown, Va., and then of Fairfax Court-House, a station guarding the enemy's approach to Washington.

The epileptic fits, to which General King was subject, became so frequent that he felt compelled to resign from the military service Oct. 20, 1863, when he was re-appointed Minister-Resident to the Pontifical States of Italy. His services in that capacity were highly satisfactory to our State Department, and to the many Americans who enjoyed his courteous hospitality at Rome.

The Roman Mission having been abolished by Congress July 1, 1867, King returned to the United States; took up his residence at Elizabeth, N. J., and soon after was appointed Deputy Collector of Customs for the port of New York, which position he held till Nov. 30, 1869.

Though the writer of this brief sketch of General King was his classmate and the intimate friend of his boyhood, it is difficult after so long an interval of only occasional intercourse with him, to picture the stripling youth of fifteen developed into the ripened age of activity and usefulness. In his more than three score years of life King filled many spheres of varied responsibility—engineer, editor, soldier, diplomatist, and others of less note, and he did honor to them all; but his chief title to remembrance was his own noble manhood, fervent patriotism, and affectionate disposition, which enshrined his image in the heart-niches of hosts of ardent admirers. Few were warmer in their friendships; none more genial in the social amenities of intercourse; and even in controversy he gave no vent to acerbity of feeling nor rancor of expression. His conversation was sparkling, full of sentiment, rich in reminiscence, and always captivating by its temperate tone and joyous utterance. It was never thrust upon you; nor were you made to sit *under* it as receiving a lecture from one *above* you; but his flowing words soothed you with a calm gentleness, pictured all he said by graphic illustration, and convinced more by magnetizing the heart than by capturing the brain. In writing he had an easy, graceful style, of great purity and elegance; was just, generous and honorable in all he expressed; and, though often wielding a partisan pen, his vigorous blows were given with the mace of a templar knight. It was not within the possibilities of his noble nature to willingly wound a friend, and even for the bitterest foe he always had Christian charity. Ever

“ He kept his temper'd mind, serene and pure,  
And ev'ry passion aptly harmonized,  
Amid a jarring world.”

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

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OSCAR A. MACK.

No. 1457. CLASS OF 1850.

Died October 22, 1876, at Brunswick, Mo., aged 49.

The military history of OSCAR A. MACK, of the U. S. Army, as shown by the files of the Adjutant General's Office, is as follows:

Graduated at the U. S. Military Academy and was appointed

Brevet Second Lieutenant 3d Artillery, July 1, 1850; Second Lieutenant 4th Artillery, January 9, 1851; First Lieutenant 4th Artillery, February 14, 1856; Captain 13th Infantry, May 14, 1861; Major 9th Infantry, June 19, 1866; unassigned March 15, 1869; assigned to first Infantry, December 15, 1870; Lieutenant-Colonel 21st Infantry, December 15, 1874.

[Brevetted Major, September 10, 1861, for gallant services at the battle of Carnifax Ferry, Va.; Lieutenant-Colonel, December 31, 1862, for gallant and distinguished services at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn.; and Colonel, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war.]

Major and Aide-de-Camp of Volunteers, March 11, 1863; and honorably mustered out as such July 1, 1866.

SERVICES.—On duty with his regiment from September 30, 1850, to September 7, 1852; on leave of absence to October 2, 1852; with regiment to September 13, 1855; and on leave of absence to October 5, 1855; with regiment to November 20, 1856; on detached service as A. C. S. at Fort Myers, Fla., to December 20, 1856; on duty with regiment in the field (Florida) to January 18, 1857; on detached service as A. C. S. at Fort Brooke and Myers, Fla., to January 6, 1858; on leave of absence to April 1, 1858, and on sick leave of absence from latter date to June 22, 1860; on duty with his regiment to May 14, 1861; commanding Co. "I" 4th Artillery in the field to May 1, 1862; on staff of General George H. Thomas, until severely wounded at battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., December 31, 1862; absent on account of wounds to June 15, 1863; on duty as Assistant Provost Marshal General at Concord, N. H., to November 9, 1863; and on duty as Secretary and Treasurer U. S. Soldier's Home, D. C., to November 30, 1867; on permission to delay joining regiment to June 10, 1868; on Court Martial duty at Washington, D. C., to July 6, 1868, and on permission to delay joining regiment to November 9, 1868; commanding Camp Gaston, Cal., to May 14, 1869; on duty in War Department from June 11, 1869, and in addition thereto engaged in inspection of National Cemeteries from January 16, 1871, to date of death.

In September 1876, he left Washington under orders to proceed to Santa Fé, New Mexico, and return *via* Denver, Colorado, and died October 22, 1876, while en-route to Washington, D. C.

Oscar A. Mack was born in New Hampshire in 1827. Of his life previous to entering West Point I have no certain information.

Cadet Mack, known as "Mack simply," in contradistinction to the numerous Macks then in the corps, I well remember.

He was of a retiring disposition, and on that account he had not as many *intimate* associates as sometimes fall to the lot of more forward boys ; but those among us who knew his sincerity of heart, his amiable disposition and true steadfastness of character, soon learned to admire him. His intellectual faculties were of a high order, solid and practical, rather than brilliant ; though among his chosen friends his quickness of repartee, and the readiness of his well stored intelligence always claimed attention and proved him on occasion not wanting in the more captivating and attracting qualities.

He graduated eighth in a class of forty-four. Of his public life since graduating of his worth as a man, and his efficiency as an officer and soldier, the archives of his country bear ample testimony. Loyal, brave, honest and capable in any emergency and for any position, the records of his official life will compare favorably with any of his contemporaries. What more can any one desire for an epitaph ? and yet should the sweet remembrances of his daily life, gathered from the sacred privacy of the home circle, be spread upon the page, we might still be at a loss whether to admire him most in his public or private capacity. *Kind and loving* husband ; *affectionate* father ; *cherished* friend and brother, are not common-place and meaningless adjectives when applied to his memory: letters from the loving members of his family and the writer's own eye witnessing more than substantiate their true appropriateness.

His family and friends mourn for him, but not as those who have no hope, and who will not be comforted ; for with all his accumulated treasures, intellectual, social, and the reputation of a faithful and competent public servant, he had gotten to comprehend in a large measure that true wisdom which is from above. He had, as we believe, attained unto the stature of an almost perfect man in Christ Jesus. For years he had been a consistent member and communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church ; and the fruits of his christian profession were seen in the accurate fulfillment of his daily official duties, and in the kind and thoughtful care for the welfare of his family and friends.

I am sure that I do not violate confidence when I quote from a private letter as follows : " His (O. A. Mack's) whole life was full of unselfishness and thoughtfulness for the comfort and happiness of others ; no one could know him without loving him ; he was the truest friend,

the purest hearted man that ever lived; and a sincere Christian. I believe that he died without an enemy. His whole life had been devoted to his country, he loved it truly, and gave himself freely for it—to his wife and two little daughters he leaves a pure unsullied name, and a remembrance of his pure unselfish love. As Inspector of the National Cemeteries he was much interested in his work. He was a dear lover of flowers; and Botany was always his favorite study, and for the adornment of these 'Gods Acres' he drew largely upon his well-stored knowledge both as regards trees and flowers. It was on his last inspection through the Southern States in 1876 that he sowed the seeds of his fatal illness."

He died in the railroad car about one hundred miles east of Kansas City, while hastening home to his loved ones from an unsuccessful search after health in the neighborhood of the Rocky Mountains. He was watched over by his faithful servant, and kind friends in St. Louis had his remains forwarded to his grief stricken loving wife in Washington, D. C., where with appropriate services at the church of the Epiphany, he was buried on Friday, the 27th of October, 1876, in the Congressional Cemetery.

A feeble tribute from his attached friend and classmate

*(Major F. H. Bates.)*

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### JAMES A. HARDIE.

No. 1177. CLASS OF 1843.

Died December 14, 1876, at Washington, D. C., aged 54.

BREVET MAJOR GENERAL JAMES A. HARDIE, Inspector General, U. S. Army, who died at Washington City, December 14, 1876, was born in New York City, May 5, 1823. His ancestors occupied a high social position, and some of them took part in the Revolutionary and subsequent wars.

His father, Allen W. Hardie, was a wealthy real estate broker of high standing and culture, whose family mansion was at Montrose on the Hudson River, where the subject of this sketch received the rudiments of his early training and education.

At the age of ten he accompanied his tutor to Pittsburg, Pa., and was for some time a pupil in the "Western Collegiate Institute" of

that city, under the Revd. Dr. Lacey; after which he returned home, and subsequently entered the "Poughkeepsie Collegiate School," where he conceived the idea of entering the Military Academy at West Point, and in September, 1839, received the appointment of Cadet, and on the following June was enrolled among the pupils of that institution.

In his application to the Secretary of war (whom he styled "His Excellency") for the position, he says :

"I may have some little claim to notice, as my great-grandfather, Bogardus, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and my grandfather and uncle were in the service of the United States during the late war (1812), and our family always have and do now maintain strict administration principles."

He was in the same class as Generals Grant, Franklin and Augur, of the Union Army, and General Gardner, Confederate commander of Port Hudson during the late war. After graduating he was assigned to the First Artillery and served a year in Maine, when he was detailed as Assistant Professor of Ethics, History, etc., at the Military Academy.

In 1846 he was selected by the Colonel, J. D. Stevenson, for the position of Major in his New York Volunteer regiment levied for service in California, and at the age of twenty three years accepted that responsible position, receiving a leave of absence of two years from service in his regular regiment.

Major Hardie commanded one of the three transports (the Loo-Choo) upon which the volunteers sailed from New York Harbor, and after a stormy voyage of six months arrived at San Francisco, and he served on the Pacific coast until the spring of 1849, performing various important duties connected with his profession. It was during this period that he united with the Roman Catholic Church, and he is said to have started a subscription for the first church building that was erected by the Roman Catholics at San Francisco, collecting three thousand dollars in one day.

He was promoted to a Second Lieutenant in the 3d Artillery on the 28th of May, 1846, and to a First Lieutenant in the same regiment in March, 1847, after which he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment and served as such at Jefferson Barracks and Fort Trumbull.

In 1853 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Wool, and served on his staff until 1855, receiving a letter from that officer at the expiration of this time in which is the following :

"You have served with ability, honesty and faithfulness ; indeed, no one could have served better or more to my satisfaction."

In October, 1857, General Hardie reached the grade of Captain in the 3d Artillery ; in the following year was attached to Colonel George Wright's expedition against the Spokane Indians in Washington Territory, and in the actions of "The Four Lakes" and "Spokane Plains," he with his company bore a prominent part.

In September, 1861, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp on the staff of General McClellan, and accompanied that officer as acting Assistant Adjutant-General through the Peninsular and Maryland Campaigns, and continued for a time in the same capacity under General Burnside.

About this time he was recommended in strong terms by nearly all the principal officers of the Army of the Potomac for the appointment of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, which he received on the 29th November, 1862, and he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General in the Regular Army in February, 1863, and shortly afterwards he was detailed as Assistant to the Secretary of War, in which position he remained until he was appointed Inspector-General on the 24th March, 1864. He was in charge of the Inspector-General's Office at Washington from that time until November, 1865, and was subsequently Inspector-General of the Military Division of the Missouri for three years, after which he was engaged in the investigation of claims made by citizens of Montana and Dakota for services and supplies furnished in suppressing Indian hostilities in those territories, and in numerous other duties connected with the Inspection service, all of which he performed in the most satisfactory manner.

He was appointed a Major-General by Brevet on the 13th March, 1865, and at the date of his death was on duty as Assistant in the Inspector-General's Office at Washington.

The demise of General Hardie afforded an appropriate occasion for several of our most distinguished General Officers to express to his family their views regarding this officer's services and character, from which the following quotations are made :

General Sherman said of him : "Our acquaintance began in 1839 at West Point, and from that date to the day of his death, with brief intervals, we served in the same general sphere of action \* \* \* So that I think I can bear the fullest testimony to his worth as a mili-

tary officer and gentleman. He was always noted for his zeal and marked intelligence, self-denying and laborious."

Lieutenant-General Sheridan says: "General Hardie's whole history from his entry into the army shows a conscientious devotion to every duty to which he was assigned \* \* \* \* \* His death was a great loss to the Government, as no one in its service was more faithful and honest."

General McClellan says: "General Hardie was an officer of marked ability and rendered most valuable service. Not only was he able, but he was also most laborious, attentive and indefatigable."

General Hooker says: "I question if the Government ever had in its service a more conscientious and devoted servant."

General Franklin says of him: " \* \* \* \* \* He was as honest and conscientious an officer as ever held a commission. He was a master of the military profession, and as well versed in military law and in the innumerable details of an officer's duties as any man in the service."

These, with equally laudatory encomiums from other distinguished officers, most conclusively evince that during the thirty-three years of General Hardie's military career he never failed to perform all the varied and responsible duties that devolved upon him with conspicuous fidelity, zeal, and ability.

He made it a rule never to solicit or evade details for any duty, no matter how desirable or objectionable they might be, but he obeyed every order with cheerfulness and alacrity, and in his inspections he was most thorough and scrutinizing—yet so just and honorable in his investigations and conclusions that he gave entire satisfaction to all concerned, and his counsels and advice to young and inexperienced officers were communicated in so kind and courteous a manner that they were well received and doubtless had a most salutary effect.

General Hardie was endowed with an intellectual organization of a high order, which he cultivated most assiduously, and he possessed the happy faculty of remembering and giving practical application to his reading and observation. Besides, he was a facile, graceful and vigorous as well as an eminently original writer.

A most devoted husband, and affectionate and indulgent father, his courteous amenity of deportment and gentle and refined simplicity of manner towards all with whom he came in contact, secured him a host of friends, and I very much doubt if he had an enemy.

He was a most zealous Christian, and there are but few men as benevolent and charitable as he was; he contributed largely from his limited means to relieve human suffering, thereby illustrating by example as well as precept the genuineness and sincerity of his religious faith.

*(Brevet Major-General R. B. Marey.)*

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JOHN J. JACKSON.

No. 190. CLASS OF 1818.

Died January 1st, 1877, at Parkersburg, W. Va., aged 77.

JOHN JAY JACKSON was born February 13th, 1800. His early days were chiefly spent in Parkersburg, Virginia; and in old age it was a source of peculiar pleasure to him that he had been identified with the interests of this city from his very youth. He began his school-life here under the tuition of the venerable Dr. Creel, who has survived his pupil, and resides with his son-in-law, the Hon. William H. Safford, in Chillicothe, Ohio.

Possessing quick perceptive faculties, and manifesting, even when very young, an aptitude for study and a fondness for books, the subject of our notice was soon removed to Clarksburg, in the County of Harrison, and placed in a high school taught by Dr. Tower, a gentleman of culture, and one well qualified to train and develop the young minds committed to his care. Under the instruction of this preceptor, young Jackson so improved his advantages, and made such rapid progress that, at the early age of thirteen, he entered Washington College, in the State of Pennsylvania, with bright prospects of a successful career in that well-known school of letters. His sojourn there, however, was short, for after a year's course in that institution, he received from President James Monroe an appointment as a cadet to West Point, and entered the Academy March 18th, 1815. In less than four years, having successfully completed the curriculum of that deservedly renowned Institution, he was graduated on the 24th of July, 1818, being then in the nineteenth year of his age. He was commissioned at once as a Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army of the United States, and attached

to the corps of artillery. Ordered to Norfolk, Va., he performed garrison duty there until the latter part of the year 1819. About the first of December of that year he was detached from his command and transferred to the Fourth Infantry. During the year 1820, and part of 1821 he was in active service in Florida, as a participator in the Seminole war. While thus engaged he was commissioned, in May, 1821, as Adjutant of the Fourth Infantry, and transferred to head-quarters at Montpelier, Ala. At this place, and at Pensacola, during the years 1821 and 1822, he performed staff duties as a member of General Andrew Jackson's military family. In October, 1822, he visited Parkersburg, the home of his youth, on a furlough of six months; and resigned his commission in the Army of the United States about the 1st of January, 1823.

Having chosen the Law as his profession, he set himself at once, and with his accustomed zeal and energy, to master the principles of legal science; as a necessary pre-requisite to success and eminence at the Bar. By the courtesy of the County Court he was permitted to appear in cases pending before it almost as soon as he began to study. He found this privilege of such advantage to himself that he was often heard to speak of this court with approbation, as being an admirable school for the training and development of the young practitioner. He would never engage in the tirade against this part of our State Judicature, although the system of these latter days cannot be regarded as at all comparable with the County Courts in the earlier days of the Commonwealth. He looked upon it as an old friend; and true to one of the loveliest traits of his character, that of adhering to his friends in storm as well as in sunshine, he continued a warm advocate of this Court even to the end. Having completed his preparatory course, he was, on the 28th of April, 1823, examined by the Hon. Judges Robert White, Dabney Carr, and Lewis Summers, and duly licensed by them to practice in the several Courts of Virginia.

By studious application and force of character, he soon took position in the front ranks of his profession, and was recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the State. And that position he successfully maintained to the end of his professional career.

In 1826 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of the County Court of Wood, and in 1830 he succeeded to the same office in the Circuit Superior Court of said County. He held this position until

1852, when the office became elective, and he retired from its duties. He was also Prosecutor in the Circuit Superior Court of Ritchie for a period of ten years. To many this position may seem trifling and insignificant, but our friend did not so regard it. He looked upon it as an office of trust and honor; and hence, though its emoluments were small, he nevertheless brought to its duties the same diligence and energy which characterized him in all his other undertakings. He guarded the interests of the State and Counties, whose official he was, with the utmost care, and became a terror to evil doers; while he was the admired and loved of the upright. He sought not the praise of men; but labored to have an approving conscience, because this, after all, is the best reward for duties honestly and faithfully performed.

He was elected by the people of Wood County, and served them in the capacity of their Representative in the House of Delegates of Virginia six or seven times, his first session being in 1825, and his last in 1844. Here too he displayed his usual energy, and proved himself to be a wise and discreet legislator. His fellow representatives soon found out his value, and acknowledged his worth. In a brief sketch such as this is designed to be, it would be impossible to speak of his labors as a Delegate with any degree of minuteness; but happily this is not necessary, and therefore it will suffice to remark, that in each of the Legislatures to which he was returned he filled a prominent position, and ably represented the interests of his County and State to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

In 1842, he was elected by the Legislature, of which he was a member, and was duly commissioned by the Governor, Brigadier-General of the Twenty-third Brigade of the Militia of Virginia. He held this position until 1861, when the Constitutional Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession, and the people changed their peaceful occupations for the active duties of tent and field in our late deplorable and fratricidal war.

Of the part taken by General Jackson in the politics of the country it would be impracticable here to write with any degree of minuteness, without drawing this paper out to a much greater length than is thought desirable. It may be remarked, however, that he was several times a candidate for elector on the ticket of the old Whig Party; and once or more he was a candidate for Congress on the same ticket. But being in opposition to the then dominant party in Virginia, he

was of course defeated. But when the Legislature called the State Convention in 1861, to consider the momentous questions which were then convulsing this once happy and prosperous nation, he was unanimously chosen by his people of Wood County to represent them in that hour of darkness and of peril. He took a decided stand in the Convention against the Ordinance of Secession, and returned home, after having in vain attempted to arrest the madness of the hour, to receive from his fellow-citizens for his fidelity in their service, the justly deserved and welcome plaudit, "well done, good and faithful servant." Here, practically, General Jackson closed his political career. The only public position afterwards filled by him was that of a Commissioner to settle the debt between the States of Virginia and West Virginia, and the report made to the Legislature of the latter State was prepared by him as chairman of said commission. But it must not be supposed that he was indifferent to the interests of his State and Country. All that concerned the welfare of either always found a welcome place in his heart; and he sought the good of his people by setting them an example of frugality and industry. He had studied well the principles of our complex system of government, and was ever ready to give his countrymen a reason for that line of policy which he felt it incumbent on him to pursue. Hence, during the late war between the States, he made several speeches in which he set forth clearly and distinctly the principles which seemed to him right and proper in the prosecution of the contest, and which alone could secure a peace honorable to all parties, and alike solid and perpetual. After the cessation of hostilities he exhorted his countrymen to mutual forbearance, reconciliation and love; and counseled all to stand by the Constitution, as that instrument was expounded by the fathers in the purest and best days of the Republic. While he would have no compromise with fanatics or extremists in either section of the country who would overthrow and destroy the best system of government ever devised by the wisdom of man; yet he was always conservative in his feelings and in his actions.

In the late Presidential canvass, he espoused the cause of the Democratic Conservative party. He presided at a mass convention of that party held in Parkersburg last fall, and in introducing General Ewing, the chief speaker of the day, he made some remarks which showed that he clearly understood the issues involved in the canvass, and that he was not an indifferent spectator of what was going on around him.

This taste of wisdom from his eloquent lips only excited the desire of his countrymen to hear him again ; accordingly, at their earnest solicitation, he addressed them on the pending issues on the 1st of November. " As he came before the crowded audience, the fires of his intellect flashed forth as in former years, as he clearly and ably reviewed the great political questions of the day ; his references to the past, and his anxieties for the welfare and happiness of his country in the future, as the cares of a long life were closing around him, were full of eloquence and power. His patriotism and zeal flashed in the brilliant sentences which he uttered on that occasion, and will long be remembered by those who heard him. They came upon the audience like the farewell words of a patriarch to his children, admonishing them of duty and faithfulness to their country." (S. C. Shaw's sketches.)

In all that pertained to the material and moral interests of this city and its people, our departed friend took an active part ; hence, he did what he could to suppress the curse of intemperance, and gave his means and influence to the circulation and diffusion of the Holy Bible, the only infallible guide and standard in faith and practice ; hence, too, he devoted much of his time and means in promoting the improvement of the Little Kanawha River by slack-water navigation ; and in such other works as have for their object the prosperity of Parkersburg and the surrounding country. It was his long career in this city as a strict and honorable business man ; a successful lawyer ; his fidelity in places of trust and honor ; his public spirit as a citizen ; his genuine benevolence ; his ready ear to the misfortunes of others ; his sound judgment and advice ever ready for those who sought it ; his known conservatism, yet uprightness of thought and idea that gave him such power and influence among his people, made his loss so widely felt, and called forth from all classes, at his death, the most feeling testimonials of respect to his memory. His brethren of the Bar ; the Vestry of his Church ; the Directors of Little Kanawha Navigation Company ; the Directors of the Second National Bank (of the last two of which he was the honored President) ; and the Mayor and Council of Parkersburgh ; all united in testifying to his worth, and in expressing the sense of their own and the public loss by his death. General Jackson was twice married. The first time, in June 1823, to Miss Emma G. Beeson, who departed this life in July, 1842. His second marriage to Miss Jane E. B. Gardner, occurred in July,

1843. He reared a large family of children, most of whom survive their honored father, whose upright and exemplary life they have before them as the guide and model of their own. It was in his home, in the bosom of his family, that our friend found his greatest happiness and realized his greatest earthly comfort. "In his social life he was as gentle as he was apparently austere and positive with strangers; an indulgent parent, and fond husband. He first won the affection of his children, and then commanded their respect as a parental prerogative; and that respect was not accorded through any sentiment of fear, but was freely bestowed through the strongest sentiment of filial affection." (State Journal of Parkersburg.)

Of General Jackson's character as a Christian it is needless to speak at any length. He was a firm believer in the Holy Bible, and a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His faith in Jesus Christ partook of the character of simple childlike trust; and its genuine quality was proved by his daily walk before men. In this faith he lived, and in it he died. Although he had been a sufferer for nearly half a century from the poisoning of his flesh by the poison oak in the swamps of Florida, yet he had been in usual health until the Friday before Christmas. From that time on to the end of his earthly career he was confined to his house, except for a short drive on Christmas day. His symptoms, however, though causing uneasiness, were not such as to create alarm to his family, until the last Saturday of the year; then, for the first time, did he consent to have a Physician sent for. That night the alarming symptoms seemed to yield to medical skill, and he rested with a good degree of comfort. On Sunday he had a nervous chill, but his friends were hopeful until near five o'clock P. M., when he fell into the deep sleep from which he never awoke. He continued in this state until 8 A. M., of New Year's day, 1877, when his ransomed spirit took leave of its mortal tenement, and was, as we doubt not, borne on Angels' Wings to the Paradise of God. On the following Wednesday, January 3d, his mortal remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of his sorrowing fellow-citizens, and laid by the side of loved ones who had gone before. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; even so saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors." Rev. xiv. 13.

(*Rev. Wm. L. Hyland.*)

## AUGUSTUS H. SEWARD.

No. 1364. CLASS OF 1847.

Died September 11, 1876, at Montrose, New York, aged 50.

BREVET COLONEL AUGUSTUS H. SEWARD, Paymaster in the Army of the United States, was born at Auburn, in the State of New York, October 1, 1826, and was the son of the Hon. William H. Seward, the distinguished statesman. Admitted into the Military Academy, July 1, 1843, Seward was graduated July 1, 1847, in the same class with Burnside, Gibbon, Griffin, Willcox, Ayres, Neill, Burns, Hunt and Viele of the Union Army, and A. P. Hill and Heth of the Southern Army—all of whom rose to the rank of general officer during the war of the Rebellion, and some of whose names will long remain inscribed on the scroll of history. Being graduated during the war with Mexico, Seward joined in the City of Mexico the Eighth Regiment of Infantry as a Brevet Second Lieutenant, and served with it until his promotion to the Fifth Regiment as Second Lieutenant. He continued in that Regiment as First Lieutenant and Captain until his appointment as Paymaster, with the rank of Major, March 27, 1861. He was also appointed a Major of the 19th Infantry, organized in May, 1861, but declined the transfer offered him. Seward served with his Regiment in the Indian Territory west of Arkansas, in Texas and New Mexico from 1848 to 1851; on the Utah Expedition, 1859-60, and again in New Mexico and Arizona until September, 1861, when he was transferred as Paymaster to Washington, where he remained on duty until 1867, part of the time on special service under the orders of the Secretary of State. In December, 1851, he was detached from his Regiment as an Assistant on the U. S. Coast Survey, with which he was associated until August, 1859. "For faithful and meritorious services in the Pay Department during the Rebellion," he was brevetted to the grade of Colonel. Seward's subsequent service was in the City of New York, and in the Department of the South and Dakota.

Although Colonel Seward's life and career were of a noiseless tenor or character, unmarked by the "battles, sieges, fortunes" that others have passed, or by

"moving accidents, by flood and field;  
Of hair-breadth 'scapes, i' the imminent deadly breach;"

yet his "travel's history," had it been his hint to speak, or "Desdemona seriously incline," could have told

"of antres vast and deserts wild,

Rough quarries, rock and hills, whose heads touch heaven,"

as well as of "most disastrous chances." He was a man of excellent abilities, sound sense and clear judgment, but his extreme reticence and diffidence concealed to a great extent his fine natural powers, and combined with a somewhat indolent temperament, prevented his attainment of any great honor or high distinction. His abilities, merit and virtues—which were many, were however felt and appreciated by all who knew him as a friend and companion. Faithful and exact in the performance of every duty, he commanded the esteem of his superiors, whilst his generous traits of character and quiet courteous demeanor won the affectionate regard of his classmates and friends. In the social or convivial circle, as a boy and man, though the conversation might be of absorbing interest or pleasure, and merrily the talk and chat go round, his was ever the part of a listener; and if aroused to any train of thought or remark, these were expressed thereafter in the more reserved and closer association of his intimate friends, and they were always strong, clear and to the point. On only one subject could he be stimulated to animated converse or argument, and that was his eminent father's political views and well-defined position. These were of course, more especially in ante-bellum days, the object of much criticism and animadversion, in and out of the Army; and it was when they were assailed by bitter words and strong assertion that his thoughts were clothed with a power and eloquence of expression, a felicity and fluency of utterance of which but few believed him capable.

During the conspiracy days of the spring of 1865, Colonel Seward was on duty in Washington and residing with his father, the Secretary of State under President Lincoln; and the part which he took in the thrilling scene of the attempted assassination of his great father is well and modestly described in his testimony before the Military Commission which tried the conspirators. Under circumstances of great peril, and of a bewildering—for of an extraordinary character in this, one of the "most disastrous chances" of his life—he was prompt, bold and resolute.

"I am the son of the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and was at his home in this city on the night of the 14th April last;

I saw that large man, with no coat on (pointing to the accused, Lewis Payne) at my father's house that night.

"I retired to bed at half past seven on the night of the 14th, with the understanding that I was to be called about eleven o'clock to sit up with my father. I very shortly fell asleep, and so remained until awakened by the screams of my sister, when I jumped out of bed and ran into my father's room in my shirt and drawers. The gas in the room was turned down rather low, and I saw what appeared to be two men, one trying to hold the other at the foot of my father's bed. I seized by the clothes on his breast the person who was held, supposing it was my father delirious; but immediately on taking hold of him, I knew from his size and strength it was not my father. The thought then struck me that the nurse had become delirious sitting up there, and was striking about the room at random. Knowing the delicate state of my father, I shoved the person of whom I had hold to the door, with the intention of getting him out of the room. While I was pushing him he struck me five or six times on the forehead and top of the head, and once on the left hand, with what I supposed to be a bottle or decanter that he had seized from the table. During this time he repeated in an intense but not strong voice, 'I'm mad! I'm mad!' on reaching the hall he gave a sudden turn and sprang away from me and disappeared down stairs. When near the door of my father's room, as I was pushing him out, and he came opposite where the light of the hall shone on him, I saw that he was a very large man, dark straight hair, smooth face, no beard, and I had a view of the expression of his countenance. I then went into my room and got my pistol. It may have taken me a minute, as it was in the bottom of my carpet bag, to find it; I then ran down to the front door, intending to shoot the person if he attempted to return. While standing at the door the servant boy came back and said the man had ridden off on a horse, and that he had attacked the persons in the house with a knife; I then realized for the first time that the man was an assassin, who had entered the house for the purpose of murdering my father."

Colonel Seward always regarded his birth-place as his home and residence, and his army abodes simply as places of sojourn, for having neither wife nor child, no other ties of family affection drew him away to "fresh woods and pastures new" of other scenes and other climes.

*(Brevet Brigadier-General H. G. Gibson.)*

## JOHN J. ABERCROMBIE.

No. 322. CLASS OF 1822.

Died January 3, 1877, at Roslyn, Long Island, N. Y., aged 79.

Another gallant veteran of the Old Army has been called to face the last great enemy, leaving many endeared friends to mourn his loss, while they wait their summons to follow him.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN J. ABERCROMBIE, a member of the class of 1822, born in Tennessee, died at Roslyn, Long Island, January 2, 1877.

He was appointed a Cadet at the U. S. Military Academy from his native State in September, 1817, and graduated July, 1822. While at the Academy his martial spirit and soldierly qualities led to his selection as one of the officers of the Corps, and his after career in the army fully vindicated the promise of the youthful soldier.

On graduation he was assigned as Brevet Second Lieutenant to the 1st Regiment of Infantry, then serving at extreme western stations, and in August, 1825, he was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, an office much coveted by ambitious young officers, and he continued to fill the place till he was promoted to Captain. He served under General Taylor in the Black Hawk war in 1832, which closed with the capitulation of the Sacs and Fox Indians after a severe campaign; but was made most memorable by the ravages of cholera among the troops who took part in it.

He was promoted Captain, September 4, 1836, and in 1837 accompanied his regiment to Florida, to engage in the war against the Seminoles; was present under General Taylor at the battle of Okecho-bee December 25, 1837; and was brevetted Major for "gallant and meritorious services in Florida," dating from the day of the battle; after the battle he was selected to make reconnoissance of Lake Okecho-bee, then wholly unexplored, which service he performed in the most satisfactory manner. He left Florida with his regiment in 1840, and after several years service at western posts, he with it took part in the war against Mexico, under both Generals Taylor and Scott, and continued with the army till the fall of the City of Mexico. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel September 23, 1846, for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey," where he was wounded; he was at the siege of Vera Cruz as Aid-de-

Camp to Major-General Patterson; battle of Cerro Gordo, and capture of the City of Mexico. He was promoted to Major of the 5th Infantry, September 8, 1847, and after the return of the Army from Mexico he served at frontier posts in Louisiana, Texas and Minnesota; was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel 2d Infantry, May 1, 1852; promoted to Colonel 7th Infantry, February 25, 1861, and Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, August 31, 1861, and with this rank he served during the Rebellion in the Shenandoah Campaign; in the battle of Fair Oaks, where he was wounded; battle of Malvern Hill and several following skirmishes; in the defence of Washington, commanding works about the Chain Bridge and Division at Centreville, Va; in command of depots about Fredricksburg for distribution of troops, prisoners, sick, etc.; and in defence of White House, Va. He was brevetted Brigadier-General U. S. Army for long and faithful services in the Army, March 13, 1865.

As a young officer he won the friendship and esteem of his associates by his generous and genial nature, and by his high-toned soldierly character; and in after years as commander, all under him honored and loved him because he maintained strict discipline without harshness, and exercised his authority without forgetting what was due to subordinates.

He served his country long and well, and now fills a soldier's honored grave.

*(Brevet Major-General William Hoffman.)*

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RICHARD S. SMITH.

No. 779. CLASS OF 1834.

Died January 23, 1877, at Annapolis, Md., aged 64.

RICHARD SOMERS SMITH was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 30, 1813, and graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1834, entering the 2d Regiment of Infantry as Second Lieutenant. In 1836 he resigned and became a Civil Engineer, serving on various railroads and canals until 1840, when he again entered the service as Second Lieutenant of the 7th Infantry. He was at once detailed as Assistant Professor of Drawing at the Military Academy, and served in that capacity until 1855, when he resigned. He also served

as Quartermaster of the Academy for a long time, filling this onerous position with ability and honesty. In 1848 he was transferred to the 4th Artillery.

After his resignation he became Professor of Mathematics at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and in 1859 was made Director of the Cooper Institute in New York. In 1861 he served on the Staff of Major-General Sanford in Maryland, and in the vicinity of Washington; and in May, 1861, was appointed Major of the 12th Infantry, and recruited its First Battalion (the 12th Infantry was a Regiment of three Battalions). He served honorably with this Battalion at the first battle of Fredricksburg, and at the battle of Chancellorsville. In 1863 he resigned his commission to become the President of Girard College at Philadelphia, and continued in that position until 1867. In this position he displayed executive abilities of the highest order, and introduced a system and regularity in the government of the College which it had not previously attained. But such qualities were not considered desirable by the learned Trustees of the Institution, and in 1867 he was removed. In 1870 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and in 1873 was transferred to the Department of Drawing, which position he was filling at the time of his death. His health became seriously impaired about February, 1873, and gradually failed until January 23, 1877, when he died.

Major Smith was an excellent Professor of Mathematics, particularly in the Department of Graphic Mathematics, on which subject he published two excellent text-books. But his force lay in the undoubted genius which he possessed for painting and music. Had he had opportunity for the development of his talents in these directions, he would have left a name among the first artists of the United States.

As is the case with nearly all officers of the Army, his duties in the Army, and afterwards hard work in civil life, kept him from following the bent of his inclination.

He was an excellent husband and father, a good citizen, a firm Christian, a good soldier. In all respects he has left a memory of which his former associates may well be proud.

*(Major-General Wm. B. Franklin.)*

## LYMAN M. KELLOGG.

NO. 1572. CLASS OF 1852.

Died January 31, 1877, at Norwalk, Ohio, aged 49.

Major KELLOGG left the service in 1870, from which time the records of the Association contain no facts of his life ; but it is presumed that he resided at Norwalk, Ohio, where he died. His service before and during the war was arduous and valuable. He was severely wounded September 1, 1864, at the battle of Jonesboro, in an assault on the enemys' works. This disabled him until almost the close of the war. His subsequent service was mostly on the frontier as a Captain of the 18th Infantry.

*(Secretary of the Association.)*

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JOHN AUGUSTINE MCKINNEY.

NO. 2390. CLASS OF 1871.

Killed in action with the Sioux Indians at the North Fork of the Powder River, November 25, 1876, aged 30.

JOHN AUGUSTINE MCKINNEY was born in Drummond, Tennessee, October 4, 1846. The details of his early education were attended to by his father, a practising Physician of the town of Drummond, under whose direction he was prepared for college, and entered at the University of Toronto in Canada in 1864. His studies were continued at Union College and at the University of Virginia, where he was residing as a student at the time of his appointment to the Military Academy in 1867.

He graduated with creditable standing in 1871 ; and was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the 4th Regiment of Calvary, joining the company to which he had been assigned at Fort Richardson, Texas, in January of the following year.

He entered at once upon active service, and was frequently employed during the succeeding months in command of small scouting parties in pursuit of Indians depredating in the vicinity of the post.

In June, 1872, he left Fort Richardson, acting as Adjutant of a column of Cavalry and Infantry which had been organized for scouting operations on the Staked Plains. He took an active part in the work of this expedition, behaving with great gallantry in an attack on the camps of the Qua-ha-da Comanches on September 29, 1872. His conduct on this occasion was specially brought to the notice of the commanding officer of the Department.

In November he returned to Richardson, remaining there until February, 1873, when he changed station to Fort Clark, Texas. Here as at Fort Richardson he was actively employed with detachments, or as a Lieutenant of his company, passing the greater part of his time in the field until March, 1874, when he accompanied an expedition through the rough country of the Lower Pecos.

He returned to Fort Clark early in April, but was almost immediately transferred with his company to Fort Duncan, where he remained until the following June, when he again participated in the operation of an expedition engaged in scouting the country between the Rio Grande and the Pecos. From this duty he was relieved in August, and ordered to join a column then organizing at Fort Concho for duty against the Indians of the southern plains.

He took part in the attack on the villages of the Cheyennes in the Cañon of the Palla Duro in September, and in October was appointed Adjutant of the Southern Column. He was present at an attack on the village of a small band of Comanches late in October, and reached the post of Fort Richardson, to which his company had been ordered at the close of active field operations, in January, 1875.

For his gallantry in this campaign, he was again commended to the Department commander in official despatches.

In March, 1875, he changed station to Fort Sill in the Indian Territory. Here and at Fort Reno he remained for something more than a year, employed during a considerable portion of the time in the pursuit of bands of horse thieves, and of small straggling parties of Indians, with very great success.

He was promoted a First Lieutenant in the 4th Cavalry, May 17, 1876.

So soon as it became apparent that there would be hard work with the Sioux Indians, during the summer of 1876, he applied to be attached to one of the regiments then operating against them. This was declined by high authority; while commending the spirit in which

the request had been made. Immediately after the loss of the many officers and men under the command of General Custer, he renewed his application for duty in the Sioux country ; and when a portion of his regiment was transferred to the Department of the Platte he was attached to one of the companies selected for that duty, and commanded it until his death.

During the summer of 1876 he was stationed with his company at the northern agencies, continuing upon this duty until October, when he was attached to the column then organizing for a winter campaign.

The expedition under the command of General Mackenzie left Fort Fetterman on October 27th, and on November 24th, when near the North Fork of the Powder River, the Indian allies reported the near presence of the enemy. The march was resumed and the hostile village was reached at about daylight on the following morning. An attack was at once made, and Lieutenant McKinney, while charging at the head of his company, was fired upon by a party of Indians in ambush, and fell mortally wounded into the arms of his men.

I have given here but the simple story of his honorable service ; of the many sterling qualities of mind and heart which he possessed I have said nothing ; nothing of that rare soldierly skill, which, on more than one occasion, earned him the commendation of his superiors, and the respect and esteem of those whose fortune it was to serve under his command ; nothing of that complete forgetfulness of self, of that rare generosity and kindly consideration for others which made men proud to count him as a friend. His character is well summed up in the brief message from his colonel written after the battle, announcing his death and the victory which had been won.

“ Lieutenant McKinney, of the 4th Cavalry, who was killed in this affair, was one of the most gallant officers and honorable men that I have ever known.”

Truly, a life so unselfish, purposes so exalted, and an ambition so pure and honorable, were worthily crowned and closed by so glorious a death.

“ ‘ Hail and farewell ! ’ so the proud Roman cried,  
O'er his dead hero. ‘ Hail, ’ but not farewell ;  
With each high thought thou walkest side by side,  
We feel thee, touch thee, know who wrought the spell.”

*(Lieutenant George B. Davis.)*

## JOHN H. WEEDEN.

NO. 2119. CLASS OF 1866.

Died January 29, 1877, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 33.

JOHN HULL WEEDEN, JR., was born at Pawtucket, R. I., June 20, 1844, the second son of a prominent lawyer of that city. At an early age he manifested a strong taste for Engineering study, and attracted the attention of Mr. J. B. Cushing, a Civil Engineer of more than local celebrity, who took him into his office and gave him the benefit of his personal instruction.

June, 1862, found Weeden with our class entering the Military Academy, and before the first examination in January his naturally brilliant mind carried him to the first sections in all his studies. June, 1866, found him graduating fifth in rank, and assigned to his chosen Corps, the Engineers.

A brief tour of duty with the Battalion at Willett's Point completed, he was ordered to the Pacific coast for temporary service, and then was transferred to the Survey of the Lakes; soon thereafter he was again ordered to San Francisco, and here, and at San Diego, Weeden spent the most important days of his army life.

Under the supervision of Colonel C. S. Stewart and Colonel Mendell of the Engineers, he was entrusted with the details of the work of River and Harbor improvement of San Diego; while in the vicinity of the Golden Gate, his efforts were turned to the successful removal of dreaded obstacles to navigation—the wreck of the *Patriotian* and the hidden crags of Noonday rock.

Living quietly in San Francisco, accompanied by his sister, between whom and himself there existed a devoted affection, and occupied in the incessant duties of his profession, he had gradually drawn apart from army circles, except the immediate companionship of the officers of his own corps at his station.

On the very Saturday previous to his death, Weeden had spent the afternoon with an intimate friend, planning an excursion to Southern California. In all the glow of manly health, without the faintest cloud apparent upon his spirits, gay and blithe as in his brightest days, he talked of the projects for the coming week, and neither in manner nor word did any sign escape him of brooding thought or care.

Frank and genial always, warm and faithful in friendship, proud of his profession and his corps, singularly attractive in feature and winning in manner, those who knew him well found in him much to love, little to reprove. Youthful faults that vanished with mature manhood left a nature sweet and unsullied, and to his ready sympathy and tender thoughtfulness for a comrade's suffering, better words than these could be written in grateful tribute.

*(Charles King, Adjt. 5th Cavalry.)*

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### EUGENE CARTER.

NO. 1962. CLASS OF 1861. (June.)

Died Feb. 10, 1877, at Haverhill, Mass., aged 38.

EUGENE CARTER, late Captain and Brevet-Major U. S. Army, was born in Bridgton, Maine, October 4, 1838, but soon removed to Portland, where he received his academical education. Of his early life little can be said, it being almost devoid of stirring excitement or incident, to change or ruffle the current of boyhood's dream. Of a quiet, generous disposition, he always won hosts of friends among his schoolmates and those with whom he came in contact. Appointed a cadet to the U. S. Military Academy in 1857, he graduated in 1861, at the breaking out of the late war, in the same class with the late General Geo. A. Custer. His career while a cadet does not show that his record deviated in any respect from the ordinary routine life of all cadets, except during those dark and turbulent days of 1860 and 1861. All of his letters at this time breathe forth a remarkable spirit of firm resolve, true, unflinching loyalty and patriotic devotion to the country in whose service he was educated, and the fortunes of whose army he was so eager to share.

Upon graduation he was immediately ordered to Washington, and assigned to duty drilling volunteers. A few weeks later, he was temporarily assigned to the 3d U. S. Infantry, in the battalion of regulars under General Geo. Sykes, General Hunter's division, and was engaged in the first battle of Bull Run, the battalion acting as rear guard to the army during its disastrous retreat.

During the re-organization of the army and subsequently, he served under General McClellan in his memorable campaign on the Peninsula,

being engaged in many of the battles about Richmond, including the seven days' retreat to Harrison's Landing. He was regularly assigned to the 8th Infantry, then Provost Guard for the Army of the Potomac, under General Patrick, and was after a short time appointed regimental quarter-master, his duties being various and arduous, guarding and paroling prisoners, protecting government property, etc. Space will not permit quotations from the numerous letters written by him during the war and since; suffice it, that they all showed a total disregard of self, and a brave, generous, self-sacrificing nature. They indicate a very strong character, and that his mind and heart were earnestly engaged in his profession. He was brevetted twice for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field, the last time as Major U. S. A., at the battle of Fredericksburg, where he served as volunteer Aid-de-Camp on the staff of General Hunt, Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac.

Following the fortunes of the old Army of the Potomac until after the campaign and battle of Gettysburg, he was, immediately after the latter, ordered with his regiment to assist in quelling the draft riots in New York City, was stationed for some time at Governor's Island, and in the spring of 1864, was ordered on mustering and disbursing duty at Springfield, Illinois, under General James Oakes, being responsible for many thousands of dollars. Subsequently, he served as Aid-de-Camp on the staff of General Philip St. George Cooke, Sup't of Gen'l Recruiting Service in N. Y. City, and while on this duty he was unexpectedly ordered in the spring of 1865 as Instructor of Ethics, afterwards changed to that of Tactics, at the Military Academy, but was soon relieved at his own request, returning to his duties in New York. In 1866, he was on duty in Washington as Recorder of the Brevet Board, after which, he availed himself of the three months' leave of absence, of which upon graduation he was deprived, always insisting that until the war was over he would not apply for it. Upon its expiration, he was ordered to Chester and other points of South Carolina, connected with the registration and reconstruction duties, where he had at one time command of a sub-district comprising four counties, and was subjected to every possible annoyance and insult. While en route, he nearly lost his life aboard a steamer on the Chesapeake Bay, which was blown up, killing, wounding, and terribly scalding many of her passengers, and for some time at Fortress Monroe his life was despaired of. Recovering, he soon after was ordered to Lynchburg, Va., on the same

duty, having been promoted to a Captain, and assigned to the 29th Infantry. Afterwards, in 1868, to Washington, when he was compelled to take a six months' leave of absence (sick leave), and during this period was again brought near death's door by chronic disease contracted in the swamps of the Chickahominy during the Peninsular Campaign. When fully recovered, he joined his regiment in the fall of 1868 at Columbia, Tennessee, where he again went through the duties, alike severe and perplexing, incident to reconstruction, and in December of the same year was ordered to Jefferson, Texas, commanding a part of the time the Sub-post of Clarksville in that State. He was honorably mustered out of service in January, 1871, and immediately became actively engaged in manufacturing in Haverhill, Mass. His continuous service of ten years in the Regular Army was full of usefulness, hard labor, and well earned honor. A true soldier by nature and education, zealous, thoroughly loyal to his country and full of patriotism, he never swerved from his duty; his warm, generous impulses and noble qualities, winning him hosts of friends in the army and in civil life.

He died Feb. 10th, 1877, of acute pneumonia, surrounded by his family and friends, beloved by all.

*(Lieut. R. G. Carter.)*

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AMOS B. EATON.

No. 464. CLASS OF 1826.

Died Feb. 21, 1877, at New Haven, Ct., aged 71.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL AMOS B. EATON entered the Military Academy from the state of New York, one of the youngest members of his class, July 1st, 1822, was graduated July 1st, 1826, and attached as Brevet Second Lieutenant to the 4th U. S. Infantry. Soon after he was promoted to the 2d Infantry as Second Lieutenant, to date from July 1st, 1826. At this date the stations of the few regiments of Infantry, in service, were on the extreme borders of our extended territory, and the young Lieutenants of this arm were at once ordered to posts, most of them out of the reach of civilization. Lieut. Eaton joined his regiment in the Everglades of Florida among the Seminole Indians, whence after a service of two years he was transferred to the extreme North-Eastern frontier in Maine. Thence with his regiment he went

to the Western frontier, among the Indians of Michigan and Wisconsin. Serving in garrison in this region until 1837, having, in the meantime, been promoted to be First Lieutenant in 1834, he was again ordered to Florida on Commissary and other staff duties during the war with the Seminoles, until 1841.

The intelligence and activity displayed in these duties secured to him the appointment of Captain in the Subsistence department of the army, July 7, 1838. In March, 1839, he was promoted to a Captaincy in his regiment, and retained this commission until June 18, 1846. During this period, he was actively engaged on Commissary duty in the border disturbances on the Northern frontier, and in the city of New York. In 1846 he joined the army commanded by Major-General Taylor, as Chief Commissary of Subsistence in the war with Mexico, 1847-'48. For gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 22d and 23d, 1847, he was brevetted Major in the army. After a short tour of duty at St. Louis, he was ordered to the Pacific Coast as Chief Commissary of the Department of the Pacific, whence, after a service of four years, he was returned to his old station in New York as Purchasing and Depot Commissary, from 1855 to 1861.

A service so varied and extended tells its own tale of ability, energy and success, and caused his continuance on duty in New York as Purchasing Commissary for the army in the field during the late civil war, until June, 1864. It was here that his peculiar talents were called into exercise, and his energies taxed to the utmost. Never was an army so large, and serving in so many departments, so well supplied with commissary stores of such excellence and with such regularity, as was the Union Army depending upon his purchases, during this long protracted war, and this with such a system of accountability and economy, in the expenditure of more than one hundred millions of dollars, as to secure the admiration and gratitude of the army and country.

Gen. Eaton was successively promoted Major Staff, Commissary of Subsistence, May 9, 1861; Lieut. Col. Staff, Ass't Commissary Gen. of Subsistence, Sept. 19th, 1861; Col. Staff, Ass't Commissary Gen. of Subsistence, Feb. 9th, 1863; and Brig. Gen. Staff, Commissary Gen. of Subsistence, June 29th, 1864.

"For faithful, meritorious and distinguished services during the rebellion," he was brevetted Major General U. S. Army, March 13th, 1865.

From the date of his promotion to be Commissary General he was on duty in charge of the bureau at Washington until his retirement from active service, May 1st, 1874.

As Commissary General he became a Commissioner of the Soldiers' Home, near Washington. The duties of this office were in exact accordance with his taste for the beauties of nature and art, which he had cultivated from his youth on the Hudson, and during his residence amid the beautiful scenery on our Western rivers. It was among his greatest pleasures to aid in the laying out and ornamentation of the grounds around this institution, and to his taste and suggestions are due many of the improvements on this lovely spot.

Gen. Eaton was, as well, a lover of science and literature, and to his cultivation in these he devoted much of his leisure time and study. While on a visit to his son, Prof. Eaton of Yale College, and in attendance in the lecture room of the Yale School of Fine Arts, he was seized with an affection of the heart, which terminated his life, on the evening of Feb. 21, 1877.

Social in his disposition, kind in his feelings, affable and courteous in manner towards all, he was a most agreeable member of the cultivated society into which he was daily drawn.

But above all, his unwavering probity in every business dealing, his strict morality and delicate sense of honor in all his personal relations, his devotion to his country in her hour of trial, were qualities which his friends most admired, and for which he will long be remembered.

*(Prof. A. E. Church.)*

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VINTON A. GODDARD.

NO. 2,375. CLASS OF 1871.

Died March 2d, 1877, at Washington, D. C., aged 27 years.

LIEUT. VINTON A. GODDARD, 4th U. S. Artillery, was born in the District of Columbia, in February, 1850, and entered the U. S. Military Academy, July, 1867, from which he was graduated in June, 1871.

He was assigned as Second Lieutenant in the 6th U. S. Cavalry, and was soon afterwards placed on the Staff of Gen. Pope. Asking for field service during the campaign against the Kiowas, he served

on the frontier until Jan. 17, 1873, when he resigned at the urgent request of his mother. He then went abroad for travel, but tiring of civil life he was re-appointed in the army September 27th, 1873, as Second Lieutenant 4th Artillery, in which regiment he continued until his death. The company to which he was assigned was at the Presidio, where after serving for a short time he was ordered to the frontier post of Alaska, and it was while serving here that he contracted the seeds of the disease which resulted in his death.

In July, 1876, he was ordered for duty at the Military Academy, and was assigned as Acting Assistant Professor of the Spanish language. In the fall of this year his health became impaired to such an extent that he was unable to continue his duties. Having obtained a leave of absence he went to Washington, D. C., where he remained until his death.

*(Lieut. L. H. Walker.)*

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JOHN G. KYLE.

NO. 2,353. CLASS OF 1870.

Died March 30, 1877, at Xenia, Ohio, aged 28.

LIEUT. KYLE was born in Xenia, O., Aug. 1, 1849. He was appointed a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy in 1866, and was graduated June 15, 1870.

He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the 1st Cavalry, which he joined, serving in Arizona. He participated in several expeditions and partial encounters against marauding bands of Apaches. In 1871 the company to which he was attached was transferred to Camp Bidwell, where he served in garrison for about two years.

At the breaking out of the Modoc war in 1873, his troop was one of the first to arrive at the scene of action. In the first engagement with the Indians at the Lava Beds, while participating in a charge made by his troop, he received a severe wound in the shoulder, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered.

"Those who knew the hearty, generous disposition of Kyle, with his ingenuous humor, will long remember his good fellowship."

*(Lieut. O. L. Hein.)*

## JOHN McL. HILDT.

No. 1,756. CLASS OF 1856.

Died April 25, 1877, at New York City, aged 41.

In 1857, COLONEL HILDT and the writer of this obituary (at that time both Second Lieutenants, 3d Infantry), were stationed at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island. During the autumn of that year we accompanied a large column of recruits for the 3d and 8th Infantry and Mounted Rifles across the plains to New Mexico, a journey made in those days entirely by marching from Fort Leavenworth. I write without any exact data to guide me, trusting mainly to memory. More minute memoranda containing, doubtless, many incidents of interest concerning Hildt, are either destroyed or practically inaccessible to me. He, I think, went to join his company at Fort Fillmore. I joined mine at Fort Defiance.

The exact time when Hildt with his company came to our post I am not able to state, but think it was in the early summer of 1858; from that time until midsummer of 1860 we served together at Fort Defiance.

He was on numerous scouts, and participated in many affairs of more or less importance with the Navajoes. In all these movements Hildt was uniformly ready and efficient, and ranked especially high in the estimation of Captain and Brevet Major O. L. Shepherd, who was most of the time our Post Commander.

I shall only sketch one or two special incidents in Hildt's life. One I remember well as occurring during a scout in the Punecha range.

We had bivouacked one night in some extensive corn fields of the Navajoes. Our route for next day took us directly up the side of a large mountain, from whence a panoramic view of our late camp was obtained. On leaving camp it was arranged that a designated number, under Hildt, should drop out of the column and ambush themselves in a long and deep arroya through which lay our route towards the hills. This was done quietly and unnoticed by the Navajoes, who in great numbers were watching us. After a laborious ascent of the hill and some mile or more from the corn fields, the command was halted apparently for rest, but really to observe the result of the surprise upon the Indians, who, as usual, swarmed into our late camp by scores, all well mounted, to pick up odds and ends.

Hildt reserved his fire until each man could make sure of his game, and when he did open many saddles were emptied. We waited until he came up, and I can see, as though it were yesterday, his face as he quietly replied to Major Shepherd's inquiry: "How many have you got?" "Oh, it was a good dose; I reckon the men have got the vouchers."

The only considerable incident of which I can give exact data is the well known attack of the Navajoes on Fort Defiance, N. M., April 30th, 1860. The post had been depleted under peculiar circumstances, until on that day we had but 138 officers and men for duty. My position as Post Adjutant at that time enables me to remember the fact. Perhaps with our extra-duty men and all on the sick report able to stand, we might have had about 160 under arms. There were companies "B," "C" and "E." Company "C" was most gallantly and skillfully fought by Hildt.

The post, which was a mere collection of buildings, surrounding an open square, was nestled under some high and steep hills, with not even a rail fence to enclose it, and was as free to enter, save for the sentinels, as any New England village. Under orders from headquarters, we were acting on the defensive, and so the Navajoes for the first time had concluded us to be afraid of their power. At one A. M., on April 30, 1860, they accordingly took heart to attack the post itself. Their force has been variously estimated at from two to four thousand; they certainly had it all there. The hills were black with their masses. The attack was from all sides. Hildt with Co. "C" held the west and part of the north face of the place. Whipple with Co. "E" held the south and part of the west. Major Shepherd, being Post Commander, and his duties calling him from point to point, the immediate handling of his company, "B," devolved upon myself; we had the east and part of the north face to hold. The attack was commenced just as the moon went down at one A. M., and to do them justice they used much vigor and displayed a dogged courage throughout the fight, which was only terminated at sunrise on our charging out from all sides. That portion of our position which Hildt had to cover included a large and well filled sutler's store, and desperate efforts were made to effect its capture. His handling of his company was admirable, and the coolness and bravery he exhibited were very marked. General Shepherd frequently spoke in highly complimentary terms of Hildt's efficiency and personal gallantry. To be commended

by so well approved a soldier as our old Post Commander is in itself honor enough to brighten the well-earned laurels of our dead comrade.

In the fall of 1860 the 3d moved down to Texas, after the attempted surrender by Twiggs; Companies "C" and "E" of "Ours" were the first to get out without parole, and come by sea up to Fort Hamilton. Hildt went to Fort Pickens, Fla., where the two above named companies remained a long time before rejoining the colors. Hildt particularly distinguished himself in command of a sortie while repelling the confederate assault on the neighboring camp.

His subsequent services during the rebellion are so well known that they need no recapitulation.

I am aware how feebly I have sketched these little episodes in his career, but as they serve in a measure to illustrate his earlier conduct in the service, they may, imperfect as they are, possess an interest for those who knew and loved him.

*(Brevet Major Wm. Dickinson.)*

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JOHN M. BERRIEN.

No. 455. CLASS OF 1826.

Died October 14, 1876, at Detroit, Mich., aged 73.

The obituary of this gentlemen promised by his intimate friend not having reached us, we submit in brief the record of him as given in General Cullum's Biographical Register.

After graduation he was appointed a Brevet Second Lieutenant of the 2d Infantry, and a Second Lieutenant 5th Infantry same date, July 1, 1826. He served at the Military Academy in Drawing and Tactics, 1826-1828; and was on topographical duty from 1828 to 1836. He was promoted First Lieutenant of the 5th Infantry, December 31, 1830. He resigned from the Army December, 1836, and became a Civil Engineer, principally engaged on the railroads of Michigan. His residence was in Detroit, where he died.

*(Secretary of the Association.)*

## SAMUEL COOPER.

No. 156. CLASS OF 1815.

Died December 14, 1876, at Cameron, Va., aged 81.

GENERAL COOPER was admitted as a Cadet from the State of New York, May 25, 1813, and was graduated December 11, 1815. For a record of his long life and service I have been disappointed in obtaining a sketch of his life from those who were most intimate with him, and shall therefore confine this brief notice to that contained in General Cullum's Biographical Register. On date of graduation he was appointed a Brevet Second Lieutenant of Light Artillery. He served in garrison at New England posts from 1815 to 1818, then in the Adjutant-General's office until 1825; again in garrison in Florida till the following year, when he was ordered to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe for two years. He served as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Macomb from 1828 to 1836, and on Staff duty at headquarters of the Army from 1836 to 1841.

He became Captain of the 4th Artillery June 11, 1836, and Brevet Major Staff Assistant Adjutant-General July 7, 1838. He served in the Florida war as Chief of Staff of Colonel Worth, 1841 and 1842, being engaged against the Seminole Indians. From 1842 until 1852 he was on special duty in the War Department, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General from March 3, 1847. He was brevetted Colonel, May 30, 1848, for meritorious conduct, particularly in the performance of his duties in the prosecution of the war with Mexico. He became Adjutant-General of the Army with the rank of Colonel, July 15, 1852, and continued in charge of the Adjutant-General's office at Washington until March 7, 1861, when he resigned. He afterwards became the Adjutant-General of the Confederate Army. In 1836 he published "A concise system of instructions and regulations for the Militia and Volunteers of the United States." After the close of the war in 1865 he resided at Cameron, near Alexandria, Va., where he died.

*(Secretary of the Association.)*

## JOSHUA L. KNAPP.

No. 2491. CLASS OF 1873.

Drowned accidentally in Young's Bay, near Astoria, Oregon, April 19, 1877, aged 31.

LIEUTENANT JOSHUA L. KNAPP graduated from the Military Academy in 1873; was appointed Second Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, June 13, 1873; First Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, January 10, 1877; he joined Company "E," 4th Artillery, September 30, 1873, at Fort Stevens, Oregon, and served with it at that place until his death. Lieutenant Knapp was thorough as a soldier, was straightforward in his actions, firm and decided in character, and won the respect of all whom he met.

The details of his death, as given in the *Army and Navy Journal* of May 5, 1877, are as follows :

"A telegram received at Portland, Oregon, April 22, gives the following details: Lieutenant J. L. Knapp, accompanied by Post-Surgeon W. C. C. Andrews and Post Sutler J. G. Moore, started early on last Thursday morning from Fort Canby, at the mouth of the Columbia River, for Astoria, on business. They left in a small sail-boat. The weather was fine and the river as smooth as a mill pond. The party arrived in safety at Astoria, and, after remaining several hours, started back for Cape Hancock. Soon after leaving, a brisk southeast wind sprang up. The men failed to reach the fort that evening. Captain Miller, Post Commander, wondered at the absence of the party, and early on Friday morning went over to Astoria, to determine the cause. He learned of the departure of the men on the preceding day, and his fears were aroused for their safety. He immediately ordered the lighthouse tender *Shubrick* and the tugs *Katata* and *Varuna* to cruise about the mouth of the river, in search of the absent persons. After a long search, the boat in which the party sailed was found capsized some distance north of Point Adams. The oars and sails were also recovered. A faithful search failed to discover the slightest trace of the missing persons. No doubt can longer remain as to their fate. The bodies have not yet been recovered. Lieutenant Knapp graduated at the Military Academy June 13, 1873, and has been stationed for some years at Fort Canby. His untimely death is greatly lamented. Dr. Andrews, appointed an Assistant Surgeon, August 5, 1876, and Mr. Moore were both estimable gentlemen, and their death is a source of general regret.

(*Lieutenant W. H. Bixby.*)

## CHRISTOPHER Q. TOMPKINS.

No. 868. CLASS OF 1836.

Died May 28, 1877, at —————, aged 64.

He was born in and appointed a Cadet from the State of Virginia. We have endeavored to obtain an obituary of CHRISTOPHER Q. TOMPKINS, but owing to his recent death have been unsuccessful. We will therefore submit in brief that part of his life and service contained in General Cullum's Register.

After he was graduated he was attached to the 3d Artillery as a Brevet Second Lieutenant, and was made a Second Lieutenant August 3d, 1836. He served in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians, 1836 to 1840, being engaged in the action of Locha-Hatchee January 24, 1838, and skirmishes near Fort Lauderdale, February and September, 1838. He was promoted First Lieutenant of his regiment July 7, 1838. He served on recruiting duty 1840 and 1841, and again in the Florida war, 1841 and 1842; then in garrison at Fort McHenry, 1842 and 1843; at Fort Macon, 1843 and 1844, and again at Fort McHenry, 1844 and 1846. He was promoted Captain, June 18, 1846. He was on the voyage to California in 1846 and 1847, and in the war with Mexico, 1847, in garrison at Monterey, California.

He resigned September 22, 1847, and became an iron manufacturer at Richmond, Va., from 1847 to 1855; during this time he was in the State Militia, first as a Captain and then as Lieutenant-Colonel. He was Mining Agent and Superintendent of Collieries in Kanawha and Fayette Counties, Virginia, 1855 to 1861. He entered the Confederate service as a Colonel of West Virginia Militia but soon left the service, not approving of the cause.

*(Secretary of the Association.)*

Of the foregoing, six were members of the Association—S. S. Fahnestock, Benjamin H. Hodgson, Chas. Davies, Rufus King, Oscar A. Mack and John McL. Hildt.

In the Army,	-	-	-	-	17
In Civil Life,	-	-	-	-	13
					<hr/>
Total,					30



## MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

General Cullum, the Chairman of the Thayer Monument Committee submitted a report, which after discussion and slight amendment, was adopted as follows :

As Chairman of the Committee "to which was referred the subject of the Thayer Monument," at the last Reunion of the Association of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy, I have the honor to report:

That I have visited South Braintree, Mass., where General Sylvanus Thayer was buried, September 7, 1872, and have obtained from the last survivor of his household—his niece, Miss Livia A. Wild, permission to remove the remains of the first President of this Association and the justly styled "Father of the Military Academy" to West Point, the spot he rendered the cynosure of every graduate of this institution, and which, to the day of his death, was ever the Mecca of his own heart.

I also visited the studio of Martin Milmore, at Boston, who has executed a life-size bust of the late General Thayer, which is an excellent likeness of him when he was over eighty years of age.

To meet the supposed wishes of this Association, three projects present themselves to your Committee.

*First:* The removal of the remains of General Thayer from South Braintree to West Point, and to erect over them, to his memory, a monument, the cost of which would not probably exceed \$3,000.

*Second:* To procure and place in the Library of the Military Academy a marble copy of Milmore's Bust of General Thayer, which the sculptor will execute for \$600, or possibly less.

*Third:* To place in the Chapel of the Military Academy a Mural Tablet, with suitable devises and inscriptions, to the memory of General Thayer, the cost of which, including a bas-relief profile likeness thereon, would cost about \$500.

Of these three projects your Committee decidedly recommend the *first* as the most appropriate, and they think a sufficient sum therefor can be raised by subscription, from graduates of the Military Academy and others, to meet the necessary expenses.

We would, therefore, propose for adoption the following resolution, viz :

That the presiding officer of this meeting appoint a Committee of five members to attend to the removal of the remains of General Thayer from South Braintree to West Point, and to erect over them a suitable monument, to defray the expenses of which the Committee will at once invite subscriptions from graduates of the Military Academy and others who may wish to contribute, provided no expenditures be made under this resolution until the funds are provided by subscription.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. CULLUM, Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army.  
*Chairman of Thayer Monument Committee.*

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The Committee appointed by the President agreeably to foregoing resolution is composed of :

Gen. GEO. W. CULLUM.  
Gen. GEO. W. MORELL.  
Gen. Z. B. TOWER.  
Prof. GEO. L. ANDREWS.  
Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD.

The president then announced the officers for the ensuing year.

*Treasurer*, Prof. H. L. KENDRICK.

*Secretary*, Capt. R. CATLIN.

*Executive  
Committee.* { Capt. R. P. PARROTT.  
Prof. A. E. CHURCH.  
Gen. GEO. W. CULLUM.  
Prof. J. B. WHEELER.  
Prof. P. S. MICHIE.

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

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#### ENTERTAINMENT.

At 3:30 P. M. the members proceeded to the West Point Hotel, where they partook of the usual enjoyable and sumptuous dinner, General Benj. H. Wright, Class of 1822 presiding. Toasts and speeches flowed with accustomed good humor until quite a late hour.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

For many valuable and interesting contributions to the library and records of the Association, from members and others, we are gratefully thankful.

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## 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 preceding the 17th.

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

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

## BY-LAWS.

1. Every Graduate desiring to become a member of this Association shall be admitted upon paying an initiation fee of ten dollars.
2. At each annual meeting, the Presiding Officer shall appoint an Executive Committee of five members, whose duty it shall be to make all needful preparations and arrangements for the ensuing meeting, and transact such other business as may not devolve upon the other officers of the Association.
3. The Treasurer shall disburse all the moneys of the Association upon the order of the Executive Committee, attested by the signature of its Chairman, and shall at each annual meeting make a full report of his receipts and disbursements.
4. The Secretary shall cause a book of records to be kept, exhibiting the address and occupation of every member of the Association.
5. The records of the Association shall be preserved at West Point, N. Y., and shall be open to the inspection of the members.
6. All members of the Association who may be prevented, by any cause, from personally attending the annual meeting, are expected to notify the Secretary, and to impart such information in regard to themselves as they may think proper, and as may be of interest to their fellow members.
7. No member of the Association shall speak more than once on any subject or question of business, and no longer than five minutes, without the consent of the meeting being first obtained.
8. A two-third vote of all the members present at any regular meeting shall be required to alter or amend these By-Laws.
9. Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Law shall be authority for the government and regulations of all meetings of this Association.

