

ELEVENTH
ANNUAL REUNION
OF THE
Association of the Graduates

OF THE
U. S. Military Academy,

AT
WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

June 17, 1880.

EAST SAGINAW, MICH:
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1880.

ANNUAL REUNION, JUNE 17, 1880.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 17, 1880.*

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

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.	
18c 8	<i>Sylvanus Thayer.</i>	1823	HANNIBAL DAY.
1814	<i>Charles S. Merchant.</i>		GEORGE H. CROSSMAN.
1815	<i>Simon Willard.</i>	1824	EDMUND B. ALEXANDER.
	<i>James Monroe.</i>		<i>Dennis H. Mahan.</i>
	<i>Thomas J. Leslie.</i>	<i>Robert P. Prescott.</i>	
1818	<i>Charles Davies.</i>	1825	*JOHN M. FESSENDEN.
	<i>Horace Webster.</i>		WASHINGTON SEAWELL.
	<i>Harvey Brown.</i>	N. SAYRE HARRIS.	
1819	<i>Hartman Bache.</i>	1826	WM. H. C. BARTLETT.
	EDWARD D. MANSFIELD.		<i>Samuel P. Heintzelman.</i>
	<i>Henry Brewerton.</i>	AUG'ST'S J. PLEASANTON.	
1820	<i>Henry A. Thompson.</i>	1827	EDWIN B. BABBITT.
	JOSHUA BAKER.		<i>Nathaniel C. Macrae.</i>
	DANIEL TYLER.	SILAS CASEY.	
1821	<i>William H. Swift.</i>	1828	EBENEZER S. SIBLEY.
	<i>Rawlins Lowndes.</i>		<i>Alexander J. Center.</i>
1822	<i>Seth M. Capron.</i>	1829	NATHANIEL J. EATON;
	WILLIAM C. YOUNG.		<i>Abraham Van Buren.</i>
1823	<i>David H. Vinton.</i>	1828	<i>Albert E. Church.</i>
	BENJAMIN H. WRIGHT.		<i>Richard C. Tilghman.</i>
1823	*ALFRED MORDECAI.	1828	<i>Gustave S. Rosseau.</i>
	GEORGE S. GREENE.		CRÆFTS J. WRIGHT.
		1829	CATH. P. BUCKINGHAM.

CLASS.		CLASS.	
1829	JOSEPH SMITH BRYCE.	1835	*THOMAS B. ARDEN.
	SIDNEY BURBANK.		WILLIAM N. GRIER.
	WILLIAM HOFFMAN.	1836	JOSEPH R. ANDERSON.
	THOMAS SWORDS.		MARLB'GH CHURCHILL.
	ALBERMARLE CADY.		JAMES L. DONALDSON.
1830	THOMAS A. DAVIES.	1837	<i>Thomas W. Sherman.</i>
	<i>Caleb C. Sibley.</i>		<i>Alexander P. Crittenden.</i>
	JAMES CLARK.		PETER V. HAGNER.
1831	<i>George R. J. Bowdoin.</i>	1838	GEORGE C. THOMAS.
	BENJAMIN W. BRICE.		<i>Arthur B. Lansing.</i>
	<i>Francis Vinton.</i>		HENRY W. BENHAM.
1832	THOMAS L. ALEXANDER.	1839	JOHN BRATT.
	<i>Henry E. Prentiss.</i>		ISRAEL VODGES.
	WILLIAM A. NORTON.		EDWARD D. TOWNSEND.
1833	JACOB AMMEN.	1840	BENNETT H. HILL.
	ANDREW A. HUMPHREYS.		JOSHUA H. BATES.
	WILLIAM H. EMORY.		ROBERT M. MCCLANE.
1834	WILLIAM CHAPMAN.	1841	JOHN T. METCALFE.
	CHARLES WHIT'LESEY.		WILLIAM B. BLAIR.
	BENJAMIN S. EWELL.		<i>William F. Barry.</i>
1835	GEORGE W. CASS.	1842	LANGDON C. EASTON.
	ERASMUS D. KEYES.		IRVIN McDOWELL.
	JOHN N. MACOMB.		<i>William J. Hardy.</i>
1836	WARD H. BURNETT.		HAMILTON W. MERRILL.
	JAMES H. SIMPSON.	1839	GEORGE THOM.
	<i>Alfred Brush.</i>		JAMES B. RICKETTS.
RANDOLPH B. MARCY.	THOMAS HUNTON.		
1837	ALBERT G. EDWARDS.	1840	<i>Charles P. Kingsbury.</i>
	JOHN G. BARNARD.		WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.
	GEORGE W. CULLUM.		*STEWART VAN VLIET.
1838	<i>Rufus King.</i>	1841	GEORGE W. GETTY.
	FRANCIS H. SMITH.		<i>George H. Thomas.</i>
	<i>William H. Sidell.</i>		PINCKNEY LUGENBEEL.
1839	HENRY WALLER.	1842	*Z. B. TOWER.
	HENRY DU PONT.		JOHN LOVE.
	BENJAMIN ALVORD.		HARVEY A. ALLEN.
1840	HENRY L. SCOTT.	1843	SEWELL L. FREMONT.
	THOMAS A. MORRIS.		<i>Simon S. Fahnestock.</i>
	*GEORGE W. MORRELL.		RICHARD P. HAMMOND.
1841	*HENRY L. KENDRICK.	1844	JOHN M. BRANNAN.
	<i>Alexander S. Macomb.</i>		FRANKLIN F. FLINT.
	HENRY PRINCE.		JOHN NEWTON.
1842	ISAAC V. D. REEVE.	1845	WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS.
	MARSENA R. PATRICK.		JAMES G. BENTON.

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CLASS.				
1842	JOHN HILLHOUSE.	1847	HORATIO G. GIBSON.	
	ABNER DOUBLEDAY.		AMRRROSE E. BURNSIDE.	
	JOHN S. MCCALMONT.		JOHN GIBBON.	
	<i>George Sykes.</i>		ROMEYB B. AYERS.	
	EUGENE E. MCLEAN.		THOMAS H. NEILL.	
	CHARLES T. BAKER.		WILLIAM W. BURNES.	
	SAMUEL B. HAYMAN.		*EGBERT L. VIELE.	
	JAMES LONGSTREET.			
	WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN.		1848	WM. P. TROWBRIDGE.
	GEORGE DESHON.			ROBERT S. WILLIAMSON.
WILLIAM F. RAYNOLDS.	NATHANIEL MICHLER.			
<i>John J. Peck.</i>	RICHARD I. DODGE.			
JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.	WILLIAM N. R. BEALL.			
CHRISTOPHER C. AUGUR.	THOMAS D. JONES.			
ULYSSFS S. GRANT.				
CHARLES S. HAMILTON.	1849	*QUINCEY A. GILMORE.		
RUFUS INGALLS.		JOHN G. PARKE.		
<i>Cave J. Couls.</i>		MILTON COGSWELL,		
WILLIAM G. PECK.		CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER.		
<i>Samuel Gill.</i>		RUFUS SAXTON.		
ALFRED PLESANTON.		E. MCK. HUDSON.		
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.		B. H. ROBERTSON.		
		SAMUEL B. HOLABIRD.		
		<i>James P. Roy.</i>		
1845	THOMAS J. WOOD.	1850	FREDERICK E. PRIME.	
	CHARLES P. STONE.		GOVERN'R K. WARREN.	
	FITZ-JOHN PORTER.		SILAS CRISPIN.	
	HENRY COPPEE.		<i>Oscar A. Mack.</i>	
	FRANCIS COLLINS.		ROBERT RANSOM.	
	GEORGE P. ANDREWS.		EUGENE A. CARR.	
	DELOS B. SACKET.		FRANCIS H. BATES.	
	HENRY B. CLITZ.		<i>Zetus S. Searle.</i>	
	THOMAS G. PITHER.			
1846	GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.	1851	*GEORGE L. ANDREWS.	
	<i>John G. Foster.</i>		*ALEXANDER PIPER.	
	EDM. L. F. HARDCASTLE.		*CALEB HUSE.	
	EDWARD C. BOYNTON.		ALEXANDER J. PERRY.	
	CHARLES C. GILBERT.		ROBERT E. PATTERSON.	
	INNIS N. PALMER.		WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE.	
	PARMENUS T. TURNLEY.			
	GEORGE H. GORDON.		1852	THOMAS L. CASEY.
	DE LANCEY FLOYD-JONES.			<i>George W. Rose.</i>
	SAMUEL B. MAXEY.			HENRY W. SLOCUM.
	*JAMES W. ROBINSON.			
	JOHN MULLAN.			
	<i>Sylvester Mowry.</i>			
	ALEX. MCD. MCCOOK.			
	WILLIAM MYERS.			
1847	JOSEPH J. WOODS.			
	*D. T. VAN BUREN.			
	ORLANDO B. WILCOX.			

CLASS.		CLASS.	
1853	WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL.	1860	WALTER MCFARLAND.
	WILLIAM S. SMITH.		HORACE PORTER.
	*JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.		JAMES H. WILSON.
	THOMAS M. VINCENT.		JAMES M. WHITTEMORE.
	HENRY C. SIMONDS.		ALANSON M. RANDOL.
	GEORGE BELL.		*JOHN M. WILSON.
	<i>Louis H. Pelouze.</i>		EDWARD R. HOPKINS.
	LARHETT L. LIVINGSTON.		JAMES P. MARTIN.
	<i>Robert O. Tyler.</i>		SAMUEL T. CUSHING.
	PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.		*ROBERT H. HALL.
1854	ALEX. CHAMBERS.	1861 May	HENRY DUPONT.
	WILLIAM CRAIG.		ORVILLE E. BABCOCK.
	*HENRY L. ABBOT.		ADEL R. BUFFINGTON.
	THOMAS S. RUGER.		EMORY UPTON.
	JUDSON D. BINGHAM.		NATH. R. CHAMBLISS.
MICHAEL R. MORGAN.	SAMUEL N. BENJAMIN.		
<i>George A. Gordon.</i>	FRANKLIN HARWOOD.		
CHARLES G. SAWTELLE.	JOHN W. BARLOW.		
1855	GEO. H. ELLIOT.		GEORGE W. DRESSER.
	JUNIUS B. WHEELER.		CHARLES MCK. LEOSER.
	<i>John V. D. DuBois.</i>	FRANCIS A. DAVIES.	
	ALEXANDER S. WEBB.	EUGENE B. BEAUMONT.	
	JOHN W. TURNER.	WILLIAM H. HARRIS.	
1856	LEWIS S. MERRILL.	*ALFRED MORDECAI.	
	ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.	<i>Charles C. Parsons.</i>	
	HENRY M. LAZELLE.	<i>Joseph C. Audenried.</i>	
	DAVID C. HOUSTON.	PHILIP H. REMINGTON.	
	*HERBERT A. HASCALL.	JAMES P. DROUILLARD.	
1857	<i>Francis L. Vinton.</i>	1862	GEORGE L. GILLESPIE.
	LORENZO LORAIN.		SAMUEL L. MANSFIELD.
	GEORGE JACKSON.		MORRIS SCHAFF.
	WILLIAM B. HUGHES.		FRANK B. HAMILTON.
<i>John McL. Hildt.</i>	JAMES H. ROLLINS.		
1859	MANNING M. KIMMEL.	JAMES H. LORD.	
	JOSEPH S. CONRAD.	*PETER S. MICHIE.	
1859	ROBERT H. ANDERSON.	JOHN R. MCGINNESS.	
	<i>Wm. J. L. Nicodemus.</i>	FRANK H. PHIPPS.	
	FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.	JAMES W. REILLY.	
	MARTIN D. HARDIN.	WILLIAM S. BEEBE.	
1859	FRANCIS J. CRILLY.	JOHN G. BUTLER.	
	JOHN J. UPHAM.	ROBERT CATLIN.	
		JAMES M. J. SANNO.	
		JAMES M. REID.	

CLASS.

- 1864 { GARRETT J. LYDECER.
OSWALD H. ERNST.
CHARLES B. PHILLIPS.
CHARLES J. ALLEN.
EDWARD D. WHEELER.
- 1865 { *CHARLES W. RAYMOND.
A. MACOMB MILLER.
DAVID W. PAYNE.
THOMAS H. HANDBURY.
JAMES C. POST.
ALFRED E. BATES.
JOHN P. STORY.
J. HARRISON HALL.
*APPLETON D. PALMER.
WM. H. MCLAUGHLIN.
Edward H. Totten.
JAMES M. MARSHALL.
*WILLIAM L. STARRING.
EDWARD HUNTER.
SAMUEL M. MILLS.
WILLIAM D. O'TOOLE.
ARCHIBALD H. GOODLOE.
ROB'T B. WADE.
P. ELMENDORF SLOAN.
- 1866 { *Richard C. Churchill.*
CHARLES KING.
WILLIAM H. UPHAM.
FRANCIS L. HILLS.
JOHN F. STRETCH.
- 1867 { JOHN C. MALLERY.
*CLINTON B. SEARS.
WILLIAM E. ROGERS.
FREDERICK A. MAHAN.
William F. Reynolds.
*CROSBY P. MILLER.
THOMAS H. BARBER.
EDWIN S. CURTIS.
GEORGE A. GARRETSON.
*LEANDER T. HOWES.
*STANISLAUS REMAK.
*EDWARD S. GODFREY.
WILLIAM J. ROE.

CLASS.

- 1868 { JOSEPH H. WILLARD.
HENRY METCALFE.
ROBERT FLETCHER.
DAVID D. JOHNSON.
Paul Dahlgren.
CHARLES W. WHIPPLE.
*DAVID S. DENNISON.
ALEXANDER L. MORTON.
WILLIAM J. VOLKMAR.
JAMES H. JONES.
JOHN D. C. HOSKINS.
FRANK W. RUSSELL.
*LOYALL FARRAGUT.
DELANCEY A. KANE.
EUGENE O. FECHET.
WM. C. FORBUSH.
THOMAS J. MARCH.
- 1869 { SAMUEL E. TILLMAN.
PHILLIP M. PRICE.
DANIEL M. TAYLOR.
WILLIAM P. DUVALL.
REMEMB. H. LINDSEY.
*CHARLES BRADEN.
WILLIAM F. SMITH.
WILLIAM GERHARD.
- 1870 { *FRANCIS V. GREENE.
WINFIELD S. CHAPLIN.
EDWARD G. STEVENS.
EDGAR S. DUDLEY.
CLARENCE A. POSTLEY.
*BENJ. H. RANDOLPH.
*RICHARD A. WILLIAMS.
*CHAS. W. LARNED.
EDMUND M. COBB.
SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN.
ROBERT E. COXE.
DEXTER W. PARKER.
Benjamin H. Hodgson.
ISAIAH A. McDONALD.
ROBERT N. PRICK.
- 1871 { *GEO. S. ANDERSON.
THOMAS M. WOODRUFF.
*JAMES B. HICKEY.

CLASS.		CLASS.			
1872	{	*STANHOPE E. BLUNT.	1873	{	AUGUSTUS C. TYLER.
		CHAS. D. PARKHURST.			QUINCY O'M. GILLMORE.
		JACOB R. RIBLETT.	1874	{	RUSSELL THAYER.
		WILLIAM B. WETMORE.			WILLIS WITTICH.
		*HENRY H. LANGDON.	1876		JOHN R. WILLIAMS.

NOTE—At the date of the Meeting there was 399 members upon the roll; of these 40 were present and 64 had died.

Major Alfred Mordecai, Class of 1823, was called upon to preside, and was conducted to the Chair by Colonel John M. Fessenden, of the Class of 1824, and General George W. Morell, of the class of 1835.

Major Mordecai then delivered the following address:

Address.

FELLOW GRADUATES OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY :

Called to-day, according to the rules of our Association, by virtue of seniority, to occupy the chair of this meeting; having children and grand-children within the sound of my voice; I am forcibly reminded of the decline of age; that "my May of life is fallen into the sere, the yellow leaf." But I may truly say, in the words of a former Provost of Eton College, addressing the members of that Institution on an occasion like the present: "Standing here, I cannot feel the sadness of growing old; for this place supplies me with an unfailling succession of young friends." Thus it is with us senior graduates of this Academy; standing on this beautiful, historic spot; surrounded by the everlasting hills, unchanged landmarks in our voyage of life; hearing the same drum-beats and bugle calls which summoned us in youth to our daily duties; witnessing the accustomed ceremonies of guard-mounting and parade, performed by youths attired in the same costume which clothed our youthful forms, we can hardly realize the lapse of years; we cannot but feel that:

E'en in our ashes, lives their wonted fires.

Besides the pleasant associations of early training and instruction, and of youthful friendships, which endear this spot to our memories, there is to me, and I doubt not to all of us, a constantly recurring source of enjoyment, on our visit here, in contemplating the remarkable beauty of the scenery, the impression of which on my mind has not been effaced or weakened by the scenes of beauty which I have beheld in extensive travels in other countries. Viewed in any of its various phases; when the early morning sun lights up the fair picture of Newburg and

the distant mountains beyond, framed in the dark shadows of the intervening hills; or, when rising higher, his light was reflected from the great white sails of the "North River sloops," which often in my young days, literally crowded the lake-like expanse of the river, above this Point; or when that expanse is canopied by the dark clouds of an approaching thunder storm; or spanned, as I once saw it, by the beautiful arch of a lunar rainbow; or, when the storm has passed away, and at the approach of evening, the long shadows of the western hills are cast over the green plain and the dark river; or when the moon's silver light

"Sheds beauty and deep softness o'er the whole:"

in Summer, when the sunny landscape is flecked with the shadows of flying clouds; or when it is arrayed in the brilliant and varied hues of Autumn, or shrouded in the white mantle of Winter; or, when Spring

"Comes forth, her work of gladness to contrive,
With all her reckless birds upon the wing:"

under all circumstances, the beauty of the scene is unsurpassed:

"Time cannot wither it,
Nor custom stale its infinite variety."

Looking back through a vista of sixty-one years, to the day when my eyes first rested on this beautiful scene, I have thought that I might interest you for a while by recalling some reminiscences of a time which may be designed as the early days of the Academy.

At that time, the monument on Bunker Hill which commemorates this anniversary, appointed for the meetings of our Association, was not yet erected. The war of 1812 with Great Britain was spoken of as "The late war;" and the names of the military and naval leaders who figured in it: the names of Brown and Scott and Macomb, and last, not least, of Jackson; with those of Perry, M'Donough, Bainbridge and Stewart, were as familiar in men's mouths as are now the names of those who were most prominent in action, by land and sea, during our recent unhappy civil conflict. The Military Academy existed, before the war, on too small a scale and had been too recently established, to enable its graduates to occupy high places in the army; but even then, there were some among them whose services in the war gave promise of future eminence in their professional career—a promise which was well redeemed. The monument on yonder knoll recalls the memory of the gallant Colonel Wood, the earliest graduate of the Academy who fell in battle;

and our historian associate, Gen. Cullum, has given us a permanent record of the names of many early graduates who have occupied distinguished positions in the military service, down to recent times; and their early training reflects credit on the administration of the first Superintendent of the Academy, Col. Williams, whose benevolent countenance smiles on us from the walls of the Library. The reputation of these ancient worthies, and that of later graduates, still more distinguished, may well inspire our younger associates with the honorable ambition which prompted Dr. Johnson to say to Goldsmith, whilst contemplating the monuments of the Poets in Westminster Abbey: "*For-sitan et nostrum nomen niscebitur istis.*" Perhaps our names may be added to the honorable roll.

A striking illustration of the comparative youthfulness of the Military Academy is furnished by the fact that, only last year, I attended the funeral of a son of the first Superintendent, who was a lad of ten years of age when the first graduate of the Academy received his diploma. Permit me here to pay a passing tribute of praise to this worthy son of a good father. Henry J. Williams occupied a high position among the proverbially eminent members of the Philadelphia bar, and he was distinguished for probity and benevolence in private life. In the closing years of a long career of usefulness he was charged with the execution of a munificent bequest of his relative, Dr. James Rush, for the erection and endowment of a Public Library in Philadelphia; and he was fortunate enough to live to see the completion of the magnificent building planned and constructed under his direction, for that purpose.

Since the recent death of Mr. Williams, some of you also were, no doubt, summoned to assist in paying the last honors to a brother of the first graduate of the Academy, our friend and late associate, William H. Swift; himself a man of distinguished merit in professional and private life. I may remind you here also, of a rather remarkable circumstance which serves to connect the earlier academic times with the present. Among the members of the Board of Visitors who attended the general examination at the graduation of our class fifty-seven years ago, was the distinguished citizen of Philadelphia, the President of the Board of Visitors in this present year; Gen. Robert Patterson, a soldier in each of the three great wars in which our country has been engaged since the Revolution.

When the class to which I belong commenced its academic career, the reform and re-organization of the Academy had been but recently begun by that great administrator, Major Thayer, supported by the able co-operation of John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War. Major Thayer possessed that invaluable talent of a good administrator; the judgment to select able assistants in his laborious work of reform. It fell to the lot of our Class, entering the Academy, as I have said, near the beginning of his administration, to initiate many of these reforms in the course of instruction. It was during our first year that the gallant soldier and accomplished gentleman, Major Worth, began to instill the knowledge of tactics and the principles of military discipline into the minds of the youthful soldiers, whom, in their mature years, he led to victory on the battle-fields of Mexico.

In mathematics, our Professor during the first year, was the venerable Andrew Ellicott, whose long and active life was then drawing to a close. He had assisted L'Enfant in laying out the now beautiful city of Washington, and he had been charged with running the southern boundary line between the United States and the Spanish Territory of Florida, and with other astronomical work. One of the stories current respecting him, will illustrate the opinion entertained of the minute accuracy of his observations. At the time I now refer to, the house of the Professor of Mathematics was a frame cottage nearly on the ground now occupied by the Chaplain's quarters, and in front of it was a rough block of native granite, which had served, I think, as the base for a sun-dial. Wood's monument then stood on the southern side of the plain, in front of the Chapel; on a spot still marked in dry seasons by a square of brown grass. When Professor Ellicott was asked what is the latitude of West Point, he said: "Do you mean the latitude of Wood's monument, or of the stone in front of my house?"

Another aged and much respected instructor was Col. Jared Mansfield, Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, who also had been employed in important astronomical work for the General Government; having as Surveyor General, under Mr. Jefferson, instituted the present system of surveys of public lands. It could not be expected that these old professors would, in their declining years, assist in the introduction of a new system of instruction. It was, therefore, in order to infuse into that system the young life of modern science, as developed

in the military and scientific schools of France, that Major Thayer, fortunately and wisely, procured the aid of Capt. Crozet, a prominent and talented graduate of the Polytechnic School of Paris; to whose knowledge and ability the Superintendent was greatly indebted for the means of carrying into effect the desired improvements in the academic course. By Professor Crozet's means, instruction was first given at the Academy in Descriptive Geometry, Analytical Trigonometry, the Differential and Integral Calculus, Civil Engineering and the principles of Machines; and in all these studies, except the first named, our class led the way. Descriptive Geometry was a new branch of mathematics in this country; and even in France, I believe, there was no printed treatise on the subject, except the work of its inventor Monge. In our time, therefore, and for some years after, (when Professor Crozet's book was published,) the instruction in this interesting branch was entirely oral; and there are still some among us who will join me in testifying to the indefatigable patience with which our instructor, Assistant Professor Davies, (whose voice has so often been heard with pleasure from this chair,) would reiterate his demonstrations. to make them intelligible to the capacities of the duller scholars. The applications of the principles of this science to the illustration of shades and shadows, perspective and stone cutting, were taught to us by Professor Crozet himself, in the course of Engineering; and it gives me pleasure now to recall the beautiful demonstrations with which, in spite of the difficulty of speaking in a foreign language, he would illustrate those problems.

The Differential and Integral Calculus was also unknown in our colleges, and there was no treatise on it in the English language. In the edition of Hutton's Mathematics of that day, and in the "Mathematical Essays" of Professor Mansfield, you may find that, when resort is had to this instrument of mathematical investigation, the notation of Newton's "Method of Fluxions" is used; and although a few exceptional students, like my friends Talcott and Courtenay, may have instructed themselves in the French Calculus, our class was the first that pursued the subjects as a regular branch of study; and we could see in our daily recitations, that Professor Douglass, who had succeeded his father-in-law, Mr. Ellicott in the chair of Mathematics, was only a few lessons ahead of us, in the study of Lacroix's treatise in French.

Owing to the same want of Scientific Text Books in English, we studied "Civil Engineering" under Professor Crozet in the French work of Sganzin, and "Machines" in that of Hachette, also in French: so that the instructions of our learned French teacher, Mr. Berard, became immediately of practical use. Our readings in that language, under Mr. Berard, were in the pages of Gil Blas; for pyritanical squeamishness had not yet condemned to banishment the lessons of worldly wisdom conveyed in the witty and idiomatic phrases of Le Sage.

I have taken pleasure in dwelling particularly on the services of Professor Crozet, in connection with the re-organization of the course of instruction at this Academy; not only on account of a grateful recollection of the benefits conferred on the Academy, and on myself personally by his teachings; but also because it appears to me that scant credit has been awarded to his great merit. In the collection of portraits of officers and professors, which properly adorn the walls of our Library, that of Professor Crozet is, "in the mind's eye" of his former pupils, conspicuous by its absence.

As long as the course of Natural and Experimental Philosophy remained under the direction of good old Professor Mansfield, Newton's Principia and Gregory's Mechanics continued to be used as Text Books in that branch of science. The mention of Gregory's Mechanics reminds me of a rather curious instance of observation and memory, which, if you will kindly excuse something to the garrulity of age, I will mention to you. When our class was examined in Philosophy, there happened to be present an officer of the British Engineers, Capt. Moody. Nearly twenty years afterwards I was in England on a military commission, in company with three valued friends, of the Ordnance Department; all of whom "I've seen around me fall." When we visited the Gunpowder Mills at Waltham Abbey, we found them under the charge of this officer, then Lieut. Col. Moody, and as soon as my name was mentioned, he said: "I was present at your examination in Philosophy, and I remember the problem you had at the black-board; it was to demonstrate the isochronism of the vibrations of a cycloidal pendulum." I am afraid that if my old friend, Professor Bartlett, or my young friend, Professor Michie, were now to "put me to the test, I the matter could not reword," in such a manner as to impress it on the memory of a modern Capt. Moody.

In reviewing the recollections of early days at the Academy, I may mention that it was by our class also that a beginning was made in the study of Chemistry, under the direction of Dr. Cutbush; the author of a large work on Pyrotechny, which may still be found in the Library of the Academy, covered, no doubt, with the accumulated dust of years. Our friend and treasurer, Professor Kendrick, with his ample accommodations and abundant appliances and apparatus, would hardly have recognized, in that modest beginning, the foundation of the fine department of instruction over which he worthily presides.

I am unwilling too to pass over in silence, the name of our good "Parson Picton," as we called him, the Professor of Ethics and History. Though not possessed of abilities of a high order, he endeared himself to us by the kindness of his heart; and when he left the Academy; he caused himself to be regretted, on account of his unassuming observance of the duties of his position.

I love to recall the memory of these old Professors; for it was my good fortune to be permitted to regard them all as my personal friends:

* * * "Though I was young,
And Mathew seventy-two."

Our Association has taken measures to commemorate the distinguished services of Gen. Thayer, by causing his remains to be deposited on this scene of his useful labors, and by the erection of a monument to mark their last resting place. I can but regret that our means do not suffice for the erection, on this Plain, of a more conspicuous memorial, which might indicate to all visitors, our estimation of his merits; for too much honor cannot be paid by us to the memory of him to whom this Academy is chiefly indebted for the organization of a system of discipline and instruction, which has justly made it the proud boast of our military establishment: although indeed, at this place there is no need of "storied urn or animated bust" to perpetuate his memory; for, at the seat of the Military Academy, it may truly be said of him, as of Sir Christopher Wren, in St. Paul's cathedral: "*Monumentum si quaeris circumspice.*" His monument is in his works around us.

I will detain you but a little longer, to say a few words about another Establishment in this vicinity, which may be considered as closely associated with the Military Academy. About the time when Major Thayer became Superintendent of the Academy, the "West Point Foundry"

was established on the opposite side of the Hudson River, by his friend Mr. Gouverneur Kemble; and it has continued, from that time, to be intimately connected with the business of the War Department, especially of the Ordnance Bureau; first under the able direction of Mr. Kemble, and then under that of our late, lamented associate, Mr. Parrott, whose name has become identified with that of one of the most effective instruments of modern warfare. In the performance of my duties in the Ordnance Department, it was my good fortune to pass days and even weeks, under the hospitable roof of both of these kind and estimable men, and although, in the course of nature, I have had to lament the loss of many of those of our associates, whom I used to meet at Mr. Kemble's hospitable board: of Davies, Hitchcock, Courtenay, Mahan, Parrott, Huger, and last, of our recently lost and much regretted associate, Church; there are still many among you who will unite with me in grateful remembrance of the pleasures enjoyed at Mr. Kemble's delightful Saturday entertainments, which were continued for more than fifty years; from near the time of the establishment of the Foundry, until a few years ago, when we saw him sink to rest; full of years, comforted by the retrospect of a well spent life, and surrounded by

“That which should accompany old age;
Honor, love, obedience, troops of friends.”

NECROLOGY.

The Secretary then read the Necrology of Graduates for the year ending June 17, 1880:

MYRON W. HOWE.

NO. 2564. CLASS OF 1875.

Died, June 16, 1879, at San Diego, California, aged 27.

LIEUT. HOWE was a native of Massachusetts, from which State he was appointed to the Military Academy in 1870, graduating five years later, No. 13 in the Class of 1875.

He was promoted to be Second Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, serving first at the Presidio, California, and later at Sitka and Fort Stevens, Oregon. He was in the field in the Nez Perces campaign, but was compelled by sickness to return to Fort Stevens. He was afterwards stationed at San Diego, California, for two months, returning there later on sick leave. He died of consumption at San Diego, June 16, 1879.

One of Lieutenant Howe's classmates thus writes of him: "Though not easily forming friendships, he seemed to be greatly esteemed by those who knew him intimately, and in the relations of son and brother, was worthy of the highest regard."

(Secretary of the Association.)

LAWRENCE A. WILLIAMS.

NO. 1571. CLASS OF 1852.

Died June 21, 1879, at Easthampton, Massachusetts, aged 47.

MAJ. WILLIAMS the son of Capt. Wm. G. Williams, of the Topographical Engineers, who was killed in the storming of Monterey, was born in the District of Columbia, and receiving an appointment "at large" to the Military Academy, graduated in 1852. He was first commissioned in the 7th Infantry and afterwards transferred successively to the 4th and 10th Infantry.

During the Utah Expedition of 1857-60, he was Aide-de-Camp to Gen. A. S. Johnston, and Act. Asst. Adjutant General of the Department of Utah.

The outbreak of the Rebellion found Major Williams on leave of absence. He was soon appointed Aide-de-Camp to Gen. McClellan, and in Sept. 1861, Major of the 6th Cavalry, and commanded that regiment during the greater part of the Peninsular Campaign. He was on sick leave from June to October, 1862—then served a month on detached service in New York City, and was then absent without leave until March, 1863, when he was dismissed the service.

Of his career in civil life, the Association possesses no record.

(Secretary of the Association.)

RICHARD CUYLER CHURCHILL.

No. 2127. CLASS OF 1866.

Died June 24th, 1879, at "Wodelesse," near Sing Sing, N. Y.,
aged 34.

The only son of Captain William Hunter Churchill, Third Artillery, (who lost his life during the war with Mexico), the grandson of Inspector-General Sylvester Churchill, U. S. Army, and of R. Randolph Cuyler, of Georgia, for whom he was named, the subject of our sketch came among us in June, 1862, at once the prominent soldier of the class. Even as 4th-classmen, we had picked him out as our future adjutant. Tall, straight as a lance, exquisitely moulded in form and feature, with the face of an Apollo, the limbs of an Antinous, there was not in his day at the Academy a man to rival him in manly beauty. He was at once our model and our pride.

Cadet days during the great war were not what they are now. Hearts were heavy; the black drapery of mourning was on nearly every arm; our one excitement was the throb of news from the front, but with First Class camp and the summer of '65 came victory and peace, and once more the Academy was thronged with visitors, and the corps rallied to their entertainment. Then and ever afterwards Churchill was our leader. An exquisite dancer, a very knight in bearing and winning

courtesy, even those who envied his superiority were the first to urge upon him every prominence that classmates could offer.

Graduating highest in the Artillery arm, Churchill was commissioned in the 4th Regiment, and before the graduating leave was over had received his promotion to a first-lieutenancy. Serving awhile as instructor of the foot battery at West Point during the summer encampment, he was married in November, the consummation of an engagement that had covered his entire cadet life; and here, as in everything else, fortune had reserved for him her choicest gifts.

Joining his regiment in December, and serving uneventfully at Forts Whipple and Delaware until the summer of 1869, Churchill was then ordered to the Military Academy in the Department of Drawing, a duty for which he was thoroughly qualified. Here, in the society of his devoted wife, and with his children growing in sturdy health and grace around him, with congenial associates and occupation, he was supremely happy. As in cadet days, he was the one indispensable feature of every entertainment, and never more thoroughly in his element than when lavishing the hospitalities of his cheery fireside upon the friends incessantly gathered there.

Two bright years rolled by. The summer of '71 arrived, and with it an order relieving the Adjutant of the Military Academy from duties long and faithfully preformed, and announcing to the army the appointment of Lieut. R. C. Churchill, 4th Artillery, as his successor.

Utterly unsolicited, utterly unexpected, it was yet the one thing he wished for, and, at the time, the very step his ambition demanded. He set speedily to work to prepare himself for the new and important duties, and was hard at it, heart and soul, when, without other explanation than that "it was a mistake," his appointment as Adjutant was revoked.

Keenly sensitive to what he deemed a slight, he sought in vain a solution of the mystery; but could only gather that some strong and secret adverse influences had been exerted, and, in deep disappointment, and smarting under a sense of double injustice, Churchill tendered his resignation, obtained leave of absence until the date of its acceptance, (Sept. 1st, 1872), and tore himself from the profession to which he was fondly attached.

As a means of livelihood, Churchill was totally independent of the service, but his love for West Point was too strong to admit of utter

separation. Renting the old Cozzens homestead, he devoted himself to the education of his children and the study of his art. In furtherance of his fondness for painting, he also took, and for several years retained, a studio in New York City, but his home was always about the Point, and hardly a day passed that did not see him there.

In 1876, however, the cares of a beautiful estate that had become theirs by inheritance, induced him to drop all other occupations and to establish his family in what was now their own "Wodelesse," near Sing Sing, on the Hudson. An occasional run to the South in the winter, and two brief trips to Europe, were the only absences he allowed himself. Five years ago, slight symptoms of a malady were noted, but they were of so fitting a nature, as to cause no apprehension. Last spring he nursed his little ones through a siege of scarlet fever, and was to all appearances in the bloom and vigor of health, when in June the fatal seizure came. Unsuspected till then, "Bright's disease," had made its insidious inroad upon his frame, and in one brief week of illness bore him away.

On the afternoon of June 23d, the physicians thought him in no danger. At midnight all hope was gone, and with the coming of the new day, all that was left of a magnificent manhood, lay cold and breathless in the arms of his sore-stricken wife and little ones.

He had no fear of death, no shrinking when the summons came. His mind was unclouded, his brain still vigorous, when the Conqueror faced him. "It is hard to die young," was the only complaint he uttered; but then, as the end drew near and delirium set in, the strong love of the profession he had abandoned, shone forth in every word. Calling for his old comrades by name, straightening up in bed, his voice, firm and powerful, rang out in the familiar words of command. He never knew but that he died on dress parade.

By birth, by lineage, by education a gentleman and soldier, by nature honorable, in character firm and self-sustained, he sought few intimacies, but kept the friends he chose. Utterly devoted and indulgent as husband and father, a home is desolated in his loss. And we of '66? What can we say? With every year have we been called upon to mourn some stalwart form that stood through those four years shoulder to shoulder with us in the solid ranks of the battalion. The shafts of death that fall so thick among us claim no undistinguished name. Brilliancy and scholarship we lost in Weeden and Woodruff; manly vigor and

strength are shrouded with Swift and Cranston; manly grace and beauty went down with Dixon, Worden and Tracy Lee; but all these attributes were graved when Churchill fell.

“The courtier's, scholar's, soldier's eye, tongue, sword,
Th' expectancy and rose of the fair state,
The glass of fashion and the mould of form,
Th' observed of all observers—quite, quite, down.”

(Captain Charles King, U. S. Army.)

RICHARD H. ANDERSON.

No. 1150. CLASS OF 1842.

Died June 26, at Beaufort, S. C., aged 57.

RICHARD HERRON ANDERSON, was born near Statesburgh, in Sumpter District, South Carolina, Oct. 7, 1821, where his father, Dr. W. W. Anderson, practiced medicine and planted. His early school days were passed at Edge Hill Academy, in that District. He entered the U. S. Military Academy, July 1st, 1838, and graduated July 1st, 1842, when he was appointed Brevet Second Lieut. First Dragoons. While at West Point he was universally a favorite, having many friends and no enemies. After graduating he was sent first to the Cavalry School for Practice, at Carlisle, Penn., where he remained until 1843, when he was ordered to Little Rock, Arkansas, on frontier duty; then he was stationed at Fort Gibson, and was with the command which marched to Fort Washington, Indian Territory, escorting the Indian Agent to Red River. After his return he remained until 1844, and was then ordered to Fort Jessup, La. In 1845-46 he was with the troops occupying Texas; thence he was ordered on recruiting service, but was engaged at the siege of Vera Cruz, in March, 1847; was in the skirmish at La Heya, June 20th, and with the army of Gen. Scott, which marched on the city of Mexico, being engaged in the battle of Contreras, August 19th, and in the skirmish of San Augustine, August 20th, and in the battle of Molino del Rey, Sept. 8th. He was breveted First Lieut. for gallant and meritorious conduct in an affair with the enemy at San Augustine, Mexico; was engaged in the operations preceeding the Capture of the City of Mexico, Sept. 12th and 14th. After the Mexican war he was on recruiting service in 1849, and then at the Cavalry School of Practice at Car-

lisle, Penn., and again on recruiting service in 1850-52. He was then ordered to Fort Graham, Texas, 1852-53; then to Fort McKavett, New Mexico, 1853-54; thence to San Antonio, Texas, and back to Fort McKavett, 1855; was sent to Fort Riley, Kansas, in 1856, and aided in quelling disturbances there until 1857. Then he was again sent as instructing officer to the Cavalry School of Practice; and in 1858 was ordered on service conducting recruits to Utah; was with the Utah Expedition, 1858-59, and thence to Fort Kearney, Nebraska, 1859-60.*

The State of South Carolina had passed the Ordinance of Secession, some of her sister States had followed, and it was evident that civil war approached; Anderson deemed it his duty to follow the fortunes of his native State and to do her bidding; accordingly he tendered his services to Gov. Pickens and was immediately appointed Colonel of the First Regular Infantry State Troops. Barnard E. Bee was Lieut. Colonel and John Dunnivant, Major; his regiment was posted on Sullivan's Island during the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Shortly after the surrender of that fort, Gen. Beauregard, who had commanded the C. S. A. forces around Charleston, was ordered to Virginia, and Col. Anderson assumed the command. He was appointed Brigadier General July 20th, 1861, and about Sept. 1st, following, was ordered to report to Gen. Bragg at Pensacola; his brigade occupied that town and the Navy Yard. On the night of Oct. 8th, 1861, he commanded a detail of ten men from each company of Bragg's army, in all about 1100 men, in an attack on the encampment on Santa Rosa Island; his command embarked at night, made a successful landing, burned the camp and many valuable stores, captured Major Vodges and some twenty prisoners, and returned without material loss. In this affair Anderson's arm was broken. In February, 1862, he received orders to report to Gen. J. E. Johnston, commanding the C. S. forces in Virginia, and was assigned to a brigade composed of the 4th, 5th, 6th and 9th South Carolina Volunteers and Stribling's Battery; with this command he accompanied the army to Yorktown and its vicinity. When Gen. Johnston retired up the Peninsula, Anderson's Brigade relieved his rear guard on the night of May 4th and occupied the redoubts near Williamsburgh; early on the morning of the 5th of May, his pickets were driven in, a bloody engagement followed, during which Anderson commanded Longstreet's

*For most of the foregoing I am indebted to Cullum's Register.

Corps, consisting of the brigades of Wilcox, A. P. Hill, Pickett and his own. This was the first battle of any consequence in which his command was engaged. The troops soon learned to admire the cool yet daring gallantry of their commander and to value his distinguished ability as a leader; the survivors of his old brigade retain to this day their admiration of him as a man and soldier. Next followed the battle of Seven Pines (or Fair Oaks); here Anderson had a conspicuous part; with his Brigade he forced back Casey's Division, gained possession of his camp and received the congratulations of his commander for the admirable handling of his troops. Soon followed the battles around Richmond. At Gaines' Mill he won new laurels; late that afternoon his Division commander approached him and said "my part of this work has not been accomplished, and I have no body to do it with but you," referring to the hard duty already performed by the Brigade, the reply was "well general, what is it you want done?" and the answer "the enemy must come off that hill before night," and this cheerful response "if any one brigade in the army can do it, mine can," and it was so handsomely done, that Gen. Lee, who was an eye witness, congratulated him the next morning. So at Fraser's Farm, Anderson commanded three brigades, and again did well the part allotted to him. At Malvern Hill, his brigade was in reserve and took no especial part in that bloody battle. Early in July, 1862, he was made a Major General and assigned to the command of the Division formerly known as Huger's, composed of the brigades of Mahone, Armistead, Wright and Martin. The last was left at Petersburg, Va.; with the others he marched towards Manassas and occupied Warrenton Springs, making a demonstration against Gen. Pope, whilst Gen. Lee with Longstreet's corps, pushed through Thoroughfare Gap to relieve Jackson at Second Manassas. Anderson reached that field on the night of August 30, and took part in the battle of the next day.

When Gen. Lee moved into Maryland, Anderson with McLaws was sent to complete the investment of Harper's Ferry. After the fall of that place, Anderson rejoined Gen. Lee at Sharpsburgh, marching all night, and in the battle near that village, was severely wounded in the thigh, but retained his command until the emergency had passed, and then fell fainting from the loss of blood. His wound healed in time for him to command his Division at Fredericksburgh, now composed of the Brigades of Mahone, Wilcox, Wright, Featherston and Perry. It was

posted on the right of the Plank Road, supporting McLaws, whose left rested on Mayre's Hill; here his infantry was not materially engaged, but his artillery did good service. During the winter he remained near Fredericksburgh, where two of his Brigades were encamped, one holding Bank's Ford, and the remaining two were posted at United States Ford; with these last, supported by one of the Brigades (Wright's) from Fredericksburgh, he met Hooker's advance on Chancellorsville, and retreating slowly, disputed every inch of ground until the arrival of Jackson's troops; then Hooker was forced back on Chancellorsville, and while Jackson's brilliant flank movement was being executed, Anderson held Lee's center, his right rested on the Plank Road; he joined Jackson's attack on Chancellorsville, and aided in driving the enemy thence. Then he was ordered to Salem Church to meet Sedgwick, who was advancing on Lee's rear from Fredericksburgh; Sedgwick was driven across the Rappahannock and Anderson returned to the neighborhood of Chancellorsville. About May 30th, 1863, his Division was transferred to A. P. Hill's corps; with it he crossed the Potomac and fought at Gettysburgh on the 2d of July. His splendid Division was ordered to charge Cemetery Hill in conjunction with Longstreet's advance; his troops did well their part, but against such a deluge of shot and shell, no troops could long hold the positions which he carried, and about dark he withdrew his command to the line it occupied before the assault. On the third only one of his brigades was engaged. With the Army of Northern Virginia he re-crossed the Potomac and was engaged at Bristow Station.

In December of that year he was ordered to the neighborhood of Mine Run to meet Gen. Meade's advance, but Meade retired without an engagement. When Gen. Grant advanced to the Wilderness, Anderson's Division did not move to meet him with the rest of the corps, it was left to guard the Fords on the Rapidan until the Confederate Cavalry reached Stevensburgh, thus he had no part in the action of May 5th, but on the morning of the 6th his command arrived at a most opportune moment and took an active part in the bloody events of that day. Longstreet was severely wounded and Anderson was transferred to the command of that corps, leaving his Division under the command of Mahone, and a few days after he received a Lieutenant General's commission. With this corps he marched to Spotsylvania Court House to check Grant's movement in that direction. He succeeded perfectly

and received in an autograph letter, Gen. Lee's thanks for the masterly handling of his troops. With characteristic modesty, this noble soldier published to his corps the clause relating to its gallant conduct and refrained from referring to that portion which named his own distinguished services. He commanded Longstreet's corps in the numerous and bloody battles of the summer and autumn of 1864, attending Grant's advance on Petersburg. Early in the winter of 1864, Longstreet returned to duty and Anderson relieved Gen. Beauregard, in command of his Corps, consisting of Hoke and B. R. Johnson's Division, Pickett's was afterwards added, and occupied the lines immediately in front of Petersburg until February, 1865, when he was relieved by Gordon, and moved to Gen. Lee's right flank, near Hatcher's Run. When Gen. Grant pierced the lines at Petersburg, Anderson's left rested on the Run. He struck Grant's advance at Gravelly Run and gained some success, but was eventually forced to retire. At Church Crossings, a part of his Corps, under Pickett, was badly cut up. The retreat from Petersburg had now commenced. On the 6th of April, 1865, Anderson fought for the last time; the surrender of Lee's Army at Appomattox followed on the 9th. From early in 1862 to the end of the war, Anderson's career was so large a part of that of the Army of Northern Virginia, that to tell of it in detail, would involve the necessity of writing a history of that Grand Army. He had a place in all of the important events of those memorable campaigns, and the responsible and arduous duties devolving on him, were always so discharged, as to add lustre to his fame and glory to his country's banner.

After Gen. Johnston's surrender Anderson returned to his old home and began life as a planter; he did not succeed, and eventually was made agent of the South Carolina Rail Road at Camden, in that State. This was distasteful to him, and in fact, he was not suited to the position; still as his needs were pressing, his resources exhausted and his family dependent; he was thankful for even this. A few minutes before his death he was appointed State Inspector of Phosphates. This was more congenial to his taste and habits, and promised to yield him some comfort in his declining years. At last, the people of his native State appeared to realize that they owed to one, who had sacrificed so much for them, some recognition of his great worth and valuable services, and better provision for his old age was contemplated, and doubtless would have been made, but the wires flashed the news that on June 26th, 1879,

R. H. Henderson had departed this life, suddenly, in the town of Beaufort, S. C. He had fallen in all his vigor, instantly, without notice, yet those who knew him best, know that for him the messenger of death had no terrors, and that he rests from his labors. He was in the 58th year of his age. His body is buried in the burying-ground of the Episcopal Church, at Beaufort, S. C.

Anderson was twice married; first to Miss Gibson, of Carlisle, Penn., whose son and daughter survive; and within a few years to Miss Milette, of Sumter county, South Carolina, who has outlived him. By the second marriage there were no children.

(Edward N. Thurston.)

SAMUEL H. LODER.

NO. 2711. CLASS OF 1877.

Died June 30, 1879, at Fort Benton, M. T., aged 23.

SAMUEL HOWARD LODER was born in New Jersey, in 1856. He received a common school education in Jersey City, and was selected by competitive examination for a cadetship at the Military Academy, by Hon. Isaac W. Scudder. He entered the Academy in June, 1873, and graduated June 14th, 1877, being assigned on graduation to the Ninth Infantry as an additional Second Lieutenant. On the 20th of August, same year, he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry. He joined his company ("I" Capt. Comba) in January, and served continuously with it until his death. He was for a considerable time in command of a detachment of mounted infantry, and did a great deal of scouting and escort duty. His scouts were almost uniformly successful, displaying much energy and boldness, and he repeatedly drew upon himself the commendation of his superior officers.

In April, 1879, with a detachment consisting of fourteen soldiers and several friendly Gros Ventre Indians, he surrounded and killed, after a fight of an hour and a half, eight Sioux warriors. This action took place near the head of Musselshell Canon, Montana Territory. The only loss of his party, was one Gros Ventre killed and one wounded.

For this brilliant affair, Lieut. Loder was complimented in General Orders, both by his post and District Commanders, and the Department Commander, General Terry, wrote him a complimentary letter.

The following extracts are given from the orders. From the Post Order:

"Lieut. Loder and his detachment deserve the highest praise for the courage, judgment and endurance with which they have carried out successfully, the very duty upon which the commanding officer had dispatched them."

From the District Order: "Lieut. Loder deserves special congratulation on inflicting such a punishment to the hostiles at so little a loss to his command. The result shows not only gallant conduct, but good management. * * * * The District Commander expresses his thanks to Lieut. Loder for the energy, gallantry and efficiency displayed in finding and punishing these Indians, and to the men of his detachment, for their uniform good conduct."

Lieut. Loder died at Fort Benton, Montana Territory, June 30, 1879, aged 23 years and five months. His career, so sadly and abruptly terminated, bade fair to be a brilliant one. As an Indian fighter he had few if any superiors, for one so young. His brother officers deeply deplored his loss, and bear testimony alike to his gentle and honorable character and his bravery in action. "Peace, peace to his ashes."

("T.")

WILLIAM F. BARRY.

No. 957. CLASS OF 1838.

Died July 18, 1879, at Fort McHenry, Maryland, aged 60.

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM FARQUAHR BARRY, a member of the class of 1838, died at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland, July 18th, 1879, in the sixty-first year of his age.

Gen. Barry was born in the city of New York, August 18th, 1818; entered the Military Academy September 1st, 1834; was assigned on graduating to the Fourth and soon afterwards transferred to the Second Regiment of Artillery, which was then, owing to the disturbed condition of Canada, stationed on the Niagara frontier.

At this time the Artillery had fallen into a very decayed condition, The special school established by Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War, in 1824, at Fortress Monroe, had been broken up in 1832. On the breaking out of the Florida War in 1835, the Artillery Regiments were nearly

all sent to that Territory. The organic law of the army of 1821, had in positive terms directed that one of the nine companies of each regiment should be designated and equipped as Light Artillery. They were so designated, but none of them had been mounted, and their equipment was limited to tipping their red pompons with white. In every other respect than their uniform the whole Artillery had been practically converted into, and served as Infantry. With the exception of some of the field officers and a few of the captains, it is probable that none of its officers had ever seen a harnessed battery, and Mr. Poinsett, who was Secretary of War in 1838, directed that one should be organized, entrusting that duty to Maj. Ringgold, Third Artillery. For this purpose detachments of one officer and twenty men from each of the four regiments were assembled at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Lieut. Barry was the officer detached from the Second Artillery, and took an active part in the work. At the end of a year the battery became "Light Company C, Third Artillery,—Ringgold's, afterwards Bragg's,—and the Lieutenants returned to their regiments. Maj. Ringgold wished to effect the transfer of Lieut. Barry to his own company, a compliment which the latter declined; returned to his regiment at Buffalo, N. Y., and joined its light company, "A," then commanded by Lieut. James Duncan, which was soon after mounted. The battery was remarkable for its excellence, and was greatly distinguished by its services in the Mexican war. Gen. Barry was thus identified with the Light Artillery of our present army from its very creation, and this determined the direction of his studies and aspirations, and attached him warmly to his special arm.

In 1846 he accompanied his regiment to Mexico, and in March, 1847, was invalided and sent home. On his recovery he returned to the field, but too late to accompany the army in its march to the capitol. Soon after his arrival at Vera Cruz he was appointed Adjutant General of Patterson's Division, and, on reaching the city of Mexico, aid to Gen. Worth; in which capacity he served until the end of the Mexican war. In 1852 he was promoted to the captaincy of a foot company, and proceeded with it to Florida, where hostilities had again broken out. In 1857 he was employed on service against the Sioux in Minnesota; at the termination of which his company was ordered to Fort Leavenworth. At this time Col. Sidney Johnston's expedition had reached Utah, and there was every prospect of a war with the Mormons.

An incident of his service at Fort Leavenworth is so characteristic of the man that it should be noticed, especially as it led to his restoration to his favorite branch of the service. One mounted battery, Phelps's, Fourth Artillery, accompanied Col. Johnston's Utah Expedition. A train of heavy 12-pounder guns had also been taken out by Capt. Reno, of the Ordnance Department. It was found necessary to equip this battery, and the ordnance men of the expedition, with half the recruits sent to Phelps, were organized into a company to serve it, under Capt. Reno. On this becoming known at Fort Leavenworth, in the winter of 1857-8, Capt. Barry volunteered the services of his company of Foot Artillery to march to Utah and man the battery so long as its services might be required. This offer was sent through Gen. Harney, who was struck with the *esprit-de-corps* which prompted it, for the duty could only be temporary, and it would require a march on foot of 2,500 miles in going and returning; but the offer was declined by Gen. Scott. During the winter, whilst Capt. Barry was absent in the east on court-martial duty, reinforcements were organized at Fort Leavenworth to proceed to Utah in the spring of 1858, of which the two light batteries of his regiment, then at Fort Leavenworth, were to form a part. One of them was Duncan's old battery which he had aided in organizing. On the examination of the muster rolls at the War Department, it was found to be in a very unsatisfactory condition, its Captain being absent. but one Lieutenant on duty with it, and it was short of non-commissioned officers and men. Secretary Floyd directed that Gen. Harney, the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, who was then in Washington should be consulted. The General remembered the incident of the 12-pounder battery, and the splendid condition of Barry's company; and suggested that his transfer to the light battery would insure its efficiency. This opinion was concurred in by Adjutant General Cooper, the Secretary immediately ordered the transfer to be made, and a copy of the order sent to Capt. Barry, who was at Buffalo, *en route* to Fort Leavenworth. Its receipt gave him the first intimation that any change was intended, or desired, and the transfer was a well deserved compliment, worthy of record to his soldierly qualities and to his special aptitude for this branch of the service.

The reinforcements left Fort Leavenworth in May, 1858, under Gen. Harney, but near the forks of the Platte, met, on their return from Utah, government commissioners, who had successfully arranged the Mormon

difficulties. The expedition was therefore broken up, and both the light batteries returned to Fort Leavenworth.

In August, 1858, the board ordered to revise the system of field-artillery instruction and of which he was a member, re-assembled at Baltimore, and completed its work, which greatly simplified the mode of instruction, and the tactics, and established a single system of movements and commands, adapted to batteries whether serving on foot as companies of infantry, or on horseback as troops of dragoons, or as mounted artillery. The special instruction in infantry and cavalry tactics, which down to this time had an absolute necessity for light artillery, was thereby avoided, and the simplicity and directness which had distinguished battery manœuvres was thus secured under all the circumstances in which a battery could be placed. The adoption of this system in 1858-9, was largely due to its earnest advocacy by Capt. Barry.

In January, 1861, his battery was ordered to Washington where it remained until after Mr. Lincoln's inauguration; when, early in April, it was sent to Fort Pickens, where it was landed under his direction—men, guns and horses—through the surf, on the south shore of Santa Rosa Island. At Fort Pickens there was no service for a field battery as such, but the men were prepared at all times, to take part at the heavy guns. Early in July he received orders to return to Washington, and the battery was embarked, as it had landed, through the surf; arrived in New York on the 15th, at Washington the next day, and proceeded at once to the front, to join Gen. McDowell's army, then on the march to Bull Run. Under the order of the President, of May 14, 1861, an additional regiment of artillery had been created, and Capt. Barry was selected as one of its Majors. On reporting to Gen. McDowell, July 19th, two days before the battle of Bull Run, he was appointed Chief of the Artillery which he commanded in the battle of the 21st, relinquishing the command of his battery to Lieut. Tidball. The day but one after the battle, Maj. Barry was ordered to Washington by Lieut. Gen. Scott to reorganize the artillery, and on July 27th, was appointed by Gen. McClellan Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac. On August 20th, he was commissioned by the President Brigadier General of Volunteers.

The labors that now devolved on Gen. Barry were immense. The immediate demand for guns and material, even for the defences of

Washington, on the south side of the Potomac, were urgent and the arsenals were empty. The Ordnance Department came up manfully to its work, and so far and as rapidly as the establishments throughout the country could supply the means, filled all his requisitions upon it. But this required time, and it is hardly an exaggeration, to say that when Gen. Barry was appointed Chief of Artillery, the guns he required were lying as ore in the mines; that the timber for gun-carriages was still growing in the forests; that the hides from which the harness was to be made, still covered the animals that furnished them. It was only as these could be converted into war material, and issued, that the instruction of officers and men in their practical duties could be commenced. Some of the batteries of the Army of the Potomac were sent to the field without their material and were equipped after the campaign opened.

The artillery is in all senses of the word, an "arm of preparation." It is the one arm of service respecting which it is a maxim, that it cannot be "improvised;" and accordingly it is the fixed policy of all other countries, to keep in time of peace, the skeleton field-batteries required for the war-establishment so far organized and instructed, that they may on the sudden occurrence of war, be expanded to full efficiency *pari passee* with the other arms, to which it is an indispensable auxiliary. The very reverse had been our practice, and here at least, the fault cannot be ascribed to "the Government," but attaches wholly to the military administration of the army. Congress had been in advance of the military authorities so far as the artillery is concerned, and however disposed to retrench elsewhere, has never failed so far as can now be remembered, to honor every demand in that direction. It had done more, and proffered to an unwilling war-office, the means to make and keep the authorized Light Artillery force efficient. These offers, notwithstanding Gen. Scott's representations, were ignored or evaded to the great injury of the public service, and at the beginning of the civil war the evil effects were severely felt in the want of trained officers, as well as trained men.

Gen. Barry told the writer that without the code of instruction adopted in 1859; he believed that the artillery could not have been got ready at the time the armies actually took the field. This code was arranged with a special view to the contingency of a large force of artillery being suddenly required, and to the wants of its untrained officers. This contingency happened, and it was made even worse than could have been anticipated. The mounted battery is the tactical

equivalent of a battalion of infantry, or of a squadron of cavalry. The large proportion of its material, horses, carriages, etc., causes it to cover a large space compared with the number of its men. Its freedom of action and the frequent necessity, from the nature of the ground, &c., for separating on the field batteries which must concur in effecting a common object, requires that the artillery should have a larger proportion of superior officers, than any other arm. Yet at the beginning of the war, general officers were refused to it, on the ground that the battery was a "company," and that the law would not permit the appointment of the required number. In a few months it was discovered that the battery was the equivalent of a "regiment," and being commanded by a captain, that field-officers were unnecessary. The result was that throughout the war, the artillery was almost wholly deprived of both general and field-officers, and of course, not only of proper commanders on the field, but of the constant supervision essential to its proper instruction, greatest efficiency, and its economical management.

There was still another very peculiar, and as it proved, not less mischievous evil to content with. Nearly all the provisions of Gen. Scott's excellent code of Regulations of 1821, as to the artillery, and the authority and duties of its commanders, had been in successive editions of Army Regulations, gradually dropped out, and were now forgotten. The artillery and engineers had ceased to be regarded as "special arms," the engineers, indeed, were classed as a "Staff Corps," and the superior commanders of both engineers and artillery, as mere "Staff Officers," the great body of the army being ignorant of the fact that each of these arms constitutes an active army, a distinct special *command*, the relations of which to the other commands, are in all other services precisely determined. Gen. Barry was therefore appointed to an office, the proper authority and functions of which were undefined, and which were understood by but very few officers, even of the highest grades. This became a fruitful source of confusion, mismanagement and expense throughout the whole service, from the War Department down.

It was under such embarrassing circumstances, that Gen. Barry entered upon his work. On July 25, 1861, the whole of the field artillery of the Army of the Potomac, consisted of nine imperfectly equipped batteries with thirty guns, 400 horses and 650 men. In March, 1862, there had been organized, under his direction, for the different armies, 92 batteries of 520 guns, with 12,500 men, and 11,000 horses,

fully equipped and ready for field service. All this was effected in seven months, and the batteries, most of them, were in a fair condition of instruction, 30 of them being regular and 62 volunteer. The organization of this immense artillery force, and, during the same time, the preparation of a siege train of over a hundred pieces, was not the least marvel of that admirable creation, "The Army of the Potomac."

On March 9th, 1862, Gen. Barry took the field as Chief of Artillery, and accompanied Gen. McClellan to the Peninsula. With the reinforcements subsequently received, the artillery with that army, was carried up to sixty batteries, 343 guns, 8,500 men, and 6,600 horses, with large trains of ammunition and ordnance stores attached. Had the men alone been organized into regiments of infantry, and assembled together, they would have had two brigadier generals, eight colonels, eight lieutenant colonels eight majors, with two complete brigade and eight full regimental staffs, to train, supervise and command them. Gen. Barry, in his report at the end of the campaign, says:

"With this large force serving in six *corps d'armee*, of eleven divisions and the artillery reserve, the only general and field-officers were—one brigadier general, four colonels, three lieutenant colonels and three majors, a number obviously insufficient, and which imparied to a great degree, the efficiency of the arm, in consequence of the want of rank and official influence of the commander of corps and divisional artillery," and he concludes, "it is but simple justice, to claim that the artillery did its whole duty faithfully and intelligently, and that on more than one occasion (at the battle of Malvern particularly), it confessedly saved the army from serious disaster."

This extract indicates one of the great evils with which the artillery had to contend. This evil increased as the war progressed, so that for example, at the battle of Gettysburg—I cite from a memorandum of the War Department before me—with a somewhat larger number of batteries, 67, there were, besides one brigadier general, Tyler, commanding the reserve, but four field-officers, for the command of the fourteen artillery brigades in the army of the Potomac. Nine of the brigades, were consequently commanded by captains, and one by a lieutenant taken for that purpose from their batteries. Congress had, indeed, made provision for a full supply of field-officers, and commissions were offered by State authorities, to such capable officers, either of the volunteer or of the regular army, as the Chief of Artillery might nominate, but the

War Department would not allow them to be mustered into the service; and this drove many of the best captains and lieutenants out of the arm, into the staff, or the volunteer infantry and cavalry, where alone they could get promotion; or out of the service altogether. I think it proper to state these facts here, as they made Gen. Barry's position the more difficult throughout the war.

In addition to the charge of the field-artillery, Gen. Barry soon after his arrival at Yorktown, found a siege on his hands. An examination of his official report, will show how great a task this was, and how well it was performed. The distance from Cheeseman's Landing, to the lines, was about half that from Balaclava to those of Sebastopol, but the soil was much worse, the rains almost incessant, the siege-material heavier and less manageable than that of the English, and few of our officers or men had been sufficiently trained in its use or handling; yet the difficulties were overcome by pluck and hard work, and no delay or contretemps could be attributed to the Artillery.

During the campaign that followed, Gen. Barry was constantly employed in the operations of the army, and was present at the battles in front of Richmond, Gaines' Mill, White Oak Swamp, Nelson's Farm, Glendale and Malvern Hill, and in numerous combats and actions. At Harrison's Landing, after the "Seven Days' battles," he was engaged in refitting and reorganizing its artillery. Having accomplished this work he accompanied the Army of the Potomac on its withdrawal to Aquia Creek, when, at his own request, he was relieved, August 26th, from further duty with it, and reported to Gen. Halleck, by whom he was appointed "Inspector General of Artillery of the Armies of the United States," with his headquarters in Washington. This appointment was of great benefit to the service. For the first time there was in Washington a recognized representative of the arm, and, although his duties were not defined, and no specified powers were granted him, he was able to do much towards correcting the evils under which it labored, and to increase its efficiency.

In addition to the duties of this high office, he was assigned, September 20th, as Chief of Artillery of the "Defences of Washington," and the the command of the depots and camps of instruction of the field artillery; was president of the Board for fixing the armaments of field-works on the Mississippi; for devising a system of iron carriages for field and siege artillery; for reorganizing the entire armament of the

defences of Washington; of other important boards relating to the defences of the country; and was a member of the board of which Gen. Totten, Chief of Engineers was president, "to revise and re-arrange the armament of the entire system of sea coast defences." In May, 1863, he was ordered by the General-in-Chief to repair to the cities of Pittsburg and Wheeling, Virginia, (at that time threatened by the enemy), to provide for their defence; to assemble such troops as might be necessary, and in case of attack, to conduct the operations. These varied duties required qualities of the highest order, and were performed in a manner and with an efficiency, which it is believed, received the approval of all his superiors.

March 15, 1864, he was ordered to report to Major General Grant; and, on the promotion of the latter, to Major General Sherman, as commandant-in-chief of the artillery of the four armies composing the Military Division of the Mississippi. He organized the artillery, field and garrison, of the Division; introduced order and system into their management, and established a code for their government, productive of the best results. As commander of the artillery, he participated in the four months campaign which terminated in the capture of Atlanta; in the two months campaign which drove Hood's army out of Georgia and Alabama; and in the three months campaign from Savannah through the two Carolinas, which terminated at Durham Station, in the surrender of the Confederate Army under Gen. J. E. Johnston, on the 26th of April, 1865. In the course of these campaigns, he was present and engaged in the battles of Resaca, Kenesaw, Atlanta (battle and siege), and Jonesboro, Georgia; of Ayresboro and Bentonville, North Carolina, and many minor operations; and received, in recognition of his skill, gallantry and conduct, all the empty honors in the way of brevets, both in the volunteer and regular services, that the Government could bestow.

The position he occupied from the beginning to the end of the war, was such as in modern armies, is considered the full equivalent, and more, of the command of an army-corps in the field, but he never received the appointment of Major General, given as a matter of course to corps commanders of infantry and cavalry, and also to many of their division commanders. His services, and those of his arm as well, were fully entitled, under the usages of the service, to such recognition. That it was not bestowed, can only be explained on the hypothesis that no amount or value of artillery service, could entitle its representative

to that grade. For Gen. Barry was the recognized head of all the artillery of all the armies, and served with distinguished ability in the field, as Chief of Artillery of the Eastern armies in the first, and of the Western armies in the last campaigns of the war. Yet of more than one hundred and fifty Major Generals' commissions conferred from 1861 to 1866—in some cases on officers who never took the field or held commands—not one was given for artillery service. This fact must be considered in estimating the services of Gen. Barry, as measured by promotion; otherwise it might be inferred that they were inferior in their character or value. The slur, which was widely commented on at the time, for it was too obvious to be ignored, attaches, not to Gen. Barry, but to the arm of service to which fortunately for the country, but unfortunately for his own professional and personal interests, he belonged.

Gen. Barry was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Second regiment of Artillery, on December 11, 1865. On January 15, 1866, he was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, as brigadier general, and on June 15th, of the same year, during the "Fenian" disturbances, was assigned by Gen. Grant, in person, to the command of the Northern frontier, extending from Erie, Pennsylvania, to Ogdensburg, New York, which he held until September 20, 1867. The delicate duties of this position were performed, it is believed, to the satisfaction of his own Government. On a subsequent visit which he made to Canada, they were formally recognized by distinguished public honors from the British authorities, civil and military, and from the citizens of the Dominion.

In November, 1867, he was assigned to the command of the Central School then ordered to be established at Fort Monroe, Va., for the instruction of Lieutenants of Artillery. Of the officers of this grade nearly two-thirds were civil appointments, or promotions from the ranks, none of whom had received the special education or training indispensable for a school of application. It was manifest that for the first few years this school should have been devoted to the special needs of this large class of officers; and such was the design of the "Permanent Artillery Board," charged with its organization. It was intended that the Post Schools for Artillery Officers should be utilized in preparing them for an entrance examination to the Central School, the standard of admission to which was to be raised year by year, thus compelling continuous study at the Posts. In a few years, with two permanent

instruction batteries from each regiment at Fort Monroe, the Lieutenants and privates of which, after a two years course of study and practical artillery duties, were to be drafted to the service batteries; all this class of officers would have been disposed of and then the West Point course would have been the basis on which a thorough school of application could be founded.

The accomplishment of all this within any reasonable period was destroyed from the start. The whole number of instruction-batteries was reduced to five, which was but half the number allowed the school of 1824, for a much smaller corps; the course of instruction for Lieutenants was reduced to one year, and they were detailed indiscriminately from the highest graduates of the Military Academy and the poorest promotions from the ranks. With the heterogenous material thus supplied him, and other disadvantages, Gen. Barry had to deal. For ten years he devoted all his energies to his work, hoping—almost against hope—that better days would come and more favorable influences finally prevail. Under the circumstances, he accomplished the largest possible results, and carried the School safely through its dangerous period; so that when in 1877, he was relieved from its superintendence, he left it apparently firmly established.

His health was now broken, and he suffered from disease, but devoted himself to his regimental and other official duties for two years longer, when he died suddenly at his post, from exhaustion, after more than forty-one years of constant service. The announcement of his death excited profound feeling in Baltimore, where he had long been known, and as the news spread through the land, the press bore ample testimony to his worth and services. That of Virginia, especially, paid homage to the manly way in which he had borne himself towards her people, and won their regard whilst stationed among them.

Gen. Barry married in Buffalo, in 1840, Miss Katharine McKnight, daughter of one of the pioneers and prominent citizens of that town, which he ever after regarded as his home; and there he was buried.

On the receipt of the unexpected news of his death, every demonstration of respect and regard was exhibited, and public funeral honors were tendered by the authorities and citizens of Buffalo, but they were declined by his family. The day of his funeral was one of general mourning in Buffalo. The religious services were conducted by the venerable Doctor Shelton, who had officiated at his wedding; the church

—of which he was a member—was filled by the oldest and best of her citizens; and his remains were followed to the grave by such a body of sorrowing people, as marked impressively, the esteem in which he was held by those who knew him best; who had watched for forty years the progress of his public career; and appreciated his high qualities as a soldier, a citizen and a man.

In a few short months—before the year had closed—the heart-broken wife of his youth, a noble woman, honored and revered by all who knew her, and who had made their home a model of domestic happiness, was laid by his side in Forest Lawn Cemetery. All the children of their marriage, three daughters—one of them the widow of a gallant young officer who lost his life in action with the Indians in California—survive them; rich beyond measure in their inheritance of the example and virtues of such a mother, and in their memories of such a father.

(Brevet Major General Henry J. Hunt.)

ROBERT E. SAFFORD.

No. 2683. CLASS OF 1877.

Died, July 19, 1879, at Camp in Gaudaloupe Mountains, Texas,
aged 25.

ROBERT ELIEL SAFFORD was born in Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio, July 3rd, 1854, and was, consequently, at the time of his death, a little over twenty-five years old.

He received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native town, and in April, 1873, was appointed, after a competitive examination, to a cadetship at the Military Academy, by Hon. L. T. Neal, Member of Congress for the District. He graduated June 14th, 1877, forty-third in a class of seventy-six, and was assigned to the Tenth Cavalry, Col. Grierson. He joined his company ("C" Capt. Viele), at Fort Clark, Texas, in December, and was on duty with it continuously, until his death. In February, 1878, the company went to Fort McKavett and thence to Fort Davis in August of the same year. From August until December, Lieut. Safford was on active field service, doing hard duty scouting the mountains of north-western Texas. In April, 1879, the company again took the field, the central camp being estab-

lished at Mansonita Springs, in the Gaudaloupe Mountains, Texas, 130 miles from Fort Davis. Here on the 27th of June, Lieut. Safford was taken seriously ill with dysentery. Capt. Viele, returning from a scout on July 7th, found him somewhat better, but soon after he suffered a relapse, and in spite of the professional skill of Dr. Brummond and the tender care of Capt. Viele, he died on the 19th of July.

Such is the bare record of his short life. He served faithfully, he died honorably, doing his duty. All who knew him testify to the strict and unswerving manner in which he performed every duty, and to the uprightness and purity of his life.

Colonel Anderson, the officer in command of Fort McKavitt at the time Lieut. Safford was stationed there. writes thus of him:

"I sent him on his first scout, and was proud to see the zeal with which he entered into all the necessary preparations, and the pleasure with which he started after a foe that gives no quarter. When he returned to the Post, and before he had time to rest, I had occasion to send out another scout and he came to me and asked to go. I told him that it was not his turn and that he was entitled to a rest. The brave young fellow said that he did not wish to rest and that he wished no better sport than to go. Go he did, and as long as he served at that Post he always seemed eager to share the dangers and hardships of the field."

The following is the Regimental Order announcing his death.

HEADQUARTERS, TENTH U. S. CAVALRY,
FORT CONCHO, TEXAS, July 24th, 1879. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 2. }

The Colonel commanding, with regret announces the death of Second Lieut. Robert E. Safford, Tenth Cavalry, which occurred at 9-30, A. M., the 19th inst., at the camp of Company C, Tenth Cavalry, in the field near the Gaudaloupe Mountains, Texas.

Lieut. Safford graduated at the Military Academy June 14th, 1877; joined the regiment in December following, and has since been continuously on duty, a large part of the time in the field with his Company.

By his earnest attention to duty and gentlemanly bearing, he won the confidence and esteem of his commanding officers, and the service has lost an efficient and promising young officer.

Lieut. Safford's unexpected death will be deeply felt and lamented by all who knew him, and his relatives in their great affliction, have the heart-felt sympathy of all the officers of the Tenth Cavalry.

As a tribute of respect to his memory the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By Order of COL. B. H. GRIERSON.

ROBERT G. SMITHER,

First Lieut. and Adjutant, Tenth Cavalry.

("T.")

J. ALLEN SMITH IZARD.

No. 544—CLASS OF 1829.

Died, July 26, 1879, at Richfield Springs, N. Y., Aged 69.

J. ALLEN SMITH IZARD was born February 17, 1810, in Philadelphia, Penn., and died July 26, 1879, at Richfield Springs, N. Y., in the seventieth year of his age.

His ancestors were Landgraves, Governors and other noted men of South Carolina, while a Colony of Great Britain. His father was an accomplished and distinguished gentleman, who had seen much of the world and who highly appreciated the advantages of liberal education. Hence he early placed his son under a private French tutor, and subsequently sent him to Dr. Allen's celebrated school at Hyde Park, on the Hudson River, where he was well grounded in English and classical studies.

At the early age of fifteen, Izard entered the Military Academy, and it is not surprising that, possessed of an excellent and disciplined mind, he should have taken, upon graduation, the fourth honor in a very superior class, among whose members were such men since so eminent as Judge Charles Mason; Generals Robert E. Lee, James Barnes, C. P. Buckingham, Joseph E. Johnston, William Hoffman, and Benjamin W. Brice; Professors Charles W. Hackley, Ormsby M'Knight Mitchell and James Clark, besides many others of mark—lawyers, engineers, soldiers, &c. Upon graduation he was commissioned, July 1, 1829, Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Third Regiment of Artillery; and August 30, 1829, was ordered back to West Point as an Assistant Professor of Geography, History and Ethics, continuing at the Academy until June 27,

1835. The writer of this, than a Cadet, vividly recalls the fine soldierly form and dignified demeanor of the handsome Lieutenant in his well-fitting uniform, and his quick intelligence and scholarly attainments in the recitation room. After leaving West Point, he was promoted, June 30, 1836, to be a First Lieutenant, and ordered to Florida, where he served under General Jesup against the Seminole Indians until his resignation from the army, April 30, 1837.

Upon Izard's leaving the service of the United States, he became the proprietor of a large plantation in South Carolina, nearly opposite Savannah, Ga., which he managed with scientific skill, and administered its working with all the precision and discipline acquired in his military training. He, at once, adopted every modern improvement in rice culture which experience could suggest, and all meliorating methods to ensure economy and thorough system, which quickly resulted in bringing order out of chaos, producing large crops, and making his reputation as a model planter in the South.

With his high-born and accomplished wife, he spent most of his time upon his plantation looking after his agricultural interests; or at Charleston enjoying books, which were his passion, and society, which he adorned. Several times he visited Europe, and usually spent his summers at the North, where he had many friends, who appreciated his great worth, large intelligence and genial intercourse. Lovely Newport was his favorite sea-side resort, but in his latter years he sought the benefits of the mineral springs in Central New York. Wherever he went, he was universally welcomed and honored, for he was a man of the highest purity, elevated moral tone, and sportless honor; possessed rare mental gifts enhanced by study and foreign travel; was a charming classical and beautiful belles-letters scholar; and, in fine, was one who had looked deep into nature and art, and had been refreshed at the fountains of philosophy, history, science and literature. Though so richly endowed, he had never devoted himself to authorship; but he was eminently the "full man" of reading, and the "ready man" of conversation. His eloquent tongue had a magnetic influence, there being few subjects on which he could not discourse and give delight and instruction, for he had traversed much of the vast range of ancient and modern thought, and was never a holiday trifter in the gardens of learning. With manners polished, engaging and courtly; with a countenance expressive of benevolence, sympathy and idealism; with a voice soft, tender and musical; with tastes refined, and preceptions delicate; and with a mind

fertile, vigorous and capacious—it is not surprising that Izard was a great favorite with all classes, whether ripe and rare scholars, or simply beneficiaries of his many-sided intellect and versatile accomplishments. A friend, in a letter, says of Izard: “He was, take him all in all and considering his noble personal presence added to his cultivation and accomplishments, his exquisite polished manners, and more than all—far more—his unquestionable high and pure tone of character—the completed gentleman that it has ever been my good fortune to have intercourse and confidential relations with. One felt safety and security in talking to him and dealing with him.”

(Brevet Major-General George W. Cullum.)

JOHN V. D. DuBOIS.

No. 1686. CLASS OF 1855.

Died, July 31, 1879, at Hudson, New York, aged 45,

JOHN VAN DEUSEN DuBOIS, son of Henry A. DuBois and Eveline Van Deusen, was born August 7th, 1833, at Livingston, Columbia County, New York. His early education was carefully attended to by his parents, who kept him diligently at school, in the Academies at Rhinebeck, Hudson, and Kinderhook until 1851, when he was appointed a Cadet at the Military Academy at West Point, by the Secretary of War, Conrad, on the nomination of the Hon. Peter H. Sylvester, of Coxsackie, Member of Congress, for the 11th District of New York.

In June, 1851, Cadet DuBois reported for duty at West Point; he was rather under the average height, but of well-built, shapely figure, and in his new military uniform, made a notably soldierly appearance. As a student he took high rank in the Class of 69 members, and at the end of the first year, ranked 5 in Mathematics, and 9 in English studies, with a small number of demerit; subsequently, his pipe and the pleasures of social companionship, directed his attention from study and his place in the Class was much lower than his abilities would have enabled him to maintain, had he applied himself to his studies. His military bearing and qualities were early appreciated; he was Cadet Corporal in his second year, Cadet Sergeant in his third year, and Cadet Lieutenant

in his fourth year; the two last under "Bob Garnett" as Commandant of Cadets and Colonel R. E. Lee, since famous as the Confederate leader, Superintendent.

In June, 1855, he graduated 10th in his Class, which, containing many names since well known, had become reduced to 32 of the original members. July 1st, 1855, he was appointed a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Regiment of Mounted Rifles, and assigned to Company G of the Regiment—but was promoted to Company K before he joined. After the usual three months leave of absence, he joined the Cavalry Recruiting Depot, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. In November, he left to conduct a detachment of recruits to Fort Riley, Kansas, then on the frontier, and returned to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to which place the Cavalry Recruiting Depot had been transferred. June 1st, 1856, he left this Post to conduct a detachment of recruits to the 4th Artillery, from Newport Barracks, Kentucky, to Fort Brown, Texas, the party being under the command of Captain Jones of his Regiment. After completing this service, he was assigned to duty with Company D, of his Regiment, en-route from Fort Clark to Fort Bliss, Texas. At the later Post, September 16th, 1856, he joined Company K, to which he had been promoted as Second Lieutenant, October 1st, 1855. At this Post he was associated with Major Brice, subsequently Paymaster General of the United States Army, and Capt. Longstreet, subsequently one of the distinguished Confederate leaders.

From the time of joining his Company until the opening of the war, Lieutenant DuBois sought opportunities for active service in the field on the frontier, and was so employed a large portion of his time.

The first month after his arrival at Fort Bliss, Lieut. DuBois was sent to San Elizaro, Texas; in November he was detached to Fort Craig, New Mexico, to command Company F, of his Regiment; with this Company he participated in two scouts after Indians from Fort Craig; in February 1857, he joined his own Company at San Elizaro, which returned to Fort Bliss the same month. April 20th, he left Fort Bliss on an expedition under Col. Bonneville, into the country on the Gila River, in Arizona. His command of 40 men of his Company was attached to the Southern Column of this expedition, under Lieut. Col. Miles. A portion of the Southern Column under Capt. Ewell, in which Lieut. DuBois' command was included, engaged the Coyotero Apache

Indians, June 27th, 1857, on the Gila River, 35 miles north of Mount Graham. Col. Bonneville and Lieut. Col. Miles joined after the fight had commenced. It proved to be a severe encounter with and a decisive victory over those Indians. Capt. Ewell in his report says Lieut. DuBois was "early on the ground" and "in time to render important service with zeal and efficiency. The middle of August the command returned, Lieut. DuBois in command of his Company, to Fort Bliss.

In January and February, 1858, Lieut. DuBois was employed escorting United States Mails, and protecting them from the Indians. March 11th he left with the escort of Capt. Marcy, who was returning to Utah from New Mexico—returning to New Mexico with Col. Loring's command of which he was Acting Assistant Adjutant General, from May 1st, 1858, and a portion of the time, also performing the duties of Topographical Engineer. He rejoined his Company at Fort Union, New Mexico, September 16th, 1858, and served at that Post, a portion of the time commanding his Company, until January 31st, 1859, when he was employed scouting under Col. Loring, returning in February to his Post. In March and April he was on detached service at Galisteo, New Mexico, returning in the latter month to his Post. From June to December of this year, he was employed in command of a detachment of Company E, of his Regiment, on an expedition into the Navajoe Indian country, under command of Major Simonson, and later, Major Ruff, participating with a command of 60 Mounted Riflemen in a skirmish with those Indians near Fort Defiance, November 10th. December 9th, 1859, he rejoined his own Company at Fort Bliss, Texas, and February 27th, 1860, left under orders for Fort Craig, New Mexico. May 10th, he again took the field as Quartermaster and Commissary of the expedition against the Kiowa and Comanche Indians, under the command of Major Ruff. Lieut. DuBois was employed on this expedition until the following November, during the latter part of the time, commanding different companies and detachments in succession, returning from the expedition to Fort Union, he was selected for the duties of Regimental Adjutant.

At this Post on the main line of travel to New Mexico, early information of the contest impending in the east reached Lieut. DuBois. His loyalty was of the stoutest kind and having been actively employed on the frontier for nearly four years, he asked for and obtained leave for sixty days to go to the States that he might be on hand for any ser-

vice his country required. He left his post and regiment March 17th, 1861, two weeks after the inauguration of President Lincoln. On reaching Detroit, Michigan, he reported himself ready for duty by telegraph to Lieut. Gen. Scott in Washington, and was ordered by him to that city on the 10th of April, 1861. The next day he reached Washington and was placed on duty with Light Artillery in its defences. The excitement and preparation for war was now at fever heat; not only 75,000 militia had been called out, but also 42,000 three years volunteers. Many officers of the army had resigned to go with their States, and some for other reasons; these resignations hastened promotion in the army, and May 13th, 1862, DuBois was promoted to a First Lieutenantcy in his Regiment. The contest in Missouri now absorbed very much of the public attention; under the patriotic fervor of Gen. Lyon the Union cause and forces daily gathered strength. Lieut. DuBois ardently desired active service in the field which such an opportunity offered. He therefore sought duty in Missouri, and was ordered May 20th to conduct a detachment of recruits to Fort Leavenworth, reaching there in about ten days; June 10th he left Fort Leavenworth, for Gen. Lyon's army, and on the 1st of July took command of an extemporized battery of Light Artillery in that army, which he handled with his usual zeal and ability.

May 4th, the President increased the regular army, and a commission of Captain in the Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry was offered Lieut. DuBois, but he declined, preferring the cavalry arm of service.

Lieut. DuBois had hardly time to get his new battery in hand before, under the energy of Gen. Lyon he found himself engaged with the enemy at Dug Spring, Aug. 2d, and again at McCulloch's store the day following, and on the 10th of August he distinguished himself in the battle of Wilson's Creek. In this battle he was struck by a spent shot, but not seriously injured. Gen. Fremont says of Lieut. DuBois in his despatch of August 30th, 1861.

"The following named officers, distinguished for highly important services and marked gallantry are hereby recommended to the special consideration of the Government." * * * *

"Lieut. J. V. D. DuBois, Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, U. S. Army, commanding Light Battery, for gallant and meritorious conduct and for highly important services in the command of his Light Battery throughout the entire conflict."

Lieut. DuBois, in his report of this battle, speaks highly of the conduct of his men. In December, 1865, he writes; "I am more proud of this part of my military career than of all the rest." For his services in this battle he received the Brevet of Captain, dated Aug. 10th, 1861, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo."

After this battle, Lieut. DuBois remained in command of his battery, but participated with it in no other engagement. Sept. 1st, he was appointed by the Governor of Missouri, Major of the First Missouri Light Artillery, a regiment with which a number of officers of the regular army were employed, with F. P. Blair, Jr., (better known as "Frank Blair") as its Colonel. He immediately took command of the First Battalion of the Regiment organized, which was employed under Maj. Gen. Fremont against the Confederate Gen. Price; but as Gen. Price fell back in advance of Gen. Fremont's army, there were but few minor engagements, and his Battalion was later employed along the Missouri Pacific R. R. at Sedalia, Smithton and Otterville; at the latter place Maj. DuBois made his headquarters late in the winter.

In January, 1862, Maj. DuBois, being the senior field officer of the Regiment, was ordered to its headquarters at Jefferson Barracks to command it, and assumed the command on the 25th of the same month. On the 21st of February, 1862, he was promoted Captain in his own Regiment of the regular army, now called Third Cavalry, under the changes consequent on increasing the regular army. On the 24th of February he received the appointment of Colonel and Additional Aide-de-Camp, on the staff of Gen. Halleck, with rank from Feb. 19th, 1862, and vacated his commission as Major in the Light Artillery Regiment, though under his rank as Colonel, he remained in command of the Regiment for some time. The 21st of February he was assigned to duty by Maj. Gen. Halleck as Chief of Artillery, Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo. Colonel DuBois displayed his usual zeal, energy and enterprise in these duties, and was selected by Maj. Gen. Halleck to accompany him, with several other members of his staff, when he left St. Louis, (April 9th) for Pittsburg Landing, reaching that place three days after.

Gen. Halleck had previously, by order of March 11th, 1862, been assigned to the command of the new Department of Mississippi, organized out of his own Department of Kansas, and a portion of the De-

partment of the Ohio, and left for Pittsburg Landing to command in person the army in the field. Colonel DuBois continued his duties as Chief of Artillery for the new command, and on his arrival at Pittsburg Landing found an abundant opening for all his ability in preparations for the advance of the army on Corinth, which commenced in the early days of May. May 9th, Col. DuBois participated in the engagement at Farmington, Miss., and later in the siege of Corinth.

On the 11th of July, Maj. Gen. Halleck left this army for Washington, having been called there as General-in-Chief. Col. Dubois preferring the active duties of the field was left with the army, of which Maj. Gen. Grant assumed command, retaining Col. DuBois as Chief of Artillery, until the following month, when he was assigned to this immediate command of troops. The seventh of this month he was, under the appointment of the Governor of Missouri, Colonel of the First Missouri Light Artillery, though still retaining the appointment of Additional Aid-de-Camp.

On the 19th of September, 1862, he commanded the Southern front at the battle of Iuka, Mississippi. Of his conduct in this battle, Gen. Grant makes the following report: "The southern front from Jacinto to Rienzi was under charge of Col. DuBois, with a small infantry and cavalry force. The service was satisfactorily performed, Col. DuBois showing great vigilance and efficiency. I was kept constantly advised of the movements of flying bodies of cavalry that were manœuvering in our front."

Gen. Rosecrans, commanding Third Division, says also in his report: "I must not omit to mention the service of Col. DuBois, commanding at Rienzi."

October 3d and 4th, 1862, he participated in the battle of Corinth, the first day rendering most efficient service as Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Rosecrans; the second day commanding the Third Brigade of the Second Division of the Army of West Tennessee, the commander of which had been disabled in the previous days' battle. The Brigade consisted of the 7th, 50th, and 59th Illinois Volunteers. Col. DuBois was himself wounded in this day's fighting but not so severely as to keep him long from the field; his brigade had a severe contest. Gen. Davies, commanding the Division, in his report of this battle speaks of Col. DuBois as "a very superior officer."

“ Among the many meritorious officers worthy of honorable mention in my army, I cannot forbear to bring the name of one of my Brigade commanders, Col. John V. D. DuBois, to the notice of the commanding General. Col. DuBois having won an honored name in the regular army, was nearly a year ago appointed an Aid-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. Halleck, and on his staff at the siege of Corinth earned much distinction. Lately commanding a brigade at Rienzi, in the face of the enemy he has displayed a knowledge worthy of our most distinguished officers a bravery which cannot be excelled. At the battle of Corinth none could do better, and his gallant conduct was upon the lips of all. Energetic, scientific and brave, with a full knowledge of all that appertains to the conduct of war, he has earned for himself a name in the hearts of his men which time can never efface. I consider that as a Brigade General he would be an ornament to our service and this promotion would be no more than a slight recognition of his many services. I would respectfully urge his nomination upon the General Commanding, believing, as I do, that it is to the interests of the Government to place such men in command.”

Col. DuBois received the Brevet of Major in the Regular Army, dated Oct. 4th, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Corinth, Miss.

When Gen. Grant advanced to operate on the line of the Mississippi Central Rail Road from Jackson to Coffeeville, (Nov. 2d, 1862, to Jan. 2d, 1863), Col. DuBois' wounds were in such condition as to enable him to take the field, and he participated in skirmishes at Lumpkins' Mill, November 29th, Oxford, Dec. 1st to 3d, and other minor ones, and in December was given the command at Holly Springs, Miss.

On the 14th of October, Col. DuBois resigned his position as Colonel of the First Missouri Light Artillery, to make way for a new Colonel, as he held the same rank as Colonel, and A. A. D. C., and January, 1863, was ordered by Gen. Grant to repair to St. Louis and report to the General-in-Chief for assignment to duty. Upon reaching St. Louis and reporting as directed, he was at once placed upon a Court of Inquiry with Maj. Gen. McDowell and Brigadier Gen. Cooke, to meet, “prosecute their inquiry and make a speedy report” in regard to its tributaries; to examine the subject of permits to trade and the use of Government transportation by private parties in this connection. A better selection for this duty could hardly have been made, and Col. DuBois'

character was a guarantee that his duty on such an investigation would be faithfully performed.

This inquiry kept him employed the following July. After a short leave of absence he was, in September, 1863, assigned to duty as Chief of Cavalry for the Department of the Missouri, under command of Maj. Gen. Schofield.

With the administration of this position the time of Col. DuBois was fully occupied for a year, but it is evident from his correspondence that he was much dissatisfied with his absence from the field and his slow advancement in the service. January 30th, 1864, Gen. Rosecrans took command of the Department, and on the 25th of September of that year appointed Col. DuBois Chief of his Staff. In December, when Gen. Dodge assumed command of the Department, Col. DuBois being Acting Inspector General of the Department, this assignment was continued; also when Gen. Dodge was relieved by Gen. Pope, July 13th, 1865, and up to Feb. 16th, 1866.

As an inspector, Col. DuBois was always found on the side of rectitude and none need expect continuance or protection from him in mis-doing.

In the general award of Brevets at the close of the war Col. DuBois received the Brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to date from March 13th, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious service during the war," but after seeing the list of these Brevets given, and thinking that he had not been justly dealt with as compared with others, he withdrew his acceptance of all his Brevet commissions and declined them all, preferring to rest upon his actual rank rather than have a brevet rank which he felt disproportioned to his services.

On February 9th, 1866, Col. DuBois was mustered out as Colonel and A. A. D. C. by the War Department, with others who were in service for the war, and at the same time ordered to join his Company (E, Third Cavalry), which he reached at Fort Smith, Arkansas, where the Company was in Camp. He remained here in command of his Company and at little Rock, Arkansas, until the following June, when he conducted the second Battalion of his Regiment to New Mexico, and in September took post with his Company at Fort Summer, New Mexico. In March he was ordered to Fort Bascom and took command of that post, performing the usual garrison and detached duties at this post, and

from April, 1868, at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, until July, 1869, when he left his Regiment on six months sick leave. The disease, on account of which he received this leave, eventually caused his death, after a ten years struggle with it.

While on this leave at home in Hudson, N. Y., where his family then resided, he received his promotion to Major, with rank from May 6th, 1869, in the Third Cavalry, the same Regiment with which he had so long been identified and which he rejoined at Fort Union, New Mexico, January 9th, 1870. During a portion of the following February he commanded at Fort Selden, and March 1st, proceeded overland to Arizona Territory in command of five companies of his Regiment, reaching Camp Grant, A. T., March 17th, 1870, and remaining in command of this Post until the following June, when he left under the orders of the Surgeon for Camp Bowie. From June to October he was on sick leave, and October 7th was ordered before the Retiring Board, but he had been so much restored by his summer in the east, that the Board concluded that he would recover and did not recommend his retirement. April 15th, 1871, he joined his Regiment at Camp Hualpai, Arizona, and commanded that Post until the following September, when he was again compelled to go on sick leave; at the expiration of this leave, though too ill to travel without an attendant, he repaired to Omaha, Nebraska, and reported for duty to await the arrival of his Regiment, which had been ordered to Nebraska; May 2d, 1872, to June 24th, 1873, he commanded Fort McPherson in that State, and was then obliged to take a sick leave until the following December, when he returned again to Fort McPherson and remained at his post on duty until October, 1874, when he was ordered to Fort D. A. Russell, in April, 1875, he was again obliged to take a sick leave until the following August, and after returning to Fort D. A. Russell was ordered before the Retiring Board in Washington, D. C., in February, 1876, and on the recommendation of the Board was retired from active service May 17th, 1876, for "disability contracted in the line of duty."

The remainder of his life was spent at his home in Hudson, N. Y., and on the Pacific slope in search of relief from the disease (Bright's) that was fast destroying his life, and he died at Greenport, N. Y., July 31st, 1879, among his kindred, at the early age of forty-six, thus closing a life passed in the service of his country, principally in the field and on the frontier.

Like many other excellent officers, Maj. DuBois had in his early military career, as well as after the pressure of the war was removed, some experience in court martial; though never convicted of any offence of consequence he was tried several times. His quick temper and sturdy, combative independence of character, coupled with a keen intelligence and quick discernment made him a critical subordinate, and notwithstanding his many high qualifications, impaired very much his prospects for advancement during the war, but he was ever himself a kind and considerate commander, quick to discern merit and appreciate it, and left many attached friends in the service. His diary and papers shortly before his death he consigned to his brother (Maj. DuBois was never married), with injunctions to him to destroy them; they were therefore not accessible to the writer—the information afforded by them would have added much to the interest of this sketch.

(*Gen. Samuel Breck.*)

THOMAS J. TREADWELL.

NO. 1635. CLASS OF 1854.

Died, August 2d, 1879, at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, aged 47 years.

LIEUT. COL. TREADWELL, the son of Thomas P. and Lydia Treadwell, was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in April, 1832. While yet a child, his parents removed to Concord, New Hampshire, where for many years his father held the office of Secretary of State. His education preparatory to the West Point course, was received partly at the Academy at Concord, and partly under a private tutor.

When young Treadwell joined the Military Academy, in June, 1850, his bright, intelligent face, courteous manners, and fund of quiet humor, made him a general favorite. He at once took and held a high rank in his studies, graduating fifth in a class of 46 members.

His entire service as an officer was performed in the Ordnance Department, in which he was commissioned Brevet Second Lieutenant, on July 1st, 1854; Second Lieutenant, on November 17th, 1856; First

Lieutenant, July 1st, 1860; Captain, March 3d, 1863; Major, March 7th, 1867; and Lieut. Colonel, May 27th, 1878.

During the war, although not called to active service in the field, his duties were onerous and responsible; consisting of the command of the Frankford Arsenal, for one year; the charge of the construction of the Indianapolis Arsenal, for six months; and, after various special duties, a tour of service as Principal Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance. He received the brevets of Major and Lieut. Colonel, "for faithful and meritorious service during the Rebellion," both dating from March 13th, 1865.

Relieved from duty in the Ordnance Office, in September, 1869, he was placed in command of the Frankford Arsenal, where he remained until June, 1876, then becoming a member of the Ordnance Board.

Such in brief is the official record of an honorable life, well spent in the public service. To those friends, who have known the man, as his classmates knew him at West Point, the meagre facts will serve to supply a background upon which memory will paint, in colors not soon to fade, many scenes that we would not willingly loose out of our lives.

Col. Treadwell married early, and leaves two sons and a daughter. The pain of separation was spared to the father and mother; for the wife, lying at the point of death followed her husband in a few hours, unknowing that he had gone before.

I cannot better finish this little chaplet for the tomb of a beloved classmate, than by quoting the well considered words of the Chief of his department, in the order announcing his death.

"In his death the Ordnance Department has lost an officer of great capacity and large experience. Self-reliant and strong of will and temper, with professional attainments of a high order, fine powers of analysis and rare good judgment, his social qualities were such as endeared him to all. When we recall his long and distinguished services to the Department and country, it is hard to realize that, in the very flower of his age, and when his mental powers had fully ripened, death should have cut off the rich promises of so bright a future. Those of us who have for years been in intimate association with him, mourn the loss of a friend and comrade; but the country has suffered the greater loss of a faithful and meritorious public servant. He fairly earned the reward

that should follow duty well performed; and neither bronze nor marble can mark a spot where rests a nobler nature or a more excellent soldier."

(*Henry L. Abbott.*)

JOHN B. HOOD.

No. 1622. CLASS OF 1853.

Died August 30, 1879, at New Orleans, Louisiana, aged 48.

JOHN B. HOOD was born at Owensville, Bath County, Kentucky, June 29, 1831. His early education was obtained at Mt. Sterling in that State. He entered the Military Academy at the age of eighteen years and graduated July 1st, 1853.

The class to which he belonged is now famous for the prominent officers it has produced, the most markedly conspicuous being McPherson, Sheridan and Schofield.

He was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant, July 1st, 1853, and was assigned to Company E, Fourth Infantry. After serving for a brief period at Fort Columbus, New York, he joined his Regiment at Fort Jones, Colorado, where he was employed in the usual routine of duty—his most important detail during this period, being the command of an escort accompanying Lieut. Williamson's Topographical party in 1855.

During the organization of the old Second Cavalry, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in that Regiment, to date from March 3rd, 1855. He joined his Company (G) at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, in October of the same year, and marched with it to Texas, taking station at Fort Mason, in January, 1856. In the month of March following, he availed himself of a leave of absence for ten (10) months. He was stationed during his service in Texas, at Fort Mason and Camps Colorado, Cooper and Wood. He was actively employed a greater part of the time in field service, and he was a Company Commander for nearly three years. He also served as Acting Adjutant of the Regiment from February 23d, 1859 until June 23d, 1859.

He was promoted to be First Lieutenant of Company K, to date from August 18th, 1858; and joined that company for duty in August, 1859. He commanded it from September 8th, 1859, until September 1st, 1860,

when he received an order to report for duty at the Military Academy as an Assistant Instructor of Cavalry Tactics; but, instead of accepting the detail, he availed himself of a leave of absence, which he had secured in February, 1860, and remained in Texas watching the progress of events.

His services in the Regiment is highly creditable in every respect. The most important event connected therewith, is the record of his display of superb courage at the head of Devil's River, Texas, on July 20th, 1857, where he was attacked by a force of Lipan and Comanche warriors outnumbering his command three to one. He was severely wounded, besides suffering a loss of five men. His command killed ten warriors and wounded twelve others. He twice led his small force, seventeen men, in mounted charges, straight at the enemy, and into the open jaws of death—the last charge with pistol in hand. The daring and impetuosity of these charges so completely demoralized the savages, that they permitted him to slowly withdraw from the unequal contest, without attempting to annoy his retreat.

He attended in the month of March, 1861, a conference of officers at Fort Inge, Texas, where he announced his intention to resign if Kentucky should secede. On the other hand he advised the enlisted men to remain faithful to their obligations. He was sorely perplexed how to act when the crisis came. It was with the utmost reluctance that he consented to abandon the Union; but finally through the persuasion of his southern friends, who were assisted by his well known opinions concerning the doctrine of State Rights, his doubts and hesitations crystalized themselves into a decisive action, and he left the command while it was marching towards the coast, there to take a steamer for New York, and tendering his resignation, which was accepted, to take effect April 16th, 1861, he at once joined the Rebellion against the United States and became one of the most sanguine and energetic, if not always successful, of the Confederate leaders.

He was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Confederate Army and reported to General Lee, in Virginia, who sent him to General Magrader on the Peninsula, where he was assigned to the command of all the cavalry, with temporary rank as a Major, until an appointment to that grade could be confirmed by the Confederate government. He, at once, by his marked activity attracted the attention of his superiors.

He was an excellent organizer and soon had the irregular troopers well instructed and capable of doing good service.

After having several encounters with the Union troops, he was promoted in September, 1861, to be Major, and was then ordered to Richmond, where, upon his arrival, he was placed in command of the Fourth Texas Infantry, and at the same time he was promoted to be a Colonel of Infantry. The Texans were unfavorably disposed towards him, principally because he had come from the old Regulars; but his thorough familiarity with the details of his profession, his fine appearance, manly bearing, courteous manner and marked decision of character soon impressed the officers and men that he was fitted to command; and, with this feeling once established it was an easy task for him to speedily bring the Regiment to a high state of discipline and efficiency. It moved in October, 1861, to Dumfries on the Potomac, where it was united with the First and Fifth Texas Infantry, the three regiments constituting the Texas Brigade, and on March 3d, 1862, Hood was appointed to the command of it, with the rank of Brigadier General. He participated in the Peninsula and Chickahominy campaigns, and on May 7th, 1862, prevented the landing of Franklin's forces near West Point, on the York River, thus frustrating McClellan's attempt to intercept Johnston's retreat from Yorktown. He participated in almost every engagement in Virginia up to the time when Longstreet's corps was sent to reinforce Bragg. He was markedly conspicuous at Gaine's Mill, June 27th, 1862, leading, on foot, his brigade when it made the decisive charge upon our works near McGee's House. In the subsequent campaign of 1862, he commanded a Division, and participated in the second battle of Manassas, where the Texas Brigade succeeded in capturing a four gun battery crowing the heights near the Chinn House.

He was at Sharpsburg and Antietam, September 16-19, 1862. Here took place on the 17th of that month, using his words, "the most terrible dash of arms, by far, that had occurred during the war;" and we find him at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13th, 1862. He won a high reputation for skill and daring at Gettysburg, by a brilliant and well nigh successful attempt to outflank one wing of Meade's Army, which was only defeated by troops of Sedgwick's Corps, who coming up fresh, forced back the now famous Texas Brigade. He was severely wounded at this battle, in his left arm, and never again had perfect use of it. He commanded the largest Division in Longstreet's Corps at Gettysburg on the

second day of the battle. He was able, notwithstanding his wounds, to accompany Longstreet in August, 1863, to reinforce Bragg, who was then preparing for the battle of Chickamauga. He had then gained the rank of Major General. He has been termed the hero of Chickamauga, where in that fiercely contested battle of Sept. 19-20, 1863, and while hotly engaged on the left, he sustained a wound so severe as to make necessary amputation of his leg near the hip. He was promoted to be Lieutenant General, to date from the field of Chickamauga.

Within a period of twenty-eight months, and at the age of thirty-two years, he rose from a First Lieutenant to the rank of Lieutenant General; and, during this period he had, acting under the leadership of others, displayed fair ability and conspicuous courage. The time was now near at hand for him to show, whether he could lead as successfully as he had successfully followed. The wound received at Chickamauga forced him to retire from the field for several months. He made his first appearance in public, after losing his leg, at Richmond in February, 1864, where the citizens uncovered and cheered him as he rode through the streets.

He proceeded to North Carolina in March, 1864, and assumed command of his Corps, under Johnston, and commanded it at the battle of Resaca, Georgia, May 13-15, where he was again wounded and had a horse killed under him. He also participated in the action near Marietta, Georgia, July 3-4, 1864.

About this time he wrote the now historic letter urging the junction of Polk's and Loring's troops (60,000) and then uniting with Longstreet (30,000) in Tennessee to gain the rear of the Union forces (about 50,000) and drive them out of Tennessee and Kentucky. The Confederate government declined to act upon his suggestion, and the result was, that Johnston retreated to Atlanta and was bitterly denounced by the southern people for doing so, and for only resisting Sherman's advance with his skirmish lines and rear guards. This sentiment greatly assisted the Confederate government in its determination to relieve Johnston from command, by substituting in his place "a fighting man." Hood was then understood as entertaining the opinion that Johnston should risk a battle instead of retreating, while at a later day he claimed that he only urged the offensive defensive policy instead of the pure defensive.

The change was made on July 18th, 1864, and Hood succeeded Johnston in the command of the Confederate Army of the Tennessee, with

the temporary rank of General. The Lieutenant Generals present united in a telegram, urging a suspension of the change until the then existing emergency should have passed, but the recommendation was not adopted.

Atlanta was known as the "Gate City of the South"—a magazine of founderies, arsenals and machine shops. The capture of this vital point would prove a terrible reverse to the Confederates. Hood was not a scholarly man; neither was he a man of unusual mental capacity, but he was brave and determined. It is therefore apparent that the change at this critical period, was a proof of the displeasure of the Confederate government, with the prudent and cautious policy of Johnston. These, with other reasons, now well known to all students of the Rebellion, determined the change from Johnston to Hood.

When this change of commanders was made known to the Union Army, it was very soon understood that Hood was bold even to rashness, and courageous in the extreme. It was at once assumed that the change meant fighting, and notice was promptly sent to every Division Commander in the Union Army, to be always prepared for battle in any shape.

On the day after Hood relieved Johnston, he commenced a series of offensive operations against the Union forces, in which he was generally unsuccessful. On July 19-20, he fought the battle of Peach Tree Creek, where he attempted to pierce the Union center, and with this object in view, he attacked Hooker's Corps, together with parts of Johnson's Division of the Fourteenth Corps and Newton's Division of the Fourth Corps, and was repulsed with a severe loss of killed and wounded. On July 22d, he fought the battle of Atlanta, charging the Union lines seven times, only to encounter seven disasters, after which he retired during the night within his works. He made another fierce attack on the extreme right flank of the Union forces at 11:30 A. M. of July 28th, where he encountered Logan's Corps, and after charging it six times without success, he withdrew at 4 o'clock P. M., from the contest. After these bloody failures, he did not attempt to meet the Union forces outside his works; but, resting behind them, contented himself by repulsing our attacks upon his railroad. He was so successful in this respect, that it became necessary to draw him out for battle, or else raise the siege and attack his communications. Accordingly a movement on Jonesboro, twenty miles south of Atlanta was inaugurated, and after a

sharp conflict with Davis' Corps, at that place, on August 31st, resulting in another defeat, he evacuated Atlanta on the following day; and from that time forward, he fought against hope, but always stubbornly and desperately. He was a dangerous foe, even when in adversity, and no Union General ever regarded his fighting qualities with indifference, because of his repeated defeats.

He then undertook a dangerous march northward, during the progress of which his reverses seemed curiously to affect his mind and action. When he was informed, late in September, 1864, of the pitiable condition of the Union soldiers at Andersonville, he promptly granted Sherman's request to pass through the Confederate lines a train of necessary supplies. This was a natural result of his character—human, even amid the terrible carnage of war. But, when on October 12th, 1864, he demanded the immediate and unconditional surrender of Resaca, Georgia, and announced if the Union Commander should accede to the demand that all *white* officers and soldiers would be paroled, but if he should be compelled to carry the place by assault, that *no* prisoners would be taken, he placed on record the only known departure from his life-long courteous manner. It is sufficient to write here, that he ever afterwards regretted this act. The Union Commander replied briefly and to the point. "If you want it, come and take it." The threatened assault was not made, and Hood devoted his energies to the destruction of the railroad for about twenty miles in the direction of Union Hill, and thereafter continued his movement down the Valley of the Chattooga, with the Union forces in pursuit, which was finally abandoned at Gaylesville, Georgia. Hood continued his march to Florence and from thence towards Waynesboro, thus turning the Union position at Pulaski, when Schofield fell back to Columbia, Tennessee. Hood followed this movement, and after a skirmish with the Union forces, began the passage of Duck River, and on the night of November 29th, the entire Union Army passed Spring Hill, and took post at Franklin, Tennessee, on the morning of November 30th. Cheat-ham's Corps was in the immediate vicinity of Spring Hill during this movement, the entire army marching within one mile of his lines. Hood censured him for not attacking Schofield in flank while he was in motion, and, hoping to pluck success from this apparent blunder, he attacked Schofield's position on the same day, fighting with the utmost obstinacy and the greatest courage. The Confederate officers repeatedly led their men in assaults upon the Union lines, and the battle was continued

until far into the night, when Hood, conscious of his defeat, withdrew from the field with a loss of over six thousand men. The Union forces then fell back on Nashville without meeting with any resistance to the movement.

On December 15-16, 1864, he fought against Thomas, the battle of Nashville, where he met with a crushing and overwhelming defeat, and in the storm of lead and iron hail of those two days, the Confederate Army of Tennessee practically terminated its existence. This campaign ended Hood's military career, and on January 23, 1865, he was relieved from command at his own request, and assumed in his farewell order, all the responsibility of the failures of his campaign in these words; "I am alone responsible for its conception and strove hard for its execution." It has been written of him that "he illustrated what is most difficult in human lives—even manners and perfect self-possession in misfortune. The most ill-starred General of the South; the man, perhaps least esteemed among the great military leaders of the Confederacy, yet, after all, the bravest of the brave."

He returned to Georgia, where upon several occasions he addressed the people in public speeches, urging them to persevere and not to surrender the hope of a final success, but he never again appeared in the field as a soldier. Public sentiment was strongly against him. He began to charge the cause of his failure upon others, thereby creating much bitter feeling. From the hour he relieved Johnston he began to fail. He made an ascent in rank and command, but was destined to a rapid fall in southern estimation. His campaign commencing at Atlanta and ending on the Tennessee River was marked by many fatal mistakes. He ranked deservedly high as a brave and skillful Division Commander, but he seems to have lacked the military genius so essential for the successful conduct of the operations of an army. But while this is written of him, it must be admitted that he was unfortunate in receiving the command of the Army of the Tennessee when it was angered and demoralized because of the removal of its always favorite General. He did not possess the confidence of his army and his uniform reverses utterly precluded him from any possibility of winning it.

He selected New Orleans as his home, at the close of the war, where he remained engaged in commercial pursuits and in preparing a history of his campaigns until August 30th, 1879, when at four o'clock P. M., of that day he passed away, a victim of yellow fever. His wife died a

few days before, leaving to his care eleven children. This severe affliction added to business anxiety arising from financial reverses, seriously affected his physical condition, already enfeebled by wounds received in battle, and thus made him an easy victim to the dreaded scourge of our South. He was buried on the evening of the day of his death. There was no display, and as a measure of precaution none of the associations to which he belonged followed his remains to the burial, but there was a detachment of State troops present who fired a salute over the grave of the dead soldier. He preserved his military character to the end, expressing himself in military phrases. He said to his physician. "If you cannot overcome the enemy do not try any experiments;" and again when a favorable symptom occurred, "We may dislodge and route the enemy." Shortly before the end came he was delirious, and he expired giving orders to his columns—a soldier in thought, feeling and sentiment to the end.

He was at all times during his military career, an active and untiring leader. His appearance in battle was always inspiring, and his voice could be heard above the din of conflict. He was about six feet in height, broad chest, with a long brown beard flowing over it; a quiet face, fair complexion, light hair and kind blue eyes. He was remarkable at the commencement of the war for his manly vigor, but during the later years of his life, he was compelled to make use of a crutch or cane. His pleasant smile, courteous manner, quiet, dignified and genial disposition, and well informed mind, made him a desirable man in any community. He commanded the respect of all men. His friends shortly after the war, proposed a subscription for his benefit, which he declined in a few plainly spoken, but pleasant words, announcing his ability to earn sufficient money to supply his few and simple wants. His strong religious sentiment, his genial, sound habits, and the virtues of his domestic life, were clearly cut into his daily walk, duty and conversation.

While he displayed great personal courage on many of the battle-fields of the Rebellion, he *never* at any time, excelled the courage which he displayed at the head of Devil's River, on the lonely plains of Texas, on July 20th, 1857, when with pistol in hand in the discharge of inconspicuous duty, he led the brave troopers of Company G, of the old Second Cavalry in a well high hopeless charge.

(Capt. George F. Price.)

JOHN W. T. GARDINER.

No. 1042. CLASS OF 1840.

Died September 27, 1879, at Gardiner, Maine, aged 62.

BREVET LIEUT. COLONEL JOHN WILLIAM TUDOR GARDINER was born June 5, 1817, at Gardiner, Maine; and died at the home of his nativity, September 27, 1879, at the age of 62. His grandfather was the Collector of Customs at Portsmouth and Boston before the Revolution; his father was Robert Hollowell, who took the name of Gardiner in 1803, two years after graduating at Harvard College, to inherit his maternal grandfather's estates; and his mother was the daughter of William Tudor, Judge Advocate of Washington's army.

Young Gardiner, after being prepared at Putnam's School, in North Andover, and the more famous one at Round Hill, entered Harvard College in 1832, with a distinguished class, among whose members was the present able Mayor of Boston.

Gardiner, preferring a military life, left College in his third year and entered the Military Academy, July 1st, 1836, from which he was graduated four years later, in the same class with Generals Sherman, Thomas, Getty, Hays, and others well known to fame. He was commissioned, July 1, 1840, a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the First Dragoons, rising in that regiment through the grades of Second and First Lieutenants, to be Captain, October 9, 1851. Up to this period, he had been on the frontier, among Western pioneers and Indian savages, except when his regiment was ordered to the City of Mexico, which it did not reach till after its capitulation to General Scott. In 1853, Gardiner accompanied Governor Stevens on the exploration for the Northern Pacific Railroad. By this last tour of duty, superadded to the hardships and privations incident to cavalry service, his health was completely broken down, and to recover it, he resolved to try a sea-voyage, and the genial climate of California. Fortunately, as he thought, but most unfortunately as the sequel proved, he found he could go as a passenger on board the steamer San Francisco, which had been chartered to take the Third Artillery to the Pacific coast, via Cape Horn. Accordingly, he embarked upon her, December 20, 1853, but had to be carried to the ship on a litter, so acute were his sufferings from rheumatism.

It is unnecessary here to describe the course of events in the brief career of the ill-fated San Francisco, which will be found fully chronicled in our obituary notice of General Merchant, in this year's Necrology of the Graduates of the Military Academy. It is sufficient to say that, at the height of the storm in which she was wrecked, Gardiner was sleeping in one of the state-rooms, on the main-deck of the vessel. His servant-man, who had been an old soldier, entered his state-room to warn the Captain of his great danger, and had hardly spoken to him when that tremendous wave which hurried so many cabin-passengers, officers and soldiers into eternity, swept the servant overboard, leaving Gardiner, as by a special Providence, the only person there saved; but the hurricane deck had fallen upon him, completely burying him with its *debris*, from which he was rescued in his helpless and wounded condition, by his brother officers from below, who had been spared. Being an invalid, he was one of those transferred on board the first vessel—the brig Kilby—which came to the rescue. Here, though so great a sufferer, himself, he, by his kindness, courage, self-sacrifice and good judgment, greatly alleviated the sufferings of others, half-clad, almost freezing, and subsisting for many days on parched corn and a very scanty supply of water.

Upon his reaching New York, Gardiner was so completely broken down in health that he was obliged to remain on sick leave of absence till 1855, when he was ordered to Fort Tejon in southern California, and thence to Benecia. In 1856, he was sent upon a march of six hundred miles, in the rainy season, to the borders of Oregon, where he built Fort Crook on the right bank of Fall River. Here, in this severe climate, for a year, his sufferings became so intense from rheumatism, that he was ordered to his home. After his promotion to be Major of the Second Cavalry, Oct. 26th, 1861, being totally unfit for further active service, he was retired, Nov. 14, 1861, "for disability resulting from long and faithful service, and from disease and exposure in the line of duty." During the Rebellion, Gardiner would gladly have taken the field in defence of the Union, and have shown the same zeal, activity, endurance and military talents as in his former days. Though racked with pain and disease, in this hour of his country's danger, he cheerfully undertook the performance of such duties as were possible in his condition, which were necessarily limited to mustering, disbursing, recruiting, and Provost-Marshal services. While employed in the latter capacity, at Augusta, Me., with his accustomed efficiency, fidelity and

scrupulous integrity, he was suddenly removed to make room for another from the volunteer service. The honest men of the community knew that designing knaves had, through misrepresentations, brought about this gross injustice to Gardiner, for no other reason than that he would not tarnish his honor by approving rolls filled with "paper credit men" to fight his country's battles, in order that certain political rogues should put money into their pockets as the reward of their rascality. Subsequently, the whole infamy of the transaction was exposed in the report of the Committee on Equalization of Town Bounties, in which is the following statement;

"The office of Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal General, for Maine, was then filled by an honorable gentleman of Maine and an officer of the regular army. To him this remarkable roll was shown and his approval to it solicited. That approval was denied, and probably with expressions of indignation. Not very long afterwards this officer was ordered to another field of duty, and his place supplied by an officer from a Western State. Then again appeared at the State Capital the man with the once rejected list of names. And, henceforward, it seems there was no official veto upon the filling of quotas of cities and towns with their names."

Bribery and corruption could find no lodgement with such a true son of West Point as Gardiner. Far rather would he have had both of his crippled legs amputated, and have hobbled, under orders, to any distant post than have done such a damnable act, which, in that hour of the nation's perit was practical treason.

Though the government had been misled for a season, it finally appreciated Gardiner's merits, for he was breveted a Lieut. Colonel, March 13th, 1865, "for meritorious services during the rebellion," and was continued on recruiting service till January 1st, 1868, soon after which date retired officers were prohibited from the performance of military duties. Subsequently, he lived in retirement, going to Canada and elsewhere hoping by change of climate to benefit his health; and, finally, in 1875, he settled in Longwood, near Boston, where he could educate his children. His summers, he usually passed at his old homestead in Gardiner, Me., where he died.

Colonel Gardiner was well educated; had fine talents; was exceedingly fond of books; had read much and thoroughly; and was gifted with a fluent tongue which pleased as well as instructed all listeners. His

manners were gentle and polished; his heart kind and generous; his mind a storehouse of thought; and his soul the seat of honor where sat enthroned many virtues, the chiefest of which were love of family, love of country, and love to God in whom he had a firm and abiding trust. As a soldier, he was prompt, zealous and efficient; obedient to superiors and forbearing to subordinates; and ever loyal to that flag under which he was educated, and to which he had devoted all his powers and faithful services.

(Brevet Major General George W. Cullum.)

THOMAS T. THORNBURGH.

NO. 2181. CLASS OF 1867.

Killed in Action near Milk River, Colorado, September 29, 1879,
aged 35.

MAJ. THOMAS T. THORNBURGH, Fourth Infantry, was killed in action with hostile Ute Indians, near Milk Creek, Colorado, Sept. 29th, 1879.

Major Thornburgh's first military service was rendered during the late Rebellion. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Sixth Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers. In that Regiment he served five months as a private; two months as Sergeant-Major, and for the remainder of his time in the volunteer service, as Lieutenant and Adjutant. He took part in the battle of Mill Springs, Kentucky, January 17th, 1862; was with Gen. Geo. W. Morgan's Division when, being compelled to evacuated Cumberland Gap, in September, 1862, it made its celebrated retreat of nearly three hundred miles, through an enemy's country to the Ohio River; and participated in the battle of Stone River, December 31st, 1862, where his horse was shot under him.

He was entered as Cadet at the United States Military Academy, July 1st, 1863, and was graduated therefrom and appointed Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery, June 17th, 1867. After the expiration of his graduating leave, he served with his Regiment on the Pacific Coast until February 25th, 1868; and from April 13th, '68, to May, 1869, was at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Virginia. He returned to the

Pacific Coast, June 14th, 1869; was promoted First Lieutenant in his Regiment, April 21st, 1870; and was detailed by an order of the President, as Professor of Military Science, at the East Tennessee University, at Knoxville, Tennessee, from November 27th, 1871, to June 20th, 1873, when he was relieved at his own request. He was stationed at Fort Foote, Maryland, from June 30th, 1873, to April 26th, 1875; at which latter date he was appointed Major and Paymaster United States Army, and served as such in the Departments of Texas and the Platte. He was transferred to the Fourth Infantry *vice* Major Henry G. Thomas, May 23d, 1878.

Major Thornburg's first field service, after he joined the Fourth Infantry, was his vigorous pursuit, with a detachment of hastily mounted Infantry soldiers, of the band of Cheyenne Indians, under Dull Knife, who were making their memorable flight northwards from their reservation in the Indian Territory. Getting upon their trail late in the afternoon and some hours after the Indians had passed, he began a pursuit which he maintained with the greatest perseverance and energy for several days, until the trail was lost, pressing the Indians so closely that they abandoned much of their property and stock.

On the 21st of September, 1879, Major Thornburgh left his station, Fort Fred. Steele, Wyoming, with a detachment of four companies, constituting a force of seven officers and 185 men, under the instructions of the Department Commander, to proceed to the White River Ute Agency. On the 29th, while en-route with a portion of his command, he encountered a strong body of Indians near Milk Creek, Colorado; a rugged and most difficult region. A desperate engagement speedily followed, in the course of which, a few moments after he had led a most gallant charge, Major Thornburg was shot through the head and fell dead on the field. Thus in soldierly devotion to duty, was closed an honorable and useful career.

The many estimable qualities of the deceased officer made him an ornament to the service, and gained him friends wherever he was known. He was ambitious of soldierly achievements and distinction; was frank, genial and considerate in his social intercourse; and of strict integrity in the affairs of life.

His remains were interred October 22d, at Omaha, Nebraska, with military honors, by the Ninth Infantry, and with the ceremonies of the Knights Templars, of which order he was a member.

Major Thornburgh was married December 26th, 1870, to Lydia W., daughter of Major R. D. Clarke, who, with two of his children survives him.

(Col. R. D. Clarke.)

FRANCIS L. VINTON.

NO. 1720. CLASS OF 1856.

Died, October 6, 1879, at Leadville, Colorado, aged 44.

GEN. FRANCIS L. VINTON was born June 1st, 1835. He belonged to a family distinguished both in the Military and Ecclesiastical history of his country—his father a graduate of the Military Academy of the Class of 1817, was killed at the siege of Vera Cruz—his uncle, the late Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton; graduated from the Military Academy in 1830, and for the seventeen years prior to his death, served as Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, New York, and still another uncle was also a graduate of West Point.

Gen. Vinton was appointed a Cadet by President Filmore in 1851, and upon his graduation in 1856, was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the First Cavalry. He never joined his Regiment, however, but upon the expiration of his graduating leave of absence, resigned and entered the Imperial School at Paris, France, from which he was graduated in 1860, with the degree of "*Ingenieur des Mins.*" Upon his return to the United States, he at first gave instruction in the Schools of the Cooper Union, but soon afterwards was sent to Honduras as Engineer in charge of the Exploration of the Mineral Resources of that portion of Central America.

At the commencement of the Rebellion, Gen. Vinton returned to the United States and was commissioned August 5th, 1861, Captain in the Sixteenth Infantry; permission was also given him to raise a Regiment of Volunteers. He was offered commands by the Governors of Ohio, Rhode Island and New York, and accepted, October 31st, 1861, the Colonelcy of the Forty-third New York Volunteers, in command of which Regiment he fought in the various battles of the Virginia Peninsular Campaign.

March 13th, 1863, he was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers and commanded a Brigade in the Sixth Corps (Army of the Potomac), in the Maryland and Rappahannock Campaigns. Being so severely wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862, as to prevent further active service, he resigned his commission in May, 1863.

Upon the reorganization of the Columbia College School of Mines, in 1864, Gen. Vinton accepted the position of Professor of Mining-Engineering, and remained identified with the College in that capacity for thirteen years.

In 1877, he resigned and became Consulting Engineer of Mines, at Denver, Colorado. The active field work and theoretical inquiries incident to his new life, had great charms for him, and his energy and ability were but commencing to bear their richest fruit, when his labors were brought to a sudden close. After a short illness, an attack of erysipelas proved fatal on October 6th, 1879.

Not alone in his specialty of Mining-Engineering, did Gen. Vinton's talents manifest themselves. He was highly accomplished in Mathematics, Drawing and Music. His contributions to Mining papers; his professional reports, and even his private letters, were illustrated with capital sketches in pencil, ink and water color.

Upon all mining enterprises he proved himself a good judge, a cool and quick observer, and an admirable reporter of their salient features.

(Compiled by the Secretary of the Association.)

WILLIAM B. WEIR.

No. 2318. CLASS OF 1870.

Killed, September 29th, 1879, near White River Agency, Colorado; aged 30.

WILLIAM BAYARD WEIR was born at West Point, N. Y., Sept. 25th, 1849. His father was Robert W. Weir, who filled for so many years the position of Professor of Drawing at the U. S. Military Academy. His boyhood was passed at West Point, and on the 18th of June, 1866, he entered the Academy. On the 15th of June, 1870, he was graduated seventh in his class, and assigned as Second Lieutenant to the Fifth Regiment of Artillery. He served with his Regiment from Sept. 30th,

1870, until July 8th, 1873, at Fort Warren, Mass., Fort Monroe, Va., and Fort Sullivan, Me. From July 16th, 1873, until Nov. 30th, 1874, he was on Signal duty at Fort Whipple, Va. On the first of November, 1874, he was transferred to the Ordnance Department and promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant. At Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., he served until March 8th, 1878, when he was assigned to duty at Fort D. A. Russell Wyoming, and on the 1st of November took charge of the Ordnance Depot at Cheyenne.

When Gen. Wesley Merritt, in command of the troops at Fort D. A. Russell, was ordered to the relief of Capt. Payne in the White Pine country, Lieut. Weir, feeling it to be his duty, and against the earnest entreaties of his friends, offered his services and was appointed aid on the staff of Gen. Merritt. The circumstances attending his sad end are related in the following extract from a letter written by Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, Fifth Cavalry, an office in Gen. Merritt's command.

"CAMP ON WHITE RIVER, COL.

Nov. 11th, 1879.

"Owing to the impracticable nature of the road which had been tried south from here towards Grand River, Gen. Merritt was desirous of obtaining any information possible concerning any other more practicable route. For this purpose, and particularly as the men who call themselves guides here don't seem to know anything about the country, Lieut. Hall, with a small party of citizens and soldiers, was ordered to proceed south, (west of what is called the "Great Hog-back" on the maps) and observe the nature of the country for wagons, &c., Lieut. Weir went with him, at his own request, as I understand, for the purpose of getting a chance for hunting any game which might be found on the way. This was Oct. 20th, and to accompany Hall, Weir and their party, a company of cavalry or two, under Capt. Wessells, were ordered to meet them at the site of the Agency, but from some misunderstanding Hall and his party did not wait for them, but pushed on ahead, and the Cavalry were finally ordered to follow on their trail for ten or twelve miles and there await their return until five P. M., and if they had not returned by that time to return to camp,

Meanwhile Hall and his party were pushing on south, and at about twenty miles from here, and at about one P. M., a large band of deer crossed their trail. Weir, and a citizen scout named Hume followed them to try and get a shot at them, and the rest of the party rode on.

They had hardly gone a mile when they heard firing in their rear, but naturally supposed it came from Weir and his companion firing at the deer, and consequently paid no attention to it then; but almost immediately discovering a fresh Indian pony trail and thereby seeing there were Indians close about, Hall and his party turned and galloped back to join Weir. They had gone but a short distance when they were attacked themselves, and forced to find shelter in a ravine, where they were corralled until after dark, and then made their escape, came direct to camp and gave the alarm.

Gen. Merritt at once ordered a battalion to go to their rescue (Weir and Hume's), if they should possibly be still alive, or to find and bring in their bodies if they were dead; and by 9 P. M., Col. Sumner's battalion of the Fifth Cavalry was in the saddle and away—and before daylight was on the ground. As soon as it became light enough to see, a hunting party was sent out to examine all the ground. Lieut. Hall being of the number, and in a few moments the sad fact was plain to all that Weir was dead, as we could see his body being brought in by the men sent to search for him.

His body was found in a narrow ravine into which he probably had ridden in pursuit of the deer; at the mouth of the ravine and on the left was a ledge of rocks, and it must have been from this point that the shot was fired. He was shot but once, the ball going in under the left eye, and coming out behind the ear. He must have died instantly. There was no mutilation of any kind, in spite of what the papers say to the contrary, as I was present and saw the body when first brought in. He evidently had been shot from his horse, had fallen and possibly been dragged by the stirrup for a short distance, but that was all. His face had as peaceful an expression upon it as though he had gone to sleep, unconscious of the horror of his situation, or that a fatal shot had been fired at him.

As soon as his body was found it was carried back to camp, and there prepared to be sent to the railroad and thence to his friends. (Hume's body was found and buried a few days after.) I cannot give expression to the intense sorrow that his death caused in camp. Every one knew him to be a perfect gentleman, and had the warmest regard for him, and that he should die in such a manner was a shock to every one that will long be remembered."

It is not enough to say that in the death of Lieut. Weir the country lost a valuable soldier; his family a devoted son and brother; and his friends a cherished companion. He was more. His sterling character gained the respect of every one, and his manly and gentle manner endeared him to all. The purity of all his thoughts and actions and his constant religious life have ever distinguished him. His duty to God, to his family and to himself, guided him in every thing he did. While at the Military Academy we were room-mates and most intimate friends, and during those four years, he never relaxed one moment in striving to do his best, even so far as to endanger his health during the last year of the Academic course. Through many discouragements he persevered to the end, guided almost wholly by the sense of duty so firmly inculcated in him by his early teachings and not actuated solely by the desire of obtaining class honors on account of the advantage and distinction attending their attainment. A marked feature of his character was his tender regard for the feelings and opinions of others, and in his speech he never used a harsh word, either in speaking to or of others, and his manner was always gentle and kind.

His remains were brought to West Point where funeral services were held Nov. 5th; ten of his class-mates acting as pall-bearers.

(B. H. Randolph, First Lieut. Third Artillery.)

JOSEPH HOOKER.

No. 919. CLASS OF 1837.

Died, October 31, 1879, at Garden City, Long Island, aged 64.

JOSEPH HOOKER, was born in Hadley, State of Massachusetts, from which State he was appointed a Cadet, and entered the Military Academy in June, 1833.

His course through the Academy was marked by a careful and conscientious discharge of his duties, and a faithful attention to his studies, and, although never attaining a high Academic standing, yet his Professors and associates held, in much esteem, his natural abilities and his attainments, both scientific and literary. He endeared himself to his classmates by his frank and manly manners, and by his ever kind and considerate disposition. At the Academy he was modest, unobtrusive

and rather retiring, but after graduating, he soon manifested that energy and decision which so distinguished him in after life.

One of the great wants, which our National Academy has been called to fill, has been to furnish dry nurses of brains and military skill to prominent politicians, emulous of soldierly fame, to advance their political aspirations, upon whom the Chief Executive may have conferred high military rank. Hooker fulfilled his whole duty in this line, to his country and them, during the Mexican War. He was emphatically a soldier, and rather out of place in civil life.

Early on the breaking out of the Rebellion, he resumed his place in the Grand Army and remained with it to the end. It is needless to say anything of his career during that period; for the history of this war, on every page of which will be found inscribed his name, is a narrative of his distinguished services.

At the close of the war, in 1865, he married a very beautiful and accomplished lady, Miss Olivia Groesbeck, of Cincinnati; but a few years only passed, when he was struck with paralysis, from which he never entirely recovered. He waited patiently, but ever ready until the last Tattoo beat, and the Reveille failed to rouse him. He had marched to join his much loved wife in another world.

(J. H. Bates.)

A. NISBET LEE.

NO. 2061. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, October 31, 1879, at Louisville, Kentucky, aged 36.

CAPTAIN A. NISBET LEE, was the son of Col. Thomas J. Lee, formerly of the Corps of Topographical Engineers. After graduation, he served in the First Artillery until June 2d, 1866, when he was transferred to the Corps of Engineers.

During his thirteen years' service in the Corps, Capt. Lee was connected with some of the most important public works. Among them may be mentioned the Defences of New York Harbor; the Removal of the Hell Gate Obstructions; the Geodetic Survey of the Northern Lakes; the Ship Canal through the St. Clair Flats and the Louisville and Portland Canal.

In all his various duties, Capt. Lee received the commendation of his Commanding Officers. His social qualities will cause his early and sudden death to be deeply regretted by all who have been associated with him.

(Chas. W. Raymond.)

ALEXANDER J. CENTER.

No. 491. CLASS OF 1827.

Died, November 2, 1879, at Tarrytown, New York, aged 71.

ALEXANDER J. CENTER, a native of New York, was appointed to the Military Academy from that State, in 1823. After his graduation in July, 1827, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry and promoted in that same Regiment to be First Lieutenant, December 31st, 1834. He served with his Regiment at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and at several posts in Wisconsin, and in the Black Hawk War, until May, 1832. From that time until his resignation from the Army, Dec. 31st, 1836, he was engaged on Topographical duty.

Upon his resignation, and until 1844, he was employed as Civil Engineer on various railroads of Michigan and on the Erie Canal Enlargement.

From 1844 to 1851, Mr. Center was engaged as a Woolen Manufacturer, in Litchfield County, Connecticut. In 1852 he became connected with the Panama Railroad, Central America, first as Vice President, and afterwards, until 1861, as Superintendent.

Between 1861-64, he was Superintendent of the "Overland Route," engaged in carrying the United States Mails, &c., between the Missouri River and California, and from 1864 to 1866, was President of the Consolidated Coal Company of Maryland, and of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad.

From 1866 to 1870, he was in the Banking House of Wells, Fargo & Co., New York, and afterwards, until 1874, was again Superintendent of the Panama Railroad.

Mr. Center had resided for some years at Tarrytown, New York, where he died, November 2d, 1879.

(Secretary of the Association.)

CHARLES S. MERCHANT.

No. 92. CLASS OF 1814.

Died, December 6th, 1879, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, aged 84.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES SPENCER MERCHANT, the senior officer of the Army in date of original commission, the oldest graduate of the United States Military Academy, and the President of our Association of Graduates, died December 6th, 1879, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He was born February 22d, 1795, at Albany, New York. His mother was Elizabeth Spencer, of distinguished New England descent; and his father was George Merchant, a graduate of Princeton, an eminent classical teacher, a Paymaster, United States Army in the war of 1812-15 against Great Britain, and subsequently Mayor of Albany and Treasurer of the State of New York.

Young Merchant had a good rudimentary English and Latin education; entered in 1811, upon the study of Medicine, under Dr. Townsend, a celebrated physician of Albany, New York; and Sept. 7th, 1812, was appointed a Cadet through the influence of Colonel Alexander Macomb, (subsequently General-in-Chief of the United States Army), and Judge Ambrose Spencer, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, who was a family connexion. At this time the Military Academy, through the neglect and hostility of the Secretary of War, had only a nominal existence. Fortunately for the Institution and the country, Dr. Eustis ceased to be at the head of the War Department shortly after.

Merchant reported for duty, September 30, 1812, at West Point, to Capt. Allen Partridge, the only officer present. The Acting Superintendent and the newly arrived "plebe," then constituted the whole of the magnificent Military Academy, which, under the existing law of April 29, 1812, was to consist of two hundred and sixty Cadets, one Professor of Engineering, one of Philosophy and one of Mathematics, (each with an Assistant Professor), one Teacher of French and another of Drawing. With such an ample Academic Staff on paper, and with one Cadet in actual possession, we cannot wonder that "Old Pewter," as Capt. Partridge was familiarly called, should have admitted Merchant as a full fledged Cadet, to constitute the fourth, third, second and first classes, without any examination into his physical and mental qualifications, or

his capacity, as required by law, to be at once "trained and taught all the duties of a private, non-commissioned officer, and officer, and encamped at least three months of each year."

By December 15th, 1812, while the Acting Superintendent, who was an admirable drill-master, was putting Merchant through his facings, and teaching him the "goose step," five other Cadets, (George W. Gardiner, Nathaniel G. Dana, John Munroe, John S. Allison and Isaac A. Adams), dropped in at West Point to form the "School of the Company." By this time the Hudson Highlands were covered with snow and the winter vacation began, for in those days, the winters were considered to severe for the germination of mathematical ideas in youthful brains; hence the six ardent aspirants for military glory were furloughed till April 15th, 1813, when the Military Academy resumed its existence under the more favorable auspices of a new Secretary of War, the veteran General Armstrong.

Merchant being considered proficient in the manual of arms and company drill, and a master of the elements of Algebra and Geometry, was, by Partridge and his Academic Staff, graduated March 11th, 1814, and at once was promoted in the Army to be a Third Lieutenant in the First Artillery, and passed through every regimental grade.

Till the war, then existing against Great Britain, was terminated, Merchant performed only garrison and recruiting service. Hostilities had ceased in 1815, yet it was not till 1818, that the provisions of the Treaty of Ghent were fully executed. In the latter year Lieut. Merchant, with thirty soldiers from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, proceeded to Eastport, Maine, as an escort to Gen. Miller, who there relieved the British garrison of Fort Sullivan, Merchant being left in command of the transferred Post. For many years subsequently he continued in the performance of the routine duties of an artillery officer, varied by occasional short tour of more stirring service, as at Fort Moultrie, when South Carolina threatened nullification; in charge of the Clothing Depot at Black Creek, in the early part of the Florida War; in occupation of northern frontier posts during the Canada border disturbances of 1838—41; and in command of Fort Brown, on the Rio Grande, pending our last campaign in Mexico.

Six years after this last Mexican campaign, the Third Artillery, to which Major Merchant belonged, was ordered to take post on the Pacific coast. Accordingly, Col. William Gates, with his command, embarked December 20, 1853, on board the San Francisco for Califor-

nia, via Cape Horn. Though the steamer was new, her trial trips had not proved entirely satisfactory; some of her machinery was experimental; she was overloaded with coal, munitions of war, provisions and baggage; and in nautical phase, was "too deep" and not thoroughly seaworthy. Notwithstanding, her master, Capt. Watkins, left Sandy Hook with his precious freight of over seven hundred souls, on the morning of the 21st, which soon proved to be an "unlucky Friday," for a gale sprung up in the afternoon, which, increasing in force, carried away sails and caused frequent broaching-to of the ship. On Sunday morning, when off Cape Hatteras, she was struck by a heavy gale, rendered nearly unmanageable, and drifted northerly before the storm. About midnight the engine stopped working, leaving the vessel at the mercy of the waves. Major Merchant, disturbed by the heavy laboring of the ship, awoke his family, and all descended to the lower cabin, already crowded with passengers, soldiers, and disorderly servants suffering with cholera or overcome by debauchery.

The storm increasing through the night, it was found the ship could not long hold together, for, rolling in the trough of the sea, every wave struck tremendous blows under the guards, tearing up the planking fore and aft. All hands were employed in clearing decks and lightening the leaking ship. The water gained upon the pumps, and the soldiers had to be organized into bailing gangs. At 8 A. M., of the 24th, the San Francisco was struck amidships by a tremendous sea, carrying away the entire main saloon, stripping the starboard paddle-box, demolishing both smoke-stacks, staving through the quarter-deck, and washing overboard Col. Washington, Major Taylor and wife, Captain Field, Lieut. Smith, several male and female passengers, and about 180 soldiers. This huge roller, on striking the ship, filled the lower cabin with three feet of water, while all were engaged in prayer to God for their preservation. The horrors of the scene can hardly be described. Families, from the gray-haired veteran to the infant child, clinging together in dread despair, fled for safety to the upper-deck; some, believing the vessel to be sinking, leaped in desperation overboard; the survivors, at every lurch of the ship, encountered the dashing spray; delicate women and children, half-clad, were exposed to the chill tempest piercing to the very heart; and all around, among the foaming billows, were strong men in their agony struggling for existence, the next moment by the succeeding wave to be hurled into eternity.

“Then rose from sea to sky the wild farewell,
Then shrieked the timid, and stood still the brave;
Then some leap'd overboard with fearful yell,
As eager to anticipate their grave:
And the sea yawn'd around her like a hell.”

The writer of this sketch can feelingly appreciate this moment of overwhelming agony and unutterable despair; for, in 1846, under urgent orders to procure the engineer equipage for the siege of Vera Cruz and for Gen. Scott's invasion of Mexico, he himself had embarked in a tempestuous winter's night, on board the steamer Atlantic, which, disabled by the terrific gale, lay drifting the sport of the wild waves' play, for thirty-four hours, till dashed to pieces against the rocky shore of Fisher's Island, where he, almost as by a miracle, escaped from the steamer's sea-side, continuously washed by the death-sweep of the storm. The roar of the tempest, the crashing of timbers, the booming of billows, the shrieks of suffering, and the tolling of the bell of the vessel “rocked in the cradle of the rude imperious surge,” again rings a death knell in his ears, and revives the memory of a most fearful tragedy!

On the evening of that calamitous Christmas Eve, Lieut. Murray of the Navy, who was the support and life of the despairing, descried a sail in sight—the brig Napoleon—but the gale soon swept her away. Another sail, the Maria Freeman, appeared, but she soon vanished. For three weary days and nights on that coffin of the deep, were they the sport of accumulating horrors, powerless to move by steam or sail, exposed to mid-winter blasts from a snow-clad coast, famished in body and agonized in heart, dreading new dangers, anticipating certain death, and their only hope in God, who stilleth the storm. But, even in that trying crisis, there was a silver-lining to the portentous cloud; lovely women were there, active in the sweet ministrations of tenderness and self-denial; brave young officers, as if leading a forlorn-hope, unceasingly battled against the destroying elements; and the common soldier, worthy of his profession, heroically strove to shelter and to save.

At last, on the 28th, another sail was sighted, and joy lit up every eye. It proved to be the brig “Kilby,” forty-eight days out from New Orleans, bound for Boston, much damaged by the storm, short of provisions, and with only one cask of water. Nevertheless, her noble captain, forgetful of his own disasters, thought only of those in greater peril. On the next day, the weather having moderated, she made fast a hawser from the steamer and proceeded to remove, with her only boat saved from the storm, the passengers of the San Francisco. The women

and children first cared for, were let down from the stern of the steamer by ropes around their waists and under their arms, into the frail, leaky craft, and by it transferred, under the skillful guidance of Lieut. Murray, to the Kilby, the daughters of Major Merchant bailing the boat throughout the perilous transit. Again the gallant Murray returned to the steamer, but after another trip the little life-saver went to pieces. Before night, about one hundred, including officers, passengers and soldiers, were got on board the brig, which at 10 P. M., was obliged to cut the hawser, the weather becoming squally and the sea rising. At dawn the next morning, after hours of vain search, no steamer was to be found, therefore, the Kilby, believing the San Francisco had foundered in the night, directed her course towards New York, where she safely arrived, though the privations and sufferings of the passengers were terrible, everything including mattresses being wet, nothing but the thin clothing, in which they escaped, to shield them from the January blasts, and only a gill of water to moisten, per day, their coarse and stinted rations.

The separation of the Kilby from the steamer proved a blessing in disguise, for the remaining passengers were rescued by larger and better vessels—the Three Bells and the Antarctic. The noble young officers of artillery, who had displayed such defiance of danger in every peril, were the last of the regiment to leave the sinking steamer, in which went down all the baggage, clothing and money. Of those who embarked on that hapless steamer, only about one-half returned alive.

“ Safe on shore, with joy to tell
What cruel dangers them at sea befell.”

In his disabled condition consequent upon falling through a hatchway of the San Francisco, Major Merchant awaited orders till June 10th, 1857, when he was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Artillery, which he rejoined in California, remaining there till 1861.

Soon after the outbreak of the Rebellion, he was promoted, August 27th, 1861, to be the Colonel of the Fourth Artillery. Being now sixty-six years old, and too advanced in years to take the field, he was placed on the border line of hostilities, in command of Fort Washington, an important post on the Potomac nearly opposite to Mount Vernon, where he remained till retired from active service, August 1st, 1863. Then he was transferred to Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, which he commanded till October 1st, 1866, when he was placed on Court-

Martial duty, from which he was relieved in 1869, under the law forbidding the employment of retired officers on any military duty.

Merchant spent the remainder of his days in the quiet of his family, first at Astoria, New York, and then at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he died, December 6th, 1879, at the advanced age of eighty-four of which two-thirds of a century were passed in the military service of his country.

Few graduates had lived through a more prominent period of history. Merchant was born while Washington was yet President of the United States, and probably he saw all of his successors. In his day the Nation had expanded from fifteen to thirty-eight States, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Its population had grown from less than four to over forty millions; the steamer and locomotive born after him, before his death, traversed every region of the land; science and the arts had wrought the most prodigious miracles; and the progress of our people seemed illimitable, though the wars with savage or civilized foes had raged almost continuously within our borders. In Europe, too, the most wonderful events had transpired during Merchant's life. He was born a quarter of a century before George III, died, lived during England's palmiest period, and survived till Victoria had been over two score years on the throne. His long life embraced the epoch of Napoleon's meteor career from the day of the Sections in Paris, till his death at St. Helena; the restoration of the Bourbons; the reign of the House of Orleans; the Second Empire; and the firm establishment of the French Republic. Merchant's boyhood had witnessed Prussia prostrate before the conqueror of Continental Europe; and in his old age he had seen this same little kingdom, grown to a mighty military empire, annihilate the Third Napoleon at Sedan. And in other countries, of both hemispheres, the old veteran in his eighty-four years, had beheld the march of history advancing with more giant strides than ever before made in the tide of time.

Gen. Merchant possessed in a marked degree, those gentle, kind and sympathetic qualities which endear man to his fellows; he was modest, reserved, and unselfish; shunned notoriety, and scorned all untruth and charlatinism; was simple in his tastes, temperate in his habits, frugal of means, but generous in hospitality; was truly tender, affectionate and loyal to his family, every member of which ardently returned his devotion; was staunch and sincere in all his friendships, and never treasured malice, even against an enemy; though not a professor of religion, he

had that catholic charity which covereth multitudes of sins; was conscientious, methodical and prompt in the performance of his official duties; was proud of his profession, and tenacious of his rights and reputation as a soldier; was deferential to his military superiors, affable to his equals, and just to inferiors; and to every condition of men was courteous, and, even to the humblest, considerate in all things. Though Merchant was not a person of shining mark in the fields of literature or war, he was an honest man, "the noblest work of God."

"Heroic virtues did his actions guide;
And he the substance, not th' appearance, chose."

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

JAMES WHEELER.

No. 1694. CLASS OF 1855.

Died, December 7, 1879, at Little Falls, New York, aged 49.

Upon his graduation from the Military Academy, Capt. Wheeler was commissioned a Brevet Second Lieutenant of Dragoons, and in the following September a Second Lieutenant in the First Dragoons, serving in that Regiment in the successive grades of First Lieutenant and Captain.

His service before the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, was entirely in Oregon and Washington Territory, being there engaged in several skirmishes with Indians.

He served later in the Defences of Washington, in the Virginia Peninsular Campaign of the Army of the Potomac, until May 20th, 1862, when he was cashiered.

From that date until his death, he was mainly engaged as a teacher; spending also some years in France. He died at his home in Little Falls, New York, December 7th, 1879.

(*Secretary of the Association.*)

SAMUEL P. WAYMAN.

No. 2697. CLASS OF 1877.

Died, December 16, 1879, at Covington, Kentucky, aged 27.

SAMUEL PIERCE WAYMAN, a native of Kentucky, was born in the year 1852, and was appointed a Cadet at West Point in 1873. Upon his graduation, June 14th, 1877, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

During the summer of 1878, he was assigned temporarily to a Cavalry Company, and did a great deal of scouting duty with it. He was never strong, having weak lungs, and this summer's work completely undermined his health.

In the spring of 1879, he was granted a sick leave, and left Texas for Kentucky, knowing that his end was very near.

He grew gradually weaker and died of consumption, at Covington, December 16th, 1879, aged nearly twenty-eight years.

His fellow officers have spoken of him in the highest terms. Naturally cheerful in his disposition, and gentlemanly in his manner, he was deservedly popular.

The General Order published by his Regimental Commander upon his death, says:

"He was entering upon a career full of promise and usefulness, when failing health forced him to seek a change of climate. In his death, the Regiment and Service have lost a most excellent, faithful and meritorious officer."

(Lieut. Albert Todd.)

 CHARLES P. KINGSBURY.

No. 1018. CLASS OF 1840.

Died, December 25, 1879, at Brooklyn, New York, aged 61.

GEN. CHARLES P. KINGSBURY, of the Ordinance Department, died at his residence in Brooklyn, on December 25th, 1879.

He was born near Albany, in the State of New York, and having lost his father, removed in his early youth to North Carolina, where he lived with an uncle. Like most boys, he grew up with a desire "to go to West Point," and continued to cherish that aspiration after several failures to obtain an appointment. Finally, without the knowledge of any

of his kindred or friends, he wrote to the late distinguished Senator Mangum, of North Carolina, with whom he had a slight personal acquaintance, through whose friendly offices he received his "conditional appointment" as Cadet in 1836.

His standing at the Military Academy was steadily upward. During the latter half of his Cadetship, he was an Assistant Professor in the French Department, under Professor Berard, and graduated in 1840, second in a class of which the only member above him subsequently became Governor of Louisiana, and whose roll bore the illustrious names of William T. Sherman and George H. Thomas. In the debates of the Cadets' Dialectic Society, he was a conspicuous participant, and an amusing, though imperfect account of a passage at arms between the late Gen. Halleck and himself, appeared in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of May 6th, 1870, which was re-produced in many other papers.

Assigned, by his own choice, to the Ordnance Department, Lieutenant Kingsbury's first service was at the Watervliet Arsenal; from thence he was transferred to duty at the Fort Monroe and Washington Arsenals, and in 1842, was ordered to the command of the Detroit Arsenal. While on leave of absence in 1844, he was appointed Assistant to the Inspector of Arsenals and Armament of Fortifications, and continued on this duty until August, 1845, when he was directed to report to Gen. Taylor, then commanding the Army of Occupation, at Corpus Christi, Texas. His orders were received at Washington at 10 o'clock in the morning, and at 9 P. M., of the same day, he was steaming down the Potomac on his way to the Gulf of Mexico, and was the first officer of his Corps to join the Army for duty in the field. After organizing his department at Corpus Christi, and establishing a depot of supplies at St. Joseph Island, he was transferred in February, 1846, to Galveston, for the purpose of forwarding artillery and ammunition to Point Isabel, to meet Gen. Taylor's Army on its arrival at the Rio Grande.

Lieut. Kingsbury remained at Galveston until July, during which period he was actively engaged in receiving and arming volunteers, and in discharging the duties of Quartermaster and Commissary; he was next ordered to report to Gen. Wool, who had just commenced the formation and organization of the Army of Chihuahua, afterwards known as the Center Division. He was Chief of Ordnance to the Army, and while accompanying Gen. Wool from La Vaca to San Antonio, and for some time after his arrival there, was his Acting Aide-de-Camp and

Assistant Adjutant General. Six weeks were consumed at this place in preparing for the long and arduous march through an unknown and hostile country, during which period Lieut. Kingsbury was industriously occupied in the formation of the Ordnance Supply Train, and attending to those minute though apparently trivial details, on which the efficiency of an army so essentially depends. In his rambles through the old town, he was so fortunate as to discover two pieces of field-artillery that had formerly belonged to Mexico, and as they were of a peculiar calibre, it became necessary to improvise new ammunition to render them useful. This was successfully accomplished, and the two guns, as part of a battery under the gallant Lieut. Bryan, of the Engineers, rendered valuable service at the battle of Buena Vista. While at San Antonio, Lieut. Kingsbury also found time to contribute several articles to the *National Intelligencer*, of Washington, the then leading newspaper of the United States, one of which, describing the fall of the Alamo, in 1835, was extensively copied by the weekly press. Another one, under the signature of "Rondenac," an anagram of the word Ordnance, discussing the object and probable results of the proposed expedition, is quoted for its accurate predictions, in Mansfield's History of the Mexican War. After crossing the Rio Grande and entering the territory of the enemy, Wool's Army, pursued, for several months, a devious route through Santa Rosa, Monclova, Parras and other Mexican cities.

One of the episodes of this campaign, which relieved, for a time, its vexatious monotony, and with which, in its progress, Lieut. Kingsbury became connected, may be worth relating.

The Arkansas Regiment had for several days felt aggrieved at the position assigned to it in camp at the end of the day's march, and this discontent finally culminated in the refusal of the Colonel to take the place selected for his camp. He was arrested for disobedience of orders; the Lieutenant-Colonel followed the example of his superior and shared a similar fate. The command then devolved upon the Major, who was equally determined not to risk his popularity with the "boys," and took his place the following morning, with his comrades, at the rear of his Regiment. The Colonel had once been Governor of his State; the Lieutenant-Colonel attained the same high position after the war; and the Major became a Senator of the United States. They were thus all men of prominence at home, proud and high spirited, and of course chafed under the odium and restraints of an arrest. Dr. H———,

then well known in the Army, sympathized with them in their unfortunate position and proposed to extricate them therefrom. He discussed the matter with Lieut. Kingsbury and the latter was to introduce the subject to Gen. Wool. The General was seldom vindictive and always politic. He had no desire to make permanent enemies of the political leaders of an entire State, but he was a soldier and must maintain the discipline of his command. It was therefore agreed that the arrested officers should submit a proper explanation or apology, which the General would take into consideration. The letter from the officers, one of whom was a good deal of a Hotspur, was, not without difficulty, prepared by Lieut. Kingsbury, and when the time came for the General's consideration and response, the Lieutenant happened to be in his tent and the General, in the course of the interview, mentioned that he had received a letter from the Arkansas officer, and had written a reply, which he proceeded to read. This was just what Lieut. Kingsbury had anticipated, and while partially agreeing with the General's views, he succeeded in so modifying the reply as to render it less objectionable to the officers than the original would have been. Two letters passed on each side, and thus by a new feature in diplomacy, conducting the correspondence on one side and revising that on the other, a matter which at one time threatened a mutiny, was peacefully and satisfactorily adjusted.

Within a few weeks after General Butler took command of the Center Division, Gen. Taylor arrived at Saltillo, and under his leadership the larger portion of Wool's original organization was engaged in the battle of Buena Vista. In this conflict Lieut. Kingsbury was the only Ordnance officer present, and besides discharging his proper duties he acted as extra Aide-de-Camp to the Commanding General, and his name was specially mentioned in the official report of the battle. Leaving the army in the field on account of his health, on his return to duty, he was assigned to the command of the North Carolina Arsenal, and from thence transferred to the Alleghany Arsenal. In a few months he was again placed on detached duty as Assistant to the Inspector of Arsenals and Armories, and continued on this service until the summer of 1849. He was then successively stationed at the Alleghany, St. Louis, Little Rock, and Charleston Arsenals, and while at the last mentioned post, he was promoted, in 1854, to the grade of Captain. In 1858, he was ordered to Richmond, on foundery duty, where he remained until

the Spring of 1861, when the progress of secession made a demand for his services elsewhere.

A few days after the Presidential election of 1860, when the leading Secessionists of Virginia were making strenuous efforts to unite all parties in the determination to take that State out of the Union, Captain Kingsbury found himself on one occasion discussing the question with a well known lawyer in Richmond, an original Whig and Unionist, but at this time almost, if not altogether persuaded, to renounce the principles of his life and become a Secessionist. This gentleman in his new born zeal for the cause, let fall the remark as evidence that the Army and Navy could not be relied on to maintain the Government, that _____, of the Navy, would not only abandon the flag, but would take his ship with him. To this statement Captain Kingsbury rejoined that he was glad to have the fact thus early announced, as he would take care that, though the officer might desert, he should not go as a pirate, and that his vessel should be saved. The gentleman at once conscious of his mistake, protested that the communication was confidential; but he was told that as the revelation was entirely voluntary, and on a question seriously affecting the public interests, it could not be so considered by a public officer.

As had been so confidently predicted, the Naval officer resigned, and became one of the most successful destroyers of our commerce in the rebel service, but the ship of which he was in command at the time of the conversation, had a more honorable career, and in a few months was safely anchored at a Northern Navy Yard.

Among the notes of preparation for the overthrow of the Constitution and the Government, was a large appropriation in January, 1861, by the Legislature of North Carolina, for procuring arms for the State. As Captain Kingsbury was an Ordnance officer, and had been appointed from the State, he was selected by the Governor to make the purchases. His reply to the Governor's letter was so emphatic in its opposition to any conflict with the Federal Government, and in devotion to the Union, that Governor Ellis was constrained to look elsewhere for an agent to consummate his incipient treason.

While serving as Principal Assistant in the Ordnance Office, a position which he resigned when Colonel Craig was relieved from duty as Chief of Ordnance, intelligence was received at the War Department on the 17th of April, 1861, that Virginia had "seceded," and that Gov-

ernor Letcher was about to send an armed force for the capture of the Harper's Ferry Armory, and to secure about fifteen thousand muskets and rifles for the work of the rebellion. The Secretary of War, at the suggestion of General Scott, immediately ordered Captain Kingsbury to the command of the Armory, the control of which he assumed on the morning of the next day. From the general feeling manifested by the operatives and citizens, it soon became evident that any attempt to defend the post by the few regulars present under Lieut. Jones, must necessarily fail, and that to baffle the object of the traitors, the destruction of the arms was the only alternative. This result was not contemplated at Washington when Captain Kingsbury received his instructions from Gen. Scott; but there was no time for deliberation or discussion; the peril was imminent, and with a full sense of the responsibility he incurred, he determined to destroy, if possible, the Armory and its contents. Fortunately, nearly all the finished arms were stored in two buildings; here the fagots were arranged and the powder deposited. When the report came that Letcher's raiders were within three miles of the place, the order was given to apply the match. The shops and machinery fell into the hands of the enemy, but the arms for which the expedition was principally undertaken, with the exception of a small number scattered among other buildings, were destroyed, and the first rebel enterprise of Virginia defeated. As soon as the fire was fairly kindled, the military detachment started for Hagerstown. Captain Kingsbury was unwilling to leave before learning the result of his labors, and while watching the progress of the flames, was surrounded by a furious and excited mob, with a bayonet at his breast. The manly interposition of a prominent citizen probably saved him from becoming the first martyr to the rebellion, and enabled him to escape from his enraged captors. After a toilsome tramp of twenty-two miles in a dark and stormy night, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, he reached the "Relay House" just in time to arrive in Washington the evening of the 19th with a portion of the Massachusetts troops which had been so murderously assaulted in Baltimore on the morning of that day. The destruction of the arms at Harper's Ferry was probably a much more important event than was supposed at the time. The facts seem to indicate beyond a doubt that the object of the raid was to capture the arms and proceed at once to Baltimore, arm the ruffians and traitors then having supremacy in that city, and make an easy conquest of Washington. And if the night at Harper's Ferry saved the Capital,

might it not also have saved the nation? With the seat of Government in possession of the rebels, how long would France and England have waited for an unconditional recognition of the "so-called" Confederacy?

Soon after his resignation as Assistant in the Ordnance Office, Captain Kingsbury was ordered to report to General McClellan, who was then organizing an army for operation in West Virginia, and was laboriously employed until near the end of July in arming and equipping the troops which had their rendezvous at Cincinnati. During this period an extra session of Congress had convened, and among other acts in relation to the army, was one creating a Chief of Ordnance with the rank of Brigadier-General. When this proposition was first made to the Chairman of the House Military Committee, he remarked that "if the appointment was to be given to Captain Kingsbury, or any other live man, it would receive his hearty support." It is not impossible that this reply of General Blair may have been suggested by the fact that a few months before, the idea of efficiency in the War Department had been illustrated by superseding in the Ordnance Office, an old man of seventy by a young man of sixty-nine.

The consternation which followed the disastrous battle of Bull Run, July 21st, 1861, produced a radical change in the Military Councils at Washington. Among the earliest efforts of General McClellan for the re-organization of the troops assembled at the Capital, was the transfer, at his request, of Captain Kingsbury as Chief of Ordnance to the Army of the Potomac. The system devised by him in organizing his department for the field service of that army, was substantially adopted by the War Department, and subsequently promulgated in general orders for observance in all the armies of the United States. In General McClellan's report of the campaign, he says, "great difficulty existed in the proper organization of the Ordnance Department for the want of a sufficient number of suitable officers. * * * But far greater obstacles had to be surmounted, from the fact that the supply of small arms was totally inadequate to the demands of a large army." * * *

* * * But the troops were "well supplied, notwithstanding the perplexing and arduous nature of their duties. One great source of perplexity was the fact that it had been necessary to issue arms of all varieties and calibres, giving an equal diversity in the kinds of ammunition required. Untiring watchfulness was therefore incumbent to prevent confusion and improper distribution of cartridges. Colonel

Kingsbury discharged the duties of his office with great efficiency until his health required that he should be relieved." As an additional fact, it may be stated that when the army, after the "Seven Days' battles" reached James river, two transports laden with Ordnance stores, were already at Harrison't Landing, to supply the losses and expenditures of the long series of engagements through which it had fought its way thither.

At the expiration of his leave of absence, Capt. Kingsbury was ordered to Springfield, Illinois, to inspect the armament of troops destined for an expedition down the Mississippi River, and on the completion of this service, was employed on a special mission from the War Department to the Governors of most of the loyal States between Iowa and Massachusetts. He was next engaged for several months in superintending the casting, inspection and proof of heavy artillery at the Fort Pitt Foundry, in Pittsburg. When it was determined by Congress to erect an Arsenal at Rock Island, Maj. Kingsbury, who had been promoted the preceding March, was appointed a member of the Board of Officers to fix the site of the principal building, to the construction of which and to the command of the Arsenal he was assigned July 27th, 1863, and entered upon the duty seventeen days after the date of the order. Although the original act did not appear to contemplate a work of more than ordinary capacity, Major Kingsbury was at once impressed with the military capabilities of the location and its admirable adaptation to the purposes of an Ordnance Establishment of the first class. The extracts from his correspondence with the Ordnance Office, as given in the "History of Rock Island Arsenal," published as an Executive Document in 1877, shows that he was among the first to recognize the importance of the location, and was also most earnest in presenting its claims to the authorities at Washington, and persisting therein until his views were adopted, and the necessary legislation obtained by which the entire Island was restored to the United States. When the corner stone of the first building was laid in April, 1864, it was the inauguration of a work which in magnitude and extent and the varied completeness of its resources, was to rival the magnificent pile that forms the Royal Arsenal at Vienna, or that noble monument to the greatness of England, at Woolwich, which supplies an army that encircles the world. In June, 1865, Maj. Kingsbury was relieved at his own request, from the command of Rock Island Arsenal, on which occasion an editorial article appeared in the leading paper of Davenport, Iowa. from which the following extract is taken:

“Major Kingsbury leaves Davenport this morning for his new post of duty. During his residence here Major Kingsbury has won the respect and esteem of all who have become acquainted with him, and his departure will be widely regretted. In commanding, and so far successfully advancing the erection of the Arsenal buildings in Rock Island, destined to be far superior to any similar structure in the Union, Major Kingsbury has indissolubly connected his name with the most attractive part of the Mississippi Valley, while the remembrance of his personal worth will be long cherished by our citizens.”

The remaining period of Lieutenant-Colonel Kingsbury's active service—he attained his grade in 1866—was passed in the command of Watertown Arsenal, Mass., and terminated December 31st, 1870, when he was placed on the retired list of the Army, under the law which permits officers who have served continuously thirty years, to be retired “on their own application.”

He selected Brooklyn, New York, as his future residence, and for several years he was there connected with one of the City Railroads as Treasurer and Director. His health suddenly failed him in 1876, and compelled him to resign the former position. Henceforth he was mostly occupied among his books and those literary studies and pursuits which were most congenial to his taste. While a youth, he was a writer for the newspapers, and before he was sixteen years old, under an anonymous signature, had a controversy with a Member of Congress, and was challenged by him to a public discussion before the people. At a later period he printed some trifles in the *New York Mirror* and *Home Journal* of Morris and Willis, and was a contributor to the *National Whig Review*, *Putnam's Monthly*, *Southern Literary Messenger*, *Southern Quarterly* and *National Quarterly Reviews*. In 1849 he published a small “Elementary Treatise on Artillery and Infantry,” and in 1859 was elected Professor of Mathematics in Davidson College, North Carolina. He received one brevet for the battle of Buena Vista, and three others, the last being that of Brigadier General, for his services in the Rebellion.

(H. W. Slocum.)

OWEN P. RANSOM.

No. 969. CLASS OF 1838.

Died, January 10, 1880, at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, aged 62.

COL. RANSOM was appointed to the Military Academy from Connecticut, of which State he was a native, in 1834, and upon his graduation in 1838, was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Second Dragoons, and afterwards, February 18th, 1840, promoted to be First Lieutenant.

He was engaged in the Florida War, in 1838-39, and was dismissed from the Army November 5th, 1845.

Until the breaking out of the Rebellion he was employed as Civil Engineer on various railroads in different parts of the United States.

In September, 1861, he was appointed Colonel of the First Ohio Cavalry, but resigned the following January, and resumed his previous occupation of Railroad Engineer.

Of his life for the few years prior to his death, the Association possesses no record.

(Secretary of the Association.)

EDWIN H. SHELTON.

No. 2357. CLASS OF 1870.

Died, January 12th, 1880, near Canyonville, Oregon, aged 29.

The death of Lieut. Shelton was announced to the Regiment of which he was a member, in the following order, which bears a fitting tribute to his worth.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST U. S. CAVALRY, }
FORT WALLA WALLA, W. T., Jan. 22, 1880. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 5. }

It becomes the painful duty of the Commanding Officer of the First Cavalry to announce to the Regiment the death of First Lieutenant Edwin H. Shelton, which occurred in the stage coach near Canyonville, Oregon, on the 12th instant.

Lieutenant Shelton graduated at the Military Academy, West Point, in the Class of 1870; was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Cavalry, and assigned to Company "E," reporting for duty with it at Camp McDowell, Arizona, in November of that year.

In June, 1871, he changed with his company, taking post at Fort Lapwai, Idaho Territory, where he continued on duty until November, 1875, when he again changed station to Fort Walla Walla; and whilst at this post he was, in March, 1877, promoted to First Lieutenant of Company "L."

From the date of his reporting for duty, in November, 1870, up to the day of his death, Lieutenant Shelton's service has been continuously with his Regiment. In the Department of Arizona, his duties were those incident to a hostile Indian country. At the outbreak of Joseph and his band of Nez Perce Indians, in this Department, in 1877, Lieutenant Shelton went into the field with Company "L," participating in the attack on Looking Glass' Camp, July 1st; at Cottonwood, July 3rd, 4th and 5th; and at Clearwater, July 11th and 12th. In the latter part of August he was sent with a detachment of his Company over the Lo-Lo Trail, to form a portion of the escort to the General of the Army through to this post.

He was again in the field during the Bannock Campaign of 1878, taking part in the engagements at Silver Creek, June 23rd; Birch Creek, July 8th; and at North Fork of John Day's River, July 21st, being then in command of his Company. At the close of the campaign he took station with his Company, "L," at Fort Klamath, Oregon, where he remained until he started upon the journey which was to end his life.

Lieutenant Shelton leaves a loving wife and two little children to mourn his loss, one of whom was born upon the day of his untimely death.

To the officers and enlisted men of his Regiment, with whom he has served, an enumeration of his manly qualities—his brave and generous spirit—seems almost superfluous. His character was above reproach, whilst as a soldier in the field, his bravery shone with peculiar lustre, and will never be forgotten by his comrades, who now lament his loss.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn by the Officers of the Regiment for thirty days.

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel FORSYTH.

(Signed) F. K. UPHAM,

First Lieutenant and Adjutant First Cavalry.

J. HANSELL FRENCH.

No. 2549. CLASS OF 1874.

Killed, January 17, 1880, in the San Mateo Mountains, New Mexico, aged 28.

J. HANSELL FRENCH was born in Philadelphia, Penn., on the 14th of March, 1851. He was the son of Clayton French, Esq., of the firm of French and Richards, of that city. The first years of his life were un-

eventful, being passed at school in Philadelphia, with the exception of one year spent at the Commercial and Collegiate Institute (General Russell's) in New Haven, Connecticut.

He entered the Military Academy in June, 1869, and was graduated therefrom with the Class of 1874, being assigned as a Second Lieutenant in the Ninth Cavalry,

He served on frontier duty successively at Ringgold Barracks, Fort Brown and Fort Clark, Texas, and at Fort Garland, Colorado, until August 31st, 1876, when he resigned on account of sickness.

Two years after (August 10th, 1878), he again entered the service, being re-appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Ninth Cavalry. He now served at Forts Union and Stanton, and was for some time on out-post duty at Tulerosa. About December 1st, 1879, he reached Fort Bayard, and remained there until ordered out, January 4th, 1880, in pursuit of Victoria's band of Indians. During this pursuit, he was commended for skill and courage in planning a defence on Sierra Blanco Canon. The Indians were finally overtaken in the San Mateo Mountains, and were attacked by the troops on the 17th, when Lieutenant French was killed when gallantly commanding Company "M," Ninth Cavalry.

French did not hesitate to perform the most difficult and hazardous duties in letter and spirit. In the Army he soon earned the reputation of a valuable and reliable scout. Among other exploits in this capacity, he led a small detachment of men from the Rio Grande to Fort Garland, during a most fatiguing march of over 2,000 miles, and in Morrow's Expedition against the Indians, was chosen as the bearer of important dispatches, with which he rode 125 miles in 24 hours through the hostiles' territory.

At the Academy he was popular. He had in the Corps the same reputation which his subsequent career has sustained, that of a reckless, daring fellow, fond of both the dash and hardships of the soldier's life.

By his sudden, yet soldierly death, the service has certainly lost a valuable and faithful officer.

(Classmate.)

ARTHUR B. LANSING.

No. 877. CLASS OF 1836.

Died, February 9, 1880, at New York City, aged 63.

CAPT. LANSING, immediately upon graduating in 1836, resigned from

the Army and entered upon the business of Civil Engineering, in which he remained engaged for over three years.

He was re-appointed in the Army as Second Lieutenant, Second Artillery, November 13th, 1839; was promoted to be First Lieutenant in that Regiment, June 18th, 1846, and from January, 1847 to July, 1851, served as Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. In September, 1851, he again resigned from the Army.

When in the Army, Capt. Lansing served at different posts in New York and at Fort Adams until 1845. He was then engaged in the Military Occupation of Texas, and during the Mexican War, in the defence of Fort Brown. After the Mexican War and up to the time of his resignation, his service was mostly in Texas.

After resigning he resided in New York City until his death.

(Secretary of the Association.)

GEORGE SYKES.

No. 1149. CLASS OF 1842.

Died, February 9, 1880, at Brownsville, Texas, aged 57.

When I was requested by the Secretary of the Association to write this notice, I regretted that the task had not fallen into the hands of one of his own comrades who had been intimately associated with him during his later and brilliant military career, and who could have done intelligent justice to his admirable development as a commander.

I was only intimately associated with him during the brief period of the Mexican War, in which his subordinate rank gave but little opportunity for distinction, and no decided forecast of the future; but the knowledge thus gained of his character, and my great esteem for him, forbade my declining the duty thus imposed upon me. It still remains for others to do justice to his full record, and mark his place in the Eternal Bede-roll of our country's most distinguished patriots and soldiers.

George Sykes was born in Dover, Delaware, on the 9th of October, 1822. He was appointed a Cadet in the United States Military Academy, from Maryland, in July, 1838, in a class, remarkable at that time, for its excellence, and which has vindicated the promise of its youth, by the later military achievements of many of its members. He completed

his course in 1842, and was appointed a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Third Infantry. The first year of his army life was passed in Florida, where the expiring Indian War was the only and inadequate school of actual hostilities open to the young aspirant for military honors.

As Second Lieutenant in the same Regiment in 1843, he served at the West, and thus found himself among the first on the debatable ground when Texas was occupied by our troops under General Taylor, in 1845. Promoted to a First Lieutenantcy in 1846, he took part in the severe conflicts and brilliant capture of Monterey, in September of that year. After that event he joined the expedition of Lieutenant-General Scott, which made Vera Cruz the point of attack, and the new base of operations in the march upon the Capital. He was distinguished for his gallantry in the battle of Cerro-Gordo, which gained him the brevet of Captain. The hopes of peace which followed this decisive victory, were dashed by the insensate folly of the Mexicans, and thus the fighting in the Valley of Mexico, and the capture of the chief city were rendered necessary. In these operations, Sykes shared with his Regiment, and gained additional reputation in the battles of Contreras and Cburubusco, and in the storming of the Capital. The City capitulated on the 14th of September, 1847, and immediately thereafter Sykes was appointed on the Staff of Major-General Twiggs as Commissary of his Division, a position requiring firmness and order. I had not known him well, until our entrance into Mexico.

After that, having been appointed to the Light Battery of the Division, and being much at his headquarters, I became particularly intimate with him and with Lieutenant William T. H. Brooks, Aide-de-Camp to General Twiggs, a young officer of rare merit and manliness, who after distinguished participation in our Civil War, has succumbed to the decree of Providence at the early age of forty-nine.

With Brooks and Sykes I was constantly associated during our residence in the City of Mexico. We rode together almost daily on the Paseo, dined frequently in company, knew the same people and sought the same pleasures. I have always looked back with sincere and grateful satisfaction to these associations during the nine months of our sojourn in the City. We frequented the Aztec Club together in the Casa Bocanegra, the mere mention of which will recall to many who read this, scenes of hilarity and comradeship which can have no rival in our memories. Among these scenes of memory Sykes moves as a sol-

dierly, erect figure, always well, ready for any thing proposed, simple-hearted, honest and eminently true; a first rate duty man, generous and considerate of others, modest almost to a fault, a boon companion for leisure hours, a staunch friend in an emergency. It gives me sincere pleasure to be able to pay this just tribute to his memory. I was then too young and heedless to cast horoscopes of future distinction, but in looking back to-day, I recognize those qualities which were sure, with opportunity, to develop into military efficiency and renown.

Appointed a Captain in his Regiment in September, 1855, he was engaged in the usual duties of his office in time of peace, until May, 1861, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, when he was made a Major in the Fourteenth Infantry. From that time he was constantly engaged in the most arduous services, until the close of the war. No officer has a more enviable record than he. In 1863 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Infantry. It is significant of the high estimate in which he was held, that in August, 1861, while yet only a Major in the Army, he was selected for the distinguished duty of commanding the Regular Infantry, and of conducting it during the Peninsula Campaign in Virginia; and afterwards in the battle of Antietam. His rise as a commander was rapid and deserved. The details of his services cannot be given; the best statistics may be found in Cullum's invaluable register.

He was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers in September, 1861; and received a brevet of Colonel in the Army for his distinguished services at the battle of Gaine's Mill. In November, 1862, he received the appointment of Major-General of Volunteers.

After the disastrous battle of Chancellorsville, in which he bore a distinguished part, he was duly rewarded by being placed in command of the Fifth Army Corps, only subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief. At the head of this Corps he fought with great credit, in the redeeming and decisive battle of Gettysburg, and received in recompense the brevet of Brigadier-General in the Army, to be followed in 1865, by that of Brevet Major-General in the Army. Since the peace, as Colonel of the Twentieth Infantry, to which he was promoted in 1868, he has always been at his post, a model of devotion to duty, in its slightest details.

The rapid ravages of a terrible malady, during the past year, made him not only willing but desirous that death should put an end to his own suffering and the solicitude of his friends. He confronted the

inevitable with Christian manliness, dying at Fort Brown, Texas, on the 9th of February, 1880.

Orders expressing unwonted sorrow, were published from the various Headquarters, and form part of his noble record. The simple but effective words of General Ord, the Commander of the Department, deserve special notice:

“On July 1st, 1842, he went forth from his Alma Mater. Ever remembering her injunctions, he has through a period of thirty years done honor to her. The splendid picture of services woven amidst many toils, will be worthy a place in the palace of her memory.”

Testimony was also borne to his virtues by the public utterances of Colonel Haines, the Collector, and of the Mayor of Brownsville. His honorable and pleasant relations to Mexico, are set forth in the orders of the day, of General Canales, Commander on the Mexican line of the Rio Grande, who speaks of General Sykes “As a worthy soldier and a good friend of our Republic,” and “as a personal friend.”

General McClellan, in a letter of response to the sad tidings of his death, says: “As a gentleman, his character was the highest and also the purest, and he endeared himself to all who were so fortunate as to be associated with him. As a soldier his record was one that all might be too glad to possess. Raised to the rank of a General Officer, it was his good fortune to have under his orders the Regular Infantry serving in the Army of the Potomac, and I do not believe that higher praise can be awarded him than to say that he was found worthy of that honor.”

Like many loving sons of the Academy, it was his dying desire to be buried in the Cemetery at West Point. When this wish reached the ears of General Burnside, United States Senator from Rhode Island, he at once offered a bill, which was unanimously passed, appropriating one thousand dollars to defray the expense of removing his remains to that glorious National Mausoleum. This purpose has been accomplished, and he now rests among worthy compeers, whose dust is in the Nation's keeping, and whose bright examples form a focus of patriotism, valor, military genius and devotion to duty, to guide the young soldiers who are there in training in the paths of virtue which lead to renown like theirs.

There Honor comes a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there.

(Henry Coppee.)

HENRY B. SEARS.

No. 1285. CLASS OF 1846.

Died, February 12, 1880, at Liverpool, England, aged 55.

HENRY B. SEARS was born in Massachusetts, from which State he was appointed to the Military Academy. Upon his graduation in 1846, he was commissioned in the Second Artillery, reaching in that Regiment the grade of First Lieutenant, in October, 1847. Like many others of his class, Lieutenant Sears was early ordered to active duty in Mexico, and in addition to minor actions, was engaged in the Siege of Vera Cruz, and the battle of Cerro Gordo and Las Animas. For gallant and meritorious conduct in action, he received the Brevet of First Lieutenant, August 15th, 1847.

After the close of the Mexican War, Lieutenant Sears was for some months on special duty in the Adjutant General's Office, and afterwards in garrison at Fort Macon, North Carolina. He resigned his commission, June 30th, 1849.

Being engaged first in Explorations in South America; he afterwards became interested in a Diving Bell, and was from 1854 to 1857, President of the Nautilus Diving Bell Company, in New York City. In the latter year he was engaged upon the alterations of the Victoria Docks, London, England, and from 1860 until his death, resided in Liverpool, in which city he was engaged in business.

(Secretary of the Association.)

 JAMES THOMPSON.

No. 1499. CLASS OF 1851.

Died, February 14, 1880, at Newport, Kentucky, aged 51.

BREVET LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES THOMPSON, Captain U. S. Army, (retired) was born in Franklin, Delaware County, New York, September 27th, 1828. He entered the Military Academy, July 1st, 1847, and graduated July 1st, 1851, sixth in a class of forty-two members. On graduation he was assigned as a Brevet Second Lieutenant to the Second Artillery, and served continuously as an officer of that Regiment until the date of his retirement.

July 1st, 1852, he was promoted to be a Second Lieutenant ; August 16th, 1854, a First Lieutenant ; June 14th, 1861, a Captain. In 1854, he was selected for duty at the Military Academy and remained there nearly four years as Assistant Professor of the Department of Mathematics.

The beginning of the war found him on sick leave of absence, having been obliged, from failing health, to leave his Post, Fort Brown, Texas, March, 1861. When hostilities, which so long were threatening, seemed inevitable, he reported for duty and was assigned to active service. He was brevetted Major, June 30th, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Glendale, Va., and Lieut.-Colonel, March 13th, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chickamauga Georgia. His war record, however, is not limited to the actions for which he received brevets. He was one of the defenders of Fort Pickens, Florida, in the dark days of 1861. He took an active part in the battle of Bull Run, and participated in the campaign, the battle and the hardships of the Army of the Potomac, on the Peninsula. His name is associated with the Western Armies, particularly in the defence of Franklin, Tennessee, April, 1863, and the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, September, 1863.

Never physically strong, his health finally gave way, and on May 6th, 1869, he was retired from active service.

In 1870, he accepted the Professorship of Military Science and Civil Engineering in the Indiana State University, at Bloomington. This position he held for almost six years, when failing health finally compelled him to resign it. He then made Newport, Kentucky, his home remaining there a helpless invalid until death released him from his sufferings.

My personal knowledge of Colonel Thompson is confined to the four years of Cadet life, As classmates we were brought in daily and almost hourly contact, and I thus had opportunity to study his character, disposition and abilities. It is a pleasure, after so many years, to record that his abilities were more than marked, his friendship firm and constant, and his attention to duty faithful and conscientious. A friend of later years, in writing of him, says: "Colonel Thompson was a faithful soldier of the Cross, and an earnest worker in the Church of which he was a member."

(Major A. Piper.)

GEORGE WILSON.

No. 621. CLASS OF 1830.

Died, March 3, 1880, at Lexington, Missouri, aged 71.

CAPTAIN GEORGE WILSON was born, January 20th, 1809, at Steubenville, Ohio. His father held a responsible office under the United States Government; and his maternal grandfather—Colonel Thomas Stokely—a man of great wealth and tenacity of purpose, equipped a regiment for the Revolution at his own expense. In consideration of the latter's meritorious services, his grandson was appointed a Cadet of the United States Military Academy, which he entered July 1st, 1825, and was graduated therefrom, July 1st, 1830. Upon his promotion to a Brevet Second Lieutenancy, he was assigned to the First Infantry, then commanded by Colonel Zachary Taylor, so distinguished in the Mexican War, and who subsequently became President of the United States, Lieut. Wilson was ordered at once, to Fort Crawford, Wisconsin, where, two years later, he became an active participant in the Black Hawk War against the Sac Indians, being engaged in the battle of Bad Axe River, August 2d, 1832. In this campaign he had, besides doing much hard fighting, to endure terrible suffering from over fatigue and the rigors of a Wisconsin winter. Till he left the military service, December 31st, 1837, he was stationed at Forts Crawford and Armstrong, on the Mississippi river, both frontier posts in the wilderness, amid wild savages and lawless adventurers, the monotony of garrison life being varied only by escorting surveyors or expelling squatters. On one of these occasions, when the miners invaded the Indian lands at Dubuque, to obtain lead ore, Wilson was sent to drive them out and burn their cabins, which, in the storms of a Northern winter, simply meant death to the women and children of the intruders' families. Wilson being a very humane man, did not think any one had a right to command him to do such deeds, consequently he disobeyed the Secretary of War's order, trusting to the tender mercies of a court-martial, which was never convened. On another occasion, when officer of the guard at Fort Armstrong, he interposed with his drawn sword in a personal affray between two officials, and saved the life of one about to be run through by the sword-cane of his antagonist, who was the owner of the after celebrated slave—Dred Scott—known at the post as "Old Dreadful."

Wilson, after resigning from the army, became a private citizen at Agency City, Wapello County, Iowa, and was elected soon after to represent his district in the State Legislature. In 1839-40, he was appointed Indian Agent for the Winnebagoes, but declined the office to secure it for the Minister who had married him to the daughter of General Street, the former Indian Agent. Sometimes he diversified his farming with the practice of civil engineering and surveying public lands, and, in 1840-43, indulged in his old military tastes by becoming Adjutant of Iowa militia.

General Taylor, when the President of the United States, remembered his faithful Lieutenant of the First Infantry, and in 1849, appointed Wilson the Register of United States Lands, at Fairfield, Iowa, where he continued until September, 1851. His decisions in disputed cases, when referred to the General Land Office, at Washington, were never reversed. One of them, arising out of an attempt to dispossess the widow of a man whose claim was not completed at his death, was decided in her favor by Register Wilson, after which he was a great favorite with the settlers.

Wilson, in 1851, went into the banking business at Lexington, Missouri, in which he continued till his death, March 3d, 1880, the last nine years of his life he being the President of the Lafayette County Bank, a position won by his spotless reputation and high financial ability.

On the outbreak of the Rebellion, Wilson was over the usual age for active military service; besides his widely extended business required his constant care. Notwithstanding, he was appointed Captain of a company of Missouri Volunteers, which, after it had been thoroughly drilled and disciplined, broke up, its members not agreeing whether their allegiance was due to the Union or to the border slave State of Missouri.

Captain Wilson was a spare, yet muscular man, unweakened by self-indulgence in any form of vice; was capable of great indurance, unusually expert in the use of arms, and skillful in athletic exercises; and gave strong promise of attaining a vigorous, green old age. He, however, had lived long enough to prove himself a true gentleman; polite and kind to all; ever humane and considerate, even to the humblest; and by his deeds to merit the respect and admiration of all his associates. As

a soldier, he was brave, generous, and chivalrous; as a civilian, was honest, useful, and thoroughly trustworthy; as a companion, was frank, genial, and instructive; as a Christian, was charitable, devout, and obedient to his Maker's will; and in his family was loving and exemplary in every relation of husband and parent.

(Brevet Major General George W. Cullum.)

HENRY A. THOMPSON.

NO. 209. CLASS OF 1819.

Died, March 12, 1880, at Baltimore, Maryland, aged 80.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HENRY A. THOMPSON was born August 14th, 1800, at Baltimore, Maryland; and died March 12th, 1880, in his native city, at the advanced age of eighty.

Before he was fifteen years old, young Thompson entered, June 16th, 1815, the Military Academy, from which he was graduated, July 1st, 1819, and promoted to be a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Artillery. Upon the re-organization of the Army, June 1st, 1821, he was transferred to the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, in which he was promoted First Lieutenant, December 31st, 1822, and Captain, August 31st, 1836, he, in the meantime, having been brevetted a Captain, December 31st, 1832, for "ten years' faithful service in one grade."

Lieutenant Thompson upon graduating was detailed to assist Major Kearney, of the Topographical Engineers, in making surveys and examinations of sites for fortifications and other defensive objects, designated by the Board of Engineers, which were the Valley of the Hudson River, from Poughkeepsie to West Point; East River and Harlem approaches to New York; New Haven and New London Harbors, Conn., Plymouth and Boston Harbors, Mass.; mouth of Cape Fear River, and Beaufort Harbor, N. C.; bar and entrance to Mobile Bay, including Dauphin Island and Mobile Point, Ala.; and bars and bays of Pensacola and Santa Rosa Island, Fla.

Upon being relieved from Topographical duty, Lieut. Thompson was appointed, October 1st, 1822, Adjutant of the Fourth Artillery, serving at the various Regimental Headquarters: at Pensacola, Fla., to March 1st, 1825; the Artillery School for Practice, at Fort Monroe, Va., to

September 2d, 1826; Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Ga., to June 15th, 1827, Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, November 15th, 1827, to November 11th, 1828; Philadelphia, Pa., to June 1st, 1829; Baltimore and Fort McHenry, Md., to May 25th, 1836; in the Creek Country, Ala., as Acting Major of Colonel Fenwick's Brigade of Regulars and Marines, operating against hostile Indians to July 28th, 1836, when they were captured and sent beyond the Mississippi; and Fort McHenry, Md., to October 1st, 1836. From this last date, till he resigned from the military service, October 15th, 1836, he was on Engineer duty.

Captain Thompson, upon leaving the army, was appointed a Civil Engineer in the service of the United States, and was employed in superintending the repairs and extension of Fort McHenry, Md., till they were completed, December 13th, 1839, when he became a Commission Merchant in Baltimore, Md., and Superintendent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The latter position he held till May, 1843, and continued in the former business till 1865. Though successful as a merchant, he longed for his old military occupation. Hence he became, in the Maryland Militia, Division Inspector, April 10th, 1841; Colonel of Artillery, May 30th, 1846; and Brigadier General, September 4th, 1850. Besides these offices, such was the confidence reposed in him in his native State, that he was made a Director of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, from January 1853 to January 1854; and of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on the part of the State of Maryland, from March 1854, to March 1856, and, on behalf of the Stockholders, from December 1858 to 1861. In the meantime, he had become a Director in the Bank of Baltimore, which was a marked distinction, as it was the oldest and one with the largest capital of the Baltimore Banks. Of this institution he became the President, October 1st, 1863, and held the position till March 12th, 1880, when he died full of years and usefulness, not unmindful, as he said, that his end was approaching and he was only "waiting for orders" to march to another and a better world, for which he was well prepared. For many years he had been a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and had held the offices of Vestryman, Register and Treasurer, in both Christ and Emanuel Churches of Baltimore.

Few men had led a more active life than General Thompson, for he was literally in harness for nearly two-thirds of a century. Throughout this long and busy life, he was noted for high integrity of purpose, and commanded the respect and affection of his friends and the whole

community in which he dwelt. In every vocation of life, he was patient, laborious and methodical; and endowed with much decision of character and an elevated moral tone, it is not surprising that he inspired a confidence which was never challenged.

(Brevet Major-General Geo. W. Cullum, U. S. Army.)

MICAH R. BROWN.

No. 2050. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, April 9, 1880, at Lawrence, Massachusetts, aged 36.

By the death of this officer, the Corps of Engineers and the Army, have lost an able engineer and an honorable and cultivated gentleman. At the time of his death, he held the rank of Captain in the Corps of Engineers.

During his fifteen years of service, Captain Brown was engaged in many important duties, among which may be mentioned the Survey of the Northern Lakes, the Defences of New Orleans, River and Harbor Works in Louisiana and Texas, the Defences of Delaware River, River and Harbor Improvements in Delaware, Southern New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, and finally, the examination of the progress of the Jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi.

Members of the Class of 1865, will remember him as one of their most prominent and popular men, and will deeply regret his early death.

(Chas. W. Raymond.)

EDWARD M. WRIGHT.

No. 2126. CLASS OF 1866.

Died, April 24, 1880, at Washington, D. C., aged 34.

CAPT. WRIGHT'S service was entirely in the Ordnance Department. Commissioned a Second Lieutenant upon his graduation, he was successively promoted to be First Lieutenant, June 23d, 1874, and Captain,

March 25th, 1876. He served at the Washington, Augusta, Watertown, Rock Island and Frankford Arsenals, being on leave of absence from the latter at the time of his death. At Rock Island, Capt. Wright, under the supervision of the Commanding Officer, was in direct charge of the Water Power Canal, and at Frankford, of the manufacture of Metallic Ammunition.

Naturally energetic, and fruitful in expedients, Capt. Wright devised, while at Frankford, the multi-ball cartridge for rifles and pistols and devoted much care and attention to its development. During the Railroad Riots of 1877, he served on temporary duty under Gen. Hancock, and for the aid and assistance rendered the troops in suppressing the riots of that year, was complimented by the Commanding General.

The Chief of Ordnance in the order announcing to his Corps the death of Capt. Wright, speaks of him as "an officer of merit, energetic and faithful in the discharge of his duty."

(Secretary of the Association.)

SAMUEL P. HEINTZELMAN.

No. 445. CLASS OF 1826.

Died, May 1st, 1880, at Washington, D. C., aged 74.

The General of the Army announced the death of General Heintzelman in the following order:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 1, 1880. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 30. }

The General announces to the Army and the country, the death of Major General Samuel P. Heintzelman, (retired) at his residence in this city, at one o'clock this morning, at the age of seventy-four years.

Thus parts another link in that golden chain of memory which binds us to the past, and naught now remains of this noble soldier and gentleman except his example and the record of deeds which have contributed to the development and glory of his country in the last half century.

Samuel P. Heintzelman was born at Manheim, Lancaster County, Pa., Sept. 30th, 1805; entered the Military Academy, at West Point, July 1st, 1822; graduated in 1826; commissioned as Brevet Second Lieutenant, Second Infantry, July 1st, 1826. In this capacity he served on the Northern Frontier, at Forts Gratiot, Mackinaw and Brady, when on the

4th of March, 1833, he was appointed First Lieutenant, and served on Quartermaster's duty in Florida and the Creek Country.

On the 7th of July, 1838, he was commissioned as Captain of the Staff in the Quartermaster's Department, remaining in Florida till the close of that war in 1842, and in 1847 joined General Scott's army in Mexico, taking an active part in several engagements, for which he was brevetted Major, October 9th, 1847.

In 1848-49, he accompanied his Regiment around Cape Horn to California, and for several years was very busily employed in what is now the Territory of Arizona, receiving the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel for his conduct in the campaign against the Yuma Indians, which terminated hostilities in that quarter.

March 3d, 1855, he was promoted to Major of the First Infantry, and served with that Regiment on the Texas Frontier, rendering most valuable service against the organized marauders under Cortinas, and contributing largely to the safety of that newly acquired region of our country.

The Civil War of 1831, found him at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, superintending the General Recruiting Service, and with the ardor of his nature, and with his whole soul and might, he embarked in that terrible conflict; first, appointed Colonel of the now Seventeenth Infantry, he was rapidly advanced to Brigadier and Major General, holding high and important commands throughout the entire war, attaining the rank of Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, and Brevet Major-General of the Regular Army. A record of these services would pass the limits of this obituary notice, but when the war closed, no name on our Register, bore a more honorable record.

On the 22d of February, 1869, having attained the age of sixty-five, and having served continuously in the army forty-five years, he voluntarily retired, as Major-General, and has spent most of his time here in Washington, till this bright day of May, 1880.

Gen. Heintzelman was a man of an intense nature, of vehement action, guided by sound judgment and a cultivated taste. Universally respected and beloved, at a ripe old age, he leaves us, universally regretted. "Well done, thou good, faithful servant!" May our end be as peaceful and as much deplored as his.

* * * * *

By Command of General SHERMAN,

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

JAMES L. SHERMAN.

No. 2071. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, May 15, 1880, at New York City, aged 35.

LIEUT. SHERMAN, upon graduation was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Nineteenth Infantry, then serving in the Southern States, and

for two months acted as Judge Advocate of the District of Augusta, Georgia, and during the following year served at Little Rock, Arkansas, and at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. October 6th, 1866, he was transferred to the First Artillery, and two months later was made Regimental Quartermaster, an appointment he held for over two years, being stationed at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.

After a six months leave, Lieut. Sherman joined his Company at Fort Niagara, and served with it, there, in the South and at Fort Adams, R. I., until joining the Artillery School in May, 1878. He had but just completed the course at Fort Monroe, and was on his way to join his Company when his failing health compelled a delay in New York which only terminated in his death.

(Secretary of the Association.)

DAVID P. HANCOCK.

No. 1665. CLASS OF 1854.

Died, May 21, 1880, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, aged 47.

COL. HANCOCK was appointed a Cadet to West Point from Philadelphia, July 1st, 1849, and was graduated 35 in his Class, July 1st, 1854, when he was brevetted Second Lieutenant of Infantry, and ordered to service on frontier duty at Fort Arbuckle, Indian Territory. He remained there three years, receiving his commission as Second Lieutenant, Seventh Infantry, March 3d, 1855, and as First Lieutenant, April 20th, 1858. He was engaged in the Utah Expedition from 1858 to 1860; was made Captain in the same Regiment, May 27th, 1861, and was engaged in the action of Mesilla, New Mexico, July 25th, 1861. Two days after, when on the march from Fort Fillmore to San Augustine Springs, he was surrendered to Texan Insurgents, and remained a captive until August 28th, 1862, when he was exchanged. He commanded his Regiment in the Rappahannock Campaign from December, 1862, to June, 1863, taking part in the battle of Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13th, 1862, and the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3-4, 1863. He also commanded the Regiment in the Pennsylvania Campaign, being engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, and in the pursuit of the Confederates to Warrenton, Virginia. For gallant and meritorious conduct at Gettysburg, he was made Brevet Major, and afterward—March

13th, 1865—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel. In August, 1863, he served in New York City, in the suppression of the draft riots, and was then ordered to the garrison at Fort Schuyler, where he remained from Sept. 1863, to March, 1864. From March 3d to October 10th, 1864, he was in charge of the drafted men of the middle district of Pennsylvania, with whom he moved to the defence of the State against General Early's rebel raiders in July of that year. He was in garrison at Fort Richmond, New York, from October, 1864 to May, 1865, when he was ordered to Fort Clinch, Florida, and thence to Tallahassee, where he remained from October, 1865 to January, 1866. Since then he has been engaged mostly in recruiting service and garrison duty in the South and West. He was commissioned Major of the Second Infantry, October 24th, 1874. From October 16th, 1877, until about a year ago he was attached to Camp Howard, Indian Territory. For the past year he had been residing at his home, in Harrisburg, on sick leave.

(Secretary of the Association.)

THOMAS L. BRENT, JR.

No. 2084. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, May 24, 1880, at Columbus, Ohio, aged 34.

CAPT. BRENT was a native of Pennsylvania, and entered the Military Academy in 1861; graduated in 1865, and was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Eighteenth Infantry, June 23d, 1865. Nearly all his service was in Wyoming Territory. In 1866, he was Quartermaster of the First Battalion of the Eighteenth Infantry, and 1867-68, Quartermaster of the Regiment, serving as such until his promotion to be Captain in July, 1868.

On the re-organization of the Army in 1869, Capt. Brent was unassigned, but in January, 1871, was assigned to the Third Cavalry.

After several years' sick leave, Captain Brent was retired (May 17th, 1876) for disability contracted in the line of duty, and from his retirement until his death, resided in Columbus, Ohio.

Capt. Brent's interests were mainly centered in the Army. His wife was a sister of the wife of Lieutenant Stembel, of the Ninth Infantry;

own sister, the wife of Col. Poe, Aide-de-Camp to the General of the Army, and he himself was a son of the late Capt- Thomas L. Brent, Assistant Quartermaster, who for nearly thirty years was an officer of the Army.

(Secretary of the Association.)

JOSEPH C. AUDENRIED.

No. 1949. CLASS OF 1861. (JUNE.)

Died, June 1, 1861, at Washington, D. C., aged 40.

COL. AUDENRIED'S connection with the Military Service of the United States began with his appointment to the Military Academy in 1857, and after twenty-three years, ended with his death, on the 3rd of June, 1880.

The nature and value of his service, is so well described in the order announcing his death, issued by the General of the Army, that it is here given in full. To this there is nothing to add. It rounds off and completes the record of a spotless life.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 3, 1880. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 45. }

It is with pain and sorrow that the General of the Army has to announce the death of Colonel Joseph Crain Audenried, his Aide-de-Camp, who died at his residence in Washington, at 4:30 o'clock this morning, after a painful illness of seven weeks.

Colonel Audenried was born at Pottsville, Penn., November 6th, 1839; entered the Military Academy with Class of 1857, and graduated June 24th, 1861. The civil war had just begun. He was hurried forward to Washington as Second Lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry, to assist in organizing and drilling the troops then hastily assembled, and took part in the first campaign under Gen. Daniel Tyler, as Aide-de-Camp. From July, 1861 to March, 1862, he served with Company "A" Second Artillery, and in the Peninsular Campaign was Acting Assistant Adjutant General to General Emory's Cavalry command. July 10th, 1862, he was selected by Gen. E. V. Sumner as an Aide-de-Camp on his Staff, as Commander of the Second Army Corps, in which he served continuously till Gen. Sumner's death, in March, 1863, being wounded at Antietam and brevetted Captain.

After a few days' service with General Wool, in New York, he was ordered as an Additional Aide-de-Camp to Gen. U. S. Grant; he reported

in person June 20th, 1863, and was present at the surrender of Vicksburg, July 4th, and continued as a member of General Grant's Staff till October 4th, 1863, when; on the application of Gen. Sherman, commanding the Fifteenth Corps, he was assigned to him in the same capacity as Aide-de-Camp, and reported to him in person at Memphis, October 1st, 1863. He has been on the personal staff of Gen. Sherman from that day to this, always present for duty, prompt, energetic, intelligent, courteous, and knightly, the very impersonation of a thorough Staff Officer.

Gen. Sherman first noticed Capt. Audenried when he brought him a verbal message at Jackson, Miss., from Gen. Grant, in Vicksburg, in July, 1863, and soon after, having a vacancy on his Staff, he tendered it to Captain Audenried, who accepted, and thus has shared every battle, campaign and command of the General during the last seventeen eventful years, embracing the Chattanooga and Knoxville Campaign; that to Meridan; the Atlanta Campaign; the March to the Sea; that of the Carolinas; several extensive tours through the Great West among the Indians; the trip through Europe in 1872-73, and the incidental and delicate duties of the command of the Army since 1869.

It is impossible to summarize his share in all these events, now matters of history, but no one who has not served in actual war, can measure the importance and responsibilities of an Aide-de-Camp, carrying orders involving complicated movements, always verbal, and needing the highest order of courage and intelligence in execution. Thousands still live who will bear willing testimony to his great courtesy, and his elegant manners and address, by day and by night, in sun-shine and storm; and still others who have observed in him the model gentleman in the social circles in which he moved, and where he was so great a favorite. In Europe, whether in the palace or on the wild steppes of Tartary, he formed the type of the American soldier and gentleman. Charged with public property, he watched it with the same faithful care as if his own, and in disbursing money his accounts are models of accuracy and neatness.

In the death of Colonel Audenried the General feels that he has sustained an irreparable loss, personal and official, of one in whose honor, fidelity and integrity he reposed absolute confidence, for whom he entertained feelings rather of a son rather than of an officer; and he believes the Army generally will experience a similar feeling. Though dead, his example stands out in bold relief, inviting imitation by all the young officers of our Army.

He will be buried, at his own request, at West Point. The funeral will take place from the house, No. 1023, Vermont Avenue, at 3 P. M., Friday, June 4th, to the Sixth-street cars, and will conclude from the Chapel at West Point, New York, at 10 A. M. of Sunday, the 6th inst. Officers of the General's Staff will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By Command of GEN. SHERMAN.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, Adj't Gen'l.

The following Obituary of Lieut. SHERMAN was received too late for its proper place in the Necrology.

(Secretary of the Association.)

JAMES L. SHERMAN.

NO. 2071. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, May 15, 1880, at New York City, aged 35.

LIEUTENANT JAMES LARNED SHERMAN was born in the City of Washington, D. C., December 27th, 1844. His father, Charles E. Sherman, Esq., a well known member of the bar of the United States Supreme Court, was a descendant of the Hon. Samuel Sherman, who came to this country from England, in 1864. His mother was the daughter of Joseph Elgar, Commissioner of Public Buildings at Washington, during the administrations of Presidents Monroe, John Quincy Adams and a part of General Jackson's.

Lieut. Sherman received his appointment to the Military Academy from President Lincoln, and entered in June, 1861, at the age of sixteen. He graduated twenty-fifth in a class of sixty-eight members, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant in the Sixteenth Infantry, June 23d, 1865. Joining his Regiment, he served with it in the South and West, until September 21st, 1866, when he was transferred to the Twenty-eighth Infantry, and to Battery "G," of the First Artillery, October 6th, 1866, at that date a part of the garrison of Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor. On the officers of his new regiment, and especially on its Colonel, he made the most favorable impression, and a vacancy occurring soon after, he was appointed Regimental Quartermaster and joined Headquarters at Fort Hamilton. In this position he served from December 11th, 1866, to February 1st, 1869, when he was relieved, at his own request, and went to Europe on leave, remaining abroad until September of the same year. On his return he joined Battery "L," First Artillery, at Fort Niagara, where he remained on duty until November, 1872, when he accompanied his Battery to Fort Barrancas, Florida, where he served until October, 1873, when he was transferred to Light Battery "K," Charleston, South Carolina. In October, 1875, he was transferred to Battery "B," St. Augustine, Florida, with which he moved to Fort Adams in December, 1875; he served at that Post until 1878, when he was transferred to Battery "G" at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe. He was returning to Fort Adams at the time of

his sudden decease, which occurred at the Sturtevant House, New York City, May 15th, 1880, of congestion of the brain and jaundice. Such in brief, is the official record of Lieut. Sherman's services as an officer.

As he entered and served in the Army during a period of peace, he had no opportunity to display the martial traits most prized by military men, although one incident of his life proved that he would have made good use of such opportunities had they been offered him. During the prevalence of the yellow fever epidemic at Pensacola, in 1873, Lieutenant Sherman was relieved and ordered to Charleston, South Carolina. He at once telegraphed to the Department Commander and to the Adjutant General, for authority to stay with his Battery until the fever had subsided. Permission was at first refused but finally granted, and he remained to share the dangers and sorrows of a most fatal yellow fever season.

This illustrated his fine sense of duty; brought out in noble relief the heroic side of his character; won for him the respect and admiration of his companions, and the confidence and affection of the enlisted men.

Lieut. Sherman possessed many attractive qualities of mind and heart. At the age of fourteen he had compiled three hundred manuscript pages of a "Memoir of Napoleon," which evinced unusual labor and research in one so young; and throughout, his entire course at the Academy and in the Army, was above the average in literary taste and acquirements. He learned with great facility, and presented the unusual spectacle of a thoroughly practical man, fond of books. He was not without faults, but they were neither of a character nor magnitude to be discussed or unkindly remembered, when we recall the intelligence and zeal with which he discharged his duties; his hospitality at all times, and the kind and generous forbearance which marked his intercourse with others.

(Major J. P. Sanger.)

Of the foregoing, twelve were members of the Association—Churchill, Barry, DuBois, Vinton, Center, Merchant, Kingsbury, Lansing, Sykes, Henry A. Thompson, Heintzelman and Audenried.

In the Army, 25. In Civil Life, 13. Total, 38.

ANNUAL REUNION, JUNE 17, 1880.

THE TREASURER PRESENTED THE FOLLOWING REPORT:
Dr. The Association of Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy with H. L. Kendrick, Treas. Cr.

1879	June 24	To cash paid Bank of Commerce, difference in sale of \$1,000 10-40 Bond and purchase of \$1,000 5-81 U. S. Bond for investment.		1879	June 12	By 2 U. S. Bonds 10-40 -500 each, in hands of Treasurer, to be accounted for, (in Bank of Commerce for safe keeping) - - -	\$1000 00
July	8	To cash paid Treasurer of the Mess for Wines and Cigars for Alumni Dinner - - -	\$20 62	June	12	By cash balance in hands of Treasurer, from old account, - - -	25 68
Oct.	1	To cash paid for printing "Annual Reunion," 1879. - - -	96 40	May	25	By Interest on \$1000 U, S. 5 per cent. Bond, - - -	50 00
"	7	To cash paid for Ribbons, &c. - - -	219 00	June	16	By Cash received for 20 Initiation Fees, the past year, - - -	200 00
"	7	To cash paid for Telegrams to Montgomery, - - -	3 90	June	16	By balance due the Treasurer, carried to new account, - - -	111 48
"	7	To cash paid for Postage Stamps, - - -	1 21				
1880			18 53				
Mar.	9	To cash paid Army and Navy Journal for 1880, - - -	6 00				
June	14	To cash paid A. B. Berard for Postal Cards, &c., - - -	21 50				
June	16	To U. S. 5 per cent. Bond to be accounted for in new account, - - -	1000 00				
							1387 16
1880			1387 16	1880			
June	16	To balance due the Treasurer, brought forward from old account, - - -	111 48	June	16	By U. S. 5-81 Bond in hands of Treasurer, to be accounted for, deposited in Bank of Commerce for safe keeping, - - -	1000 00

Approved: J. M. SCHOFIELD, Executive Committee, West Point, June 16. 1880.
 H. L. KENDRICK, Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

General Andrews, Treasurer of the Thayer Monument Fund, reported that pursuant to a resolution of the former meeting, he had endeavored to collect the subscriptions promised, and that but \$160 remained uncollected. The total amount subscribed \$3,346, which he hoped could be raised to \$3,500.

As Chairman of the sub-committee of the Committee on the Thayer Monument, General Andrews reported that several designs had been submitted by the New England Granite Company, and that others had been prepared by Professor Larned and Captain Sears, the other members of the sub-committee. General Andrews also reported that much dissatisfaction had been expressed to him, at the proposal to erect a Monument over the grave of General Thayer, in the Cemetery, many graduates advocating in preference a simple stone memorial on the Plain.

General Schofield of the Committee on the Thayer Monument, suggested that the subject could be considered by this meeting or left to the sub-committee, which at present had the matter in charge for action, at a future meeting.

Colonel Arden, in the discussion that followed, called attention to the legend with reference to the large rock on the Cavalry Plain, south of the Cadet Encampment, and related the ceremonies conducted around it by the Graduating Class of each year in former times. He advocated the selection of the top of this rock as the most suitable position for a monument to General Thayer, if any should be placed outside of the Cemetery.

Professor Kendrick favored the postponement of a decision until the next meeting, urging that in the meantime, the Committee see if it be not possible to obtain from Congress an appropriation which would assist in the erection of a more fitting memorial of General Thayer.

On motion of Professor Kendrick, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until the next meeting.

General Schofield called attention to Paragraph 3, Art. 3, of the Constitution, fixing the day of meeting for the Association, and suggested that some change should be made which would bring the day for the Annual Reunion nearer to the time of the Graduating Exercises; when many found it more convenient to visit the Point, thus ensuring most

probably a fuller attendance. In furtherance of this object, he moved to amend Paragraph 3, Art. 3, by striking out the words "On the 17th June, whenever that falls on Thursday, otherwise on the Thursday next preceding the 17th," and inserting the words "On such a day in the month of June as shall be designated by the Executive Committee."

After some discussion the motion was carried unanimously.

The Secretary then presented, in the name of General John S. McCalmont, two volumes of the Reports of the Annual Reunions, which General McCalmont had had very handsomely bound and had sent with the request that the Association would accept them for their Library.

On motion of Colonel Arden the present of General McCalmont was accepted and the Secretary was directed to return to Gen. McCalmont the thanks of the Association.

The Chairman then appointed the following Committees and announced the Officers of the Association for the ensuing year:

GEN. CULLUM,
GEN. SCHOFIELD,
GEN. MORELL,
PROF. ANDREWS,
PROF. LARNED,
CAPT. SEARS,

Committee on the Thayer Monument.

GEN. CULLUM,
GEN. SCHOFIELD,
PROF. WHEELER,
COL. MORDECAI,
PROF. MICHIE,

Executive Committee.

LIEUT. CHARLES BRADEN, *Secretary.*

PROF. H. L. KENDRICK, *Treasurer.*

On motion of General Morell, the Treasurer was added to the Executive Committee.

On motion, the thanks of the Association were tendered to the presiding officer for the valuable address he had delivered to the Associa-

tion ; valuable for its historical facts as well as for its personal reminiscences.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

STANHOPE E. BLUNT,
Captain of Ordnance,
Secretary.

ENTERTAINMENT.

At 7 P. M., the members proceeded to the West Point Hotel, where they partook of the usual dinner, Major Alfred Mordecai, Class of 1823, presiding.

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.

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 such a day in the month of June as shall be designated by the Executive Committee.

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

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

BY-LAWS.

2. 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 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-thirds vote of all the members present, at any regular meeting, shall be required to alter or amend these By-Laws.

9. Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Law shall be authority for the government and regulation of all meetings of this Association.