

NINTH  
ANNUAL REUNION

OF THE

Association of the Graduates

OF THE

United States Military Academy,

AT

WEST POINT, NEW YORK,

*JUNE 13, 1878.*



New York :

A. S. BARNES & CO.

111 & 113 WILLIAM STREET.

1878.



# ANNUAL REUNION JUNE 13, 1878.

## MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 13, 1878.*

The Association met in the Chapel of the United States Military Academy, and was called to order by General George W. Cullum, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. John Forsyth, Chaplain of the Military Academy.

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

## CLASS.

- 1828 { *Albert E. Church.*  
RICHARD C. TILGHMAN.  
GUSTAVE S. ROUSSEAU.  
CRAFTS J. WRIGHT.
- 1829 { CATH. P. BUCKINGHAM.  
JOSEPH SMITH BRYCE.  
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.  
BENJAMIN S. EWELL.  
GEORGE W. CASS.  
ERASMUS D. KEYES.  
JOHN N. MACOMB.  
WARD B. BURNETT.  
JAMES H. SIMPSON.  
*Alfred Brush.*  
RANDOLPH B. MARCY.  
ALBERT G. EDWARDS.
- 1832 { \*JOHN G. BARNARD.  
\*GEORGE W. CULLUM.  
*Rufus King.*  
FRANCIS H. SMITH.  
1833 { *William H. Sidell.*  
HENRY WALLER.  
HENRY DU PONT.  
BENJAMIN ALVORD.  
HENRY L. SCOTT.
- 1834 THOMAS A. MORRIS.  
1835 \*GEORGE W. MORELL.

## CLASS.

- 1835 { \*HENRY L. KENDRICK.  
*Alexander S. Macomb.*  
HENRY PRINCE.  
ISAAC V. D. REEVE.  
MARSENA R. PATRICK.  
\*THOMAS B. ARDEN.  
WILLIAM N. GRIER.
- 1836 { JOSEPH R. ANDERSON.  
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 VODGES.  
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. ROSECRANS.

CLASS

- 1842 { JOHN HILLHOUSE.  
ABNER DOUBLEDAY.  
JOHN S. McCALMONT.  
GEORGE SYKES.  
EUGENE E. McLEAN.  
CHARLES T. BAKER.  
SAMUEL B. HAYMAN.  
JAMES LONGSTREET.
- 1843 { WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN.  
GEORGE DESHON.  
WILLIAM F. RAYNOLDS.  
*John J. Peck.*  
JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.  
\*CHRISTOPHER C. AUGUR.  
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.  
\*D. T. VAN BUREN.  
ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.  
HORATIO G. GIBSON,

CLASS.

- 1847 { AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.  
JOHN GIBBON.  
ROMEYN B. AYRES.  
\*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.  
E. MCK. HUDSON,  
B. H. ROBERTSON.  
SAMUEL B. HOLABIRD.  
*James P. Roy.*
- 1850 { FREDERICK E. PRIME.  
GOUVERN'R K. WARREN.  
SILAS CRISPIN.  
*Oscar A. Mack.*  
ROBERT RANSON.  
\*FRANCIS H. BATES.  
*Zetus S. Searle.*
- 1851 { \*GEORGE L. ANDREWS.  
\*ALEXANDER PIPER.  
CALEB HUSE.  
\*ALEXANDER J. PERRY.  
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. SIMONDS.

CLASS.

1853 { GEORGE BELL.  
*Louis H. Pelouze.*  
 LARHETT L. LIVINGSTON.  
*Robert O. Tyler.*  
 PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.  
 ALEX. CHAMBERS.

1854 { \*HENRY L. ABBOT.  
 THOMAS S. 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 { \*DAVID C. HOUSTON.  
 HERBERT A. HASCALL.  
 FRANCIS L. VINTON.  
 LORENZO LORAIN.  
 GEORGE JACKSON.  
 WILLIAM B. HUGHES.  
*John McL. Hildt.*

1856 { 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. WHITEMORE.  
 ALANSON M. RANDOL.  
 JOHN M. WILSON.  
 EDWARD R. HOPKINS.  
 JAMES P. MARTIN.  
 SAMUEL T. CUSHING.  
 \*ROBERT H. HALL.

1861 { HENRY DU PONT.  
 May } ORVILLE E. BABCOCK.

CLASS.

1861 { ADEL. R. BUFFINGTON.  
 EMORY UPTON.  
 NATH. R. CHAMBLISS.  
 SAMUEL N. BENJAMIN.  
 FRANKLIN HARWOOD.  
 May } \*JOHN W. BARLOW.  
 GEORGE W. DRESSER.  
 \*CHARLES MCK. LEOSER.  
 \*EUGENE B. BEAUMONT.

1861 { WILLIAM H. HARRIS.  
 \*ALFRED MORDECAI.  
 CHARLES C. PARSONS.  
 June } JOSEPH C. AUDENREID.  
 PHILIP H. REMINGTON.  
 JAMES P. DROUILLARD.

1862 { GEORGE L. GILLESPIE.  
 SAMUEL M. MANSFIELD.  
 MORRIS SCHAFF.  
 FRANK B. HAMILTON.  
 JAMES H. ROLLINS.  
 JAMES H. LORD.

1863 { \*PETER S. MICHIE.  
 JOHN R. MCGINNESS.  
 \*FRANK H. PHIPPS.  
 JAMES W. REILLY.  
 WILLIAM S. BEEBE.  
 JOHN G. BUTLER.  
 ROBERT CATLIN.  
 JAMES M. J. SANNO.

1864 { \*GARRETT J. LYDECKER.  
 \*OSWALD H. ERNST.  
 CHARLES B. PHILLIPS.  
 CHARLES J. ALLEN.  
 EDWARD D. WHEELER.  
 CHARLES W. RAYMOND.  
 A. MACOMB-MILLER.  
 DAVID W. PAYNE.  
 THOMAS H. HANDBURY.  
 JAMES C. POST.  
 1865 { ALFRED E. BATES.  
 JOHN P. STORY.  
 J. HARRISON HALL.  
 APPLETON D. PALMER.  
 WM. H. McLAUGHLIN.

## CLASS.

1865	{	*EDWARD H. TOTTEN.
		JAMES M. MARSHALL.
		WILLIAM S. STARRING.
		EDWARD HUNTER.
		*SAMUEL M. MILLS.
1866	{	WILLIAM D. O'TOOLE.
		ARCHIBALD H. GOODLOE.
		ROBT. B. WADE.
		P. ELMENDORF SLOAN,
		RICHARD C. CHURCHILL.
1867	{	CHARLES KING.
		WILLIAM H. UPHAM.
		FRANCIS L. HILLS.
		JOHN F. STRETCH.
		JOHN C. MALLERY.
1868	{	*CLINTON B. SEARS.
		WILLIAM E. ROGERS.
		FREDERICK A. MAHAN.
		WILLIAM F. REYNOLDS.
		THOMAS H. BARBER.
1869	{	EDWIN S. CURTIS.
		*GEORGE A. GARRETSON.
		*LEANDER T. HOWES.
		*STANISLAUS REMAK.
		WILLIAM J. ROE.
1870	{	*JOSEPH H. WILLARD.
		HENRY METCALFE.
		ROBERT FLETCHER.
		<i>Paul Dahlgren.</i>
		*CHARLES W. WHIPPLE.
1871	{	*DAVID S. DENNISON.
		WILLIAM J. VOLKMAR.
		JOHN D. C. HOSKINS.

## CLASS.

1868	{	FRANK W. RUSSELL.
		*LOYALL FARRAGUT.
		DELANCEY A. KANE.
		*EUGENE O. FECHET.
		*WM. C. FORBUSH.
1869	{	THOMAS J. MARCH.
		PHILIP M. PRICE.
		DANIEL M. TAYLOR.
		*WILLIAM P. DUVAL.
		REMEMB. H. LINDSEY.
1870	{	*CHARLES BRADEN.
		*WILLIAM F. SMITH.
		WILLIAM GERHARD.
		FRANCIS V. GREENE.
		WINFIELD S. CHAMPLIN.
1871	{	EDWARD G. STEVENS.
		EDGAR S. DUDLEY.
		CHAS. W. LARNED.
		SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN.
		*ROBERT E. COXE.
1872	{	DEXTER W. PARKER.
		<i>Benjamin H. Hodgson.</i>
		ISAIAH H. McDONALD.
		*ROBERT N. PRICE.
		JAMES B. HICKEY.
1873	{	*STANHOPE E. BLUNT.
		CHAS. D. PARKHURST.
		JACOB R. RIBLETT.
1874	{	*WILLIAM B. WETMORE.
		HENRY H. LANDON.
1875	{	AUGUSTUS C. TYLER.
1876	{	RUSSELL THAYER.
1877	{	*JOHN R. WILLIAMS.

NOTE.—At the date of the Meeting there were 372 members upon the roll; of those 68 were present and 41 had died.

Mr. William C. Young, Class of 1822, was called upon to preside, and was conducted to the Chair by Judge Joshua Baker, of the Class of 1819, and Gen. Benjamin H. Wright, of the Class of 1822.

Mr. Young then delivered the following address :



# Address.

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## ASSOCIATE GRADUATES :

We meet to cherish memories of the Academy—to commune in West Point Fellowship.

I carry a grateful heart for my course of studies and discipline at the Academy, that have made the ways of my life easy and its burdens light, filled my basket, and my cup to run over ; given confidence in business, and constancy in love. This Anniversary month of June, this place and my audience of Graduates, recall associations of youth, and with the pleasing memories that come over me, as we gather around our Alma Mater, I feel the high hopes—the untried courage of the Boys in Grey.—

“ As every prospect opens on my view,  
I seem to live departed years anew.”

A history of the Academy was given on this spot four years ago, by our fellow graduate, the late Professor Davies, whose tribute to John C. Calhoun, General Winfield Scott and General Thayer is as just as it is beautiful ; by these wise and great men foundations deep and broad were made for the Military Academy, that shall be one of the bulwarks of our nation.

The standard of scholarship has greatly advanced during the last sixty years since I entered the Academy, in 1818, as a Cadet. *Classes* of the present time have advantages over their predecessors of the remote past in this respect, but it is not alone the exact sciences, or literary study, or the precise military drill that make the model soldier—unless character rests upon the firm foundation of justice, truth and honor, fealty to God and man, it will be like a house built upon the sand, and when the storms of life, temptation, trial and adversity come, great will be the fall of it.

One of the bravest of Washington's Generals yielded to temptation, and fell, as Lucifer fell from Heaven. The simple habits of our forefathers have been exchanged for a more luxurious and extravagant mode of living, corruption is sapping the life of our Republic, and has even crept in high places, and is tarnishing our escutcheon before the world.

Eternal vigilance over ourselves is the price of honor.

Let us remember that the eyes of the country are upon the Graduates of the West Point Academy. That the lessons of obedience, patience and fortitude—so hard to the "Plebe" in the first year of his novitiate, are preparing him for the battle of life—that self-control and moral courage make the heroes who rule their fellow-men, because they rule themselves. I cannot but feel that a wonderful future is before us, when year after year these graduating classes go forth, and carry to every part of our country, from the seacoast to the remote frontier, the habit of study and research, with physical training that gives power to the brain.

The lights of science illumine the laws of nature, and give man control of the elements.

Incidents are not wanting of the effect of West Point training in the affairs of civil life. Graduates, too numerous to mention, and among whom it would be invidious to discriminate, are distinguished as counsellors of State and Church, as men of science, and teachers in institutions of learning, as civil and mechanical engineers, merchants, manufacturers, agriculturists, and otherwise in the liberal callings of men.

The sunset of life gives a mystical lore. From the stand-point of three score years and ten, I look forward to the coming century, and see the flag that waves above us floating from Behring Strait to the Gulf of Newfoundland, from the Yosemite Valley to the Isthmus of Panama. Its thirteen stars will have become like the stars of Heaven for multitude, and they will form a constellation which will light the nations of the old world to a haven of union, liberty and peace.

Graduates, as I look around upon the members of our Association I miss the light that beamed in some well known and beloved faces at former meetings; Professor Davies, the christian gentleman, student and educator, has passed to his reward. The memory of his name will long be green in our hearts, and greatly are we indebted for his elementary books of science, now used in all the schools and colleges

of our country ; next to General Thayer, the honored Superintendent, we rank Professor Davies in moulding the character of students of the West Point Academy.

I will not call the roll of other names to which no response can come—

“ On Fame's eternal camping ground,  
Their silent tents are spread.”

We cherish their memory in our hearts, and upon the annals of this Association are found their names, and a record of their lives.

Fellow Graduates, the hours of reunion will soon be over, but I know that you all will feel with me that it is good for us to be here.

The meeting of the Alumni around their Alma Mater is one of the rewards of College Graduates. But there is a stronger bond that unites these Military classes, who stand shoulder to shoulder on the field, who are awakened by the reveille to morning duty, who obey the tap of the drum, and the sound of the bugle, that calls them to physical and mental training, who welcome the yearly encampment in the month of June with all the pomp and circumstance of war, and whose graduating classes part with a certainty that the path of duty will lead some of their number to peril and to a soldier's grave.

At the sight of a blue coat, with perhaps an empty sleeve, whether the shoulder-strap bears the bars or a leaf, an eagle or a star, we hail a comrade and a brother.

As we make our yearly pilgrimage to this spot, and renew our vows of patriotism at Fort Put. and Kosciusko's memorial, we may find the vigor of youth departing, but our faith in God and in the future of our country is as firm as the everlasting hills around us.

The beauty of nature lavished upon mountain and water is as fresh to-day as when we climbed Cro' Nest, or walked down the lover's path to the river with the elastic step of eighteen.

Our hearts are rooted to this spot in a love of tender kinship for the face of nature, for the sounds that haunt it, and for the early memories that give to mountain, rock and stream the charm of human sympathy.

And now that we have grasped the right hand of fellowship, and heard the stirring strains of martial music and the echoing bugle, and have listened to the distant refrain of “Benny Havens, O,” we will return to the duties and avocations of life with fresh courage, and

with thankful hearts for this opportunity of renewing our allegiance to the Flag, with the hopes and aspirations of youth at the feet of our beloved Alma Mater.

In this amphitheater, surrounded by mountains, and hallowed by memories of the Revolution, our Foster-mother sits to cherish men for the future of our country.

## NECROLOGY.

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The Secretary then read the Necrology of Graduates for the year ending June 13, 1878 :

SEVIER McCLELLAN RAINS.

NO. 2610. CLASS OF 1876.

Killed in battle with hostile Indians at Craig's Mountain, Idaho,  
July 3, 1877, aged 26.

SEVIER McCLELLAN RAINS was born at Fort Gratiot, Mich., on the 23d September, 1851, and was named from his relatives, John Sevier, Governor of Tennessee and William McClellan, Major U. S. A. His father was Gabriel J. Rains, Major Fourth Infantry, and commanding at Fort Gratiot at the time of his son's birth. He was born in the army and went with the troops on the Fredonia, around Cape Horn to San Francisco, thence up the Columbia River to Fort Vancouver.

He was the pet of both officers and men while on board ship, and the exercise necessary to hold on and to move about during the rolling and pitching of the vessel, produced in him, then a child but eleven months old, the extraordinary muscular development which distinguished him through life, and which brought with it that courage and enterprise that were destined to subject him to many hardships, and finally to bring him to his untimely end.

While very young he was most fearless and venturesome. When at the Dalles on Columbia River, although less than three years old, he would stray away far from home to the haunts of the wolves, until

found and brought back. He was taught to be forbearing, kind and generous; and it was at Humboldt Bay that he first learned the power he possessed to protect his own interests when attempts to impose upon him were made. But the consciousness of this power never led him to exercise it but in the punishment of wrongs either against himself or others, but was instrumental in establishing those principles of honor and love of fair play for which he was eminently distinguished while a cadet; at Humboldt Bay, on making daily complaints of unkind treatment by one of his associates, he was finally told by his father that, as the boy who so often attacked him was the elder, he must not complain, but fight for himself. The next day he returned home apparently well satisfied, and it was discovered that, sure enough, he had turned on his adversary and given him a most thorough drubbing. He was never troubled again, and they became the best of friends.

When very young his mathematical talents were much of the Zerah Colburn order—solving, in a moment, abstruse questions—but this faculty seemed to leave him as he grew older; and, as he became erudite in bookish lore, a natural talent for oratory distinguished him among his schoolmates; not more, however, than his physical abilities in their athletic sports, in which he was considered the standard of excellence and propriety. He was a good swimmer, and on one occasion he went in bathing with his companions, with one of whom he was at variance. The alarm was given that this one was drowning, and every one swam away from him except Rains, who seized and saved him as he was sinking for the last time.

Under the tuition of his father—himself a graduate of the Academy—he was prepared to begin his life at West Point. In his desire to enter with credit, he overtaxed his brain and was attacked with meningitis, and was suffering therefrom, though convalescing, when he reported.

Of his career at the Academy nothing in the slightest degree derogatory can be said. Of the highest principles, he became one of the best-loved among his classmates; as a cadet officer he was celebrated for the fairness and perfect impartiality of his treatment of all under him; he was firm but just, and none ever sought to impose upon him, or to object to any of the measures he saw fit to adopt in order to carry out the orders given him.

Of his success in the academic—in fact, in all departments—the

records of the Academy contain a brilliant history. He left there carrying with him the best wishes of all his officers and the almost idolatrous admiration and affection of his classmates, who little supposed that they should be so soon called upon to aid each other in supporting the loss they were to sustain in the sudden death of their beloved classmate.

He entered the First Cavalry for active service, and in his military ambition writes to his family: "The Indians are in full view, bantering us from the opposite side of the river; some of them are playing white men while the others act the Indians—run, chase and finally scalp them. We will fix them for all this."

All eagerness to serve his country and to be foremost where special courage and determination were required, the story of his adventures while the bearer of dispatches, but a few days before the last fatal conflict with the Indians, gives an interesting illustration of these qualities.

A part of the First Cavalry was the first battalion sent in pursuit of the Nez Percés, and it became necessary to communicate with the commanding officer at Walla Walla, several days' journey distant, the route lying through a wild, uninhabitable mountainous region, untraveled, without track or trail, and infested with half-civilized Indians. The scouts declined to undertake so perilous a journey and a volunteer was called for. Rains stepped forward and declared that he would carry the papers through. He was urged to take an escort, but resisted all persuasion, asking only that one of the guides should accompany him to the first river to point out the crossing; as there was no other ford within twelve miles, he especially desired to be guided to this one. As he was about to take his departure, he was joined by Dr. Going, veterinary surgeon, who expressed his determination to accompany him. Well mounted and armed, these two brave hearts rode away and disappeared in the dense forest, one of them never to return.

Upon arriving at the river, which they reached about sunset, they found it a rushing, roaring torrent, much swollen by recent rains and fed by a thousand mountain streams. Its banks were frightfully precipitous and there was no approach to the water save by one narrow gorge or cañon. The landing on the opposite side was equally dangerous, and on either side, up stream and down, the banks rose in perpendicular or overhanging cliffs; to miss this landing was certain death, as the surging flood would carry you down many miles before

another could be found. Rains did not hesitate long upon this awful brink, but stripping off his clothing and tying them in a bundle to his saddle, descended to the water's edge. It was early spring and the waters, fed by melting snows, were as cold in Idaho as elsewhere; but nothing could freeze the ardor in his young blood, and leaving a note addressed to his sister in case he should go down, he plunged in. In a moment he was swept from his saddle, but clinging to his horse's tail, he urged him forward and finally approached the opposite bank. He tried to urge his own horse to land, but the waters were boiling and roaring near the landing and frightened the animal; twice he turned down stream, but Rains headed him off, and finally, half dead from cold and extreme exhaustion, he stood on firm ground once more. Then his eye sought in vain the dark surface of that fatal stream for some trace of the doctor, but his brave companion had disappeared for ever. Shivering, wet, alone in the heart of the wilderness, he stood and contemplated with undiminished courage and determination, the gloomy prospect before him. His rations had been washed away and he was dependent for sustenance on what he could find uncovered by the half-melted snow. But his fearless heart sustained him, and remounting, he resumed his journey. After two days wandering, surrounded by circumstances that might have appalled the stoutest heart, he reached Walla Walla, his clothes torn and ragged, his body scratched and wounded, but his heart dauntless and full of spirit. He delivered his despatches, and resting only two days, set out upon his return. He reached camp in safety after passing through a country daily becoming more dangerous. Ten days later, at the head of a detachment, while making a reconnoissance, and in high spirits at the prospect of a successful campaign, he came upon the Indians, and he, with all his men, was killed.

Cut off thus early in life, at the commencement of a career in a profession of his own choice, and for which he was peculiarly fitted, not only by his disposition and training, but by the influences that surround a life spent from its very beginning within sound of the bugle call, he was on the high road to that honor and fame that is always within the reach of one of his character, and his indomitable will would have brought him successfully to their achievement. Specially fitted to be a leader, he could never have been a follower, but would always have been found in the front—yea, even beyond all.

*(Lieut. Heman Dowd, 3d Artillery.)*

## RAWLINS LOWNDES.

No. 247. CLASS OF 1820.

Died, August 10th, 1877, at Staatsburgh, N. Y., aged 76.

MAJOR RAWLINS LOWNDES was born September 1st, 1801, in New Haven, Conn., where his parents were spending the summer; and died August 10th, 1877, at his residence, near Staatsburgh, N. Y., on the Hudson river.

He was descended from one of the most illustrious families of South Carolina, dating back to early colonial days. His great grandfather, Charles Lowndes, was born in England; emigrated in early life to St. Kitts, where he became a member of the Provincial Council of that small British island; and removed from thence in 1730 to South Carolina.

Rawlins Lowndes, son of Charles and grandfather of his after namesake, was only eight years old when his father arrived at Charleston. Here the boy was educated for the legal profession, which he practiced with great success. In 1766 he was appointed by the Crown Associate Judge, and three months after assuming the ermine, exhibited his true American feeling by the delivery of the opinion of the majority of the Court in opposition to the Chief Justice, in favor of the legality of public proceedings not engrossed upon stamped paper. He was elected in 1775 a member of the South Carolina Council of Safety; the next year was one of the committee to draft a constitution for the province; and was subsequently a member of the Legislative Council created by that constitution. In 1778 he was elected President of South Carolina; gave his official consent to the new State Constitution; energetically exerted himself to defend Charleston against the overwhelming land and sea force of the enemy; and after an unsuccessful resistance to the siege, remained for some time a prisoner of war in the hands of the British. Upon the formation of the Constitution of the United States, he, in the Assembly of South Carolina, strenuously opposed its adoption, holding it, in some of its prominent provisions, "to be fatal to the liberties of his country." Such was the strength of his opposition that, at the close of the debate thereon, the resolution for adoption was carried by only a single vote.

William Jones Lowndes, one of the sons of Rawlins, was a prominent Member of Congress; eloquently in debate supported the war of 1812 against Great Britain; was from 1818 to 1822 Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the United States House of Representatives; was tendered, but declined, the Mission to England; and by his friends was regarded as the most suitable candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Thomas Lowndes, brother of the above and father of the subject of this sketch, was also a Member of Congress from South Carolina, and a man of decided mark.

Rawlins Lowndes, named after his celebrated grandfather, received a good English and classical education in Charleston, and was appointed August 31, 1816, a Cadet from South Carolina. He was graduated from the Military Academy and promoted July 1, 1820, in the army to be a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Artillery, which being broken up in the reorganization of the army, he was transferred June 1, 1821, to the Third Regiment of Artillery. After a year's service in recruiting, garrison and topographical duties, he was appointed July 14th, 1821, Aid-de-Camp to Brevet Major-General Gaines, under whom he served till his resignation from the military service December 31, 1830. In the meanwhile he had been transferred, at his own request, to the First Infantry, of which he became a First Lieutenant August 7th, 1823.

After Lowndes' resignation from the army his winters were spent in South Carolina, supervising his new rice plantation near Georgetown, on the Santee river, and his summers usually on the Hudson river, at Staatsburgh, the abode of the family of Maturin Livingston, whose daughter he had married. After the outbreak of the Civil War he made his home on a farm which he had purchased near Staatsburgh, overlooking the beautiful Hudson, where he resided till his death. He still owned his Santee plantation, occupied at a nominal rent by some of his relatives who, because Lowndes had not espoused the Confederate cause, allowed "his property to be plundered and neglected." His noble nature, however, took no revenge, but returning good for evil, "he actually kept himself poor in aiding in every way his unfortunate relations."

Rawlins Lowndes was a remarkably handsome man, of fine military bearing, and of genial manner, which won the confidence and regard of every one with whom he came in contact. He had a strong, clear

and cultivated mind, which commanded the attention and consideration of all with whom he conversed. Though he had a strong will, that quality in him was so regulated by his good sense and kindness of heart as to exhibit itself only in proper firmness, not obstinacy. His high tone was as conspicuous in his civil as in his military career, and the soundness of his judgment was best exemplified in his ardent opposition, in 1832, to the doctrine of Nullification.

In 1860, although in personal feeling and sympathy a Southerner, he entirely disapproved of Secession, energetically combatted it by every argument, and clearly foresaw and foretold the dire results that actually followed that "madness." Thus, with views antagonistic to those of his State, he, unlike his ancestors, never filled any high civil office, which his sterling character and marked intelligence would have adorned. Had, however, his uncle William accepted the mission to the Court of St. James, Rawlins Lowndes would have been the Secretary of Legation.

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

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ARTHUR H. BURNHAM.

NO. 2021. CLASS OF 1864.

Died at Lowell, Mass., September 12th, 1877, aged 35.

BREVET MAJOR ARTHUR BURNHAM was a native of the State of Vermont, and was appointed to the Academy in 1859. He graduated in 1863, and was assigned to duty as Assistant Engineer of the Division of West Mississippi.

He participated in the siege and capture of Fort Gaines, Alabama, in August, 1864, and in the operations which resulted in the capture of Fort Morgan in December of the same year. He continued with the army and on Engineer duty until July, 1866, when he was ordered to duty in connection with the preparation of the map of the battle-field of Gettysburgh.

In November, 1866, he was assigned to duty with the Engineer Battalion, and remained with it until July, 1870. He was brevetted Captain of Engineers August 23, 1864, for his highly meritorious ser-

vice at the sieges of Forts Morgan and Gaines, and was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign against the city of Mobile. His commission as Captain of Engineers bears date of March 6th, 1867.

From 1870 until 1874 he was on duty on the Mississippi river improvement, and from 1874 until 1877 served on construction duty in Boston Harbor.

He died September 12th, 1877, at the residence of his father, in Lowell, Mass.

*(Secretary of the Association.)*

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JOHN A. BROWN.

NO. 1287. CLASS OF 1846.

Died, October 8, 1877, at Washington, N. C., aged 51.

COLONEL BROWN was a native of Maryland, from which State he was appointed to the Military Academy in 1842. He graduated in 1846, and was commissioned a Brevet Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment of Artillery. He participated, with the column of General Taylor, in the operations in the northern States of Mexico, and at the close of the war served in garrison at Fort Pickens and Key West, Florida.

He was promoted a Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery March 3d, 1847, and a First Lieutenant in the same regiment August 20, 1848. During the years 1849 and 1850 he was engaged in operations against the Seminole Indians in Florida, and at their close returned to garrison duty, and served at Forts Niagara, Columbus and Hamilton in New York, and at Fort Johnston in North Carolina, until the outbreak of hostilities in Florida in 1856, when he participated in the closing campaign against the Seminole Indians. He was promoted a Captain in the Fourth Artillery October 31st, 1856, and in the following year was ordered to the frontier, where he remained in garrison at Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Randall until the breaking out of the Rebellion.

He resigned his commission in the regular army on July 3d, 1861, and entered the military service of the Confederate States. He com-

manded the garrison of Fort Caswell, North Carolina, until his appointment, early in 1862, as Chief of Staff to General Kirby Smith. Somewhat later he served in the same capacity under General J. B. Magruder. During the last year of the war he commanded the forts and batteries about the city of Mobile, and with the rank of Colonel, served on the Staff of General Maury as Chief of Artillery.

At the close of the war he was elected Chief Engineer of the city of Mobile, Alabama, remaining in this position for seven years. His death occurred at Washington, North Carolina, on October 8th, 1877.

Colonel Brown was a most estimable gentleman, of high integrity, modest and unassuming, delighting in his profession. His life will be pleasantly remembered, and his death sincerely mourned by all those whom he honored with his friendship, or who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

*(Lieutenant George B. Davis.)*

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### WILLIAM FLOYD REYNOLDS, JR.

No. 2169. CLASS OF 1867.

Died, Nov. 22d; 1877, at Lafayette, Ind., aged 30.

LIEUT. WILLIAM FLOYD REYNOLDS was born in Lafayette, Ind., December 28th, 1847, and died at his home, November 22d, 1877.

He entered the United States Military Academy in June, 1863, and was graduated in June, 1867, taking rank in a large class. Upon graduation he was promoted Second Lieutenant in the First Artillery, to which regiment he belonged until the time of his death. He served at Fort Schuyler, Fort Munroe, Fort Hamilton, West Point, Key West, Fort Adams, Fort Sill and at the Washington Arsenal.

During the three years' service of Lieutenant Reynolds as acting Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the United States Military Academy, he established a reputation among his associates in that department as an accurate, clear and profound thinker. He quickly mastered every subject. No point or ramification of a question, however difficult, ever escaped him.

At the Artillery School at Fort Munroe he took the first honors.

The ability he displayed while there elicited the highest praise from all the officers of the school. His essays were models of concise, vigorous English, and his treatment of his subject was always clear, far-sighted and original.

While serving with his regiment he was called upon to perform every garrison duty, all of which he discharged with fidelity, uprightness and judgment. Expressions of sympathy, sent to his family by the officers of his regiment and by his friends, the Professors and Officers of the Military Academy, all bear tribute to his attainments and his high character.

Aware of the powers of his mind and the keenness of his wit, he was withal modest, but it was the quiet, cool and fearless modesty of conscious strength.

Among his comrades he was the brightest, the gayest of them all. He was generous to a fault. No man held the confidence of his many acts of kindness, but those that have accidentally come to light show the number to have been almost limitless.

Fortunate in the possession of a large inheritance, he was unostentatious in its use, always contributing more to the enjoyment of others than to his own.

Public spirited, he seemed to forget himself in the effort to reflect credit upon the profession of which he was so proud.

He never fully recovered from the attack of yellow fever contracted during his service at Key West.

His strong sense of duty cost him his life. Twice within less than a year he joined his command from sick leave, when he was more fitted for his bed than for the arduous duties that devolved upon him. From his last effort he never recovered. Day by day he failed, uncomplaining, patient, courageous, hopeful to the end. The strong elements of his character stood out boldly during the last months of his life, his body failed and his strength vanished, but his mind and character were strong and firm until death.

It was he who inspired courage, hope and cheerfulness in his relatives and friends. To those who knew him, his memory will always be bright. In the hearts of many his place will never be filled. For his tender, true and devoted parents and sisters, who were with him during his last illness, the hearts of his friends are full of sympathy, for they know how great is their loss.

He was a man and a soldier, an honor to his profession, a credit to the Military Academy, a true friend, a brave and conscientious officer, a loving son and brother.

*(Classmate.)*

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MATHIAS WINSTON HENRY.

No. 1931. CLASS OF MAY, 1861.

Died, Nov. 28, 1877, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 39.

HENRY was appointed from Kentucky, and graduated May 6, 1861. Some three months after receiving his diploma, he joined the fortunes of the Southern Confederacy and was appointed to a Captaincy of Light Artillery, under Pelham, in J. E. B. Stuart's Division.

He was complimented by Lee after the Battle of Fredericksburg and promoted to a Majority. His promotion brought about his transfer to Longstreet's Division, where he served with credit till the war left him without a profession, when he went to Mexico with the intention of taking service under Maximilian. Not liking, however, the rank that was offered him, he returned to the United States, and after a short experience in a Real Estate office in St. Louis, he was commissioned to go to California to superintend a quicksilver mine. This determined his career, and soon afterwards he located himself in White Pine county, Nevada, which residence he maintained, having been, at the time of his untimely death, visiting New York in the interests of his affairs in White Pine.

He held several offices in White Pine county, and had an excellent reputation as a mining engineer. His knowledge of the district was second to that of no one in it. He was the discoverer and original sole owner of the well known Henry Tunnel, which is probably destined to yield vast returns.

Some three years ago he married Miss Susie R. Burwell, the daughter of Nathaniel Burwell, Esq., of whom many pleasant memories are still cherished by those whom the shifting fortunes of war carried up and down the Shenandoah Valley a dozen years or so ago. His widow has the care of two little children thrown upon her by her husband's death. She has taken his remains to her father's home, where they are now interred.

Henry's was one of those rare, sensitive natures that must be perfectly well known in order to be thoroughly appreciated. Gentle as a woman with those he loved, he was as cool as the nether millstone when deadly peril threatened; temperate, even abstemious, in his habits on ordinary occasions, he will long be remembered as among the foremost of the revelers when the occasion was worthy. His sound good sense and his sound good heart will long be remembered by those of us who knew him well, and though there be many whose names are inscribed somewhat higher up on the roll of fame, it is safe to say none shines with a fairer lustre, and the memory of none will be wept longer or more sincerely.

*(Colonel C. M. K. Loeser.)*

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BENJAMIN HUGER.

No. 399. CLASS OF 1825.

Died, Dec. 7, 1877, at Charleston, S. C., aged 72.

BENJAMIN HUGER was born in Sumter county, S. C., November 22d, 1805. He belonged to a French Huguenot family who settled in South Carolina after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and many of whose members served with distinction in military and civil employments, in the State and general governments. His father, Colonel Francis K. Huger, who was Adjutant-General in 1813, was, when a very young man, engaged in the chivalrous enterprise of rescuing General Lafayette from confinement in the Austrian prison of Olmutz.

Young Huger entered the Military Academy in 1821, and soon endeared himself to his comrades there by the amiable disposition, high tone of character and fine spirit which marked his course through life. On leaving the Academy he was appointed to the artillery branch of the service; a few years afterwards he went on furlough to Europe, and spent some time there for improvement in professional and general knowledge.

In 1832, when the Ordnance Department was reorganized as a separate branch of the army, Huger, then a Second Lieutenant, was selected by a Board of officers for appointment as a Captain in the new corps. In this capacity he was placed in command of the

Arsenal of Construction at Fort Monroe, where his efficient and valuable services justified his selection by the Board for extraordinary promotion; whilst his brother officers and many visitors to that frequented post were always received with courteous and liberal hospitality by him and his amiable and excellent wife, a member of the distinguished family of the Pinckneys, of South Carolina.

As Commander of the Fort Monroe Arsenal for many years, and as a member of the Ordnance Board and of other Boards of like character, Captain Huger bore an important part in the reorganization and improvement of the system of Artillery and of the general armament and equipment of the troops; and in furtherance of these objects he was selected by Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War, as a member of a commission, appointed in 1840, to visit the foundries and military establishments of Europe.

When General Scott was appointed to the command of an Army for the invasion of Mexico, in 1847, he selected Captain Huger as the Chief Ordnance Officer of that Army, and placed him in command of the siege train and batteries of heavy artillery, in addition to his other duties of providing for the armament and equipment of the troops. General Scott's reports of the campaign bear the strongest testimony to the ability and efficiency with which the operations of these batteries, in the siege of Vera Cruz and in the battles in the Valley of Mexico, were conducted. In his report of the operations immediately preceding the occupation of the City of Mexico, General Scott makes special mention of "the decisive effects of the heavy batteries \* \* \* superintended by Captain Huger, Chief of Ordnance with this army—*an officer distinguished by every kind of merit.*" For "gallant and meritorious conduct" on these several occasions, Captain Huger received the successive brevet of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the United States Army, and a sword of honor was presented to him by his native State.

After the Mexican War, he was employed on Ordnance duties at Fort Monroe and other arsenals, as Superintendent of the Armory at Harper's Ferry, and as Inspector of Ordnance at the Foundries. In the performance of the last mentioned duty he was stationed at the Pikesville Arsenal, near Baltimore, at the outbreak of the late civil war. He then (April 22, 1861,) resigned his commission in the Army of the United States, and was for a short time in command of the Maryland Guards of Baltimore, where his judicious conduct restrained

the rash proceedings of the imprudent. He soon entered the Confederate service with the rank of Brigadier-General, and was assigned to the command of the Department of Norfolk, Va.; was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and with his Division took part in the operations around Richmond. He was on special service in the Southwestern Department at the close of the war.

After the war General Huger lived for a short time in Baltimore, where he had the misfortune to lose the loved and faithful companion of his married life, and also his oldest son. He then retired to a farm which he purchased in Fauquier county, Va., where he spent nearly all the rest of his life; solaced by the affectionate care of children and grand-children, and beloved and respected by his neighbors, as he had always been by his companions in arms. A change in his family arrangements made it necessary for him to leave this pleasant retreat in the autumn of 1877, and to turn his steps further South. His health had been seriously impaired for about two years, and was gradually declining; but he was fortunately able to reach Charleston, where he died on the 7th of December, 1877, surrounded by members of his family and other friends.

In accordance with his own wish, his remains were taken by his sons to Baltimore, and laid by the side of those of his beloved wife and son, in Greenmount Cemetery.

This tribute to the memory of a gallant soldier, a kind friend and a good man, expresses very inadequately the love and esteem entertained for him by one who can look back on the recollection of a friendship of more than fifty years, uninterrupted by a harsh word or thought. The general estimation of his excellent qualities is well expressed in the words of an obituary notice in a Charleston journal, on the day after his death:

“Having lived more than the three score years and ten usually allotted to man, he has gone down to the grave beloved by all for the kindness of his manner and the benevolence of his heart, and honored by those who knew him best for the strict integrity and unblemished purity of his character.”

*(Alfred Mordecai, of the Class of 1823.)*

## ALBERT TAYLOR BLEDSOE.

No. 602. CLASS OF 1830.

Died December 8, 1877, at Baltimore, Md., aged 68.

PROFESSOR ALBERT T. BLEDSOE was born in Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 9, 1809, and was appointed to the Military Academy from Kentucky, in July, 1826. He graduated there in July, 1830, and was, the same month, promoted Second Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry. He served on frontier duty at Fort Gibson until August, 1832, when he resigned from the Army, and began the study of the Law in the office of his uncle, Samuel Taylor, Esq., of Richmond.

In 1834 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics in Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, and at the same time entered upon the study of Theology. He was ordained to the ministry in the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop McIlvaine in 1836. He then became Rector of a church in Hamilton, Ohio, and at the same time Professor of Mathematics in Miami University. In 1837 he removed to Lexington, Ky., and was for a short time assistant in the parish of which Dr. Smith, the present Senior Bishop of Kentucky, was then Rector. Owing to some difficulties in regard to the supposed teachings of the Prayer book on certain points, he, at his own request, was displaced from her ministry. He then removed to Carrolton, Ill., and resumed the practice of the Law.

Professor Bledsoe, according to the testimony of those who knew him well, from early manhood showed a great fondness for metaphysical studies, and he evinced his ability to discuss subjects of this nature in his "Examination of President Edwards' Inquiry into the Freedom of the Will," published in 1845, and in his "Theodicy, or Vindication of the Divine Glory, as manifested in the Constitution and Government of the Moral World," published in 1853. He was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the University of Mississippi in 1848, but in 1854 he was called to occupy the more important post of Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia. Here he wrote and published, in 1857, his work on "Liberty and Slavery."

On the outbreak of our civil war, Professor Bledsoe entered the Confederate service as Colonel, though he retained his Professorship in

the University of Virginia. He was appointed Assistant Secretary of War, and held that office until 1863, when failing health compelled him to resign, and to seek rest in Europe. He returned in 1865, and soon afterwards published a work on "The Philosophy of Mathematics," and another on the question, "Is Davis a Traitor? Was Secession a Constitutional Right previous to the War of 1861?" In the same year he started the Southern Review, at Baltimore, the editorial charge of which remained in his hands up to the time of his decease.

Though Professor Bledsoe withdrew from the ministry of the Episcopal Church, he continued as a lay member in that communion until 1871, when he united with the Methodist Church, and became a preacher in that denomination. In the same year the Southern Review was recognized by the General Conference of the M. E. Church South as its organ, though the editor was never subjected to any outside supervision.

Dr. Bledsoe (he received the degree of LL. D.) died at his residence, at Baltimore, Dec. 8, 1877. His remains were interred in the cemetery of the University of Virginia, borne to the grave by the members of the Senior Mathematical Class.

Dr. Bledsoe was one of the most vigorous thinkers of his day. He had great natural mental powers, which had been assiduously cultivated, and was an industrious and rapid writer. In his death the world of letters has lost one of its brightest stars.

*(Rev. Dr. Forsyth.)*

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ROBERT P. PARROTT.

NO. 363. CLASS OF 1824.

Died December 24, 1877, at Cold Spring on Hudson, aged 73.

ROBERT PARKER PARROTT was born October 5th, 1804, at Lee, New Hampshire; entered the U. S. Military Academy of West Point July 1, 1820, and was graduated with honors July 1, 1824, receiving at that time the appointments of Brevet Second Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant, being assigned to the Third Regiment of Artillery.

Ordered to duty at the Military Academy, he served there from 1824 to 1829, first as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, then as Assistant Professor of Mathematics, and finally as Principal Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Removed to Fort Constitution, New Hampshire, in September, 1829, he served in garrison there for two years. Promoted to First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, August 27, 1831, and transferred to Fort Independence, Massachusetts, the same year, he was on duty there until 1834, in close companionship with the late lamented Albert E. Church, then Second Lieutenant, afterwards for many years the honored Professor at West Point; with whom he there formed the life-enduring friendship, which was only ended by the death of both.

In 1834 Lieutenant Parrott was assigned to ordnance duty; afterwards to staff duty in military operations in the "Creek Nation." Receiving the appointment of Captain of Ordnance January 13, 1836, he was ordered to Washington as Assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, in which capacity he served until October 13, 1836, when he resigned from the service.

Here his military record ends, and the archives of the Army are henceforth silent as to his history; for, although at the outbreak of the war with Mexico he promptly put himself at the disposition of the Government, to which he held that his services of right belonged in case of need, they were not required, and that short and glorious contest was fought and won without his participation.

And when, after many years, the terrible civil war of the "Rebellion" burst upon his afflicted country, and so many of West Point's children, who, like him, were found engaged in the pursuits of civil life, leaving their peaceful avocations, hurried to resume their places in the warlike ranks of their great country's defenders, the time had passed for him to render such service, which he was constrained to leave to younger ones. But there was service which he could and did render to his beloved country.

Long and careful study of the subject of ordnance, to which he had given especial attention when in the army, had enabled his natural genius to invent, and prolonged and costly experiments to perfect, a system of rifled cannon and projectiles, so simple, effective and inexpensive, that from the first commencement of hostilities it was adopted by the U. S. Government for the use of its armies and navies.

At the first battle of Bull Run the guns called by his name hurled their unerring missiles at his country's foes, and at every succeeding engagement, on land or water, during the continuance of the stupendous war, the "Parrott" cannon thundered and the "Parrott" shells flew, screaming on their destructive course, doing their steady duty in honorable representation of their inventor, who thus regretted that he was unable to be in the field to do it in person :

"If I were a younger man (he said) I should return to the army, and do what I could to aid my country there; but at my age, and in my position, I am denied the opportunity of helping the Government in that way. But in *this* way I *can* be of use, and I intend that these guns shall cost the United States no more than is absolutely necessary."

This remark was called forth by the remonstrance made to him that the prices he had fixed for his cannon, etc., were unnecessarily low; that he would receive no credit from any one for his moderation; that the Government *must* purchase all that he could manufacture on his own terms (as was indeed the case), and that here was the opportunity, which could never occur again, to acquire enormous wealth.

Smiling in the quiet way habitual to him, he replied that he had no desire to possess extraordinary riches, and that he would rather not acquire them in that way; and then, with earnest seriousness, he spoke as has been quoted. As he had spoken so he did. He furnished his ordnance and projectiles to the Government on terms most advantageous to it, and although the enormous increase in the cost of materials and labor, which occurred as the war continued, compelled him to increase his prices, those charged to the United States were certainly at no time equal to what he would have exacted from any other purchaser.

When the Internal Revenue law went into force, levying a tax of three, and afterwards five per cent. on the value of manufactures, he was entitled to have had it remitted on his products which he was furnishing to the Government on standing contracts entered into before the enacting of these laws. He declined, however, to ask for such remittance, preferring to pay from month to month large sums, deducted from his legitimate profits, in aid of the necessities of his country.

So when the war, so long protracted, came happily to a sudden close in the surrender of the armies of Lee and Johnson, he had not long before concluded with the Ordnance Department a contract for a large number of guns and projectiles. Knowing that the Government would now no longer require them, and having no wish to profit by furnishing what would be of no use to it, he made known to the Department that, although he was of course ready to fill the contract if it were desired, yet, if it were considered to the interest of the Government to annul it, he was content that it should be done. The contract was accordingly cancelled.

These instances of his upright conduct are not cited in the spirit of exalted praise, but as illustrative of his honorable character, which, with the basis on which it was formed, this memorial is designed to commemorate.

Self-reliant and self-contained, looking to none for advice or assistance—rarely offering advice unasked, whilst freely giving his assistance to all in need of it. Preferring to listen rather than to talk, although often more instructed in the subject discussed than those who spoke the most, he doubtless passed unmarked by those who did not know him well; and he was content that it should be so. Modest and unassuming, he did not seek nor care for public consideration. His aim was to do his duty for that duty's sake. This was his character, and the foundation of this character was his military education at West Point. There were immovably rooted in his being those principles of unalterable devotion to duty and high honor which are characteristic of the complete modern soldier—still “jealous in honor” in its highest sense, though happily no longer “sudden and quick in quarrel.” And these were the principles which actuated his conduct throughout his life, as well in the every-day affairs of money seeking business as when he sat a judge upon the bench, and in the other higher walks of his life.

Although the history of his life in the army is brief and uneventful, and closed after twelve years of performance of routine duties, he yet lived and died a soldier. As he with care preserved the commissions of his several grades in the army, so in his heart he treasured the proud consciousness of his unswerving soldier's rectitude, and by it ever ruled his conduct to do honor to the profession he so greatly esteemed. Denied the opportunity to do it honor by the performance of illustrious actions in its exercise, he was content to

dignify it by a long course of devotion to duty. To simply and truly do his duty, in whatever situation he might be placed, was what he strove to do throughout his life. Such, I must repeat, was his character, and from first to last, through prosperity and adversity, through trials and temptations, thus he held his steadfast way in the path of duty.

Thus he lived and thus he died. And when the entire community in which his duty had called him to live and labor during the long years of his civil life, high and low, rich and poor, followed his body to its last resting place, and reverently gathered around his open grave, one and all there bore him heartfelt record that he had done his duty well.

By such expressions of regretful praise were not ill replaced those farewell volleys of resounding musketry, by which soldiers are ever wont to proclaim the respect and honor due to their worthy comrade dead in arms.

You, his fellow alumni and former fellow soldiers, were for the most part through absence unable to do honor to his obsequies, and it is only now, gentlemen, that you are here assembled to note the past years' harvest of death amongst the ranks of your comrades.

Now passing as it were, in thought from grave to grave, with memorial words of honor and regret, you have come to his. Pausing for a moment ere you bend your mournful steps towards the next more recent, will you not add your meed of worthy approbation of his life and character? You, whose verdict would most have moved him living, may therefore most acceptably honor his memory dead.

Perhaps no words may seem to you more fitly to express your commendation than those penned by the General, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance: "The staunch friend, the christian gentleman, the soul of honor, not one of all the virtues that keep green the memory of the dead can be denied him; but above all it can be written on his tomb—he was a good man."

(*J. N. P.*)

## JAMES CURTISS.

NO. 1521. CLASS OF 1851.

Died January 19th, 1878, at Chicago, Ill., aged 47.

MAJOR JAMES CURTISS, U. S. A., was born at Eastport, Maine, March 20th, 1831.

In 1835 his parents removed to Chicago, where he received a common school education, and where he resided until May, 1847, when, at the age of sixteen years, he entered the Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated with honor in 1851.

In 1857 he resigned on account of the continued illness of his father, Hon. James Curtiss, who subsequently died, November 2d, 1859.

Returning to the family home, which had been in 1854 transferred to West Urbana (now Champaign), Illinois, he was here engaged in agricultural pursuits, and subsequently in civil engineering and contractor at Chicago until the breaking out of the war in 1861.

At the outbreak of the rebellion he at once went in person to Washington and offered his services to the government. He had no political influence and modestly asked only a Captain's Commission. He was assured in the War Department that this would be sent to him. He returned to his home, and when his appointment was received he found it to be that of a First Lieutenant. He accepted this commission as First Lieutenant, Fifteenth Infantry.

Major Curtiss served continuously through the war of the rebellion. He participated in the Tennessee campaign of 1862, being engaged in the battle of Shiloh, where he was severely wounded; he also took part in the campaign of 1863 and 1864 in Alabama and Georgia, being present at the engagements of Stone River, Kenesaw and Peach Tree Creek, and in the battles before Atlanta, where he was again severely wounded.

He served with his regiment in the South after the suppression of the rebellion, and accompanied it as senior Captain from Alabama to Texas. He commanded at Jefferson, Tex., at a time when that part of the State was in a very unsettled condition, and exercised this embarrassing command with commendable judgment and discretion, afterwards served as Acting Assistant Inspector, District of Texas,

which position he relinquished to be present at the consolidation of his regiment with the Thirty-fifth Infantry, in 1869. He chose to be an unassigned Captain, and resumed his position as Acting Assistant Inspector in Texas. At the re-organization of the army in 1870, he was assigned to the Third Cavalry; he joined the regiment in Arizona, and accompanied it thence to the Department of the Platte in 1871-2. He was on duty at recruiting depot from January to September, 1873.

During an expedition against the Indians in the fall of 1872, he received a hurt by the jumping of his horse, which injury resulted in his retirement in 1876, and finally caused his death in 1878.

Major Curtiss was an officer of the highest integrity and unexceptionable habits, devoted to duty and well informed therein, of studious habits and refined culture. He administered discipline with considerate judgment, enjoyed the highest respect of his brother officers and the confidence of his soldiers. His daily life was an example to the younger officers, and worthy of their highest emulation.

*(Compiled by the Secretary of the Association from information furnished by C. C. Curtiss, Esq., and Gen. J. J. Reynolds, U. S. A.)*

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### NATHANIEL C. MACRAE.

No. 461. CLASS OF 1826.

Died February 5, 1878, at Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 74.

MAJOR NATHANIEL C. MACRAE was born in Prince William County, Va., in 1805. Entered the Military Academy in 1822, graduating in 1826.

In the long tour of duty following, Major Macrae served faithfully and well in nearly all the military departments of his country.

Beginning his career in the Everglades of Florida, his duties led him to the then frontiers, Missouri, Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory and Iowa, participating in active operations against the Sioux Indians on the upper Mississippi in 1831.

For eleven years he was retained in command of the recruiting

depot at Newport, Ky., being to a degree incapacitated for more arduous service, owing to a severe injury received in the line of duty.

Though born and brought up in one of the seceding States, subjected to influences tending to wean him from his devotion to his whole country, his loyalty to his government never wavered, and the end of the civil war found him with a record of faithful service and loyal integrity, justifying the promise of his earlier career.

With a heart overflowing with the noblest impulses, and a will and mind capable of giving them expression, it is not strange that under all the circumstances of his life, wherever chance or duty has called him, warm friends were found and generous natures responded.

On his death, which occurred in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 5th of February last, his friends have lost a genial companion, West Point a lover, society an ornament, and the country a gallant, faithful soldier.

*(E. B. Babbitt, Colonel U. S. A.)*

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GEORGE WOODBRIDGE.

NO. 442. CLASS OF 1826.

Died February 14, 1878, at Richmond, Va., aged 74.

The Reverend GEORGE WOODBRIDGE, D. D., was born in Worthington, Massachusetts, June 25th, 1804. He was the son of Jonathan Edwards Woodbridge, a lawyer of high standing and character, and great grandson of Jonathan Edwards, the eminent Puritan divine.

He entered West Point as a cadet in 1822, and graduated on the 1st of July, 1826. He was first stationed at Old Point Comfort, Va., as a Second Lieutenant, and then transferred to Fort Independence, near Boston. Not long after he resigned his position in the army and removed to Fredericktown, Maryland, where he became the editor of a paper.

It was at this time that he determined to devote himself to the ministry. With this end in view he became a student at the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary at Alexandria. He was ordained by Bishop Moore in 1833, in Richmond, Virginia, and for some years served most faithfully as the rector of Christ Church in

that city. In 1845 he removed with his congregation to the Monumental Church, and of this church he had the uninterrupted charge until his death—thus ministering for more than thirty-two years in the the same edifice, and for nearly forty-five years in the same community. Throughout this long period, as a man, he was universally respected, and as a pastor, preeminently beloved.

Dr. Woodbridge was for a long time the president of the Virginia Bible Society, and for twenty-seven years he was one of the visitors of William and Mary College. The Faculty of this institution, in recording his death, use such appropriate language that none more fit can be introduced into this brief sketch. They say that he was one of the oldest and most efficient of the visitors and friends of the College, and that "his name and services deserve to be held in grateful memory in the history of the institution. Occupying for forty-five years one of the leading pulpits of the Episcopal Church in the metropolis of Virginia; he enjoyed the unbroken confidence and the warm affection of the flock in which he began his ministrations; and, although he had nearly attained his seventy-fourth year, he gave assurance in his manly form, and in his unflagging zeal in the performance of his pastoral duties, that some years were yet in store for him, and for those who loved and honored him; when, in an instant, in the bosom of his family, without illness or apparent suffering, he passed from time to eternity."

"For ever with the Lord!  
Amen, so let it be!  
Life from the dead is in that word;  
'Tis immortality."

(*Rev. Joshua Peterkin, Rector St. James Church, Richmond, Va.*)

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CHARLES B. SING.

NO. 861. CLASS OF 1836.

Died February 28th, 1878, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 63.

The Rev. CHARLES B. SING was born at Sing Sing, N. Y., 15th September, 1815, and was appointed to the Military Academy from New York in July, 1831. He graduated in July, 1836, and was pro-

moted in the army to be Second Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery. He served in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians, 1836-7; he was in the battle of Wahoo Swamp, November 21, 1836; and he served on Quartermaster duty until his resignation from the army, August 31, 1837. He then entered upon the study of the law in his native town, but before completing his course his life purposes and plans were radically changed, and he resolved to enter the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he did in 1840. While preparing for this work he was for a year or two employed as Principal of Amenia Academy in Dutchess County, N. Y.

From the time of his admission to the ministry in 1840 up to a few months before his death he was constantly and successfully engaged in the appropriate work of his profession, and occupied numerous important positions in the denomination at Rhinebeck, Kingston, Newburg, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Brooklyn and New York.

Mr. Sing was a man who won the esteem, the confidence and the love of all who were brought into close contact with him. He was eminently conscientious, and though modest, and even diffident, he met responsibility with an unflinching courage, and discharged duty with unswerving fidelity. As might be expected of one who had been trained at West Point, he was careful and exact in all the details of his work. In his mental structure he was solid rather than brilliant, practical rather than speculative. His discourses were always carefully prepared, his subjects well digested, and his thoughts well arranged. His style was compact, lucid, and forcible. In the pulpit, though never vehement, he was always impressive. In the various walks of life, public and private, he was dignified in bearing, and courteous in manner. In a word, he was the Christian gentleman and Christian minister, who never failed to inspire respect, and to win affection, because his daily life illustrated and adorned the doctrines he preached. His departure was sudden and unexpected. He died on the 28th February, 1878, at his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., and the large number of ministers and others from New York and vicinity who attended his funeral obsequies attested the high esteem in which he was held.

*(Rev. Dr. Forsyth, Chaplain of the U. S. Military Academy.)*

## CAMPBELL DALLAS EMORY.

No. 1,925. CLASS OF MAY, 1861.

Died March 11, 1878, at San Antonio, Texas, aged 38.

COLONEL CAMPBELL D. EMORY was born in Pennsylvania, and was the son of Brevet Major-General William H. Emory, now retired, after a life of honorable and distinguished service in the army. His mother, still living, was Miss Bache, of Philadelphia, a sister of the late distinguished Chief of the Coast Survey. Col. Emory was a great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin, a great-grandson of Hon. Alex. J. Dallas, who was Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of War from 1814 to 1816; a grand-nephew of Vice-President George M. Dallas, and a nephew of Prof. Bache, and also of the Hon. Robert J. Walker, who was Secretary of the Treasury during the Mexican War.

Most of Colonel Emory's youth was spent in Washington, where his mother resided. He attended school for a while in Alexandria, Va., and was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point in 1856. He was graduated on the 6th of May, 1861, and commissioned Second Lieutenant Sixth Infantry, from which regiment he was transferred on the 25th of May, 1861, to the Ninth Infantry, and remained an officer of that regiment up to the time of his death. He served with his regiment on the Pacific coast, most of the time as Regimental Adjutant, until April, 1864, when, upon his urgent application for service in the theater of war, he was ordered East, and in July, 1864, was assigned to duty as Acting Aide de Camp to Major-General Meade, commanding the Army of the Potomac; in that capacity he served throughout the Siege of Petersburg, and the subsequent pursuit and capture of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. He then served as Acting Inspector General of the Military Division of the Atlantic, on General Meade's staff, until 1869, when, the reorganization of the army pending, he joined his company in the Department of the Platte, and served with it until recalled to General Meade's staff, in Philadelphia, in 1871. At General Meade's death, in November, 1872, Colonel Emory was, upon the application of General Augur, assigned to duty as Judge Advocate of the Department of Texas; and, upon the accession of General Ord to

command of that Department, was appointed Aide de Camp to the Department Commander, which position he held up to his death. His commission as Captain dated 29th of December, 1863; and brevets as Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, had been conferred upon him for gallant and meritorious service in front of Petersburg, and faithful and distinguished services during the rebellion.

During all the various services of Colonel Emory, he never failed to endear himself to all with whom he was associated. He was a great reader of both standard and current literature, and had an almost unfailing memory of what he read. His remarkable powers of conversation was a never-failing and untiring source of pleasure to all who knew him well. The most prominent characteristics he possessed were thorough and sensitive gentlemanly instincts, utter probity and unfailing conscientiousness in his duty; neither private affairs, personal suffering, nor pain in his long trial of sickness could, for one instant, keep his mind or body from duty to be performed. He was the *beau ideal of duty*, in its highest sense. During the many years through which the writer intimately knew and loved him, his mind and conscience seemed to be ever directed towards his work, and one of the greatest responsibilities which was ever weighing on him seemed to be that, perhaps, he had left some one thing undone, or some point of his official work uncovered. His mind and method were very exhaustive; no cursory view or investigation would ever satisfy him; the bottom had to be reached before his mind would rest.

He married, in 1863, Miss Clara Tilton (a daughter of the late Captain Tilton, of the Navy), who, with four young daughters and one son, survive him. For many years Colonel Emory had not been free from the sufferings and anxiety consequent upon a serious affection of the heart, and the feeling was ever before him that his life hung by a thread; but the devotion of a wife, whose nobility of character, Christian self-sacrifice and loveliness of disposition were recognized and worshipped by all, smoothed his path to the very end, carrying and lifting from his failing shoulders, loads which break and crush many of the strongest.

An officer of his regiment writes of Colonel Emory as follows: "He was *universally* esteemed on the Pacific coast when he first entered army life; his handsome appearance and his accomplished

mind seemed to win everybody; he was always hopeful and ambitious of distinction, and, but for that debilitating malady, must surely have attained it. One trait of his was well known, that was his conscientiousness and thoroughness in the discharge of his duties both toward officers and men, and his preeminent honesty in all his dealings."

Upon the announcement of his death, the regimental commander, Colonel John H. King, in orders speaks of Colonel Emory as follows:

"As a company commander, he merited and gained the respect and obedience of his men, with whom, in all his dealings, he was just and upright. In the discharge of his multifarious duties he was exact and conscientious, exercising a judgment unbiased by his prejudice, incapable of malice. Though ever responsive to the calls of duty, and ready to meet its demands, he was for many years a sufferer from the malady to which he finally succumbed, while yet in the prime of life and sphere of usefulness. The void thus created cannot easily be filled. An affectionate husband, a fond father, a beloved son, a gallant officer is no more."

Colonel Emory's remains were buried in the National Cemetery at San Antonio, Texas, all his sufferings ended and peace reached at last.

*(Brevet Major Geo. B. Russell, U. S. A.)*

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JOHN J. PECK.

NO. 1174. CLASS OF 1843.

Died April 21, 1878, at Syracuse, N. Y., aged 57.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN JAMES PECK was born January 4, 1821, at Manlius, N. Y., his father having been among the earliest and most active settlers of Onondaga County. The son received a liberal education, and at the age of eighteen entered the U. S. Military Academy, from which he was, July 1, 1843, graduated eighth in the same class with President Grant and many who subsequently rose to fame. Commissioned in the Second Regiment of Artillery as a Brevet Second Lieutenant, he was on duty in New York harbor till

1845, when he joined General Taylor's "Army of Occupation," participating in all its operations in Texas till it reached the Rio Grande. Having, April 16, 1846, been promoted a full Second Lieutenant, he was attached to Captain Duncan's celebrated battery, and was distinguished in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca-de-la-Palma. In September he was one of the "forlorn hope" which, under that noble soldier, C. F. Smith, stormed Federation Hill, and was active and conspicuous in all the after operations which culminated in the fall of Monterey. He accompanied the mass of Taylor's regulars to Lobos, and, under General Scott, participated in his uninterrupted career of victory at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Amazoque, San Antonio, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec, terminating in the capture of the City of Mexico. For his gallantry at Churubusco he was brevetted a Captain, and for Molino del Rey, a Major; and, says his division commander, General Worth: "the name and services of this officer will be found in the official account of every battle save one, from the commencement of the war to the conquest of the basin of Mexico."

On his return to his home, in 1848, he was tendered a public dinner, and received an elegant sword with appropriate devices; declined the promotion to Captain in the Quartermaster's Department, in 1849; served, 1849-50, against the Navajo Indians in New Mexico, besides interesting himself in the civil administration of this newly acquired territory; and, after a tour of recruiting duty, resigned from the Army, March 31, 1853, much to the regret of the General-in-Chief, who was sorry to lose a meritorious officer "who had been baptized in fire with him in Mexico."

Upon entering civil life he interested himself in a projected railroad from New York, via Newburg, to Syracuse, being its Treasurer till 1857; and also organized the Burnet Bank of Syracuse, being its Cashier and Manager till the Rebellion broke out, when he tendered his resignation, which was not accepted till after his return from the war, in 1866. He received the honorary degree of A. M., in 1856, from Hamilton College, N. Y.; was President, 1859-61, of the Syracuse Board of Education, and for some years a Vice-President of the Franklin Institute; was twice (1856 and 1858) nominated for Congress, and once declined a foreign mission; and was a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati in 1856, and to that at Charleston in 1860, voting there for Douglass as candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he, like most of the graduates of the Military Academy in civil life, promptly tendered his sword to his country in any capacity he could serve, at the same time declining to participate with the New York delegation in Congress in their movement to secure him a high commission, as bearing more a personal than patriotic motive. He was, notwithstanding, appointed, August 9, 1861, a Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers; was assigned to an important command in the Defenses of Washington; and, in 1862, accompanied General McClellan in the Virginia Peninsula campaign, rendered signal service at Yorktown, won an envied reputation at Williamsburg, fought with skill and daring at Fair Oaks, where he had a horse killed under him, and held an important place in the Seven Days' "change of base," terminating in the bloody battle of Malvern Hill and the occupation of Harrison's Landing. Here he was, July 4, 1862, promoted to be a Major-General of Volunteers for his distinguished services in the campaign; and, when our troops fell back from before Richmond, he was ordered to Yorktown, which place he put in a proper condition for defense.

He was, September 22, 1862, assigned to the command of all our troops in Virginia, south of the James. In the spring of 1863 the attention of the Confederates was drawn to the importance of Suffolk, the reduction of which would involve both that of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Accordingly General Longstreet, with a well appointed force, more than double of our own, was assigned to this important duty. His well designed plan was to cut the Nansemond six miles below the city, and the railroad on left and rear, while at the same time endeavoring to divert a part of our troops by a threatened raid on Little Washington. The Confederate commander confidently expected by these combined operations that our ten thousand men would be the rich spoils of his enterprise, but unfortunately a captured mail disclosed to his sagacious opponent enough for him to divine the plans of his wily adversary. Longstreet then attempted but failed to take the place by assault, and our gun-boats prevented his cutting the river. At length, on the 18th of April, a battery of five heavy guns was thrown up at Hill's Point, six miles below Suffolk, which commanded the river and which our light armed flotilla could not batter. Peck, undismayed, with a small detachment stormed and captured this strong position, which virtually terminated, May 4, 1863, the siege of Suffolk, which had been invested for three

weeks. For his brilliant defense, Peck received the well-deserved commendations of his superiors, Generals Dix and Meade.

From August 14, 1863, to April 25, 1864, Peck held command in North Carolina, where little of importance occurred. In consequence of ill health he returned home, and July 5, 1864, was ordered under General Dix, at his request, to the Department of the East, in which he commanded on the Canada frontier, regulating intercourse with the British Provinces, from November 5, 1864, till he was, on the conclusion of the war, mustered out of service, August 24, 1865.

After once more entering civil life, he in 1867 organized the New York State Life Insurance Company at Syracuse, of which he was President till April 21, 1878, when broken in health by the fatigues and hardships of two wars, he died in the midst of his usefulness at the early age of fifty-seven.

General Peck was a warm, true-hearted friend, a good citizen, of the strictest integrity, and methodical in all his transactions; a patriot devoted to the Union in her darkest hour; and a soldier firm in command, strict in discipline, but always just and considerate to subordinates and as much the protector of private as public rights.

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

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### JAMES P. BADOLLET.

No. 116. CLASS OF 1814.

Died May 8, 1878, at Vincennes, Ind., aged 81.

JAMES P. BADOLLET was born in Greensboro, Pa., November 19th, 1796. In 1806 his father removed to Knox county, Indiana, and was appointed Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Vincennes. He owed this appointment to the influence of his lifelong friend, Albert Gallatin, at that time Secretary of the Treasury, who, a few years later, procured an appointment to the Military Academy for his son, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Badollet graduated in 1814, and was appointed a Third Lieutenant of Light Artillery. He served in the war of 1812 on Lake

Champlain, on the Niagara frontier, and later in garrison at New York harbor until 1818, when he resigned his commission in the army and settled on a farm near Vincennes, remaining there until his death.

*Secretary of the Association.)*

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MAJOR JOHN W. TODD.

NO. 1541. CLASS OF 1852.

Died May 10, 1878, at St. Louis, Mo., aged 48.

Major JOHN W. TODD, Ordnance Corps, died at St. Louis, Mo., the 10th of May, 1878, from injuries received four days previous by being thrown from his buggy, fracturing his skull.

Major Todd was born in Logan county, Kentucky, in 1829. His father was a lawyer, and was considerably engaged in politics, serving several terms in the State Legislature of Kentucky. His mother, who survives her son, and who was living with him at the time of his death, is a sister of Hon. Warner Underwood, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, formerly United States Senator and Minister to Russia.

John W. Todd had received some instruction in the common English branches and the Latin language at his Kentucky home. He was admitted into the Military Academy in the class of 1848, and at once took a good standing and graduated in 1852, sixth in his class, and was commissioned a Brevet Second Lieutenant of Ordnance the 1st of July of the same year. In September, 1853, he was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy, and was stationed at St. Louis Arsenal as an assistant. The succeeding year he was placed in command of the arsenal at Baton Rouge, La., and after a short term of service at this post he was ordered to St. Louis arsenal, but again assigned to the command of the arsenal at Baton Rouge. He received his promotion to a First Lieutenancy in 1855, and after short terms of service at the Kennebec and Washington arsenals, he visited Europe in 1859, for the purpose of observing the operations of the French and Italian armies in Italy, and was present at the battle of Solferino, in June of that year. Upon his return to the United States he was again assigned to the command of the arsenal

at Baton Rouge, which he held until he was captured by the Rebels in 1861. In the early part of the war of the rebellion, Todd served as assistant at St. Louis arsenal, but was afterwards assigned as chief ordnance officer of the Department of Florida, and subsequently chief ordnance officer of the Department of the South. He received his promotion to a Captaincy in September, 1862. In 1863, he was assigned to the command of the Columbus arsenal, in Ohio, which he held until the latter part of that year, until he was ordered to the Department of the Gulf as Chief Ordnance Officer, which position he filled until 1865, holding the same position in the new Military Division of the Gulf, until he was assigned to the command of the San Antonio arsenal. Subsequently he commanded the arsenals at Detroit and Indianapolis, and at the time of his death he was in command of the St. Louis powder depot. He was promoted to a Majority in March, 1867, and was senior major of the Ordnance Corps at the time of his death. His mother, a most estimable and pious lady, survives him, and one sister, Mrs. Harrison, of Kentucky, is the only survivor of the family of brothers and sisters. Major Todd was a man of brilliant mind; very social, lively and happy in disposition; he was a warm and devoted friend and most dutiful son. He was never married, but devoted himself to the care of his aged mother, who always resided in his house when circumstances permitted. Those who knew him well will long remember him as a most genial and kind-hearted man.

*(Brevet Major-General D. S. Stanley.)*

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JOHN W. JUDSON.

NO. 870. CLASS OF 1836.

Died at Oswego, N. Y., May 30, 1878, Aged 67.

JOHN W. JUDSON was appointed to the Military Academy from Connecticut, of which State he was a native, and was graduated in 1836. He resigned immediately afterwards, and settled in Oswego, N. Y., as a Civil Engineer. He was residing there at the time of his death in 1878.

*(Secretary of the Association.)*

## BENJAMIN L. E. BONNEVILLE.

No. 155. CLASS OF 1815.

Died June 12, 1878, at Fort Smith, Ark., aged 85.

General Benjamin L. E. Bonneville, who recently died at Fort Smith, Ark., was born in France in 1793. His father emigrated to this country sometime during or shortly after the French revolution, and settled in New York city. He has been described as a kindly old gentleman, possessed of a happy temperament, great simplicity of heart. He was an excellent scholar. Washington Irving tells us that often would he be seen in summer weather seated under one of the trees on the Battery or on the portico of St. Paul's Church in Broadway, his bald head uncovered, his hat lying by his side, his eyes riveted to the page of his book, all unconscious of the passing throng or the passing hour. The son inherited to a very great degree the *bonhomie* of his father, and to this he added the love of the life of the voyageur. In 1813 he received an appointment as cadet at the Military Academy, graduating in 1815. In those days no class standing was established, neither was the term of the course fixed. Young Bonneville was the 155th graduate of the institution, and among his classmates were the late Colonel James Monroe, General Samuel Cooper, General Leslie, and Professor Charles Davies. All of the class are now gone, and those just mentioned have passed away within a few years.

The last war with Great Britain had just closed, and in the partial reorganization of the army young Bonneville fell to the corps of Light Artillery, but in 1819 he was transferred to the Eighth Infantry, and in the more extensive reorganization of the army in 1821, he was retained as First Lieutenant of the Seventh Infantry, and he was promoted to captain in 1825. After serving at various posts in the West for several years he was again seized with his old desire to explore the great West. At that time the country west of the Mississippi was "the great American desert," a perfect *terra incognita*. It is true that a few enterprising men had carried on a traffic in furs and peltries for some years, and there was a great rivalry between the company of which John Jacob Astor was at the head, and the Rocky Mountain company, the head of which was our esteemed

friend, Robert Campbell, of St. Louis, the Hudson's Bay company and the American (Chouteau) Fur Company. All of these companies had kept large parties of trappers in the field, engaged principally in trapping the beaver.

In 1831 Captain Bonneville made an application to be permitted to explore the great West, and a letter was received in reply from Alexander Macomb, Major-General commanding the Army, dated "Headquarters of the Army, Washington, August 3, 1831." It authorized him to be absent until the month of October, 1833, it being understood that the expedition was to involve the Government in no expense, and was to devote himself to obtaining information of service to the Department, and was to report at every opportunity.

Armed with this letter Captain Bonneville proceeded to St. Louis, and having organized a party of 110 experienced trappers and lumbermen, he left the Missouri River at the old post of Fort Osage, on the 1st day of May, 1832.

Captain Bonneville had provided himself with the best outfit that his means would afford. He had some wagons, but he had to depend on pack animals principally. He had a few astronomical instruments, sufficient to enable him to determine his latitude and longitude, and he had a plentiful supply of the trinkets which were at that time so much prized by the Indians; for the Captain's idea was not only to explore the country, but to find new and profitable trading grounds, and he went not only prepared to trade, but his party was provided with everything necessary for hunting and trapping.

The route he took when he left the Missouri River was substantially the same that was used seventeen years later by the emigrants for California and Oregon. This was up the South Platte, crossing the river near what is now Julesburg, thence up the Polo Creek route to where the Laramie River empties into the North Platte, or where Fort Laramie now stands, and thence up the Sweetwater. It was not until the 26th of September that the first winter camp was established on the Salmon River. Here he was soon surrounded by numerous friendly bands of Nez Percés and Flatheads, whose ponies soon cleaned the country of the grass, and the Captain was obliged to move his camp. He organized a party to go around the great Salt Lake while he went up through the Grand Road and over the Blue Mountains to Fort Walla Walla, where the Hudson's Bay Com-

pany had a trading post. Being rather uncivilly treated here he returned to his old ground, and after moving around the country, which is now Northern Idaho, for some months, he made his second winter camp on the Pont Neuf River.

In the meantime the Captain did not appear to pay much attention to making his monthly reports to Washington, and we shrewdly suspect that he did not bother himself much in thinking of his letter of instructions or of General Macomb. At any rate he did not set his face eastward until the spring of 1835, and he did not reach the settlements of the Missouri River until the latter part of August of that year. In the meantime, as nothing had been heard of the Captain for a long time after "the month of October, 1833," he was supposed to have been lost, and his name had been dropped from the Army Register. He had some difficulty in arranging this affair at the War Department, but in time he was restored to his old position in the Seventh Infantry, where he served until 1845, when he was promoted Major of the Sixth Infantry, and he joined his regiment just before the commencement of the Mexican war.

At the savage attack by our army on the fortified Convent of Churubusco in August, 1847, the Major commanded his regiment. It was a glorious day for our little army, but Captain Hoffman of the Sixth had seen his brother, who was a Lieutenant of Artillery, killed before his eyes; he was exasperated, and he made such charges of mismanagement on part of Major Bonneville that a Court-martial was ordered to settle the case. The Major, or "Old Bonny," as we called him, was such a genial, kind, companionable old fellow that a great deal of regret was expressed at the action of the Captain. The trial did not result in much, but it mortified the Major terribly, and he could never forget it. He was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Infantry in 1849, and in 1855, after forty years of service, he was promoted Colonel of the Third Infantry. Since his retirement in 1861 he lived in the West. He married for the second time a lady at Fort Smith, and he was living a quiet, happy life when the message came.

By a former marriage General Bonneville had a charming daughter, who was the pride of the old man's heart, and a great favorite with all who knew her. She died many years since, and for a quarter of a century the old gentleman was alone in the world. He was excellent company, fond of the society of young people. His amiability

and genial ways made him a favorite with old and young, and up to the time of his death we had never heard of his being ill a day in his long life. Employing the peculiar phrases so much used by the good old gentleman, we will only add: "I tell you, sir, we'll never see him any more, sir; I tell you, sir, no more."

*(Army and Navy Journal.)*

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JOSEPH E. GRIFFITH.

NO. 2160. CLASS OF 1867.

Died July 7, 1877, at Iowa City, Iowa, aged 34.

LIEUTENANT GRIFFITH was born at Llanegryn, North Wales, Great Britain, May 9, 1843, and came to Utica, N. Y., with his parents in May, 1849.

In 1855 he moved with them to Racine, Wisconsin, and in 1859 became teacher in a district school at Iowa City, Iowa.

In the spring of 1862 he commenced business as a grocer and commission merchant, but gave up business to enlist as a private, August 3, 1862, in the Twenty-second Regiment of Iowa Volunteers, being soon after promoted to a Sergeant, and May 22 of the following year First Lieutenant, resigning his commission October 11, 1863.

He served under General Curtis in Missouri, General Banks in Louisiana, and General Grant in the Vicksburg campaign, participating in the battles of Richmond, La., Grand Gulf, Miss., Port Gibson, Miss., Champion Hill, Miss., and Black River Bridge, assault on and siege of Vicksburg and capture of Jackson, Miss.

He entered the Military Academy October 19th, 1863, and graduated fifth in his Class, June 17, 1867, being appointed Second Lieutenant in the Engineer Corps from that day. He served as Assistant-Engineer on Survey of the Northern Lakes from August, 1867, to April, 1869, where he was placed in charge of inspection, selection and measurement of stone used in construction of canal locks on Des Moines Rapids of Mississippi River, where he remained until he resigned, December 25, 1870

He then entered into business as a contractor on the United States River Improvements, but upon failing at a later day he became interested in some mines in the northwestern part of Iowa.

His business at the time of his death, which occurred from heart disease, is not known.

*(Secretary of the Association.)*

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JOHN D. KURTZ.

No. 1114. CLASS OF 1842.

Died Oct. 16, 1877, at Georgetown, D. C., aged 58.

BREVET COLONEL JOHN D. KURTZ, the subject of this memoir, was born October, 1819, in the District of Columbia, was appointed a Cadet of the U. S. Military Academy, and served in that capacity from July 1, 1838, to July 1, 1842, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to be Second Lieutenant of the Corps of Engineers; in which Department of the Army he rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and served continuously until his lamented death at Georgetown, D. C., Oct. 16, 1877.

His professional services were various and important, and were first applied to the construction of permanent fortifications in Charleston Harbor, S. C., of repairs to Forts Macon and Caswell, N. C., and the preservation of their sites, and as member of a Commission upon the project for the improvement of Charleston Harbor. A continuous residence in that section of the country from 1842 to 1851, in attention to the duties of his profession, sapped the vigor of his constitution, and it may be said that he never recovered from the effects of protracted exposure to climatic influences.

He was next transferred to the office of the Chief of Engineers, in Washington, serving from 1852 to 1856, where his services were highly appreciated by the Department.

From 1856 to 1860, he was engaged upon the fortifications at Portsmouth, N. H.; Fort Knox, Penobscot river; Fort Gorges, Portland; and Fort Popham, Kennebec river, Maine; also upon duties under the Light House Department on Lake Champlain, and upon Civil works in Maine.

He served during the Civil war as Chief Engineer of the Department of Annapolis, and of the Shenandoah, during a critical period of the war ; but his health precluding continuous participation in the active duties of a campaign, he was again detailed for duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers, where his experience and judgment were proved to be very valuable. These duties did not, however, prevent his taking the field when the Confederate forces threatened the national Capital.

After the war, upon being relieved from duty with the Chief of Engineers, he was assigned to the fortifications of Baltimore and Washington, and afterwards to the same service at Philadelphia, where his duties were increased by the charge of civil improvements—the Delaware river and bay including works at Philadelphia and Newcastle, the Delaware breakwater, and screwpile pier at Lewes, Delaware. In addition he was charged with the improvement of the Schuylkill river and various rivers in New Jersey.

During his professional career, he was frequently detailed as member of important Commissions and of Boards of Engineers. This brief sketch gives, it is true, a very inadequate idea of the valuable services rendered to the country by this modest and capable officer ; but it is more profitable to pass from this branch of the subject, to the important one of the effect of his life and character upon the army and upon his surviving comrades.

Certainly nothing can be more in place here, than an inquiry, for a brief space, into the origin of the reputation enjoyed by the army for honor and integrity, and the causes thereof. It may be confidently said, that the humiliating legacies which every war has left to the army—of envies and rivalries contracted in the push for promotion—of reputations slaughtered to clear the way for the more unscrupulous—of a mean truckling to the passing politics of the day, in order to gain a step over a comrade's head—have had no other effect than to diminish the incentives to an honorable pursuit of the profession of arms, by showing that ability, education and services in the presence of the enemy, were far from ensuring promotion against a competitor who enjoyed political, newspaper, or other extraneous influence.

Sectarianism has even been drawn into the army to promote favored ones. It is not surprising, therefore, that promotions suspected to be made under such influences, have not the confidence of the better part

of the army, which they misrepresent; though unfortunately the public at large, ignorant of this, underrate accordingly the ability, integrity and character of the Army; mistakes which have undoubtedly had much to do with the success of recent assaults upon the Army.

In contrast with this picture, let us turn to the life of such men as Colonel Kurtz, who although in a position at Washington which a self-seeking ambitious man would have utilized, was never guilty of the least attempt to raise himself or to supplant a comrade.

To men of the stamp of Col. Kurtz, of Thomas, Reynolds and Sedgwick, and of others whose names are familiar, the army may look back with grateful pride, as the instruments by which it has gained whatever reputation it may now enjoy for honor, integrity and all manly virtues.

Colonel Kurtz was an intelligent, educated officer, of large experience in men and in his profession, of a sound judgment, conscientious and impartial in decisions, of irreproachable character, kind and courteous in social intercourse. The extent of the loss experienced in his death by the service, it would be difficult to estimate.

*(Brevet Major-General John Newton.)*

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ALBERT E. CHURCH.

No. 508—CLASS OF 1828.

Died March 30th, 1878, at West Point, N. Y., aged 70.

PROFESSOR ALBERT E. CHURCH, eldest son of Chief Justice Samuel Church of Connecticut, was born at Salisbury, Connecticut, Dec. 16th, 1807. His father, a distinguished and successful lawyer, none of whose decisions while acting as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, were ever reversed, intended that his eldest son, who inherited his clear, logical mind, should follow the same profession. To this end, after attending for a short time the common school of his district, he was placed at a select school, that he might be prepared to enter Yale College, whence his father had graduated with high honor in 1803, in the same class with the late John C. Calhoun of South

Carolina, who was one of his most intimate college friends. It was this friendship that changed the course of the son's education after he had nearly fitted himself to enter at Yale, by securing him a Cadet's warrant for West Point.

He entered the United States Military Academy in June, 1824, and devoted himself to its duties, determined to achieve its highest honors. From the commencement of his academic career he took a high standing among his classmates, and finally graduated at the head of the class in 1828. Having been commissioned in the Artillery service, he was stationed for a time at Newport, R. I. In 1831 he was assigned to duty at the Military Academy as assistant Professor of Mathematics. In 1832 he was ordered to Fort Independence, in Boston Harbor, whence he was recalled in the following year to the Military Academy to assume the duties of Principal Assistant Professor of Mathematics. During all the years after he graduated, up to this time and for some years after, he devoted all the time that could be spared from his professional duties, to the study of the Law, with the expectation of adopting the profession and ultimately of joining his distinguished father in its prosecution. Those who knew the grasp of his mind, and his determination to master every subject which seriously engaged his attention, will not doubt that he would have fully and honorably complemented and sustained his father's reputation.

But the course of his life was differently ordered. On the resignation of his friend, Professor Charles Davies, he was appointed to succeed him as Professor of Mathematics at West Point. Whatever might have been his success as a lawyer, there can be no doubt that he achieved a greater success as an instructor of youth. Being thoroughly familiar with his subject, understanding all its difficult and doubtful points, all its real and imaginary perplexities, with a distinct and pleasant voice, a kind and urbane manner, he had the happy faculty of making his subject and his method of treating it attractive to his pupils. Both by the unity and detail of his expositions he led them easily on to the mastery of the subject, and many a "funder" left the recitation room in a cheerful mood, by reason of the patient and gracious manner with which he had been helped to understand some intricate problem, so that he almost persuaded himself that he had solved it by his own ingenuity. One needed to be dull or idle to be "found deficient" under such instruction. In addition to other duties he was, prior to his appointment as Professor on account of his legal attain-

ments, assigned to act as Judge Advocate in Courts Martial, a duty which he discharged with conspicuous ability.

One of his colleagues, the Rev. Professor Forsyth, who has devoted some time to the investigation of the subject of teaching and teachers, stated in his sermon delivered at Prof. Church's funeral that he had spent more years in teaching—all of them at a single institution—than any other Professor of whom he could obtain any record or knowledge in this or any other country.

Finding some of the text books used in his course too meagre or obscure he prepared others to take their places. These were adopted by the authorities of the Academy, and have been also adopted for use in many of the colleges and advanced schools in the country. Among his published works are, "Elements of Differential and Integral Calculus," and of an "Improved Edition containing the Elements of the Calculus of Variations," "Elements of Analytical Geometry," "Elements of Analytical Trigonometry," and "Elements of Descriptive Geometry with its application to Spherical Projection, Shades and Shadows, Perspective and Isometric Projections."

During the year preceding his death, he commenced in connection with the late Prof. Davies a thorough revision of the latter's edition of Bourdon's Algebra, a work that he carried to completion after the death of his predecessor. In this, the last published work of his life, as in all those of earlier years, the same evidence of his thoroughness and exactness of expression appears; he fully appreciated this most essential point so often overlooked by authors of mathematical works, and no student at the Academy could complain of the vague or obscure wording of his mathematical text books.

In his social and domestic relations Prof. Church was not less fortunate than in his professional career. Possessing an excellent constitution and being temperate and systematic in his habits, he hardly knew what it was to be an invalid although he had reached the scriptural allotment of human life. Prompt as the sun his sections never lost a moment in awaiting his appearance in the recitation room. Punctual himself he made others punctual. The most leisurely inclined of his pupils caught the spirit of his punctuality. Nothing was allowed to interfere with the requirements of duty, and the occasions of his absence from his academic duties were very rare. His uniform urbanity and kindness of manner, although he was a strict discip-

linarian, won the highest respect and secured the most kindly, even tender appreciation of his pupils.

His cheerful and genial temperament, his charitable and catholic spirit, his strong but refined sense of humor, his brightness and thorough *bonhommerie* made him an ever welcome and never-wearying friend and companion. But the crowning grace and excellence of his character was found in his abiding, cheerful and undoubting faith as a Christian, a steadfast, trustful follower of the Divine Master. For more than half a century, he was an earnest, consistent and faithful communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Led into this faith in the spring-time of his youth by the persuasive, convincing eloquence of a distinguished clergyman (the late Bishop MacIlvaine), he adhered to it through life.

On the evening of Thursday, March 28th, 1878, he read before the U. S. Military Service Institute, at West Point, a most interesting paper recounting some of his half-century experiences and reminiscences of West Point life. Written *con amore* at the request of the society, its flowing sentences full of history, sentiment and anecdote, fell upon an appreciative and delighted audience. On the following Saturday, while the rays of the setting sun were glorifying the grey walls of old Fort Putnam, his long, honorable and useful life was ended, and his gentle spirit, without a moments suffering, was translated to another sphere.

(Geo. W. Holley.)

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### HARRY DE WITT MOORE.

No. 2420. CLASS OF 1872.

Drowned May 9, 1878, at Fort Klamath, Oregon, aged 29.

LIEUTENANT HARRY DE WITT MOORE was born at Pottsville, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1849, and entered the Military Academy in June, 1868. His career as a Cadet showed him plainly to be possessed of fine abilities, which gained for him at one time the highest and always a high rank in his Class. His first Class year added to his duties as a student those of an instructor, being appointed in August, 1871, a Cadet Acting Assistant Professor

of French, a position he held until graduation. Having been assigned to the Twenty-first Infantry, Moore reported upon expiration of his graduating leave of absence at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, where he remained on temporary duty until the arrival of his company on the last day of the following November.

Within a week afterwards he accompanied it into the field against the Modoc Indians, serving during the entire campaign and being, in connection with two other officers, complimented in orders for his gallant conduct during action at the Lava Beds, January 17, 1873, where he commanded a detachment of his company on the line of skirmishers.

After the close of the Modoc War he temporarily commanded for two months Company C of his regiment, and then joined his own company at Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory, where he served, except a few months detached service at Fort Vancouver, until December, 1874.

Moore then received an order detailing him for duty in the Department of French at the Military Academy, which he started to obey, but upon its revocation at his own request, returned to his former post, serving there until April, and at Fort Vancouver until August of 1875.

In the latter month he went with his company to Fort Wrangel, Alaska, where he remained until September of the following year, when in consequence of his promotion to First Lieutenant, Twenty-first Infantry, dating from July 19, 1876, he was relieved and ordered to join his new company. He served first, however, on detached duty at Fort Vancouver until March, 1877, when he joined and took command of Company F at Fort Klamath, Oregon. He was in command of that post from June to November, 1877, and of his company from March, 1877, until his death. On the morning of May 10, 1878, his body was found in the dam in rear of the officers' quarters at that post.

In regard to the opinion held of Moore by his fellow-officers, the following extract from the Regimental Orders published at his death will suffice: "By the death of Lieutenant Moore, the officers of the regiment have lost a companion who was universally beloved for his many noble and generous qualities, and the service has lost a young officer of marked talent and soldierly bearing."

*(Lieutenant S. E. Blunt.)*

## GILES PORTER.

No. 188. CLASS OF 1818.

Died May 31, 1878, at Albany, N. Y., aged 79.

MAJOR PORTER was a native of New York, from which State he entered the Military Academy, July 6, 1814, and graduated No. 9 in the Class of 1818, in July of that year. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Artillery July 24, 1818, and served in garrison at Fort Columbus, N. Y., 1818-23, at Fort Independence, Mass., 1824, Fort Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1824-25, Fort Preble, Me., 1825-27, Bellona Arsenal, Va., 1828, Fort Monroe, Va. (Artillery School for Practice), 1829-30, Bellona Arsenal, Va., 1831-33, Fort Monroe, Va., 1833, Fort Mitchell, Ala., 1833-34, and Charleston harbor, S. C., 1834-36.

On the reorganization of the army, June 1, 1821, he had been appointed Second Lieutenant First Artillery; was promoted First Lieutenant February 1, 1823, and Captain First Artillery September 30, 1833, having been previously brevetted Captain February 1, 1833, "for faithful service ten years in one grade."

He served in the Florida War against the Seminole Indians, being engaged in the skirmish of Okihumphy Swamp, March 30, 1836, and battle of Wahoo Swamp, November 21, 1836; in the Cherokee Nation, 1838, while emigrating the Indians to the West; on the northern frontier during Canada border disturbances; at Swanton, Vt., 1838-39, and Rouse's Point, N. Y., 1839-40; on Maine frontier, at Houlton, Me., 1840, pending the "disputed territory" controversy; in garrison at Fort Preble, Me., 1840-45; in military occupation of Texas, at St. Joseph's Island, 1845-46; Fort Polk, 1846; and Brazos Island, 1846-47. Appointed Major Fourth Artillery, February 16, 1847. In garrison at New Orleans Barracks, La., 1849; in command of Artillery Battalion in Texas, 1849-51; in garrison at Fort Columbus, N. Y., 1851-52, and Fort Hamilton, N. Y., 1853; in command of Artillery Battalion in Texas, 1853-56; in arrest, suspended, &c., 1856-60; in garrison at New York harbor, 1860; sick at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 1860-61; on sick leave, 1861, until September 3, when he was retired from active service on his own application, after more than forty years consecutive service.

After the retirement of Major Porter, the records of the Association merely show that he resided at New York City between 1871 and 1873, and it is supposed at a later date at Albany, N. Y., as his death occurred there, May 31, 1878.

*(Secretary of the Association.)*

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LOUIS H. PELOUZE.

NO. 1595. CLASS OF 1853.

Died June 2d, 1878, at Washington, D. C., aged 47.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL LOUIS H., PELOUZE was born in Pennsylvania; became a Cadet from his native State, July 1, 1849; was graduated from the Military Academy, July 1, 1853; and was promoted in the Army to Brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery, and Second Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, November 11, 1853. He served in garrison at Fort Niagara, N. Y., 1853-54; on frontier duty at Fort Brown, Texas, 1854-56; in Florida hostilities against Seminole Indians, 1856-57; on frontier duty at Fort Leavenworth, in quelling Kansas disturbances, 1857-58. He was promoted First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, May 1, 1856, and served as Adjutant of that regiment from December 14, 1857, to April 24, 1861; as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Second Column of Utah Forces, May-July, 1858, and of the District and Department of the Platte, July 18, 1858, to June 10, 1859; at Fort Laramie, Dakota, 1858-59, and Fort Randall, Dakota, 1859-61. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he was appointed Captain Fifteen Infantry May, 14, 1861, and served as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Major-General Dix, July-September, 1861, and of the Port Royal Expeditionary Corps, September, 1861, to March, 1862; as Acting Inspector-General of the Department of the South, April, 1862, being engaged in the capture of Ft. Pulaski, Ga., April 11th, 1862; as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of General Shields' Division, May-June, 1862, and of Second Corps, Army of Virginia, July-Aug., 1862, in the Shenandoah Campaign, being engaged in a skirmish near Port Republic, June 9th, 1862, and the Battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9th, 1862, where he

was severely wounded ; on sick leave of absence, disabled by wound August-October, 1862 ; on special duty in the Defenses of Washington, October, 1862-January, 1863 ; as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Virginia, February-July, 1863, and of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, July-August, 1863 ; on special duty in the Adjutant-General's office at Washington, D. C., August, 1863, to May, 1864, and afterwards in the War Department, to June, 1869 ; as Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Lakes, June, 1869, to December, 1873, and on duty in the Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., from Dec., 1873 until his death.

General Pelouze held the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel Staff, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, from August 20th, 1862, to August 1st, 1865 ; was appointed Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, March 24th, 1864.

He was Brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel September 24th, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the Battle of Cedar Mountains ; and Colonel and Brigadier-General, March 13th, 1865, for his services in the field and in the Adjutant-General's Department during the Rebellion.

Of his personal character, the Army and Navy Journal after his death speaks as follows :

"The death of General Poulouze, which occurred on Sunday last, has caused a profound sorrow not only in Army circles, but among the citizens of Washington. Gen. Pelouze was a man of great purity of character, and he was endowed with all the qualities which go to make up the perfect soldier and gentleman. He had been in a low state of health for some weeks, and seventeen days before his death he was seized with typhoid malarious fever, complicated with dysentery, against which his weakened system could not contend. He had of late been much interested in the building up of the 'All Souls' (Unitarian) Church, and he had often remarked that he hoped to live to see the beautiful church at the corner of L and 14th streets completed, and in this he was gratified, for the services have been held there for some months. It is in this church that the funeral services were conducted Wednesday morning. The remains were taken to Philadelphia for interment in the family burial lot, and Gen. Townsend, A. G. ; Gen. Drum, A. A. G. ; Gen. Breck, A. A. G. ; Gen. O. M. Poe ; Col. Benjamin, A. A. G. ; Gen. Bingham, Quartermaster ; Col. Larned, Paymaster ; Col. Wilson, Com. Sub ; Col. Rockwell, A. Q.

M. ; Medical Inspector Turner, U. S. N. ; and Honorables A. S. Williams and H. A. Willard, served as pall-bearers. A touching manifestation of the interest felt in Gen. Pelouze by all during his sickness was the anxiety of even the children near the house, who fairly embarrassed his physician (Major Norris), with anxious inquiries daily for his health. It is very seldom seen in a community so strong an attachment as was felt here for Gen. Pelouze and his family. He leaves a wife, two daughters, and three sons, to whom he was a devoted husband and father. No officer in the Adjutant-General's Department was more respected and beloved, both for professional ability and personal traits of character. In a circular addressed to the officers of the A. G. Department, requesting them to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, Gen. Townsend says : ' It is very rarely the case that one man combines so many excellent traits, both professional and personal, as our friend. His untimely death will be mourned sincerely and long by military men and civilians. His loss to this Department will be severely felt. It is confidently believed there is not an individual living who cherished other than kindly feelings towards him, and those who knew him well will ever remember him with warm affection. In the fullness of our sympathy for his family we can perhaps offer them no greater consolation than the suggestion that, although we think he can ill be spared from his useful career in this world, he has yet accomplished more good in a comparatively brief life than many men do in a long one, and having, in the view of his Maker, now finished his work, he does rest from his labors.'

"Of him one of his classmates of 1853 writes us : 'Entering West Point on July 1, 1849, he graduated No. 16, in the famous Class of 1853, that turned out Generals McPherson, Schofield, Sheridan, Sill, Vincent, W. F. Smith, Terrill, R. O. Tyler, Sweitzer and W. W. Lowe of the Union Army, and Generals John S. Bowen, Chambliss, John B. Hood, Walker, etc., of the Confederate service. General Pelouze was in active service during the war, and after being severely wounded in battle, was placed on duty at the War Department, near the person of Secretary Stanton, who entertained for him the highest admiration and respect. He was brevetted, successively, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general, the language of some of his commissions being for highly meritorious and distinguished services during the war, and when he died he was on duty in the War Department (his second assignment there after an interval of some years).

In manner he was as gentle and winning as a woman, and he was always regarded as a remarkably able and conscientious officer. The writer, after an intimate acquaintance with him of twenty-nine years, can truly state that in all that time he has never once heard a single unkind word spoken against him. He passed away on June 2d after a painful illness of two weeks, surrounded by loving relatives and friends, and as he said, 'was not afraid to die,' for he had lived the life of an honest man, and can appear spotless before his Maker. Yes, dear old 'Pickles' (his nickname at West Point, as his classmates loved to call him) has gone. May he rest in peace."

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Of the foregoing seven were members of the Association—Lowndes, Reynolds, Parrott, Macrae, Church, Peck, Pelouze.

In the Army	-	-	-	-	13
In Civil Life	-	-	-	-	11
				—	
Total,					24

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

1877.		1878.	
Oct. 17	To cash paid A. S. Barnes & Co. for printing Record, - - - - -	\$200 00	June 11 By 2 U. S. Bonds, \$500 each, in hands of Treasurer, - - - - -
Nov. 2	To cash paid A. B. Berard for postage stamps, - - - - -	9 75	" " By cash balance from Treasurer - - - - -
1878.			16 By cash received from R. Catlin, excess of receipts for dinner, - - - - -
May 3	To cash paid subscription to Army and Navy Journal to March, 1879, - - - - -	6 00	Sept. 18 By cash interest on \$1,000 U. S. Bonds for 6 months - - - - -
June 3	To cash paid A. B. Berard for postage stamps and cards, - - - - -	6 00	1878.
June 13	To 2 U. S. 10-40 Bonds to be accounted for, - - - - -	1000 00	May 18 By cash interest on \$1,000 U. S. Bonds for 6 months, - - - - -
" "	To cash, balance in hands of Treasurer to new account, - - - - -	117 11	June 13 By cash for 18 Initiation fees during past year, - - - - -
		\$1,338 87	
	Approved: (Signed) G. W. CULLUM, <i>Chairman of Executive Committee.</i>		
	True copy, GEO. B. DAVIS, First Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry.		
			June 13 By 2 U. S. 10-40 Bonds, \$500 each, in hands of Treasurer to be accounted for (in Bank of Commerce for safe keeping), - - - - -
			June 13 By cash balance in hands of Treasurer from old account, - - - - -
			(Signed) H. L. KENDRICK, <i>Treasurer.</i>
			\$1,338 87
			180 00
			25 18
			15 00
			92 97
			\$1000 00

The Treasurer presented the following Annual Report :

## MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

General Andrews, of the Committee upon the Thayer Monument, presented the following report, which was accepted by the Association :

U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, }  
WEST POINT, N. Y. June 13, 1878. }

The Committee appointed 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, respectfully report :

The remains of General Thayer have been removed to West Point, and on the 8th of November last were with appropriate ceremonies interred in the Cemetery of the Military Academy. Many distinguished graduates of the Academy were present on the occasion, and among them were five Superintendents of the Academy. Of the pall-bearers, the two seniors were Cadets when General Thayer became Superintendent, and the two juniors were of the last class that graduated under him. At the conclusion of the funeral services at the grave, General Daniel Tyler made a brief address, marked by strong feeling, referring to the high character and eminent services of General Thayer, and especially to the deep debt of gratitude due his memory from graduates and from the country at large.

The Committee have made all proper exertions to raise funds for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of General Thayer, but thus far with less success than was anticipated. The past year has undoubtedly been a very unfavorable one, owing to the depression of business throughout the country, as well as the unfortunate condition of officers of the Army in respect to their pay, of which they were for several months actually deprived, and about which and about their future they have been kept in a constant state of anxiety and uncertainty. Still it should seem that, with proper exertion on the part of all Graduates, a sufficient sum might be raised to erect a suitable monument to the man of all men whose memory should be dear to every Graduate of the Military Academy.

The sum so far actually received from subscriptions is.....	\$1,225 00
The amount subscribed or promised and not received is....	1,875 00
Total amount.....	<u>\$3,100 00</u>
The expenses paid to date amount to.....	124 80
Of which \$103.30 was paid for expenses of removal of remains.	

On motion of General Veile, it was resolved, "that the Executive Committee be directed to prepare suitable badges, to be worn by the members of the Association on the day of the meeting."

On motion of Colonel Arden it was resolved, "that the thanks of the Association of Graduates are hereby tendered to General Schofield, Superintendent U. S. Military Academy, for the hospitable and fitting arrangements tendered the Society at its Ninth Annual Reunion."

A resolution was submitted:

"That hereafter the Annual Dinner shall take place immediately after parade."

After some discussion the resolution was withdrawn, but was again submitted by General Van Vleet, and adopted.

The Chairman then announced the officers for the ensuing year.

<i>Executive Committee.</i>	}	Gen. CULLUM.
		Gen. SCHOFIELD.
		Prof. WHEELER.
		Col. MORDECAI.
		Prof. MICHIE.
		<i>Secretary,</i> Lieut. S. E. BLUNT.
		<i>Treasurer,</i> Prof. H. L. KENDRICK.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE B. DAVIS,  
*Acting Secretary.*

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#### ENTERTAINMENT.

At 3:30 P. M. the members proceeded to the officers' mess, where they partook of the usual dinner, Hon. Wm. C. Young, class of 1822, presiding.

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#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

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

## CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

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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.

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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.