

13th  
Annual Reunion

OF THE

Association of the Graduates

OF THE

United States Military Academy,

AT

West Point, New York,

June 12, 1882.

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PRESS :  
TIMES PRINTING HOUSE,  
Philadelphia.



# ANNUAL REUNION, JUNE 12, 1882.

## MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

WEST POINT, N. Y., *June 12, 1882.*

The Association met in the Chapel of the United States Military Academy at 3 o'clock, P. M., and was called to order by General George W. Cullum, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. W. M. Postlethwaite, Chaplain of the Military Academy.

The roll was then called by the Secretary.

### ROLL OF MEMBERS.

Those present are indicated by a \*, and those deceased in *italics*.

CLASS.		CLASS.	
1808	<i>Sylvanus Thayer.</i>		
1814	<i>Charles S. Merchant.</i>	1823	{ HANNIBAL DAY. <i>George H. Crosman.</i> EDMUND B. ALEXANDER.
1815	{ <i>Simon Willard.</i> <i>James Monroe.</i> <i>Thomas J. Leslie.</i> <i>Charles Davies.</i>	1824	{ <i>Dennis H. Mahan.</i> <i>Robert P. Parrott.</i> *JOHN K. FINDLAY. *JOHN M. FESSENDEN.
1818	{ <i>Horace Webster.</i> <i>Harvey Brown.</i> <i>Hartman Bache.</i>	1825	{ WASHINGTON SEAWELL. N. SAYRE HARRIS.
1819	{ <i>Edward D. Mansfield.</i> <i>Henry Brewerton.</i> <i>Henry A. Thompson.</i> JOSHUA BAKER. *DANIEL TYLER. <i>William H. Swift.</i>	1826	{ WM. H. C. BARTWELL. <i>Samuel P. Heintzelman.</i> AUG' ST'S J. PLEASANTON. <i>Edwin B. Babbitt.</i> <i>Nathaniel C. Macrae.</i> <i>Silas Casey.</i>
1820	<i>Rawlins Lowndes.</i>	1827	{ EBENEZER S. SIBLEY. <i>Alexander J. Center.</i> NATHANIEL J. EATON. <i>Abraham Van Buren.</i>
1821	<i>Seth M. Capron.</i>	1828	{ <i>Albert E. Church.</i> <i>Richard C. Tilghman.</i> <i>Gustave S. Rousseau.</i> CRAFTS J. WRIGHT.
1822	{ WILLIAM C. YOUNG. <i>David H. Vinton.</i> ISAAC R TRIMBLE. <i>Benjamin H. Wright.</i>		
1823	{ ALFRED MORDECAI. *GEORGE S. GREENE.		

## CLASS.

- 1829 { \*CATH. P. BUCKINGHAM.  
\*JOSEPH SMITH BRYCE.  
SIDNEY BURBANK.  
WILLIAM HOFFMAN.  
\*THOMAS SWORDS.  
\*ALBEMARLE CADY.  
THOMAS A. DAVIES.  
*Caleb C. Sibley.*  
JAMES CLARK.  
*George R. F. Bowdoin.*  
\*BENJAMIN W. BRICE.
- 1830 { *Francis Vinton.*  
*Thomas L. Alexander.*  
*George W. Patten.*
- 1831 { *Henry E. Prentiss.*  
WILLIAM A. NORTON.  
JACOB AMMEN.  
ANDREW A. HUMPHRIES.  
WILLIAM H. EMORY.  
WILLIAM CHAPMAN.  
CHARLES WHITTLESEY.
- 1832 { BENJAMIN S. EWELL.  
\*GEORGE W. CASS.  
ERASMUS D. KEYES.  
JOHN N. MACOMB.  
WARD B. BURNETT.  
JAMES H. SIMPSON.  
*Alfred Brush.*  
RANDOLPH B. MARCY.  
ALBERT G. EDWARDS.
- 1833 { *John G. Barnard.*  
\*GEORGE W. CULLUM.  
*Rufus King.*  
FRANCIS H. SMITH.  
*William H. Sidell.*  
HENRY WALLER.  
HENRY DU PONT.  
BENJAMIN ALVORD.  
HENRY W. WESSELLS.  
HENRY L. SCOTT.
- 1834 THOMAS A. MORRIS.
- 1835 { \*GEORGE W. MORELL.  
HORACE BROOKS.  
\*HENRY L. KENDRICK.  
*Alexander S. Macomb.*  
HENRY PRINCE.  
ISAAC V. D. REEVE.  
MARSENA R. PATRICK.  
\*THOMAS B. ARDEN.  
WILLIAM N. GRIER.

## CLASS.

- 1836 { \*JOSEPH R. ANDERSON.  
\*MARLB'GH CHURCHILL.  
JAMES L. DONALDSON.  
*Thomas W. Sherman.*  
*Alexander P. Crittenden.*  
PETER V. HAGNER.  
GEORGE C. THOMAS.  
*Arthur B. Lansing.*
- 1837 { HENRY W. BENHAM.  
JOHN BRATT.  
\*ISRAEL VOGDES,  
EDWARD D. TOWNSEND.  
BENNETT H. HILL.  
JOSHUA H. BATES.  
ROBERT M. McLANE.
- 1838 { JOHN T. METCALFE.  
WILLIAM B. BLAIR.  
*William F. Barry.*  
LANGDON C. EASTON.  
IRVIN McDOWELL,  
*William J. Hardee.*  
\*HAMILTON W. MERRILL.
- 1839 { GEORGE THOM.  
LUCIUS H. ALLEN.  
JAMES B. RICKETTS.  
THOMAS HUNTON.
- 1840 { *Charles P. Kingsbury.*  
\*WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.  
STEWART VAN VLIET.  
GEORGE W. GETTY.  
*George H. Thomas.*  
PINCKNEY LUGENBEEL.  
\*OLIVER L. SHEPHERD.
- 1841 { ZEALOUS B. TOWER.  
*John Love.*  
HARVEY A. ALLEN.  
SEWALL L. FREMONT.  
*Simon S. Fahnestock.*  
RICHARD P. HAMMOND.  
JOHN M. BRANNAN.  
FRANKLIN F. FLINT.
- 1842 { JOHN NEWTON.  
WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS.  
THEODORE T. S. LAIDLEY,  
*James G. Benton.*  
JOHN HILLHOUSE.  
ABNER DOUBLEDAY.  
JOHN S. MCCALMONT.  
*George Sykes.*  
EUGENE E. MCLEAN.  
*Charles T. Baker.*  
SAMUEL B. HAYMAN.  
JAMES LONGSTREET.

## CLASS.

- 1843 { WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN.  
GEORGE DESHON.  
WILLIAM F. RAYNOLDS.  
*John F. Peck.*  
JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.  
CHRISTOPHER C. AUGER.  
ULYSSES S. GRANT.  
CHARLES S. HAMILTON.  
RUFUS INGALLS.  
*Carve F. Couts.*
- 1844 { WILLIAM G. PECK.  
DANIEL M. FROST.  
*Samuel Gill.*  
ALFRED PLEASANTON.  
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.
- 1845 { THOMAS J. WOOD.  
CHARLES P. STONE.  
FITZ-JOHN PORTER.  
HENRY COPPEE.  
FRANCIS COLLINS.  
GEORGE P. ANDREWS.  
DELOS B. SACKETT.  
HENRY B. CLITZ.  
THOMAS G. PITCHER.
- 1846 { GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.  
*John G. Foster.*  
EDM. L. F. HARDCASTLE.  
FRANCIS T. BRYAN.  
EDWARD C. BOYNTON.  
CHARLES C. GILBERT.  
JAMES OAKES.  
INNIS N. PALMER.  
PARMENAS T. TURNLEY.  
GEORGE H. GORDON.  
DE LANCEY FLOYD-JONES.  
SAMUEL B. MAXEY.
- 1847 { JOSEPH J. WOODS.  
JULIAN McALLISTER.  
\*D. T. VAN BUREN.  
ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.  
HORATIO G. GIBSON.  
*Ambrose E. Burnside.*  
JOHN GIBBON.  
ROMEYN B. AYRES.  
THOMAS H. NEILL.  
WILLIAM W. BURNS.  
\*EGBERT L. VIELE.
- 1848 { WILLIAM P. TROWBRIDGE.  
ROBERT S. WILLIAMSON.  
*Nathaniel Michler.*  
RICHARD J. DODGE.  
WILLIAM N. R. BEALL.  
THOMAS D. JOHNS.

## CLASS.

- 1849 { QUINCY A. GILLMORE.  
JOHN A. PARKE.  
MILTON COGSWELL.  
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER.  
RUFUS SAXTON.  
EDWARD MCK. HUDSON.  
\*BEVERLY H. ROBERTSON.  
SAMUEL B. HOLABIRD.  
*James P. Roy.*
- 1850 { FREDERICK E. PRIME.  
GOUVERN'R K. WARREN.  
SILAS CRISPIN.  
*Oscar A. Mack.*  
ROBERT RANSOM.  
\*EUGENE A. CARR.  
FRANCIS H. BATES.  
*Zelus S. Zearle.*
- 1851 { \*GEORGE L. ANDREWS.  
ALEXANDER PIPER.  
\*CALEB HUSE.  
ALEXANDER J. PERRY.  
\*WILLIAM H. MORRIS.  
\*ROBERT E. PATTERSON.  
\*WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE.
- 1852 { THOMAS L. CASEY.  
*George W. Rose.*  
HENRY W. SLOCUM.  
JAMES W. ROBINSON.  
MILO S. HASCALL.  
JOHN MULLAN.  
*Zylvester Mowary.*  
MARSHALL T. POLK.  
ALEX. MCD. MCCOOK.  
WILLIAM MYERS.  
\*JOHN P. HAWKINS.
- 1853 { WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL.  
WILLIAM S. SMITH.  
JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.  
THOMAS M. VINCENT.  
HENRY C. SYMONDS.  
GEORGE BELL.  
*Louis H. Pelouze.*  
LARHETT L. LIVINGSTON.  
*Robert O. Tyler*  
PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.  
ALEXANDER CHAMBERS.  
WILLIAM CRAIG.
- 1854 { G. W. CUSTIS LEE.  
HENRY L. ABBOT.  
THOMAS H. RUGER.  
\*OLIVER O. HOWARD.  
JUDSON D. BINGHAM.  
MICHAEL R. MORGAN.

## CLASS.

1854 { OLIVER D. GREENE,  
*George A. Gordon.*  
\*CHARLES G. SAWTELLE.

1855 { CYRUS B. COMSTOCK,  
\*GEORGE H. ELLIOT.  
\*JUNIOUS B. WHEELER.  
*John V. DuBois.*  
ALEXANDER S. WEBB.  
JOHN W. TURNER.  
LEWIS MERRILL.  
*Alfred T. A. Torbert.*  
\*WILLIAM B. HAZEN.  
\*HENRY M. LAZELLE.

1856 { DAVID C. HOUSTON.  
HERBERT A. HASCALL.  
*Francis L. Vinton.*  
*Lorenzo Lorain.*  
\*JEREMIAH H. GILMAN.  
GEORGE JACKSON.  
WILLIAM B. HUGHES.  
*John McL. Hulat.*

1857 { E. PORTER ALEXANDER.  
MANNING M. KIMMEL.  
JOHN S. MARMADUKE.  
JOSEPH S. CONRAD.  
ROBERT H. ANDERSON.

1858 *Wm. J. L. Nicodemus.*

1859 { \*MOSES H. WRIGHT.  
\*FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.  
MARTIN D. HARDIN.  
FRANCIS J. CRILLY.  
CALEB H. CARLTON.  
JOSEPH WHEELER.  
JOHN J. UPHAM.

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

1861 { HENRY DUPONT.  
ORVILLE E. BABCOCK.  
ADEL. R. BUFFINGTON.  
*Emory Upton.*  
NATH. R. CHAMBLISS.  
SAMUEL N. BENJAMIN.  
JOHN W. BARLOW.  
FRANKLIN HARWOOD.

May

## CLASS.

1861 { GEORGE W. DRESSER.  
CHARLES MCK. LEOSER.  
HENRY C. HASBROUCK.  
FRANCIS A. DAVIES.  
EUGENE B. BEAUMONT.  
CHARLES H. GIBSON.

1861 { WILLIAM H. HARRIS.  
ALFRED MORDECAI.  
*Charles C. Parsons.*  
LAWRENCE S. BABBITT.  
*Joseph C. Audenried.*  
PHILIP H. REMINGTON.  
JAMES P. DROUILLARD.

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

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

1864 { GARRETT J. LYDECKER.  
OSWALD H. ERNST.  
*Charles B. Phillips.*  
CHARLES J. ALLEN.  
EDWARD D. WHEELER.

1865 { CHARLES W. RAYMOND.  
A. MACOMB MILLER.  
DAVID W. PAYNE.  
THOMAS H. HANDBURY.  
JAMES C. POST.  
ALFRED E. BATES.  
JOHN P. STORY.  
J. HARRISON HALL.  
\*APPLETON D. PALMER.  
WM. H. McLAUGHLIN.  
*Edward H. Totten.*  
JAMES M. MARSHALL.  
WILLIAM S. STARRING.  
EDWARD HUNTER.  
\*SAMUEL M. MILLS.  
EDGAR C. BOWEN.  
WILLIAM D. O'TOOLE.

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CLASS.	
1865	ARCHIBALD H. GOODLOE. CASS DURHAM. ROBERT B. WADE. P. ELMENDORF SLOAN.
	*JAMES O'HARA. <i>Richard C. Churchill.</i> CHARLES KING. ISAAC T. WEBSTER. WILLIAM H. UPHAM.
	*ELBRIDGE R. HILLS. *FRANCIS L. HILLS. JOHN F. STRETCH.
1867	JOHN C. MALLERY. *CLINTON B. SEARS. *WILLIAM E. ROGERS. FREDERICK A. MAHAN. FREDERICK A. HINMAN. <i>William F. Reynolds.</i> CROSBY P. MILLER. THOMAS H. BARBER. EUGENE P. MURPHY. EDWIN S. CURTIS. GEORGE A. GARRETSON. *LEANDER T. HOWES. STANISLAUS REMAK. *EDWARD S. GODFREY. WILLIAM J. ROE.
	EDGAR W. BASS. JOSEPH H. WILLARD. HENRY METCALFE. ROBERT FLETCHER. DAVID D. JOHNSON. EUGENE O. FECHET. <i>Paul Dahlgren.</i> CHARLES W. WHIPPLE. *DAVID S. DENNISON. *ALEXANDER L. MORTON. WILLIAM J. VOLKMAR. JAMES H. JONES. WILLIAM C. FORBUSH. JOHN D. C. HOSKINS. FRANK W. RUSSELL. THOMAS J. MARCH. *LOYALL FARRAGUT. CHARLES F. ROE. DELANCEY A. KANE.
	LEONARD G. HUN. *SAMUEL E. TILLMAN. PHILIP M. PRICE. DANIEL M. TAYLOR. WILLIAM P. DUVAL. REMEMB. H. LINDSEY. *CHARLES BRADEN.

CLASS.	
1869	WILLIAM F. SMITH. WILLIAM GERHARD.
	FRANCIS V. GREENE. WINFIELD S. CHAPLIN. EDWARD G. STEVENS. EDGAR S. DUDLEY. CLARENCE A. POSTLEY. BENJ. H. RANDOLPH. RICHARD A. WILLIAMS.
1870	*CHARLES W. LARNED. EDMUND M. COBB. SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN. ROBERT E. COXE. *DEXTER W. PARKER. <i>Benjamin H. Hodgson.</i> SEBREE SMITH. ISAIAH H. McDONALD. *ROBERT N. PRICE.
	ANDREW H. RUSSELL. GEORGE S. ANDERSON. *GEORGE E. BACON. THOS. M. WOODRUFF. *JAMES N. ALLISON. JAMES B. HICKEY.
	ROGERS BIRNIE. *STANHOPE E. BLUNT. CHARLES D. PARKHURST. JACOB R. RIBLETT. *THOMAS C. WOODBURY. WILLIAM B. WETMORE. THOMAS B. NICHOLS. *HERBERT E. TUTHERLY. WILLIAM H. H. JAMES. *HENRY H. LANDON.
1872	*AUGUSTUS C. TYLER. *SAMUEL N. HOLMES. QUINCY O'M. GILLMORE.
	RUSSELL THAYER. GEORGE R. CECIL. WILLIS WITTICH.
1873	*JOHN R. WILLIAMS. *ALEXANDER R. BACON. *HENRY H. LUDLOW. LEONARD A. LOVERING. CHARLES L. HAMMOND.
	JOHN J. HADEN. *HENRY J. GOLDMAN. *JOHN BIGELOW, JR. <i>Ben I. Butler.</i>
1874	*JAMES L. LUSK.
1876	FREDERICK V. ABBOT. *CHARLES R. NOYES.

CLASS.		CLASS.
1880	{	CHARLES S. BURT.
		GEORGE H. MORGAN.
		JAMES S. ROGERS.
		FRANCIS J. A. DARR.
		CHARLES B. VOGDES.
		CLASS.
		1881
		EDWIN ST. J. GREBLE.
		1882
		{
		ORMOND M. LISSAK.
		CHARLES P. ELLIOTT.
		CHARLES J. STEVENS.

NOTE.—There are 472 members upon the roll ; of these 75 were present, and 82 had died.

General Daniel Tyler, Class of 1819, was called upon to pre-  
side, and was conducted to the chair by General George S.  
Greene, of the Class of 1823, and Judge J. K. Findlay, of the Class  
of 1824.

General Tyler omitted the usual address given by the Presid-  
ing Officer, but welcomed the Graduates present in a few remarks  
appropriate to the occasion, making mention of some of the  
deceased Graduates of the past year.

He then presented Judge John K. Findlay, Class of 1824,  
who related a number of incidents connected with his cadet days.

# Necrology.

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The Secretary then read the Necrology of Graduates for the year ending June 12, 1882.

CHARLES B. PHILLIPS.

No. 2028. CLASS OF 1864.

Died June 14, 1881, at Norfolk, Va., aged 41.

CAPTAIN CHARLES BLANCHARD PHILLIPS was born in Marshfield, Mass., February 17, 1841.

From the General Order published by the Chief of Engineers U. S. Army, announcing the death of Captain Phillips to the brother officers of his corps, the following is quoted :

“ Captain Phillips was graduated from the Military Academy on the 13th of June, 1864, when he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, and immediately entered upon duty in the Army of the Potomac in the late civil war. He was actively engaged in the field until the end of the war, receiving, on the 9th of April, 1865, the brevet rank of Captain for ‘ faithful and meritorious services during the operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, Va., and the surrender of the insurgent army under General R. E. Lee.’ He was promoted to be Captain, Corps of Engineers, March 7, 1867.

“ Since the war, Captain Phillips has served at the Engineer School of Application at Willet’s Point, New York Harbor; on Engineer Recruiting Service, as Assistant Engineer on the defenses of Hampton Roads, Va.; as Engineer Officer on the Staff of the General Commanding the Department of the Missouri; as Assistant Engineer in the Improvement of Rivers and Harbors in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, and the defenses of Baltimore and Washington; and as a member of a commission advisory to the Harbor Commissioners of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

"When he was forced, a few weeks since, by rapidly failing health, to apply for a leave of absence from duty, he had been for nearly three years Superintending Engineer in charge of important works of river and harbor improvements in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, which he had carried on with marked intelligence and skill; and he was also Advisory Engineer to the National Board of Health, in the establishment of a national quarantine station in Hampton Roads.

"By the death of Captain Phillips the Corps of Engineers has lost a most deserving and efficient officer; always faithful in his devotion to duty, and highly regarded by those who knew him well."

Captain Phillips belonged to a family one of the oldest in Massachusetts, being a direct descendant from Peregrine White. His remains were taken to his early home in Marshfield and buried in the family tomb.

Knowing him well, appreciating his abilities, and loving his friendship, we mourn his loss.

(W. S. S.)

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### EDWARD G. BECKWITH.

No. 1123. CLASS OF 1842.

Died June 22, 1881, at Clifton Springs, N. Y., aged 63 years.

EDWARD G. BECKWITH, Major and Brevet Brig.-General, was the son of Judge Barak Beckwith, of Cazenovia, New York. He was graduated at the Military Academy at West Point, and assigned to the Third Artillery at Savannah, Ga. Among his classmates who held high positions and participated in defense of the Union were Henry L. Eustis, John Newton, William S. Rosecrans, Barton S. Alexander, John Pope, Seth Williams, Abner Doubleday, Napoleon J. T. Dana, George Sykes, and S. B. Hayman. Among those who distinguished themselves on the Confederate side were George W. Rains, G. W. Smith, Mansfield Lovell, A. P. Stewart, D. H. Hill, R. H. Anderson, Lafayette McLaws, Earl Van Dorn, and James Longstreet.

In September, 1843, he accompanied part of his regiment to Mexico, and was stationed in Tampico. Colonel Gates, of the Third Artillery, who commanded that department, selected young Beckwith as his Assistant Adjutant-General, which was a high compliment to his ability and military knowledge. As, however, this service was of rather a passive character, Lieutenant Beckwith applied to General Scott for permission to join his company in the field,—a request that, to his great annoyance, was refused. In July, 1847, he had the yellow fever; and although he survived the violence of the attack, his health was broken, and he was sent home to recuperate. Unfortunately, in his desire to rejoin his comrades at the front, he returned too soon. This brought on an attack of pleurisy, from which he never entirely recovered. He went to Mexico a man of powerful physique, and left it a wreck.

Having been recommended to make a trip to California across the plains for the benefit of his health, he joined Lieutenant Thorne, who had command of an escort designated to accompany the civil officers of that territory to their destination. Lieutenant Thorne was drowned on the way, and Lieutenant Beckwith assumed command of the detachment, and conducted it through hostile tribes to San Francisco, receiving the thanks of the Department Commander for his skill and courage in executing this duty, and in defeating the Apaches who beset him on the way.

In June, 1850, soon after his return, he married Miss Cornelia Williamson, of Savannah, Georgia.

After serving a detail on the recruiting service, he rejoined his regiment, and remained with it until May, 1853, when he was ordered by the War Department to assist Captain Gunnison, of the United States Engineers, in making a reconnaissance to ascertain the best route for the Pacific Railroad. Captain Gunnison was killed by the Indians, and Lieutenant Beckwith completed the survey. The locomotive now passes over this route on its peaceful mission, and few remember the difficulties and dangers attending these first explorations. As all the money for the expedition was deposited in Captain Gunnison's name,

Lieutenant Beckwith found himself embarrassed for funds; but our present Commander-in-chief, General Sherman, who was then a banker in California, advanced him all the money he needed.

In 1855, Congress having added several new regiments to the army, the Secretary of War sent for Lieutenant Beckwith and tendered him a captaincy in one of them, with the complimentary statement that he had fully earned it by his past record. Lieutenant Beckwith, at this time, however, was suffering from severe hemorrhages of the throat, and could not, therefore, accept the proffered promotion, as he was not in a condition for active service, and an Indian war was impending.

In 1857, 1858, and 1859, he was assigned to duty in Kansas and Nebraska. In June, 1859, he was prostrated by a congestive chill, and obliged to give up his arduous duties on the frontier.

At the commencement of the Rebellion, he was, despite his ill health, appointed to duty, at his own request, with Patterson's column, then operating in the Shenandoah Valley. He was appointed Chief Commissary, and held the same position under General Banks, receiving the special thanks of the latter for his services at the battle of Winchester.

When the Army of Virginia was organized in 1862, Captain Beckwith was appointed Chief Commissary and aid to General Pope, with the rank of Colonel. He was present in that capacity at the battles of Cedar Mountain, the second Bull Run, and Chantilly, and was again commended by his chief for the gallant and efficient way in which his duties had been performed.

In the fall of 1862 he aided General Banks in fitting out his expedition to Louisiana, and accompanied it as Chief Commissary of the Department of the Gulf. He discharged this duty not only under General Banks, but subsequently under Generals Hurlburt and Canby. He was also Provost-Marshal of that department, and from August 25, 1863, to June 16, 1864, was Commandant of New Orleans and its defenses; more than a division of troops stationed from Texas to the Mississippi and from the Gulf of Mexico to Donaldsonville having been placed under his orders. In this service he was again complimented in orders by his Department Commander.

Owing to high reputation for carefulness and ability the Commissary-General of the Army requested that he be assigned to his office for the purpose of settling disputed claims,—a labor requiring great intelligence, sound judgment, and strict integrity. He remained there until March, 1879, when he was retired on account of ill health. He died on the 22d of June, 1881, at Clifton Springs, N. Y., from an affection of the lungs.

His genial disposition and exemplary life will always endear his memory to his comrades and to citizens who were brought into familiar relations with him.

He leaves a widow and two daughters to mourn his loss.

*(Abner Doubleday, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.)*

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JOHN W. DAVIDSON.

NO. 1257. CLASS OF 1845.

Died June 26, 1881, at St. Paul, Minn., aged 59 years.

The subject of this brief memoir was born in the State of Virginia, and was the son of Captain W. B. Davidson. Captain Davidson entered the army in 1815, and, after a term of more than a quarter of a century, died in the service in 1840.

The son inherited the military tastes of the father. He was appointed a cadet at large in February, 1841, and entered the Military Academy July 1st of that year. The writer remembers the appearance of Davidson at that time well. He arrived at West Point and reported to the Superintendent, then Major Delafield, a day or two before the arrival of the writer, and was the first acquaintance made by the writer among those who were to be his classmates for four years at the Academy, and his companions in the dangers of flood and field during many years afterwards.

Rather small for his age, Davidson was well formed, neat in dress, handsome, and possessed of more of maturity of manner and bearing than the average youth of his age. Albeit he was precise in manners, Davidson was genial in temperament, fond of convivial amusements, and a favorite with his classmates, though, at times, somewhat testy, and ever ready to take offense. His

academic career was in no wise different from that of the average cadet. He was neither a hard student nor a brilliant scholar. He acquired with facility, and with little effort, a sufficient acquaintance with the prescribed curriculum to insure his graduation, and this satisfied his aspiration for academic honors.

After the ordinary term of four years Davidson was graduated twenty-seventh in his class of forty-one members, in 1845. Fond of physical exertion and horseback exercise, he applied for the mounted service, and was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant in the old First Dragoons, General S. W. Kearney's regiment, July 1, 1845.

A detailed narrative of Davidson's service with his regiment would be but a repetition of the picture so familiar to all the officers of the army who served on the frontier at that period. A presentation of it here in much detail would not be usefully instructive, nor possess the charm of novelty.

Suffice it to say, he served not only faithfully, but with distinction, from Fort Crawford, in Wisconsin, to San Pasqual, in California. Over this wide area of territory, embracing a period of fifteen years of very active, almost continuous, service in the field, Davidson was in many "passages-at-arms" with the Mexicans during the Mexican War, and subsequently with the Indians. In all these he bore himself as "*un preux chevalier*."

Passing up from the initiatory grade of Brevet Second Lieutenant through Second and First Lieutenant, Davidson was promoted Captain First Dragoons January 20, 1855.

During the six succeeding years, from 1855 to 1861, he was on duty with his company, and served on the plains, in New Mexico and California. In this preparatory service, Davidson, like many of his military brethren, was acquiring the experience, albeit on a limited field, and developing the character, which were to be useful to the nation and to themselves, though so little suspected at the time, in the very near future.

The philosophical historian, writing the history of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA during the first century of the nation's existence, will undoubtedly signalize two grand and crucial epochs in that century of national history—1776 and 1861. The former

date was the epoch in which the *people*, through their chosen representatives, declared the birth of a new NATION, and pledged their fortunes, their lives, yea, more, *their sacred honor*, to the maintenance of the declaration made on the nation's honored day—the Fourth of July, 1776.

The other crucial year—1861—was to test the vital question whether the nation possessed the power to meet and deal successfully with the greatest of all enemies of representative government—*domestic insurrection*.

The issue of the great contest from 1861 to 1865, a contest in which the continued existence of a great nation's life hung trembling in the balance, has passed into the domain of permanent history. So far as this memoir is concerned, it is sufficient to say the nation vindicated *its right* and *its power* to live, though seventy times seventy tried in fiery furnace.

The duty of the writer is here to clearly indicate the position taken by his quondam classmate and long-time associate, Davidson, in the crucial year of 1861.

Though born in the State of Virginia, and brought up at the very feet of the Gamaliel of the heretical and disintegrating dogma of *States-rights, and the consequent right of peaceful secession*, Davidson, when the hour of trial came, was not a bit deluded by political sophistry, but boldly declared his adhesion to the Union of the States, "one and inseparable, now and forever." He said the starry banner should be his flag as long as his life endured.

No one not born and reared in a slave-holding State, and not an officer of the army in 1861, can appreciate the tremendous pressure brought to bear on the army officers of Southern birth in the great crisis of 1861, nor appreciate the great moral resistance which such officers were called to make to such pressure. Hence the writer, one of that class, deems it a sacred duty to distinctly signalize Davidson's action at that time. His utterance then had no doubtful sound, no uncertain meaning. He cast in his lot, *without reservation*, for the *Union of the States* as a *Nation*.

Davidson's services during the war were eminently useful and distinguished, and embrace a wide field of operations.

With distinction, he served in "the Army of the Potomac," in Arkansas and Mississippi and Louisiana and Missouri; and in January, 1866, he was mustered out of the volunteer service.

In February, 1862, he was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers; and this rank he held to the close of the war, being, as noted above, mustered out of the volunteer service January 15, 1866.

Four brevets in the regular army, and one in the volunteer service, attest the Government's appreciation of Davidson's faithful, honorable, gallant service during the war for the suppression of the "Great Rebellion."

From 1866 to 1881, a continuous period of fifteen years, Davidson was on duty on the frontier, quietly and unobtrusively serving his country, and doing his duty, like a good soldier and a true man.

The minute details of this service it would avail no good to present in this memoir.

At last, on the twenty-sixth day "of the bright, merry month of June," 1881, just forty years after his entrance into the Academy, he ceased from his labors, and went to his rest.

*Requiescat in pace.*

*(Classmate.)*

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### JAMES M. LAKE HENRY.

NO. 1224. CLASS OF 1844.

Died July 4, 1881, at Washington, D. C., aged 61.

JAMES M. LAKE HENRY (known as James M. Henry while a cadet) was admitted to the United States Military Academy September 1, 1839; graduated July 1, 1844, and was promoted to Brevet Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry July 1, 1844; became Second Lieutenant Second Infantry June 18, 1846; was transferred to the Fourth Infantry September 30, 1848, and resigned July 13, 1852.

He served in garrison at Pensacola, Fla., 1844-45; in military occupation of Texas, 1845-46; in the war with Mexico, 1847-48; in garrison on the Lakes, 1849-51; and at Fort

Columbus, New York, 1852. After his resignation from the army, he was United States Assistant Examiner of Patents at Washington, D. C., from October 1, 1852, to April 1, 1855; and Principal Examiner from April 1, 1855, to July 7, 1861. Of his subsequent career the Association has no record, except that he was for a time engaged in farming in Prince George County, Maryland. The above notice is taken from Cullum's Register.

*(Secretary of the Association.)*

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### JOHN CLIFFORD PEMBERTON.

No. 917. CLASS OF 1837.

Died July 13, 1881, at Penllyn, Pa., aged 67 years.

JOHN CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, second son of John Pemberton and Rebecca Clifford, his wife, was born in the city of Philadelphia, August 10, 1814.

In early life he enjoyed every advantage which the educational facilities of the time afforded. In addition to the usual school attendance, his father employed private tutors for his better instruction in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages; and to his proficiency in these, especially in the study of Latin authors, he owed much of the literary enjoyment of his later years.

On the 18th of January, 1848, he married Martha, daughter of William Henry Thompson, of Norfolk, Virginia, who, with their five children, survives him.

He was, from earliest manhood until the close of his life, a firm believer in the doctrine of State sovereignty, and was at no time in harmony with the advocates of a "paternal government."

In the spring of 1833, being then in his nineteenth year, he conceived the idea of entering the United States Army, and, unassisted by any outside influence, made application by letter to General Jackson (then President) for a cadetship at West Point. This he received almost by return mail, the prompt reply being probably due to the friendship which General Jackson always entertained for his father.

Entering upon his new duties July 1, 1833, he remained at the Military Academy through the required term, graduated July 1, 1837, twenty-seventh in a class of fifty members, and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment of Artillery.

He served in the Florida Indian wars of 1837-50, and was engaged in the action of Tocha Hatchee, January 24, 1838. In 1845-46, he was with the army in the military occupation of Texas. During the war with Mexico he held the position of aid-de-camp on the staff of General Worth, and participated in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, the siege of Vera Cruz, Monterey, Cerro Gordo, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, the storming of Chapultepec, and the assault and capture of the city of Mexico. He was brevetted Captain, September 23, 1846, for "*gallantry*" in the several conflicts at Monterey; and Major, September 8, 1847, for "gallant and meritorious conduct" in the battle of Molino del Rey.

May 20, 1849, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a series of "resolutions" expressive of "profound" regard and admiration for the good conduct and heroic courage displayed by certain officers of the army, natives or citizens of Pennsylvania, which "resolutions" were, with the following letter from their Governor, transmitted to the officers designated by that body.

"TO MAJOR J. C. PEMBERTON,

*Fourth Regiment Artillery, U. S. Army.*

"SIR: The Legislature of Pennsylvania, appreciating the distinguished services rendered by you in the late war with Mexico, and desirous of commemorating, by an appropriate and enduring memorial, the just estimate of a grateful people of your meritorious conduct and heroic courage, unanimously passed the foregoing resolutions with a request that they should be transmitted to you. In complying with the desire of the Legislature, I avail myself of the occasion to unite with that department of the Government in the expression of my profound admiration of the bravery and good conduct which signalized your services in several sanguinary battles, and which, while conferring enviable distinction on yourself, merit your country's warmest gratitude.

"I have the honor to remain,

Truly your friend,

"WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON."

Previous to the foregoing expression of thanks, the citizens of Philadelphia had presented to him a sword, upon which was engraved:

“First Lieutenant John C. Pemberton, Fourth Regiment of Artillery, United States Army.

“From his fellow-citizens of Philadelphia.

“Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey.”

During the Canadian Border disturbances, he was on duty on the line of the frontier involved, and in 1858 took part in the Utah expedition. From that time until 1861 he continued in the North-west, occupied chiefly with Indian affairs and in the close study and practice of artillery.

When the war between the States had become inevitable, he with other officers from Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, and a small body of troops under his command, was ordered to report at Washington. Immediately upon his arrival there he tendered his resignation from the United States Army April 24, 1861; instead of receiving an immediate acceptance, he was requested to call upon General Winfield Scott.

In the interview which resulted, that officer argued the case with him, endeavoring to persuade him to remain with the North, assuring him at last that, if he would consent to do so, he should at once be promoted to the rank of Colonel.

To this, Pemberton replied that his sympathies were wholly with the South; that he was surprised at the proposal of General Scott, and at the delay and trouble the authorities, contrary to all custom, were occasioning him.

Finally, after repeated solicitation, he demanded, as his right, that his resignation should be at once accepted, and requested that its acceptance should be addressed to him at Richmond, Virginia, for which city he left Washington, April 26, 1861.

Arrived in Richmond he at once offered his services to the State of Virginia, and learned that by the advice of General Joseph E. Johnston (who had preceded him by seventy hours) his rank as Lieutenant-Colonel, to date from April 28, and his assignment to duty, had been arranged.

To him was given the responsible work of organizing the artillery and cavalry of the State, with headquarters at Norfolk.

May 8, 1861, he was made Colonel, Provisional Army of the State, continuing in the same duties; June 15, Major Corps Artillery, Confederate States Army; June 17, Brigadier-General Provisional Army, Confederate States, headquarters Smithfield, Virginia. February 13, 1862, Major-General Provisional Army, Confederate States (to rank January 14), and at the request of General R. E. Lee, whom he succeeded, he was appointed to command the department embracing South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Headquarters, Charleston.

During his *regime*, the harbor defenses already existing were strengthened; new forts (notably Wagner and Battery B) were by him planned and begun, and the planting of submarine obstructions to navigation expedited to the full extent of the facilities obtainable.

It may not be inappropriate to present here the opinion of a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the state of affairs now under notice, as by the subjoined extract from his letter it will be seen he was.

" HEADQUARTERS, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, }  
 JAMES ISLAND, S. C., }  
 September 17, 1863. }

" \* \* \* It has been my pleasant duty to pay a tribute to truth and justice, by meeting the numerous attacks made on you among people you strove so hard and so unpopularly to defend. Fort Sumter, the dismantling of which you have been accused to have counseled, is utterly and completely *dismantled* and laid in ruins by the enemy, and still Charleston is not his; and it is not his because of Wagner, which you constructed, as you did Battery B, the obstructions and the works of the inner harbor, now stronger because (in a great measure) of the guns taken from Sumter, of which ten ten-inch Columbiads, due to your personal endeavors in Richmond, contributed so largely to the repulse of April 7th, and are contributing now to hold the enemy at bay. Although a friend of General Beauregard, whose merit I recognize, I am still more the friend of truth, and hope that these lines, even from so humble an individual as myself

(though, nevertheless, better acquainted with the defense of this department since the day of secession than any one else), may prove to you that malignity and slander, if public, are not universal.

“A. J. GONZALES,  
“Colonel and Chief of Artillery,  
“Commanding Infantry on James Island and Main.”

October 13, 1862, he was promoted Lieutenant-General (to rank from 10th instant), ranking seventh in that grade in the Confederate Army, and assigned to command the department comprehending Mississippi, Tennessee, and East Louisiana; headquarters, Jackson, Mississippi.

In this position he continued until the evacuation of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, being, however, for some time previous to, and at that date, subordinate to General Joseph E. Johnston. As soon as was practicable after that occurrence, he repaired to Richmond, remaining there until duly exchanged. Then, being eager for active service, and finding no command commensurate with his rank, he resigned the rank of Lieutenant-General against the advice of the President and of officers of high position, applied for orders, and was appointed Inspector of Ordnance, with rank of Colonel, in which capacity he devoted his energies until the cessation of hostilities.

As at the time he was looked upon with disfavor by the people of Mississippi, being almost unknown to them, and, above all, by birth a Northern man, the following excerpt from a letter over the signature of T. J. Wharton, Attorney-General of the State, “at the time and for several years before, and during the war,” may not be altogether without interest, even at this late day.

The letter appeared in the *New York Herald*, August 17, 1881, and is dated:—

JACKSON, MISS., August 12, 1882.

“He (meaning President Davis) said he entertained a high opinion of General Pemberton’s capacity, but was careful not to act upon his own judgment without consulting with others. He consulted distinguished officers who had belonged to the United States service long before the war, and in his anxiety to have

their unbiased judgment, withheld any expression of opinion as to the proper man for the place. I recollect, distinctly, that he said he asked General Lee and General Cooper to recommend some one who they considered most suitable for the position; that he consulted them separately, neither knowing that he had spoken to the other on the subject, and the reply of each was, that General Pemberton was the man to command at that point (Vicksburg). He mentioned others whom he had consulted, but whose names I do not now recollect. Such was almost literally the interview Mr. Davis had with me on the subject."

The war ended, General Pemberton retired to a farm near Warrenton, Virginia; to the affection of his mother he was indebted for this home, which afforded a welcome retreat from the harassments of the unsettled state of public affairs at the time, and a maintenance for his family. Here he remained for several years, returning in 1876 to Philadelphia, the home of his brothers and sisters.

In the spring of 1881, his health, which until now had been good beyond that of most men, began to fail, and, continuing to decline he removed to Penllyn, near Philadelphia, hoping to find in the pure air of a high country renewed strength. In this hope, his family, more than himself, were disappointed; the disease (acute inflammation of the bladder) proved to be beyond the reach of medical science. He first recognized this, and expressed regret only at leaving his wife and children, saying that otherwise he "was not sorry that his time had come."

At eleven minutes after five o'clock, on the afternoon of Wednesday, July 13, 1881, at Penllyn, he breathed out his life without a struggle; he is interred by the side of his mother, in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia.

His family have marked his last resting-place by a plain marble, on which are recorded only his name, the date of his birth, and that of his death.

*(J. C. Pemberton, Jr.)*

NEW YORK, May 9, 1882.

## NATHANIEL MICHLER.

No. 1375. CLASS OF 1848.

Died July 17, 1881, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., aged 54.

NATHANIEL MICHLER was born in Pennsylvania, and was appointed a Cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point from that State July 1, 1844, and graduated four years afterwards, the seventh in a class of thirty-eight. He was at once made a Brevet Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, and assigned to duty in making surveys and reconnaissances in Texas and New Mexico. He afterwards served on the Mexican Boundary Survey. In 1857 he was given charge of surveys for an inter-oceanic ship canal from the Gulf of Darien to the Pacific Coast. Upon the completion of this arduous duty he was engaged in making a survey of the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia. In 1860 he was sent to the Pacific Coast as Engineer of the Twelfth Light-house District. Shortly after his assignment to that duty the War of the Rebellion commenced, and he was recalled from the Pacific Coast and assigned to duty as Topographical Engineer of the Department of the Cumberland, and took an active part in the important operations of our army in the West up to June, 1863. During the latter part of that month he was captured by the Rebels while on his way to join the Army of the Potomac, but was afterwards paroled. From the latter part of September, 1863, until the capitulation of the rebel army under General Lee at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865, in which he took an active part, his gallant services in the field in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, the siege and battles about Petersburg, and at Sailor's Creek, were rewarded by several brevets: first as Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, August 4, 1864; second, as Brevet Colonel, April 2, 1865; and third, as Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army April 2, 1865. After the close of the War of the Rebellion, and up to August, 1871, he was engaged on duty appropriate to his corps and rank, in making surveys and military maps of the operations and battle-fields of the Armies of the

Potomac and the James. He was afterwards assigned to duty in Washington as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds. In August, 1871, he was assigned to duty on the Pacific coast, and served as Chief Engineer on the staff of the general commanding the Division of the Pacific; as Engineer of the Twelfth Light-house District; in charge of river and harbor improvements in California; as Engineer of the Thirteenth Light-house District, and in charge of fortifications and river and harbor improvements in Oregon, Washington Territory, and in Idaho. In 1876 he was placed in charge of river and harbor improvements on Lake Erie, at Monroc, Michigan, and at Toledo, Port Clinton, Sandusky, Huron, Vermillion and Black Rivers, Ohio. Subsequently he was sent to Europe to observe certain engineering works there. After completing those duties he returned to the United States, and was assigned to duty in charge of river and harbor improvements in Vermont, New York, and New Jersey, on which duty he remained up to the time of his death.

General Michler's life, from graduating at West Point up to the time of his death, was actively and energetically devoted to the service of his country. His earnest devotion to duty, his courageous bearing in battle, his chivalrous and gentle disposition, and his generous, warm-hearted friendship, will be long and affectionately remembered by his brother officers, as well as by all who knew him. In General Michler's death the army lost the services of a brave, patriotic, and faithful soldier; his corps, one of its brightest ornaments; his friends, a devoted, true-hearted companion; and his country, an upright and loyal citizen.

*(R. S. Williamson, Lieut.-Col. U. S. Engineers, Class of '48.)*

## OVERTON CARR, JR.

NO. 2412. CLASS OF 1872.

Died July 24, 1881, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 30.

OVERTON CARR, JR., was born August 11, 1850, at Homewood, near Pittsburg, Pa., the residence of his grandfather, Hon. William Wilkins, Secretary of War. His father, Captain Overton Carr, United States Navy, being stationed in Philadelphia, his education began in the public and high schools of that city; and to the admirable training received in them he owed much of his love for study, and the habit of undivided attention to the task before him.

Having received a Cadet appointment at large, he spent a year of preparation at the Chester Academy, and entered the United States Military Academy July 1, 1868, where he soon stood at the head of his class, and was graduated second in a class of fifty-seven members, June, 1872.

During these four years he gained the esteem of both officers and cadets by his thorough manliness, amiable disposition, conscientious discharge of his duties, and strict adherence to truth. Circumstances forced him, in a few months, to resign his commission; but he always retained a deep affection for his classmates and his Alma Mater.

Two years afterwards he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. One of its officers thus writes of him: "In 1875, Mr. Carr was appointed supervisor of part of the road under my charge, remaining in that position until March 1, 1878, when he was promoted to the position of Assistant Engineer of the Eastern division, with headquarters at Williamsport. From there he was transferred to the Cumberland Valley Railroad as assistant to the Chief Engineer, which position he held until his declining health made it necessary for him to relinquish it. I can say for him that he was a faithful and competent man in the discharge of all the duties to which he was assigned, and was a general favorite with the officers as well as the men over whom he was placed. He was a very promising young man, and

had his life been spared, I have no doubt he would have made his mark in the profession which he had chosen."

A short trip across the Atlantic, in the spring of 1880, proving of little service to his health, he left home early in November to spend the winter at the South for the benefit of change of scene and climate. While in St. Louis he passed much of his time with the young officers stationed there, and at San Antonio was fortunate in meeting a classmate going to Fort Davis, who easily persuaded him to share his tent and mess. This return to army life, and the few weeks spent at the fort, were both agreeable and beneficial; but a severe illness at New Orleans caused him to return to Philadelphia, where he died suddenly July 24, 1881.

He was strictly temperate in his habits and honorable in all his dealings. He always showed a tender kindness to little children, or those claiming his sympathy; and possessed a peculiar charm of manner, which will long be affectionately remembered by many friends who lament his early death. (R. M.)

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JAMES G. BENTON.

NO. 1121. CLASS OF 1842.

Died August 23, 1881, at Springfield, Mass., aged 61.

In the death of COLONEL BENTON the army at large loses an officer whose services can ill be spared, while the Ordnance Corps sustains one of the greatest losses it has experienced since the death of the lamented Rodman. To scientific attainments far beyond the average, Colonel Benton added a mind naturally clear and penetrating. He was practical and direct in methods of thought, and resembled General Rodman in uniting, with an ability to analyze and a faculty for research, the power to originate and create. During his almost forty years of continuous service, Colonel Benton occupied some of the most responsible positions in the Ordnance Department. His duties were performed with an ability and fidelity which found fitting acknowledgment in the report of the Chief of Ordnance to the Secretary of War: "The operations at the Springfield Armory have been

conducted in the admirable and satisfactory manner which always characterizes the performance of every duty by Colonel J. G. Benton, commanding. The reputation of the work there done has never stood higher than now, and it can safely rest on the deserved excellence of its arms, known and recognized everywhere." Indeed, it may be safely said that among his professional brethren in all arms there was an almost universal feeling that whatever Colonel Benton undertook to do would be done well.

To his recent appointment as a member of the Board on Heavy Ordnance there was but one objection, namely: That his services in other quarters could not well be spared, or, if spared, that he was entitled to needed recreation. It was, therefore, only the great importance of the position and the urgent issues at stake which led to his being assigned to this duty. Colonel Benton's health had been delicate for several years, his complaint being a complication of heart and stomach troubles, and his labors at the session of the Board during the recent heated spell in New York induced a prostration which, however, up to the day before his death, it was quite confidently hoped might prove temporary only.

Colonel Benton was graduated from the Military Academy July 1, 1842, with Newton, Kurtz, Rosecrans, Laidley, Beckwith, Pope, Stewart, Kilburn, Seth Williams, Doubleday, Sykes, Longstreet, and many other distinguished officers; and was at once appointed a Brevet Second Lieutenant of Ordnance, and assigned to duty at Watervliet Arsenal, where he remained until 1848. He was promoted First Lieutenant March 25 of that year. Thence he went to duty in the Ordnance Bureau, assisting in the preparation of a system of artillery for the land service of the Ordnance manual. From 1849 to 1857 he served at various arsenals, and at Washington engaged in making experiments to determine the model of a new rifle musket; and from 1857 to 1861 he served as instructor of ordnance and gunnery at the Military Academy. He was promoted to be Captain July 1, 1856. During the War of the Rebellion he rendered important assistance in the Ordnance Bureau at Washington as principal assistant to the Chief of

Ordnance, and as commander of the Washington Arsenal, until June 14, 1866, when he was assigned to the important charge of the National Armory at Springfield, in which position he remained until his death. He was promoted to be Major September 15, 1863; Lieutenant-Colonel, June 23, 1874; and Colonel, May 29, 1879; and he received the brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department. Of his eminent and thorough work at the National Armory the nation at large may know but little; but it was a work of large scope, and requiring more than ordinary attainments. These Colonel Benton possessed, and well fulfilled his task, and enjoyed the full confidence of his associates and of his superiors. The National Armory will scarce find a more fitting head.

Colonel Benton's social and personal qualities endeared him to a very large circle of friends, who mourn his death and extend their warmest sympathy to his bereaved family. The funeral services occurred on Thursday morning, at Springfield. Thence the remains were conveyed by the pall-bearers to New York, and there remained on Thursday night in charge of a guard of honor, detailed by Major-General Hancock. On Friday they were taken to West Point, and laid at rest near the scene of some of his most useful and creditable labors.

*(Army and Navy Journal.)*

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### BENISRAEL BUTLER.

No. 2694. CLASS OF 1877.

Died September 1, 1881, at Bayview, Mass., aged 26.

BENISRAEL BUTLER, the youngest son of Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, was born June 6, 1855. He was appointed to the Military Academy in May, 1873, and graduated in 1877.

After one year's service with the Ninth Regiment of Cavalry he left the army and studied law at the Columbia Law School, in New York City. In the winter of 1881, his father desired his company on a yachting cruise to the West Indies. Wishing to

finish his work before leaving it, he studied hard, passed his examination, and was admitted to the New York Bar five months before his class graduated. Upon his return he was admitted to the Bar of Massachusetts.

On the 1st of July he went to Bayview, in the vicinity of Boston, to spend the summer with his sister and brother-in-law, intending to begin the practice of law in his father's office in the fall. Two weeks before his death, as he was raising the sail of a small yacht in the harbor to take what proved to be his last pleasure trip, his class-ring slipped from his finger (an evil omen), and is now buried under the sand and tide.

The many good and noble qualities of Ben Butler, or Little Ben, as he was often called in the Corps, need not be depicted here. Those who have not known him do not care to know his merits; those who have, cannot think of him without them.

*(Classmate.)*

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### GABRIEL J. RAINS.

No. 482. CLASS OF 1827.

Died September 6, 1881, at Aiken, S. C., aged 78.

GABRIEL J. RAINS was born in Craven County, North Carolina, and early displaying a military taste, was prepared for and entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1823, and was graduated in 1827, and hence was a cadet with Jefferson Davis, who graduated one year later. He was assigned to the First Infantry, U. S. A., as Brevet Second Lieutenant. Shortly afterwards he was promoted to the Seventh Infantry and sent on frontier duty. Whilst on duty with this regiment he married a grand-daughter of old Governor Sevier, of Tennessee, and a daughter of Major McClellan, U. S. A. This estimable lady still survives, notwithstanding the many years of hardship and trial incident at that period to a wife of an army officer. They have six surviving children,—two married to officers of the army, and one a doctor by profession. They had one irreparable loss in the death of a son, Lieutenant Sevier Rains, of the United States

Cavalry, who was killed in battle with the Indians on the Western frontier, regretted by all as one of the most promising young officers of the army, and esteemed at West Point and in the army for his many estimable traits.

Soon after General Rains' marriage, and after his promotion to Captain, his regiment was ordered to Florida, to engage in the war against the Seminoles. He was immediately placed on active service, and soon was engaged in a severe action with a largely superior force of the Indians, near Fort King. In this engagement he routed the enemy, but was desperately wounded in two places, one being through the right lung. It was the breaking out of these old wounds, after so many years, that terminated his life. The wound through the lung was considered mortal by the army surgeon at the time, and his obituary was published in more than one paper. After his recovery from his wounds he went again on active duty, and had much frontier service, until the breaking out of the Mexican War, when he was among the first sent to the scene of action. He was with those gallant men that were left as a forlorn hope in fort Brown, to cover some movements of General Taylor's. General Rains distinguished himself in the siege which followed by daring acts, and the garrison successfully resisted all the efforts of the enemy to capture the place. It was whilst in this fort, which was strongly besieged by General Ampudia, that a demand was made for its surrender. The question of surrender having been submitted for consideration to officers composing the garrison, General Rains cast a deciding vote against the surrender. After the battle of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, he was ordered by General Taylor to the United States to recruit his regiment, which had been largely depleted in numbers. Whilst on this duty he was placed in charge of the grand recruiting depot for the army, at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and organized a large portion of the recruits sent to our army for General Scott's campaign.

For gallantry in action in Florida he was promoted to Brevet Major, and soon after the Mexican War to full Major in the United States Infantry. Whilst an officer in this regiment he was

ordered to Colombia, on the Pacific coast, which place he reached *via* Cape Horn, in the year 1854. He distinguished himself in the various Indian wars then prevailing in that section, and was considered one of the most successful Indian fighters on that coast.

In 1860 he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and ordered to New Mexico; but our great civil war breaking out, he determined to cast his fortune with his native portion of the country, and after resigning his commission in the Federal Army, came South, and was appointed a Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army. Just after the battle of Seven Pines, in which he was wounded, he was highly complimented by General D. H. Hill for a rapid and successful flank movement which he made with his brigade upon the enemy's right, gaining his rear, relieving General Rhodes, who was strongly pressed, and thus opportunely turning the tide of battle in favor of the Confederate Army.

After this battle he was placed on duty in charge of the conscriptive and torpedo bureaus at Richmond. Having great powers of invention, he organized and matured the torpedo service, and thus the harbors of Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, Mobile, Richmond, and other places were effectually protected from all outside attack. He also invented a *sub-terra* shell, which was highly thought of by the Confederate War Department for defensive purposes, and was used on several occasions to protect the lines around Richmond and other places.

Mr. Davis, in his book, speaks repeatedly of the valuable services of General Rains as connected with the torpedo department.

After the close of the war, General Rains resided some time in Augusta, and then removed to Aiken, where he and his family have since remained.

General Rains was, as a soldier, always distinguished for activity, energy, and great gallantry in action; as a civilian, for urbanity, kindness of heart, and piety,—for he was a true Christian. After his long years of varied life,—for he had reached an advanced age,—his sun has set in a peaceful sky, surrounded by his family, and beloved by all who knew him.

(Colonel H. B. Hendershot, U. S. A.)

## AMBROSE EVERETT BURNSIDE.

No. 1348. CLASS OF 1847.

Died September 13, 1881, at Bristol, R. I., aged 57.

AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE was born at Liberty, Indiana, May 23, 1824, and entered the Military Academy in the class of 1843.

Tall, fine-looking, with, even at that early age, a bald head, and great white, prominent teeth, his appearance alone was sufficient to attract an unusual share of attention; and when it was discovered that he possessed a genial, social disposition, and agreeable manners, he at once became a favorite, not only in his own class, but in the corps at large.

Full of life, energy, and spirit, he was never a very great student, but early displayed a taste for the military, and would have graduated a Cadet Captain but for a mishap in being detected "off limits" the very day on which news was received at West Point of the capture of Vera Cruz. It may serve to give some idea as to the estimation in which he was held by the authorities of the Academy to state that his arrest was suspended to enable him to participate in the general rejoicing caused by the receipt of that important piece of information.

Graduating in 1847, he was assigned as Brevet Second Lieutenant to the Second Artillery, and promoted two months afterwards to the Third.

Soon after his return from Mexico in 1848 he was ordered to duty on the frontier, and whilst engaged in a skirmish in New Mexico with the Apache Indians, was wounded.

Afterwards he married Miss Bishop, of Providence, R. I., and settled down to a garrison life at Fort Adams, R. I., where on October 2, 1853, he resigned from the army.

His subsequent career is a matter of public record, and need not be further noted here than to invite attention to the fact that he was the inventor of a breech-loading rifle which, in its day, received the recommendation of a Board of Officers ordered for the purpose of selecting the best breech-loading arm for military purposes; that he was a member of the Board of Visitors to the

Military Academy in 1856, and at the breaking out of our civil war, was treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad.

He at once entered the army as Colonel of Rhode Island Volunteers; participated in the first battle of Bull Run; was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers soon afterwards, and, in the following year, led a successful expedition into Pamlico Sound, North Carolina, and for his services there was made Major-General, received a sword from the State of Rhode Island, and, later, the thanks of Congress.

He participated afterwards as Corps Commander in the operations of the Army of the Potomac, and on the 10th of November, 1862, became its commander.

Afterwards reverting to a corps, he was almost continuously in the field, manfully doing his duty as a subordinate, until the summer of 1864, and on the 15th of the following April, when the war was over, he resigned his commission.

He became three times in succession Governor and afterwards United States Senator from the State of Rhode Island, and was serving his second term in the United States Senate when he died.

General Burnside was one of the most prominent characters developed by our great civil war,—a prominence which he maintained after its close.

No one can doubt his great love of country, nor his intense desire to do all in his power to advance her interests and renown as one of the great powers of the earth.

Possessed of the kindest and most tender of hearts, he was a firm and devoted friend, and attracted the warm friendship of most who came in close contact with him.

His pleasing manners, pleasant, cordial address, and winning smile, were sure to attract attention in any assemblage.

As a young officer he was active, energetic, untiring, and brave in the performance of duty.

The writer recalls a pleasing incident connected with Burnside's early career in the army:

He was temporarily serving at the National Bridge, when General Scott, having entered the city of Mexico, the Mexicans came back on his line of communication with Vera Cruz.

Amidst all sorts of rumors of contemplated attack, an alarm was sounded late one night. At once all was confusion and turmoil. I had charge of two pieces of artillery, manned by volunteers, at that time very poorly drilled.

The night alarm, as may be imagined, did not add to the efficiency of my artillerists, and they stood about the gun half-dazed, and unable to do anything. I was trying to instruct them how to load, when a tall form sprang forward in the darkness, seized the sponge staff, and with the exclamation, "Here, — you, serve ammunition, point and fire, and I will load," Burnside sent home a shell, and stood, sponge staff in hand, ready to reload as soon as the gun was fired.

No true estimate of Burnside's character can be formed without taking cognizance of one of its most salient features.

As a boy, he placed always a very great reliance upon the element of *luck*, and "to trust to luck" was with him an oft-quoted proverb, on which he was wont to rely with confidence. Naturally of a sanguine, hopeful nature, he would act as he honestly believed for the best, and then "trust to luck" for the result.

All of this characteristic was not shaken off on reaching manhood, and one not possessed of a superabundance of self-reliance, would necessarily rely on the element of chance more than he properly should in critical times. The result must inevitably be to trust to chance many things which might and should more properly have been worked out beforehand by calculation.

There is but little question that many of the prominent acts of General Burnside's life were shaped, more or less, by the habits of mind resulting from this reliance upon chance rather than calculation. Like all men with marked characteristics, he had both strong enemies and devoted friends, the latter far outnumbering the former; and his friendship survived some of the severest tests to which human friendships are ever subjected.

Always social in his disposition, one of General Burnside's greatest pleasures was to assemble his friends around him; and his warm-hearted, genial hospitality was a marked feature in both his public and private life.

(J. G.)

## JOHN EDWARDS, JR.

NO. 1508. CLASS OF 1851.

Died October 12, 1881, at Portland, Me., aged 51.

JOHN EDWARDS, JR., late Captain of the Third Artillery, U. S. A., and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, died suddenly in this city this morning. He was fifty years of age. He was born in Portland, and was the son of John Edwards, formerly proprietor of the *Advertiser*.

Colonel Edwards entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1847, and graduated with honors in 1851. He was then promoted to Brevet Second Lieutenant. He served in the garrison at Fort Preble from 1851 to 1852; in Fort Constitution, New Hampshire, from 1852 to 1853; in Fort Adams, Rhode Island, a part of the year 1853; on frontier duty at Fort Brown, Texas, during the same year; in garrison at Fort Wood, New York, in 1854; in garrison at Fort Columbus, New York, the same year; at Benicia, California, from 1854 to 1855; on frontier duty at Nome Lakes Reserve, California, from 1855 to 1856. He was then promoted to First Lieutenant, and served at Fort Washita, Indian Territory, in 1856; in garrison at Fort Monroe, Virginia, from 1856 to 1857; on recruiting service in 1857; again in Fort Monroe in the artillery school for practice from 1857 to 1858; on frontier duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1858; in the Utah expedition, 1858 to 1859; march to Washington Territory in 1859; San Juan Island in 1859; Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, in 1859-60; scouting, 1860; expedition against hostile Indians to Smith's Plains, Oregon, in 1860; leave of absence, 1860-61.

During the War of the Rebellion he served from 1861 to 1866. He was in garrison at Fort Washington, Maryland, from April to July, 1861; in command of the battery in the Manassas campaign of July, 1861. He was promoted to Captain of the Third Artillery July 23, 1861, for valuable services in the battle of Bull Run two days previous. He was in the defenses of Washington from July to December, 1861; on the staff of Brigadier-General Crittenden at Green River, Kentucky, from January to March, 1862; in com-

mand of a battery in the Army of the Potomac in the Virginia peninsula campaign from March to August, 1862, being engaged in the siege of Yorktown from April 13 to May 4, 1862. He was in the battle of Mechanicsville June 26, 1862, and in the battle of Gaines' mill June 27, 1861. He was made Brevet-Major on the same day for gallant and meritorious conduct at the latter engagement. He was in the action at Turkey Bend, June 30, 1862; battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; in the Maryland campaign of the Army of the Potomac from September to November, 1862, being engaged in picket duty near Antietam September 16-17, 1862. On September 17, 1862, he was brevetted Colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the Maryland campaign. He was on the march to Falmouth, Virginia, from October to November, 1862; in the Rappahannock campaign December, 1862; in the battle of Fredericksburg December 13, 1862; on sick leave from January to March, 1863; in command of a battery in Kentucky from March to June, 1863; at Lexington from March 30 to April 8, 1863; at Camp Dick Robinson April 9-30, 1863; at Jamestown May 30 to June 6, 1863; on sick leave, August to October, 1863; mustering and disbursing officer at Albany, New York, from October 13, 1863, to April, 1864; in command of the Artillery Reserve of the Ninth Army Corps in the Richmond campaign from May to June, 1864; instructor of artillery in the defenses of Washington June, 1864, to January, 1865; in command of a battery at Alexandria, Virginia, January to July, 1865; on leave of absence, July to September, 1865; in command of a battery in the defenses of Washington September to October, 1865; in garrison at Fort Preble from October, 1865, to August, 1866; on recruiting service from August 18, 1866, to December 31, 1867. He was again in command of Fort Preble January, 1868, for some years. He then retired from the service on account of poor health, since which time he has resided in Portland.

General Ayres speaks of him as one of the best artillery officers in the whole army. Under fire he was as calm and collected as if he was in a drawing-room. He was a very modest and unassuming man, liked by all who knew him.

*(From the Portland (Me.) Advertiser.)*

## MERIWETHER L. CLARK.

No. 609. CLASS OF 1830.

Died October 28, 1881, at Frankfort, Ky., aged 71.

MERIWETHER L. CLARK, son of Governor William Clark of the Lewis-Clark expedition, was born in Missouri, and was admitted from that State to the United States Military Academy July 1, 1825; was graduated July 1, 1830, and promoted to Brevet Second Lieutenant Sixth Infantry, and resigned May 31, 1833.

He served in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, 1830; as aid-de-camp to Brevet Major-General Gaines July 22, 1831, to June, 1833; in the Black Hawk War as Colonel of Staff (Assistant Adjutant-General) of Illinois Volunteers, being engaged against the Sac Indians in the battle of Bad Axe River, August 2, 1832; and in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, 1833. After resigning from the army, he was architect and civil engineer at St. Louis, Missouri, and member of the House of Representatives of the State of Missouri.

During the war with Mexico, 1846-48, he commanded, as Major of that organization, the Missouri Battalion of Volunteer Artillery, being engaged in the combat of Sacramento, February 28, 1847. Entering civil life again on June 24, 1847, Major Clark was Surveyor-General of the State of Missouri from 1848 to 1853. He served on the Confederate side during the war of 1861-66.

Numerous inquiries have failed to elicit any information relative to his career since the War of the Rebellion.

The above notice is taken from Cullum's Register.

*(Secretary of the Association.)*

## ROLLIN A. IVES.

No. 2323. CLASS OF 1870.

Died October 29, 1881, at Summit, N. J., aged 32.

To fully appreciate the beauty of a character at once so simple and so noble as that of ROLLIN A. IVES requires the intimacy of friendship and frequent intercourse. Not that his excellence was marked by a spell of mannerism or eccentricity, to penetrate which demanded the patience and forbearance of a friend, or that it was manifest only under trying circumstances and certain influences. On the contrary, there was an even and constant gentleness in his daily life, a uniform and quiet self-poise; that won esteem from the most casual acquaintance. But no casual intercourse could do justice to the sunny flow of spirits, the tenderness and unselfishness, that animated every purpose of his life, the quiet perseverance, inspired by worthy ambition, that led him to improve every moment of his time, the refinement of his instincts, and the purity of his heart; all these were attributes too far from superficial to be realized at a glance, and uncommon enough to merit closer study. He belonged to the class of quiet, unostentatious men, of calm and deep convictions in matters of right and wrong, who have sufficient firmness to pursue the tenor of their purpose without regard to the distracting influences about them. He also belonged to that somewhat small class of young officers, who, in these piping times of peace, have a definite object before them, and dedicate the larger portion of their time to self-improvement and study. The literature of obituaries is full of falsehoods, perversions, and even monstrous distortions; its eulogies are proverbially meaningless, and an oblivion, which is not always kind to the living, is drawn over the errors of the dead. I venture to believe, however, that *no one* who reads the above will feel, if he has known the man, a dissenting sneer rising to his lips, or the need of an elastic charity in accepting these statements about him. There was nothing fictitious about the man's life, or his methods. Both were simple, genuine, earnest and sound. He was not brilliant, but clear-

headed; not versatile, but fairly well read; inclined to argument, but not disputatious; rather humorous than witty; and, withal, decidedly domestic in his instincts. You would be sure of finding him on the right side of any moral question, and perfectly certain that he would act up to his convictions. It was as impossible for him to be mean, underhand and tricky, as it is easy for some others; and his opinions were as frank and genial as the sunshine of a summer day. Snobbery and sham, and the whole philosophy of false pretenses, were quite foreign to his nature; and all who knew him can testify to the fact that he was a square, true-hearted, upright man,—which, after all, is the best that can be said of any one.

The lines of his short life fell in times and places little calculated to develop the heroic. His career, judged by any dramatic criterion, was eventless, but perhaps, if the record of his heart could be read, a higher standard would make a hero of him. At all events, he had the elements of the heroic in his nature; and a man who has these will find occasion to make use of them in the most commonplace of lives. Every phase of that quality can find occupation in the daily effort to do right and duty; and in that life-battle Rollin A. Ives was well to the front, and died a brave soldier.

He was born in Medina, New York, July 21, 1849; entered the Military Academy in June, 1866, and graduated, in a class of fifty-eight, on the 16th of June, 1870. As a cadet he was, perhaps, rather better than popular; without being what is known as a class idol, he was liked and respected by all. He was genial, outspoken, and upright, as well as full of fun, and at all corps jubilees his voice was the oftenest called upon for an appropriate ditty from "Lather and Shave" to "Annie Lee." When he graduated he was commissioned in the Fifth Artillery, in which he remained—a Second Lieutenant—to the day of his death.

Twelve years a Second Lieutenant of Artillery is a depressing school for the patience and ambition of any man; and to him, although he seldom showed it, the experience was irksome and galling. He did not rail at Fortune, however, but wrestled with her; and instead of allowing the tedious monotony of gar-

riously to consume his life with the dry rot of apathy and idleness, he buckled to his books at his first station, Fort Preble, Portland Harbor, and was before long admitted to the bar. This study confirmed a predilection for law, and as an officer his line of work naturally fell into the constitutional and military branches.

From Fort Preble he was ordered to the Artillery School, where he graduated second in his class. Shortly after his return to Portland, his regiment was ordered South, and he followed it, reaching Barrancas as his station. Three months later he was detailed as Professor of Military Science at the Pittsburg University. While on leave during the following summer, he received the offer of a detail from the Professor of Law at the United States Military Academy, which was so much to his taste that he accepted it at once, and entered upon his duties in that department September 1, 1876.

During his first year at the Academy, he quickly saw the need of a text-book upon military law and courts-martial which should embrace the more recent practice and decisions, and began its preparation.

This work, together with another on constitutional law, absorbed his best energies for two or three years. The former was published in the third year of his service at the Academy; but the other was left incomplete, by one chapter only, at the time of his death. In the fall of 1880, his term of duty having expired, he rejoined his regiment at Atlanta, Ga. It was while there that he contracted typhoid fever from undue exposure to the unaccustomed heat and malarious influences of that climate. His physique was not equal to the severe drills in the broiling summer sun, although he battled bravely to do his full share of duty. Finally ordered North by his physician, he reached Summit, N. J., only to expire there after a brief rally. The army has lost a conscientious officer, an intelligent, ambitious worker, and a high-principled man; his comrades, a warm-hearted, generous friend; his family, more than these lines dare express.

The following is the order issued from the headquarters of his regiment announcing his death:

"HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARTILLERY,  
FORT HAMILTON, N. Y. H.,  
November 21, 1881." }

[Orders No 57.]

"It becomes the mournful duty of the Commander of the Fifth Artillery to announce to the regiment the death of its senior Second Lieutenant, ROLLIN A. IVES. He died in Summit, N. J., October 29, 1881.

"In losing Lieutenant Ives, the regiment has lost one of its highest minds; and we all, when we need advice on any of the lines of thought he traversed, will feel sorely our deprivation. It will require time and a happy chance before we can build up like knowledge in our *cadre*. Then his conscientious discharge of duties, and his absolute availability for all the duties of the soldier, gave him a rare distinction. His noble bearing, dignity of manner, and fine person, impressed the casual observer, and this but grew on further acquaintance. Above all, as a husband, father, friend, he was a bright ensample to all.

"The Commander of the regiment expresses the sentiments of all its members in tendering his condolences to the bereaved relatives in this their unexpected trial.

"As a mark of respect, the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for one month.

"(Signed) JNO. HAMILTON,  
"Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Artillery, Com'd'g Regiment."  
(C. W. L.)

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### MELANCTHON SMITH.

No. 1529. CLASS OF 1851.

Died November 1, 1881, at Mobile, Ala., aged 53 years.

MELANCTHON SMITH was born in Mobile, Alabama, 15th of April, 1829.

His father was a Captain of Light Artillery, U. S. A., stationed at Mount Vernon Arsenal, forty miles above Mobile, of which institution he was originator of design and superintendent of construction. "Lanc," as his playmates and old-time friends familiarly called him, may be said to be army born, and artillerist born, and in his career seems to have hugged closely

to his bosom the fond and apposite idea of his infancy, that to be a soldier and artillerist was to be one of the proudest and most useful of men.

Appointed a cadet from the Mobile District in the United States Military Academy, we find him recorded as a graduate from West Point in the class of 1851; and in the army orders of that date, his assignment to duty a Lieutenant in the Eighth Regiment of United States Infantry, then serving on the extreme western frontier of Texas. Lieutenant Smith joined the company of which the then Brevet Major, since Confederate Lieutenant-General, Longstreet, was the First Lieutenant. He served in Texas until 1855, when he resigned, and settled as a planter in East Mississippi. He had, in 1853, married Minnie Forney, daughter of Major Forney, of Huntsville, Alabama. In less than two years after his return to civil life he was elected Major-General of the Second Division of Mississippi Militia, embracing the fourteen southern counties of the State, being the immediate successor in that command of the late General Quitman. He was also about this time elected as the representative of his county to the State Legislature; and as Chairman of the Military Committee of the House he prepared and presented a military bill, which the Legislature failed to appreciate. It was the scheme of a military genius and of a matured mind, but ahead of the age and the times.

When Alabama seized Mount Vernon Arsenal and Forts Morgan and Gaines, on the 3d of January, 1861, General Smith, being in the city of Mobile at the time, accompanied the expedition to the forts as a volunteer. Three days afterwards he received a dispatch from the Governor of the State, appointing him to the command of Mount Vernon Arsenal, thus being the first officer to command this post, under the new *regime*, which, thirty years before, his father had built and commanded.

The Captain (as his new command now entitles him to be called) of Ordnance continued in command at this post four months, when it was turned over by the State government to the Confederate authorities, and Captain Smith relieved. He was immediately appointed Adjutant-General, with the rank of

Colonel of Cavalry, on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of State forces, General Jesse Clemens.

Preferring more active duty, Colonel Smith soon resigned this position, and accepted, in July, 1861, the command of a company raised in Clarke County, Mississippi.

This company was then at Union City, Tennessee, where it had promptly repaired on a call by Tennessee upon Mississippi for troops.

He organized his company into a light battery of artillery, and was then assigned to duty in the command of General Cheatham, under whom he continued to serve. Captain Smith commanded his battery personally in the battles of Belmont and Shiloh. From the official report of the battle of Belmont, Major-General Polk commanding, we extract as follows: "To Captain M. Smith, of the Mississippi Battery, and to Major Stewart, who directed the artillery in the fort, I am particularly indebted for the skill and judgment manifested in the service of the guns under their command, to the joint fire of which I feel not a little indebted for turning the fortunes of the day."

From the published report of General Cheatham of the battle of Shiloh, we extract as follows: "I here directed Captain Smith to move his pieces forward and open on the enemy, which was done with the utmost promptness, and under a fire which disabled a number of his horses before he could unlimber and come into battery. For nearly an hour the firing was kept up, with the enemy's battery superior to ours in caliber and range of its guns, with a result highly creditable to the skill and gallantry of Captain Smith, his officers, and men." In the beginning of the engagement during the morning, as has been stated above, "Captain Melancthon Smith's Light Battery did splendid service, and Captain Smith and his officers were distinguished examples of gallantry."

At Tupulo, in July, 1862, Captain Smith was appointed Chief of Artillery for Cheatham's division, and in the following month was commissioned Major of Artillery. He served in the battle of Perryville as Cheatham's Chief of Artillery, and had the proud gratification of witnessing his old battery bear off as tro-

phies from the field seven guns, two of them Napoleons. He remained with his division during the whole Kentucky campaign.

He continued in the service until the grand surrender in 1865, attaining the rank of Colonel of Artillery. After peace brought other duties, he went to Mississippi, and settled down as a planter.

The disturbed state of the country, and the loss of his mill by fire, caused him to sell out and try his hand at journalism. He edited at different points in Mississippi, and finally, in 1876, he moved to Mobile, and edited a daily newspaper there until the failure of his health caused his retirement from business.

In personal appearance he was tall and slim; a countenance handsome, firm, and decided, yet merry and laughing in social life.

His mind was finely cultivated, clear, and well-balanced; as a writer, he wielded a graceful and fluent pen.

He married a second wife in 1872, Mary Honze, who lived but about two years. He left four children by his first wife, two sons and two daughters.

He died November 1, 1881, from consumption, a disease which had made an invalid of him for several years.

(*J. W.*)

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### SATTERLEE C. PLUMMER.

No. 2109. CLASS OF 1865.

Died November 14, 1881, at Washington, D. C., aged 37.

CAPTAIN PLUMMER was born in Iowa, in 1844; was appointed a Cadet-at-large at the United States Military Academy in 1861, and graduated June 23, 1865. On leaving the Academy, he was promoted in the army to be Second Lieutenant in the Seventeenth Infantry, to date June 23, 1865, and on the same day was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in the same regiment. He was transferred to the Twenty-sixth Infantry in September, 1866, and was promoted Captain in that regiment in June, 1868. In

August, 1869, he was transferred to the Seventh Cavalry, and on December 15, 1870, he was honorably discharged, at his own request. After spending five and one-half years in civil life, Captain Plummer was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry, and served as such until dismissed, July 1, 1877. He was afterwards appointed Second Lieutenant in the Fifteenth Infantry, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his death.

The above brief record is taken mainly from Cullum's Register. *(Secretary of the Association.)*

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### HUGH JUDSON KILPATRICK.

No. 1904. CLASS OF MAY, 1861.

Died December 5, 1881, at Santiago, Chili, aged 45.

Twenty-six years ago were gathered at West Point a strange medley of representative Americans from the East and West, North and South. Boys who had followed the plow, and whose hands were still rough with toil; boys who had battled with the storms of old ocean as sailors; boys brought up in luxury, and some whose fathers had grown gray in the service of their country. Among this throng stood Hugh Judson Kilpatrick, a farmer's son, from Sussex County, N. J., who from the outset of his career attracted the attention of his classmates and the corps of cadets.

Small in stature, sandy-haired, large mouth filled with perfect teeth, peculiarly though strongly formed, his self-confident air, strongly marked face, and consequential walk at once marked Kilpatrick among his fellows, and called forth all the talent of the old cadets in making him an object of their amusement and discipline. With unwavering good-nature and ready repartee Kilpatrick met all the harmless humor and practical jokes of the Corps, and, as time rolled on, won the esteem of his classmates and respect of his instructors. His excellent conduct carried him through his academic course with but few demerits; and when the clouds of war were gathering in 1860, he was chafing at the slow

progress of time which held him back from the little army soon to be called upon to confront the menacing rebellion.

The fall of Sumter made him almost wild with excitement ; and he at once, with two or three other classmates, called a class meeting, and circulated a petition to the Secretary of War to be allowed to graduate at once and join the army. This petition was granted, and on May 6th the first Class of '61 graduated, having been at the Academy four years and eleven months. Kilpatrick had scarcely arrived in Washington when he realized that the chances for advancement and distinction were the greatest among the volunteers, and he eagerly embraced the opportunity to enter their ranks. With a romantic enthusiasm for the defense of the Union, and being a ready speaker, he was eminently fitted to awaken the ardor of the citizen soldiery. Had he lived in the time of the French Revolution, he would have emulated Camille Desmoulins. As it was, even among the veterans of the Army of the Potomac, his stirring eloquence carried his hearers with him, and would bring from them louder plaudits than was accorded older and more learned speakers. While Kilpatrick delighted in theatrical effects and sought praise, he was a hard worker ; and had he remained a few months as a subaltern in his regiment, learning thoroughly the details of the regular service, and realizing the advantage of discipline and subordination, his character as a skillful officer would have surpassed his final reputation. The limits of an obituary will permit little less than an outline of his military history, which is fully given in General Cullum's Register.

Kilpatrick was appointed Second Lieutenant in the First Artillery, and passed through the grade of First Lieutenant May 14, 1861, to Captain, November 30, 1864, never, however, being identified with his regiment. He was permitted to accept a Captaincy in the Fifth New York Volunteers, and was wounded in the action at Big Bethel, where he distinguished himself for gallantry. Upon the organization of the Second New York Cavalry (Harris' Light) he was appointed its Lieutenant-Colonel, in September, 1861, and subsequently became Colonel of the same regiment in December, 1862. He was temporarily

detached from his regiment in January and February, 1862, to take part in a proposed expedition to Texas under General Lane; but this having fallen through, Kilpatrick rejoined his command, and was actively engaged during the spring and summer of 1862 in the Department of the Rappahannock, participating in numerous skirmishes. The winter and spring of 1863 found him in command of a cavalry brigade, and his energy and zeal gained the confidence of his superiors to such a degree that he won his star in June of the same year, and was soon ordered to the command of a division. During June, 1863, he encountered his classmate, General Thomas Rosser, commanding a brigade of Confederate Cavalry, with whom he exchanged severe blows about Aldie and Upperville, both officers probably gaining much respect for the other's prowess. For services rendered at this period of the war Kilpatrick was breveted Major-General of Volunteers. At Gettysburg he assailed the right wing of Lee's army with his division, but though he drove in their pickets and shook up their outposts with vigor, the Veteran Infantry checked his advance. A few days after, however, we find him among the enemy's wagon trains, capturing prisoners and spreading consternation along the line of retreat. Whatever faults may be urged against his management of cavalry, that of inaction cannot be charged, and we find him hanging on to the enemy to the last moment before he finally leaves Maryland.

The fall of 1863 found him with the Army of the Potomac, on the Rappahannock. Falling back from Culpepper on one occasion, he found the enemy's cavalry strongly posted across his line of retreat. Custer was with him, and he was never known to avoid the shock of battle. Hastily forming the command in line of columns of regiments, with the bands playing gaily in the intervals, Kilpatrick made preparations to charge through the opposing line. The command was advancing, when Buford's division, coming up on a side road, struck the enemy in flank, and, uniting with Kilpatrick, soon cleared the ground of the disappointed foe. The winter of 1863 and 1864 was spent near Brandy Station, Virginia, the division picketing the fords of the Rappahannock; and in March Kilpatrick attempted to cap-

ture Richmond with a select command, but failed, as all such attacks must when the unwise expedient of dividing commands into insignificant bodies is resorted to. The expedition was compelled to seek shelter on the Peninsula. In April, 1864, he was transferred to the West, and commanded the Third Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland, and was severely wounded near Dalton, May 13, 1864, taking a sick leave until July 22 of the same year, when he rejoined and commanded a division of cavalry in General Sherman's army. For his activity at this time he won well-deserved praise from that commander. In October, General J. H. Wilson assumed command of the cavalry of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and, as the "March to the Sea" was determined upon, Kilpatrick's division was strengthened to six thousand troopers, and took part in that memorable campaign. In the Carolinas he was surprised at night, but escaped scantily dressed, and mounting a horse bare-back, brought up fresh troops, and recaptured his camp. The war being closed, he left the army, and at once entered the political arena, for which he had entertained a strong predilection from his boyhood. Originally a Democrat, the close of the war found him an ardent Republican, and he became a zealous supporter of General Grant, who rewarded him with the mission to Chili, as Minister Plenipotentiary to that government. At one time a candidate for Governor of New Jersey, he received a handsome vote, but was defeated.

Political events arrayed him against General Grant in the second campaign for the Presidency, and Kilpatrick joined his fortunes for the time with the Democratic party for the election of Horace Greeley, and with the latter his political fortunes fell. Arraying himself a second time with the Republican party, he was finally rewarded again with the mission to Chili, and died at Santiago December 5, 1881. Such, in brief, was his public career. He was married on the 6th of May, 1861, the day of his graduation, to Miss Alice Nailer, of New York, a most estimable lady, to whom he had long been ardently attached, but she died before the close of the war, sincerely regretted by a large number of friends. His second wife was a Chilian lady, who survived him.

General Kilpatrick possessed many admirable qualities. He was a devoted son, and was deeply attached to his country home and neighbors. To his classmates he was generous and affectionate. The close of the war brought him in contact with many old friends in the Confederate ranks. He heard of a classmate serving in Johnston's army, and sent word to him to come and visit his headquarters. The visit was made, and Kilpatrick cordially welcomed and entertained his friend for days; and when the hour of parting came, he said: "You need money to go home. How much do you want?" "I shall require a good round sum," replied his guest. "It does not matter how much," replied Kilpatrick. "I shall want two hundred dollars." "Here it is, old fellow, and welcome." "But I may never be able to repay you. I have not a dollar in the world!" "If you can pay it I know you will," replied Kilpatrick, "and if you do not it is all the same. You would have helped me in a like position." Kilpatrick liked praise, and easily yielded to its influence; and there were probably around him some who flattered his vanity, and led him to commit errors which gained him many enemies in the Union Army. In his warfare he did not hesitate to inflict upon the enemy the full measure of the disastrous consequences of war, and his troops did not hesitate to take advantage of the license accorded them.

His pathway in the South was strewn with devastation, and he made few friends there who would mourn his death. His too early association with undisciplined troops, and the want of the example and wholesome control exercised by high-minded regular officers, led him to authorize acts which such officers as Sumner, Sedgwick, Kearney, Meade, and Buford shrank from, with disgust, as unbecoming American officers. The excuse of many for excesses committed in the enemy's country is, that war is necessarily cruel. So, probably, said Attila, thus Suwaroff, Nana Sahib, thus the "Infamous Lourois," and so says the deadly Apache. War is cruel in so far as it kills and maims men, and carries sorrow into thousands of hearts, draining the country of its best and noblest sons; but the wanton outrage, the sea of flame, the destruction of the home treasures of the defenseless

poor, is the excuse of warriors to cover their own want of true courage, humanity, and honesty. The idea of the modern warrior shows how little our boasted civilization has done to humanize men. Five hundred years have passed since the constable of France, Du Guesclin, the noblest warrior of his time, said to his officers as they gathered around his death-bed, "Remember that into whatever country you carry war, the poor, the defenseless and priesthood are not your enemies."

Kilpatrick was not naturally cruel, and protected the defenseless inhabitants in the vicinity of his headquarters, and many acts of generosity are recorded; but the ægis of discipline was wanting to protect the weak and poor throughout his command. He was one of many, however, who believed in carrying war into the homes of the enemy as the surest and quickest way of bringing peace and saving lives. It is written "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*," and while we may deplore the varied phases of opinion that can so distort the Golden Rule as to justify oppression, we must be charitable, and believe that such men thought they were right, though it is difficult to understand how the "Sermon on the Mount" could be so interpreted by men of the nineteenth century. When we come to remember Kilpatrick as a friend, all the pomp and circumstance of war disappears, and we recall his frank smile, his interest in his classmates, his ready sympathy for the misfortunes of his friends, his filial affection, and his generosity to the unfortunate. By zeal, hard work, and romantic courage, he won a place in the history of his country; and by his native goodness, the love of his neighbors and classmates.

(E. B. B.)

## EDWIN B. BABBITT.

No. 456. CLASS OF 1826.

Died December 10, 1881, at Fort Monroe, Va., aged 78.

In the list of honored veterans whose names have disappeared from the rolls of the army within the past year, perhaps no one will be recalled with more tender recollections, or more respectful regard, than General EDWIN B. BABBITT.

Graduating at West Point in 1820, he was for more than forty years actively in the service of his country, and for more than fifty years was borne upon the rolls of his country's defenders, with a name touched by no breath of slander, shadowed by no suspicion of wrong-doing.

Immediately upon graduation, Lieutenant Babbitt was ordered to the then frontier, Missouri, being stationed at Jefferson Barracks; in 1827 he was ordered with troops to establish the post of Fort Leavenworth; in 1828, he, with the late General George Wright, was sent on a special mission to the Indians at Council Bluffs; in 1829 he was sent to Dubuque, Iowa, in connection with the settlement of mining difficulties.

In 1839, he was ordered to Haulton, Maine, on duty connected with the Boundary Commission; from Maine his duties carried him to Florida, during the Seminole War. The declaration of war with Mexico found Captain Babbitt on duty at Fort Towson, Indian Territory, whence he was ordered to Mexico, returning to New York State at the close of the war. He was soon ordered to Texas, serving there five years, when he was ordered to Baltimore. When the Utah expedition was being organized, Major Babbitt was ordered to Old Fort Laramie, Wyoming, to aid in the proper equipment of the same. In 1860, Major Babbitt was ordered to the Department of the Columbia, and in 1861, to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Division of the Pacific Station, San Francisco, California. In this capacity vast responsibilities devolved upon him, enhanced by the lack of experience on the part of many of his subordinates.

Major Babbitt was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1861, and to that of Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General in 1866; was retired July 29, 1866, having received the brevet of Brigadier-General; he was continued in active service until 1868, when he was finally relieved from all duty, and took up his residence in Portland, Oregon, until April, 1880, when he made his home at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, at which place he died, December 10, 1881. His remains were taken to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and there interred, where his military career began, and among many who had been his earliest friends.

It seems a little singular that in his long service, in every part of the Union, among men of every class and condition in life, General Babbitt to the end preserved a simple and unswerving faith in human nature; necessarily, from the character of his duties, thrown in contact at times with men of questionable antecedents and present mien, he yet seemed to act as above harboring suspicion, until possibly an attempted fraud, discovered, met with stern rebuke and prompt repulse.

That he, with this simple trust, was not at any time involved in the toils of designing men was due to the fact that over and above all personal considerations his eye was single to the advantage and the good of his country's service, and to the preservation of the interests confided to him. In his social life kindly, affable, and yielding to a great degree, he was in his business relations stern and uncompromising, permitting himself to swerve in no hair's breadth from that line of duty his conscience might approve; of him it may truly be said, that but few had his opportunity for studying the weaknesses of human nature, yet none took a higher view of it.

Past the allotted threescore years and ten, blameless in deed and thought, noble in example, this good man lived till in the fullness of God's appointed time he was called to his reward.

(L. S. B.)

## JOHN HENRY MARTINDALE.

No. 788. CLASS of 1835.

Died December 13, 1881, at Nice, France, aged 67.

JOHN HENRY MARTINDALE was born at Sandy Hill, Washington County, N. Y., March 20, 1815, his father being Henry C. Martindale, who represented the Washington District for ten years in Congress, serving as a member during the administrations of Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and Jackson. In 1831 he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he was graduated July 1, 1835, third in the class with General George W. Morrell, General Joseph Roberts, General Horace Brooks, General H. L. Kendrick, General James H. Stokes, Montgomery Blair, General George G. Meade, General Henry M. Naglee, General Henry Prince, General M. R. Patrick, General Benjamin S. Roberts, General William N. Grier, and others who gained distinction in the Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion. He was promoted Brevet Second Lieutenant of the First Dragoons, but not desiring to stay in the army, resigned in March, 1836. For a time he was Assistant Engineer of the Saratoga and Washington Railroad, but having taken up the study of law, he was, in 1838, admitted to practice, and began business in Batavia, N. Y. Four years later he was appointed by the Court of Common Pleas to be District Attorney of Genesee County, and held the office until 1847, when, at the first election under the Constitution of 1846, he was chosen to the same office, holding it until 1851. He removed from Batavia to Rochester in 1851, where he continued the practice of his profession with great success.

When the War of the Rebellion broke out, he promptly tendered his services to the Government. On August 9th, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and was assigned to the command of the First Brigade of General Fitz John Porter's division. His brothers, Colonel Edward Martindale and Brevet Major F. E. Martindale, and his son, Lieutenant Edward H. Martindale,—including every adult member of the family,—

entered the service at the same time. Until March, of 1862, General Martindale was engaged in the defenses of Washington. Moving to the front with the advance upon Richmond by way of Yorktown, he participated in the disastrous Peninsula campaign, bearing an especially active part in the actions at Yorktown, Hanover Court-house, Gaines's Mill, Mechanicsville, and Malvern. At the battle of Hanover Court-house, contrary to the orders of his superior officer, he assumed the responsibility of placing his troops in a perilous position. While in actual fight General Porter ordered him to retire. It was manifest to General Martindale that Fitz John Porter was mistaken in the situation of the Rebels, and that obedience would expose the whole left flank and rear of the Union force to assault. With the Second Maine Regiment he confronted the whole force of the enemy until joined by the Forty-fourth New York, and a fragment of the Twenty-fifth New York, and two pieces of artillery. With this body of 1,000 men he held the enemy at bay until General Porter's command joined him, when the preponderance of force was so much in favor of the Union troops that resistance was useless. Major-General Griffin afterward said that if the advice of General Martindale at Yorktown, Hanover, and Gaines's Mill had been heeded by his commanding officers, the result of all those battles would have been different. On the retreat from Malvern to Harrison's Bar, the army having won a victory at Malvern, the troops were aroused at midnight with an order to retreat. In obeying the order the wounded and dying were left on the field, and many commands utterly scattered. For two hours General Martindale halted at the head of his command, endeavoring to preserve order. By the order of a superior officer a part of his command had started without his knowledge, and were well in retreat when he found himself in the midst of a body of disordered men. Indignant at the promiscuous rout and the desertion of the wounded, he declared to some of his officers: "Let us stay with the men and surrender, rather than abandon them."

The retreat was continued to Harrison's Bar, where General Martindale was prostrated with typhoid fever. He was taken to Washington, and hovered between life and death until late in

August. While thus prostrated and helpless, General Fitz John Porter preferred the charge against him that on the retreat from Malvern he had proposed to surrender his brigade to the enemy. Whether founded in malice or not, these charges absolutely perverted the expression which General Martindale had uttered in his humane desire to shield his sick and wounded comrades from the Rebels. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered, General Martindale demanded a court of inquiry. This court, composed of three general officers of the highest standing, met in Washington, and entirely and promptly exonerated General Martindale from the charges against him, and reported that they were disproved by General Fitz John Porter's own evidence. It was a mark of confidence that the Administration immediately made him Military Governor of Washington,—a position of critical responsibility, requiring both civic and military ability; and it was further in the line of approval that he was brevetted Major-General for gallant services at Malvern Hill. He was Military Governor from November, 1862, until May, 1864, when, at his own request, he was relieved, and ordered to join the Army of the James, at Fortress Monroe, under command of General Butler. General Martindale commanded a division in the movement toward Petersburg, particularly in the battle of Swift Creek; and in the movement toward Richmond took part in the battle of Drury's Bluff. Joining the Army of the Potomac on June 1, 1864, at Cold Harbor, he took part in an engagement on that day, and in others from day to day until June 12. In the severe assault of June 3, he was in the thickest of the fight, and one-third of his command were killed or wounded in an hour. He was present at the assault on Petersburg, on June 15, when the outer defenses on the north-east of the city were carried by the Eighteenth Corps. When General W. F. Smith retired, General Martindale took command of the Eighteenth Army Corps, and retained it until, on August 9, sickness compelled him to resign his commission, to the expressed regret of General Butler.

The exposures of the war undoubtedly hastened General Martindale's death. Since he left the army he had always been

a sufferer from rheumatism, which developed disease of the bladder. For months he had been in feeble health, and several weeks ago, in company with his wife, he left Rochester for the south of France, in hopes that he might find health in the mild climate. He had reached his destination when the news was received that he had been seriously ill on the journey from Marseilles and was completely prostrated at Nice.

In the fall of 1865 he was nominated by the Republicans for Attorney-General, and was elected. He filled the position with great ability. Since the expiration of his term of office he has continued to practice law at Rochester. He was well-known to the Bar of this State, highly respected for his attainments, and personally was one of the most popular, as he was one of the most attractive and genial, of men. In appearance he was of the medium height, strongly built, erect, with a carriage betraying his military training, and with a fine head well set upon good shoulders. A vigorous growth of steel-gray hair and a well-trimmed gray moustache gave character to a face that instantly attracted attention, and sixty-six years of active life had not dimmed the brilliancy of his eyes. Politically, he was originally a Whig, but afterward a Republican, taking part in the convention which organized the Republican party. General Martindale has within the past two years gradually withdrawn from his law practice. He was connected with various local enterprises, and up to two years ago was Vice-President of the National Board of Managers of the United States Soldiers' Home. General Martindale was married in 1840, at Batavia, to Emeline M. Holden, daughter of Hinman Holden. His wife was with him at the time of his death; and he leaves one son, Henry Martindale, of Iowa, and two daughters—Mrs. James Breck Perkins, of Rochester, and Mrs. William Kind, of Albany.

*(New York Times.)*

## HENRY SMITH TURNER.

No. 770. CLASS OF 1834.

Died December 16, 1881, at St. Louis, Mo., aged 71.

MAJOR HENRY SMITH TURNER breathed his last at his late residence in this city, this morning, a few minutes after four o'clock. For nearly four months he had been, almost continually, confined to his house, and for the last five days he had not left his bed. His disease was obscure, and baffled the penetration of the most skillful physicians, not only of this, but of other cities. About nine months ago his weight was 187 pounds. His strength, energy and activity were unusual for one of his years. He delighted in horseback exercise, and had, for many years—it may be said for his whole life—ridden many miles daily. But for some months his appetite had been languid, though from habit and a perception of the necessity of repairing the waste of the system, he had taken with tolerably regularity his accustomed nourishment. About this time it became an effort to take food, and his strength began to fail. He gradually wasted away, though hardly acknowledging that he was an invalid. A visit to his usual summer resort in Canada failed to restore him. Each successive week found him weaker and more emaciated; but this was hardly perceptible in his countenance. At the time of his death his weight was about 130 pounds. For more than nine months he had not eaten one hearty meal, and during the last three months of his stay on earth, scarcely anything but liquid nourishment had passed his lips.

Major Turner has been so long an honored, respected, and beloved citizen of St. Louis, that his departure from the scene cannot fail to impress deeply those whom he leaves behind; and it is fit that some record should be preserved of the leading events of his useful life. He was born in the month of April, 1811, in King George County, Virginia, but while he was a child his father moved to Fauquier County. The subject of these remarks was, in September of the year 1830, admitted as a cadet at West Point. He graduated in June, 1834, leaving upon the

whole academic staff, as well as on his more immediate companions of the corps of cadets, the same opinion as to his genuine, manly, chivalrous character, which was confirmed by his whole after career. On graduating he was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Dragoons, then a new arm in the United States service. He served with his regiment on the frontier, his quarters being at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. He became Second Lieutenant in August, 1835, and was appointed Adjutant at the Regimental headquarters in July, 1836. He served in this capacity until November, 1838, (he became First Lieutenant on the 3d of March, 1837,) when he was appointed as aid-de-camp to General Atkinson, and served as such until July, 1839, when he was sent by the War Department, with two colleagues, to the cavalry school of Saumur, in France, to study cavalry tactics and prepare a manual of instruction for that arm of the service in the army of the United States. In 1830 there was no mounted force in our army. It consisted exclusively of engineers, artillery, and infantry. In 1833 there was a provision for a regiment of "mounted rangers" for frontier duty, chiefly against the Indians; and in the following year the First Dragoons was organized. Little or nothing was known of cavalry tactics by any regimental officer of that day, and it was found expedient to send some of our most zealous and energetic young soldiers, for instruction, to the country to which was then assigned the first military rank. Lieutenant Turner was diligently and usefully engaged in this duty for two years, when, returning to the United States, he married in this city a granddaughter of the late John B. C. Lucas (the youngest daughter of Mrs. Ann L. Hunt, who was herself the only daughter of Judge Lucas). After his marriage he was stationed at Fort Leavenworth, and served as Adjutant of his regiment until June, 1846. In the interval between these dates he was on duty at Fort Gibson, at Jefferson Barracks, and St. Louis, as well as Fort Leavenworth, as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Third Military Department, during which time he was attached to an expedition through the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. When the Mexican War broke out, General Atkinson had died,

and Colonel Stephen W. Kearney, who had been appointed Brigadier-General, was placed in command of the Army of the West, on an expedition to New Mexico and California. Major Turner, who had become Captain of the First Dragoons in April, 1846, was the Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of this army, and his services in the arduous campaign on which it immediately entered were brilliant and highly appreciated by his gallant commander. At San Pasqual, California, on the 6th of December, 1846, a fierce attack was made in the early morning, on a portion of our forces, by a swarm of mounted Mexican Lancers, and in the combat which ensued, Captain Turner received a painful flesh-wound from a lance; but none of his comrades knew of his mishap until the enemy had been routed. He was in the saddle at the skirmish at San Bernardo, on the following day, and participated in that action. The passage of the San Gabriel River was effected on the 8th of January, 1847. The skirmish on the Mesa beyond, followed on the 9th of the same month, and for his gallant and meritorious services in these engagements he was brevetted Major, to date from the first of them.

The Army of the West returned to the United States by the way of El Paso, in the summer of 1847, too late to engage in the operations under General Scott near the city of Mexico. That place was captured in September, 1847. Major Turner, who was an essential witness at the trial by court-martial of Colonel Fremont, was detained in attendance on that court at Washington City until the treaty of peace in 1848. In July of that year he resigned his commission and devoted himself to civil life. He cultivated a farm about nine miles from the city of St. Louis, and in 1850 was appointed Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this city. He performed the duties of his office until 1853, when he embarked in the business of banking, in partnership with the late James H. Lucas and General W. T. Sherman. This partnership lasted until 1857. In this interval Major Turner, together with General (then Captain) Sherman, resided chiefly in San Francisco, where was established a branch of the bank of Lucas, Turner & Co.

The firm was dissolved in 1857, and Major Turner returned

to his farm. In 1863 he was elected President of the Union National Bank of this city, and served in that capacity until 1869, when he accepted the Presidency of the Lucas Bank, which he held until 1874, when he insisted upon resigning the office and devoting his whole time to the care of his large property. In 1858 he had been elected to the House of Representatives of the State, and served most acceptably for two years, declining a re-election. In 1874, when a general uprising against municipal misrule brought about the active participation in city affairs of men who ordinarily refuse political duties, he was compelled to become a candidate for a seat in the Common Council, and was elected by his fellow-citizens without distinction of party. The duties of his office he performed, not perfunctorily, but conscientiously and laboriously, for two years, but then insisted on a discharge from further public service. This demand was too reasonable to be refused, and, though very reluctantly, his friends acquiesced in it. Besides these public duties, he has been repeatedly selected as the depository of the most important private trusts. Some of the largest estates that have ever been administered in this city passed through his hands as executor. It is needless to add that in every instance the performance of his duties has been above all challenge. Throughout his long and useful career he has illustrated every station and every office he has occupied. A gallant, chivalrous, zealous, and energetic soldier; an affectionate and devoted husband and father; a loyal, generous, sympathizing friend; a strict and conscientious trustee; a patriotic citizen,—there is not one of these spheres of duty which he did not adorn and embellish. His courtesy was such as to attract to his person, and conciliate the regard of, all with whom he was thrown. He was a man of unusual dignity of manner. It is believed that no one ever felt tempted to take an unwarrantable liberty with Major Turner. It is certain that no one ever repeated the experiment. Yet he was the most unassuming of men. He offended no one by an assumption of authority or consequence. There are not many who would have been better justified than he was in putting a high estimate on his own merits; but he left it to others to see and bear testimony

to these. He was of that clear, unblemished character which would neither inflict an injury upon others nor submit to one done to himself. Of course, it is not intended to claim for the departed a freedom from all errors of judgment—an exemption from all aberration into which a misconception may lead the justest of mankind; but if a mistake of this sort was made, the same courage which made him inflexibly firm when he believed himself in the right, rendered him prompt to repair, fully and generously, any wrong into which he might have been betrayed.

It has been said that courtesy was a marked trait of Major Turner. The charm of his manner was remarkable. It was the more effective because all knew that it was based on sincerity. Where he felt no respect he limited his intercourse with the individual to the barest necessities of cold civility; but he was not at all censorious, and loved to think well of all men. He gave to all the full benefit of the presumption that they were deserving of his confidence, and only withdrew it when he became convinced of their unworthiness.

He was the charm and delight of the social circle which he adorned. He was the idol of his family. To the youthful, particularly, his behavior was most engaging, and the love which his young friends, not merely of his own kindred, bore to him, is the best testimony to his thorough goodness of heart, his warm sympathy with human affection. As a citizen, his merits consist in the example he gave to others by the high-souled performance of every trust, public or private, confided to him; in his readiness to accept onerous duties at the call of his fellow-citizens, and in the lead he took in every crisis of our history. There are many who remember him during the trying days of 1877, when many of the busy cities of the country were in the hands of riotous and disorderly persons, and when, with the exception of New York and St. Louis, the unassisted forces of the citizens themselves proved insufficient to restore order. At that juncture, aided by others of views and opinions similar to his own, he exerted himself energetically, first in organizing and arming our citizens, and then in crushing resistance to the rightful authority of the laws. So thoroughly was the work done that it was unnecessary to

shed a drop of blood ; and the very completeness of the success disposed many who had kept aloof from the scene of trouble to doubt, the day after the riot was quelled, that it had ever existed. It is not intended to claim for him that he was the sole or even the most conspicuous actor on this occasion, but it would be difficult to name one who deserves to be ranked above him in this respect ; and it is eminently probable that the individual, whoever he may be, that might be thus designated, would himself assign a more conspicuous place to Major Turner. It is enough that then and always he did his whole duty, and did it efficiently ; a gallant, soul-stirring example to old and young.

These remarks have already transcended the usual limits on occasions like the present ; but in truth the present is no ordinary occasion, nor the theme of these observations an ordinary man. The sketch will be incomplete at best. It would be strangely defective without a few additional touches. For a long time the progress of his illness was unaccompanied by severe pain, but the terrible weakness which inanition caused was itself very hard to bear ; and latterly there has been great and wearing suffering. Though his friends, until very lately, hoped for a favorable termination, he had known for some time that his end was at hand. This prospect had no terrors for him. The courage which had so often braved death in the field did not fail him on the bed of sickness ; and he was fortunate in retaining to the last hour of conscious life the possession of unclouded faculties, and the serenity of temper which characteristically enabled him, even in his last moments, to be more considerate of the comfort of his ministering family and friends, than disturbed for his own. Since Saturday last he had been unable to rise and dress himself as had always been his custom before. He accepted this inability as the herald of the angel of death ; and he welcomed this visitant as a deliverer.

Nothing has been said of one characteristic of the deceased, to which, however, he attached supreme importance. Major Turner was, and had long been, a strict, exemplary member of the oldest Christian Church. Mention has been made of the great purity of his life, the high-souled integrity of his character.

These are, unhappily, not always found associated with religious zeal and sedulous observance of the outward forms of piety. We too often see a mournful contradiction on the part of church members between profession and practice. But in him the two were beautifully blended. The stainless honor, the scrupulous morality of the man, and the humility and piety of the Christian, formed a harmonious whole, such as we seldom behold, but can never contemplate without admiration. Nothing remains of him here but the memory of his virtues and the influence of his example. To his family he leaves the most precious of possessions: the recollection of long and unbroken affection, and the heritage of an unspotted name. His friends will long cherish his memory and mourn his loss; and one of the oldest of them breathes from his heart the prayer,

“Green be the turf above thee,  
Friend of my better days!”

*(Thomas T. Gantt.)*

ST. LOUIS, December 16, 1881.

### FUNERAL ORATION.

BY

BISHOP RYAN.

His text was from Hebrews xi. 4: “He, being dead, yet speaketh.”

The Bishop said:

After the first feeling and expression of intense sorrow for the loss of a friend, we ought, my dear brethren, to learn the lessons of wisdom, of which his life may be suggestive. Human life, though so brief and evanescent, even as a cloud before the summer sun, a ship upon the waters, a bird upon the wing, as Scripture likens it, is yet eternal in its consequences for good or evil. Neither the good nor the evil which men do is interred with their bones. Hence, besides the particular judgment, which takes place at the moment of death, there is to be a general judgment at the end of time, because, though God can judge us when our career on earth has passed, man cannot see the result of his deeds until time itself shall be no more. Being dead, the

good or the bad man yet speaks and influences posterity. The more conspicuous he has been to the world and the more numerous his descendants, the greater and more extended shall be this influence. As a pebble, cast on the calm surface of a lake, produces a circle of water around it, which, gradually widening, produces other circles, until the disturbed waters kiss the shore, so the deeds of men extend their influences until they touch the shores of eternity, and then, and only then, can they be fully manifested. In the case of our departed friend, this influence is fortunately all for good. With his purely secular career you are already acquainted, either from personal knowledge of him, or from the accurate and admirable sketch that appeared a few days ago in our daily papers. His natural character—so straightforward, manly, generous and chivalrous—hating all manner of meanness and cunning, was apparent to all men. But a man cannot be perfect or approach perfection who ignores the greatest and most potent element in his nature—the element that brings him nearest to the likeness of his great Creator. I mean the religious element, which every man experiences, but which too few endeavor to develop and cultivate. If we neglect the intellectual element, we soon become like fools, and appear to have no intellect; and so neglect of the religious element is followed by a disbelief in its existence, or a partial impression that it is but evidence of weakness. Yet the strongest men that ever existed—philosophers, like Socrates, Plato and Pythagoras; men of science, like Copernicus and Columbus; soldiers, like St. Louis of France, and hundreds of others—were profoundly religious men, because they neglected not this element in their natures. So with our departed friend. Upon the originally fine and strong natural basis of character, the supernatural structure was raised. It was a fit basis for such a structure. He was by nature a gentleman, in its highest signification—manly yet gentle—gentle yet manly—combining strength with tenderness. Religion loves to build on such a foundation her perfect superstructure. An event occurred some thirty years ago which gave more definite form and stability to this superstructure. On hearing a series of lectures of our most reverend Archbishop, delivered in the cathedral of

this city, he was led to think more seriously on the subject of a certain and definite form of religion, and after very minute examination of the evidences of the Catholic Church he enlisted in its ranks. His previous purity and integrity of life, and I may add his military training, which taught him respect for legitimate authority, simply because it was authority, and which gave him habits of order, which became a second nature, as strong as the first, greatly aided him in this important movement. From that moment until the day of his death, religion was to him—what it should be—a matter of paramount importance. Thoroughly convinced, as every man who has anything in him, and who thinks at all, must be, of the vanity of all things under the sun, he looked beyond the sun for the great reality. Surrounded by a numerous family, and numerous friends, who tenderly loved him, he felt that his heart was made of too great capacity to be filled, even by all this love. I knew him intimately, and I never knew a more thoroughly unworldly man. He acted out in daily life the deep convictions of his religious nature. Until his failing health prevented him, he was seen in this church every morning in the year attending six o'clock mass, not merely on Sunday and festivals, but, observe you, every morning of the entire year! and always once or twice in the month receiving during it the holy communion. He had his appointed times for religious reading and reflection, and all this for more than thirty years! What an example to the men, and especially the young men, of this generation! What an evidence of the possibility of combining a life in the world with the strictest interior life of Christian piety. As he lived he died. With sentiments of the greatest resignation he spoke to me three days before his death of the manner in which he desired to be buried. Disliking all ostentation, he wished a plain funeral service, that his sons should bear his body to the grave; but, with characteristic consideration, he desired that the female members of his family should not accompany his body to the cemetery. Having arranged all his temporal affairs, he gave himself exclusively to the great thought of eternity, and the judgment that should soon be passed on his whole life. With courage and confidence he heard the sublime

and awe-inspiring summons of the Church to her dying child: "Depart, Christian soul, out of this world, in the name of God, the Father Almighty, who created thee; in the name of Jesus Christ, the Son of the living God, who suffered for thee; in the name of the Holy Spirit, who sanctified thee; in the name of the angels and archangels; in the name of the thrones and dominations; in the name of the principalities and powers; in the name of the cherubim and seraphim; in the name of the patriarchs and prophets, and of all the saints of God. Let thy place be to-day in peace, and thy habitation in Zion. Through the same Christ, our Lord. Amen." What the result of his judgment has been, no man can with absolute certainty tell; but we should pray for the repose of his soul, for, besides the eternal punishment which sin deserves, and which is remitted by repentance, there is also a temporal punishment which must be endured in this world or in purgatory. And as "nothing defiled can enter the kingdom of heaven," the slighter offenses against God must be expiated before the soul can behold the face of the Great Creator. The Sacred Scriptures tell us that Judas Maccabeus had a sacrifice offered in the temple of Jerusalem for the soldiers who fell in battle, fighting for their country, because, adds the Scriptures, "It is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from their sins." Let not your admiration for his virtues cause you to forget this great Christian duty. Above all things, brethren, reflect frequently and deeply on the lessons of his life. Remember, such lives as his leave us no ground of defense for our negligence before the judgment seat of God, as they show the perfect compatibility of a busy life in the world with the most perfect devotion to our God. Amidst the distracting duties of the day, his soul bounded upwards to its God, by sacred desires and ejaculations of faith and love, and thus he preserved that inner life—the real life of man—amidst the changing scenes of this passing world. What such men have done, we can do, and we shall be judged by this possibility.

*(Thomas T. Gantt.)*

## JOHN ASPINWALL.

No. 2292. CLASS OF 1869.

Drowned, about December 26, 1881, near Toronto, Canada,  
aged 35.

The Class of 1869 is called upon to mourn the sad ending of one of its members, the warm-hearted, whole-souled JOHN ASPINWALL, whose body was found in a pond, near Toronto, Canada, early in April. The cause for his death will probably never be known.

His personal appearance was very marked, and those who once saw him will never forget his looks. He weighed about one hundred pounds at graduation, and probably remained at this weight until his death. The nickname "Shadow" was very appropriate. His ability was of a high order, and if he had not been so very fond of ease, could have stood high in his class. He was one of the most retiring and modest of men. During the Yellowstone expedition of 1873, he was one day detailed to take charge of the detail for carrying a badly wounded officer. Wearing no coat with straps, to indicate his rank, his face hidden under a broad, sombrero-like hat, the only sign to show that he was not a private was the yellow stripe on his trousers. General Stanley, the commanding officer of the expedition, rode up and spoke to Aspinwall. "Sergeant, are you in charge of this detachment?" "Yes, sir," responded Aspinwall. General Stanley had failed to recognize him, and, after giving a few instructions, remarked: "Why in — didn't Custer send an officer with this detachment, as he was directed to do?" I do not think that General Stanley ever knew the true state of affairs.

The misfortune of poor "Shadow" can be laid to the evil effects of the bad company with which he was brought in contact in 1870. Night after night was spent at the gaming-table. The game of draw-poker had such a fascination for him that he could not resist its allurements, although pleaded with by relatives and friends. For three years he struggled against his fate, but had to succumb in the end. Those who allowed him to enter the

toils have nearly all gone to *their* final resting-place; and the sinned against, as well as the sinners, can now bring their cases before the Great Judge of all.

Aspinwall was born in Springfield, Vermont, December 10, 1846, and entered the Military Academy from Wisconsin, July 1, 1865; graduated number twenty, June 15, 1869, and, with four others of his class, was assigned to the Seventh Cavalry, reporting for duty September 29, to General Custer, near Fort Hays, Kansas; going soon after to Fort Harker, where he remained until the following spring, when he went with his company to the Seventh Cavalry camp, near Fort Hays. Here he remained until the regiment went into winter quarters, his company going to Fort Leavenworth. In the spring of 1871, the Seventh Cavalry was ordered to the Department of the South, his company going to Yorkville, South Carolina. Here he was appointed Post-Adjutant, under Major Lewis Merrill, and served as such during the Ku-Klux troubles of 1871 and 1872. In the spring of 1873, his regiment was ordered to Dakota, to form part of General Stanley's Yellowstone expedition of that year. He served with this command during the summer, being at the fight with the Sioux Indians near the mouth of the Big Horn, August 11, 1873. After the expedition returned, he was appointed Post-Commissary at Fort Rice, Dakota, where he remained during the balance of his stay in the army.

His body was buried in the church-yard of Carrville, Canada, but will be removed to the home of his parents, in Wisconsin.

(*Charles Braden.*)

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### SILAS CASEY.

No. 467. CLASS OF 1826.

Died January 22, 1882, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 74.

SILAS CASEY was born at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, July 12, 1807. His father, Wanton Casey, was of the fifth generation of his family in the Colony and State of Rhode Island,

and when a youth, during the Revolutionary War, was sent by his father to France, to learn the business of a merchant, in the counting-house of Jonathan Williams, at Nantz. After the close of the war, Williams returned to the United States, and became, in 1802, the Commandant of the Corps of Engineers, and the first Superintendent of the Military Academy. The acquaintance of the father, through Jonathan Williams, with the school at West Point, and the sight by the subject of this sketch of the Corps of Cadets while in Providence, Rhode Island, the summer of 1821, led to his appointment as a cadet, and his entrance, July 1, 1822, into the Military Academy. Just fifteen years of age, but strong, active, and wiry, he participated that summer in the march of the corps to Goshen, New York, carrying his pack and keeping clear of the baggage-wagons that had to be brought into use for the more delicate of the command. He graduated July 1, 1826; was appointed a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, then stationed along the frontiers of Arkansas, and joined his company (I) of that regiment, at Cantonment Towson, the latter part of December, 1826. This post was located on the Red River, upon the lands assigned to the Choctaw Nation, but not yet occupied by them, on the extreme verge of the settlements, and in the heart of a country infested by Pawnees, Picts, Oşages, and other hostile Indians.

On the 1st of September, 1828, he took command of a party of sixteen men,—soldiers, citizens, and friendly Delaware Indians,—and pursued a band of Pawnees that had killed two soldiers near the post the day before. On the evening of the 2d of September, about one hundred miles from the fort, he surprised the enemy while they were dancing around the scalps of the soldiers, and defeated them with great loss, having but one Delaware wounded in his force. It was his first engagement, and one he was always pleased to refer to.

He was promoted in December, 1828, to Second Lieutenant of Company D, Second Infantry, stationed at Sackett's Harbor, New York, but did not arrive at his new station until April, 1829. From this time, until 1836, he served along the lake frontier at Sackett's Harbor, Fort Niagara, and Fort Gratiot; and on the 15th

of February, 1836, was appointed by the President an Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

On the 28th of June, 1836, he was promoted to be First Lieutenant, and was ordered to Tustegee, Georgia, in the Creek Nation, as Assistant Commissary of Subsistence. After serving there some months, he accepted, October 8, 1836, an appointment as a Captain, Quartermaster, and Commissary of Subsistence in the regiment of Creek Indians raised by General Jessup, to be used in Florida against the Seminoles. The regiment was commanded by Captain Lane, of the Quartermaster's Department, and as soon as organized proceeded to Tampa Bay, Florida, from which place they marched to Micanope, where they joined a brigade of Tennessee volunteers and several companies of regulars, under the command of Governor Call, of Florida, and were, with this command, shortly after engaged in the celebrated action of the Wahoo Swamp.

In November, 1836, he resigned his position in the regiment of Creek Indians, and joined his company in Lowndes County, Georgia, from whence, in May, 1837, his regiment was ordered into the interior of Florida.

He was promoted to Captain, Company C, Second Infantry, July 1, 1839, and served through the whole of the Florida War, participating in numerous scouts through the swamps and morasses of that sickly country, and was closely engaged with the enemy in the celebrated action of General Worth against Halleck Tustenugee, April 19, 1842, which terminated the war. For his gallantry in this action he was strongly recommended by General Worth for promotion to Brevet Major.

In May, 1842, he left Florida for New York, and was ordered with his company to Buffalo Barracks, the headquarters of his regiment. Here he was employed in drilling the battalion at the post in the new infantry tactics prepared by General Scott; in the general study of infantry tactics; and, after the spring of 1845, in testing the new percussion muskets which had been issued to his company for trial and comparison with the flint-locks.

In August, 1845, he was stationed at Fort Mackinac, Michigan, and on the 10th of May, 1847, was ordered with his company to

join his regiment, then in command of General Scott, in Mexico. He arrived at Vera Cruz on the 8th of June, 1847, and on the 18th of June, in a column of some 1,500 men, under the command of General Pillow, commenced a march over the interrupted communications to join the army at Puebla. His company was assigned to the advance of the column, which was twice attacked before it reached Puebla. Here he joined his regiment, the Second Infantry in the Second Brigade, Second Division, commanded by General Twiggs.

On the 7th of August his brigade left Puebla for the city of Mexico; and on the 16th of August he participated in the skirmish of Oka Laka, his company being one of two deployed as skirmishers to feel the enemy.

On the evening of the 19th of August, his company, having been advanced some distance beyond his regiment, which was halted in the village of Saint Jeronimo, was attacked by a party of two hundred Lancers, led by General Frontera.

This attack was repulsed by him with severe loss to the enemy, and the young General leading the charge was killed within a few feet of the company. The lance which Casey took from the hand of the General has been preserved as a trophy.

Early on the morning of the 20th of August, he was engaged in the battle of Contreras, commanding the leading division of one of the two columns of attack, made up of the Second and Seventh Infantry and Fourth Artillery. In this action, with his division deployed as skirmishers, he came first in contact with the enemy, and during the fight captured three pieces of cannon and the standard of the Active Battalion of Queretaro. This flag he was subsequently ordered to present in person to General Scott. The afternoon of the same day, August 20th, he joined in the battle of Churubusco, and was the first man of his regiment to get into the fortified convent of Saint Diego, carrying with him the colors of his regiment. He was brevetted a Major for gallant and meritorious conduct in these two battles.

The armistice asked by the Mexicans after the battle of Churubusco was terminated by General Scott on the 7th of September; and on the 8th of September he participated in the action

of Molino del Rey, his regiment having been deployed up the field as a support and to assist in bringing off the wounded.

On the 13th of September, he volunteered to lead the storming party of 250 picked men from the Second Division of regulars, in the assault upon Chapultepec, and in this action was severely wounded in the groin when he had almost attained, with his storming party, the fortifications at the base of the hill. For gallant and meritorious conduct in this battle he was brevetted a Lieutenant-Colonel; and for his services in Mexico was presented with a vote of thanks from the Legislature of his native State, and with a large silver vase by his fellow-townsmen.

Upon leaving the Valley of Mexico, June, 1848, his regiment was ordered to New York Harbor, there to embark for California, *via* Cape Horn. The regiment sailed on the 8th of November, 1848; and nearly six months after, April 29, 1849, arrived in San Francisco Bay, his station being Benecia.

In August, 1849, he commanded the escort of the ill-fated expedition under Captain Warner, Topographical Engineers, sent into the Sierra Nevada to discover, if possible, near the sources of the Sacramento, a practicable pass through the mountains for a railroad. In this expedition Captain Warner was killed by the Indians; and out of eighty-five officers and men in the party, but two escaped sickness from scurvy or fever.

From October to December, 1851, he commanded the forces operating against the hostile Indians on the Coquille River and about Port Oxford, California, and inflicted such punishment upon them that they never again attempted hostilities against the whites, although solicited to do so by other bands in their vicinity.

In the spring of 1852, he was ordered on recruiting service, being stationed in New York City; and in 1854 was detailed as President of a Board to examine and report upon the system of infantry tactics prepared by Colonel Hardee.

In 1855, when the Ninth and Tenth Regiments of Infantry were added to the army, he was promoted, by selection, from Captain, Second Infantry, to Lieutenant-Colonel, Ninth Infantry, and, proceeding to Fortress Monroe, organized the larger part of that regiment.

On the 15th of December, 1855, the Ninth Infantry embarked at Fortress Monroe for Oregon, to which station it had been ordered to proceed with the greatest dispatch, owing to the hostilities of the Indians in those parts; and on the 30th of January, 1856, he arrived, with two companies of his regiment, at Fort Steilacoom, Puget's Sound, having been assigned to the command of that post and of the country around and near the Sound. He at once took the field against the hostile Indians, and closed the war on the western side of the Cascade Mountain in four months' time.

With an interval of some six months in 1857, when he was on leave of absence, his services, until August, 1861, were at Fort Steilacoom and the Puget's Sound District, many of the posts upon the borders of which were established by him and upon his recommendations.

In August, 1859, during the troubles with Great Britain concerning the North-west Boundary Line, he was ordered by the Commanding General, Department of Columbia, to occupy the disputed Island of San Juan, Puget's Sound, which order, with a force of but five hundred men, he obeyed in the face of overwhelming numbers of the English, and displayed such tact that actual hostilities were not inaugurated by either side.

During his station at Fort Steilacoom, he perfected a system of infantry tactics, a marked feature of which was the School of the Brigade, which tactics were adopted in 1862 for our armies, and were used by the troops of both sides in the War of the Rebellion.

On the 31st of August, 1861, he was commissioned a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and assigned to the command of Provisional Brigades in Washington until March of 1862. At that date he was placed in command of the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, and served in the campaign upon the Peninsula until the close of the Seven Days' battles. In the battle of Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, his division, but 4,400 strong, occupied the extreme advance of the army a long distance—some two miles—beyond the remainder of his corps, and received the shock of the entire forces of General Johnson in

front and upon both flanks. The division was beaten, after a most gallant stand and hard fighting for three hours, which so delayed the enemy's advance that additional troops had time to cross the Chickahominy and save the entire left wing from great disaster. For his gallantry on this occasion he received the thanks of the General Assembly of his native State, and was brevetted a Brigadier-General in the regular army.

He was also commissioned a Major-General of Volunteers, to date from the 31st of May, 1862, the date of this battle, and served the remainder of the war in organizing and dispatching the troops as they arrived in Washington; more than 300,000 men having been organized and drilled under his orders. For two years of this period he was also employed as President of a board for the selection of officers for the colored regiments ordered by Congress to be raised for service in the field.

He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service August 24, 1865; was promoted Colonel Fourth Infantry October 9, 1861; and Brevet Major-General United States Army March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war.

After the close of the war, he served with his regiment upon the Northern Lakes, and retired, upon his own application, after forty years' service, July 8, 1868.

General Casey was twice married: first, to Abby Perry, daughter of the Hon. Dutee J. Pearce, of Rhode Island; and, second, to Florida, daughter of Charles Gordon, of Washington, D. C. Six children survive him: three sons and two daughters by his first wife, and one daughter by his second wife.

As a young officer, General Casey was possessed of a strong constitution, a well-knit frame; excelled in running, jumping, and other athletic games; and, until the malarias and fevers of the swamps in Florida had impaired his health, thinned his hair, and whitened his locks, had never met his equal in a foot-race.

He was a careful student of military history, the tactics of his arm of the service, and also of mathematics, for which he had a great fondness, not in its higher parts of analytical discussion, but in its varied application to the solution of problems, and

for which he would bring into use both the calculus and quaternions.

Diffident and retiring in his manner, his disposition was most gentle and affectionate. There was nothing ungenerous or hard in his nature, and his sincere Christian life and virtues were conspicuous to all.

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SAMUEL P. FERRIS.

No. 1963. CLASS OF JUNE, 1861.

Died February 4, 1882, at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory, aged 43.

The military history of the deceased covered the entire period of the War of the Rebellion. A native of Connecticut, he was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy September 1, 1857, and was graduated with his class in June, 1861. He was first commissioned Second Lieutenant Eighth Infantry June 24, 1861, promoted to a First Lieutenant in the same regiment February 19, 1862, Colonel Twenty-eighth Connecticut Volunteers November 15, 1862, and commanded a brigade in the Nineteenth Army Corps in the expedition to Port Hudson, and during the siege of that place in the year 1863; promoted Brevet Captain June 14, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign against Port Hudson, Louisiana; mustered out of the volunteer service August 28, 1863, and rejoined his regiment, the Eighth Infantry, with which he served with distinction in garrison and in the field to the close of the war. On the 28th of October, 1864, Lieutenant Ferris was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Hatcher's Run, Va. He was commissioned Captain in the Thirtieth Infantry July 28, 1866, and transferred to the Fourth Infantry March 23, 1869.

His field service in this regiment has been: Big Horn expedition, under General Crook, March, 1876; commanded battalion Fifth Cavalry against the Cheyenne Indians from January 19, 1879, to February 28, 1879; commanded battalion Fourth Infantry, under General Merritt, in the Ute expedition October, 1879.

“One by one those brave men who fought for the life of the nation are passing away, and daily the roll of honor is growing shorter. Through a long career Captain and Brevet Major Ferris was true to his duty; in the fields of the South and upon the plains of the West. Whenever he was called upon to meet the enemy he displayed some of the best characteristics of the American soldier. His kindly, genial nature won for him hosts of friends, who will cherish his memory long after his body has gone to dust.

“As a token of respect to the deceased, the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days.”

*(From Regimental Order, Fourth Infantry.)*

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### WALTER GWYNN.

No. 293. CLASS OF 1822.

Died February 6, 1882, in Baltimore, Md., aged 80.

WALTER GWYNN was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, in 1802, and was consequently in his eightieth year of age.

He entered the United States Military Academy as a cadet in 1818, and was graduated in 1822, ranking number eight in a class of forty graduates, and commissioned in the Artillery Corps.

After serving in the army ten years at forts, arsenals, and topographical duties, he resigned his commission as Lieutenant in the United States Artillery Corps, and accepted appointments as Civil Engineer on works of internal improvements in Virginia and North and South Carolinas, and became distinguished as one of the leading engineers of the Southern States, in which service he continued about thirty years, prosperous in all ways.

He gave up a life-long and honorable position in the United States Army to rely upon himself. He acted his part well. He carried from West Point the *text-books* of his course of studies there as references in progressive studies.

He was positive in his convictions, persistent in his purposes, and faithful to his ideas of duty. *(A Classmate.)*

## JOSEPH K. HYER.

No. 2104. CLASS OF 1865.

Died February 12, 1882, at Baltimore, Md., aged 37.

CAPTAIN HYER was born in Wisconsin, and was appointed from that State to West Point. There he was graduated on June 23, 1865. He was appointed Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant of the Eighteenth Infantry on June 23, 1865. He served on frontier duty till April, 1869, and in the South from April, 1869, until his retirement, in March, 1879. He was promoted to a captaincy in the Eighteenth Infantry on May 4, 1874. His retirement from active duty was on account of disability, resulting from disease contracted in the line of duty. The immediate cause of his long illness was a ride of eighty-five miles, which he took in the saddle, searching for deserters, while serving in Northern Georgia, and which occupied twenty-six hours.

Captain Hyer leaves a widow, the only daughter of the late Surgeon William J. Sloan, of the United States Army. He had no children. He spent the last two years of his life in and about Baltimore, trying in vain to get some relief from his malady, heart disease. He passed quietly away. He has relatives living in his native State, but both his parents died several years ago. He leaves behind him a large number of mourning friends, both in and out of the army:

The above brief notice was taken mainly from the *New York Times*.  
(*Secretary of the Association.*)

## JAMES R. MCAULIFFE.

No. 2565. CLASS OF 1875.

Died February 21, 1882, at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, aged 27.

JAMES RICHARD MCAULIFFE, a native of New York, was appointed to the Military Academy from the Thirtieth District, and reported at West Point August 28, 1871, to join the class of

1875. He graduated sixteenth in a class of forty-three members, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant Fifth Artillery, 16th of June, 1875.

After graduating leave, he joined his battery at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, and was on duty with his regiment, serving at the above station, at Key West, Fort Brooks, and Gainesville, Florida, until ordered to the Artillery School in 1878. Here he graduated with distinction in the class of 1875, and then rejoined his regiment at St. Augustine, Florida. His after service was at that post, at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and then, on change in stations of artillery regiments, at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, where he was on duty at the time of his sudden death.

Lieutenant McAuliffe, as a boy, had distinguished himself in the public schools, and won, by severe competitive examination, his appointment to the Academy. Here he maintained his high class position with great ease, and during the four years of cadet life did much reading of a general nature. His specialty was law, and both at the Academy and at the Artillery School his standing in that was very high. In this, the great facility of expression natural to his race was of great advantage to him. One of his plans for the future, mentioned to the writer but a few days before his death, was to take a course at the Columbia Law School while his regiment was in New York Harbor.

Almost his last duty was as Judge Advocate of a general court-martial at Fort Wayne, Michigan. Shortly after his return he was taken sick with acute bronchitis, and died suddenly of paralysis of the heart.

Through his love for reading he became well informed on all general subjects, and this, together with his modest and unassuming manners, made him particularly interesting as an acquaintance; and through his warm and generous Irish nature he won the respect and friendship of all who knew him. In him the Artillery has to mourn the loss of a most valuable young officer, and the class of 1875 one of its brightest and best men.

(*Classmate.*)

## CHARLES MASON.

No. 541. CLASS OF 1829.

Died February 25, 1882, at Burlington, Iowa, aged 77.

The ancestors of CHARLES MASON were among the resolute and hardy settlers of New England, whose characteristics he largely inherited. He was one of the direct descendants of Major John Mason, commander of the forces of the Connecticut Colony, and one of its earliest settlers, born in England in 1600, and died in Norwich in 1672. Major Mason was celebrated as an Indian fighter, and therein displayed great skill and courage, as well as success in defending the infant colony from the attacks of the savages. Chauncey Mason, the father of Charles Mason, was born and raised in the town of Litchfield, Connecticut, where he married a lady of the name of Dodge, with whom, in company with a number of relatives and friends, he removed to Onondaga County, New York, about the beginning of the present century. Here the subject of this memoir was born in the village of Pompey, on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1804.

His means of education were confined to the common school and village academy, but his great energy and industry in the acquisition of knowledge stimulated him to make the most of these slender advantages. In 1825, in the twenty-first year of his age, he received from President Monroe an appointment as a cadet in the United States Military Academy. Among his classmates were Generals R. E. Lee, James Barnes, O. M. Mitchell (the astronomer), J. E. Johnston, C. P. Buckingham, Thomas A. Davies, Benjamin W. Brice, Thomas Swords, Seth Eastman, Albemarle Cady, William Hoffman, and a number of others who have acquired distinction, some as soldiers, and some in the paths of science. It was not long before young Mason took his position at the head of his class,—always a position of honor, and peculiarly so in view of the fact, that at the end of the first year, when just emancipated from the despised condition of "*plebes*," no less than six members of that class were appointed acting assistant professors and teachers,—posi-

tions hitherto always reserved for members of the first or highest class in the Academy; and thus completely overslaughing the two classes above them. In this position he, with his five companions, remained for two years,—that is, during their second and third year's course. On entering his fourth year, Cadet Mason was appointed captain of the first company of cadets, and continued to command that company until he graduated. While at the Academy he displayed those traits of character that accompanied him through life; prominent among which were a fixedness of purpose and an indomitable energy in pursuit of it. He appeared to have little taste for mere amusements; he indulged in nothing that would hinder him in the pursuit of knowledge. In that which was technically called "conduct" at the Academy he was perfect. During his four years' course he was never reported for misconduct, or any neglect of the numerous petty regulations that are supposed to be necessary to the training of a soldier. Of course he was always a favorite with the officers of the institution, while he gained the respect and good-will of his fellow-students.

Immediately after graduating he was appointed Assistant Professor of Engineering, which position he held for two years, and then left the army. In the meantime he had commenced the study of the law, and had made such progress that, at the end of another year, he was admitted to the bar. After practicing law for two years in the town of Newburgh, on the Hudson, he removed to New York City, where he remained for two more years, during which time he was a frequent contributor to the *New York Evening Post*; and at one time, during the absence of Mr. Bryant in Europe, and the sickness of the managing editor, he was the sole editor of that paper.

In 1836, he made a tour of observation through the northern part of Illinois, and seems to have been favorably impressed with the West as a home for an enterprising and energetic man. An example of *his* energy was shown by his traveling on foot from Mineral Point to Milwaukee across the wilderness, with nothing to guide him but the tracks of two emigrant wagons, which had crossed two weeks previous. Fortunately, there were

settlements, at which he spent the nights. In November of the same year he made a trip into Wisconsin, occupying about three months; at the end of which time he accompanied Judge Irvine, of Wisconsin, to the town of Burlington, in Iowa. Here he purchased a large tract of land, which is now included in the city of Burlington, which he made his home for the remainder of his life.

On the first day of August, 1837, he was married to Miss Angelica Gear, at Galena, Illinois, with whom he lived thirty-six years, and whom he survived nine years. She died in 1873, having borne him three daughters, two of whom died young, and the third, and youngest, is the wife of Commodore George T. Remy, of the United States Navy.

About this time his talents and acquirements as a lawyer began to be appreciated. In 1838, upon the organization of the Territory of Iowa, he received the unsolicited appointment of Chief Justice of the territorial government. This appointment was renewed in 1842, and again in 1846. Upon the organization of the State government, in 1846, the state of parties was such that it was found impossible to elect judges or senators, and hence, under a provision of the State Constitution, the territorial judges held over as judges under the State government. In May, 1847, Judge Mason resigned, and soon after was appointed a member of a commission for codifying the laws of the new State, in which capacity he displayed such signal ability that the result of the labors of that commission, even now, goes by the name of Mason's Code. His decisions on the bench are considered among the ablest in the State, and one of them has become historical. He was the first to decide that a slave, being brought into the free territory of the United States, thereby became free. In 1852, he was elected Judge of the County Court, but soon resigned that position. He was also appointed a special attorney in the controversy that arose about the settlement of the boundary line between Iowa and Missouri. These employments occupied his time for two or three years almost exclusively. After the adoption of the code and the settlement of the boundary, he resumed the general practice of his profession, but not for a very long time. In 1853, he was appointed Commissioner of Patents,—a

position which he filled with distinguished ability, and which he held for four years. This proved to be a sort of turning-point with him, for he made the patent law business a specialty for the remainder of his life, and became so distinguished that he was employed by the *Scientific American* as its legal adviser. For nearly twenty years he was the senior partner of the firm of Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence, although for half that time he was retired from active business in the office. The latter years of his life were principally devoted to the interests of his own city. To him she owes the establishment of her splendid water-works; for when capitalists held back and were afraid to invest in the stock, he boldly came forward and gave notice that after others had subscribed what they chose, he would take the remainder. This he did to the extent of a very large portion of the stock, and by his energy and good management he brought the enterprise to a successful issue. Another of his useful, as well as profitable, enterprises was the establishment of the German-American Savings Bank, of which he was president at the time of his death. He was also the first president of what is now the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad,—one of the most important railroads in the country.

For two or three years before his death his health was not good; his body was enfeebled, and his constitution undermined; but his mind never lost its vigor nor its interest in scientific investigations. He had many warm friends, and in the words of his obituary notice in the local paper of Burlington, "during his long and useful life, in each and all of the important positions of trust he has held, the universal verdict of the people has been, that the office has been filled with signal ability and lofty integrity. He died in the faith of Christ, and with the hope of the Christian, full of years and honors, and will long be remembered by all as one of the pioneers of the State, who did much during his long life which has contributed to the growth and development of Iowa."

(*Classmate.*)

## LORENZO LORAIN.

No. 1724. CLASS OF 1856.

Died March 6, 1882, at Baltimore, Md., aged 52.

We are called upon to record one more name on the roll of deceased members of the Association of Graduates, one well known to all of us, that of LORENZO LORAIN, Major First United States Artillery, whose death was announced as having occurred at Baltimore, Maryland, of Bright's disease, on the sixth day of March, 1882.

Major Lorain was born in Philipsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania, on the third day of August, 1831.

His father, Dr. Tilden Lorain, a Marylander by birth, came from an ancient and distinguished ancestry, being a direct descendant of the Duke of Lorain, who married Theresa of Austria.

Dr. Lorain finally located in Clearfield, Pennsylvania, in which place he practiced his profession. Far and near he was noted as a skillful surgeon and physician, and esteemed as a sympathizing neighbor and friend.

Major Lorain, the third child, received his early education at Clearfield, an education necessarily limited and restricted from the want of proper facilities; still they were enough to develop the bent of his mind and to lay the foundation for the mathematical and mechanical ability he evinced in late years. Perhaps it was to his advantage that he was forced to rely upon his own resources in a great measure. At all events, his ability and mechanical skill were so well recognized that he received the offer of superintendent of large machine works, but, having decided to follow the profession of civil engineering, he declined the position.

Unexpectedly and unsolicited he was offered the cadetship from his district, and, concluding to accept, gave up his surveying engagements, and in June, 1852, entered the fourth class at West Point.

His previous life had fitted him in a great measure to overcome the obstacles now before him: accustomed to rely upon himself, he had learned the power of analyzation and concentration.

Studious and curious, he had worked in his father's laboratory, and even partially prepared himself to follow his profession, while his country life had tended to render him hardy and robust.

Ready with tools and implements, and withal a good horseman, he was prepared for any emergency. Endowed with an inventive mind, he was able to make, and to improve. Capable of taking apart and replacing mechanism, and parts of mechanism, he was at home among his familiar appliances.

Graduating in 1856, he entered the Third Artillery as Second Lieutenant. He was constantly on duty with his regiment at distant Western frontier posts, on line and staff duties, until the beginning of the late civil war.

In one of the early engagements, that of Blackburn's Ford, July, 1861, he was severely wounded, and forced, from the nature of his wound, to remain absent from all duty for some time. In fact, for some eight months he was unable to do even the lightest duty; but at the expiration of that period he accepted the position of assistant to Professor Kendrick in the Chemical Department at West Point, reporting on the 23d of March, 1862.

During the period of his convalescence he became engaged, and on Tuesday, the eighteenth day of February, 1862, was married to Miss Fannie McDonald, daughter of the late William J. McDonald, who for forty years was chief clerk of the Senate; the father of William J., Mr. John G. McDonald, had served in the same capacity for over thirty years, and died while in office.

Major Lorain suffered at times from his wound; and late in May, 1862, it reopened, and more bones sloughed off and were discharged from the opening, so that he was again on crutches.

Major Lorain was well fitted for the position he held at West Point. With his accustomed quiet and tireless energy he devoted day and night to his work, even while his health suffered from the severe strain upon his physical and mental powers.

Cadets then (officers now) know well how capable, how quiet and earnest, and how thorough he was as an instructor.

His power of imparting knowledge was wonderful. His favorite word "hardly" is well remembered and become a by-word. At all times it would recall the wandering mind to a reconsideration of an answer. His indomitable perseverance, even temper, fine sense of justice and knowledge of persons (one of his strongest characteristics) were additional elements of his character.

Major Lorain was offered several important volunteer commands, but he was too conscientious to accept under the physical circumstances of his condition.

He was promoted to a Captaincy in the Third United States Artillery while on duty at West Point as instructor. He received the brevets of Captain and Major, the former for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Blackburn's Ford, Virginia; and the latter for good conduct and gallant services during the war.

His suffering from his wound still prevented active service in the field, notwithstanding his desire to return; and he remained, doing most faithful service, in the chemical department for upwards of nine years.

He afterwards commanded Fort Jefferson, Florida, and subsequently served at Charleston, South Carolina.

Through the influence of Professor Coppeé, he was induced to accept the Professorship of Physics and Mechanics at the Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in which position he remained twelve months.

Various causes prevented a longer stay at the University, chief among which was his love of the army and his army comrades, and his devotion to his profession as an artillerist.

It might be mentioned here, that when the Thayer chair was created at Dartmouth, he was the first elected to the position, and the place was held some time, hoping he would accept. Other places, as at Amherst, were spoken of for him; but he always, with unabated devotion, continued to do his duty as an officer of the army.

After retiring from Bethlehem University, he served some time at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.

His duties at West Point, together with his wound and previous exposure in the line of duty in the field, had impaired his health, and believing that it would improve, and he do more efficient service for the Artillery, he consented to reply favorably to the application of General W. F. Barry, then commanding the United States Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, for his detail as instructor at the school,—and this at a time when captains of artillery were not at all desirous of the duty.

One of his friends has said, that the detail “was a piece of rare good luck” for the institution. Here he was again in his element, and, devoting all the resources of his mind and body to his work, developed into its present state of efficiency the department of engineering to which he was assigned.

He placed it, as it should be, on a practical footing; obtained new instruments in the place of the old ones previously in use, started a workshop for repairs, and introduced field reconnaissances on foot and horseback, and the practical study of topographical delineations and field fortifications. He also improved the study of bridge building by the introduction of models. He originated and maintained the photographic department, and, by request, took charge of the chemical division.

His advice was sought for, and freely and willingly given in electricity and other branches. In fact, his scientific acquirements were always in demand.

When at last he found that he was unable to carry on all the work required of him, he obtained through the present commanding officer of the school, General G. N. Getty, the detail of an assistant, and in this selection he displayed that intimate knowledge of men he possessed.

When his tardy promotion to a Majority carried him away from the labors and comrades he loved so much, he left his work in an advanced state of efficiency, and his loss was severely felt by the school.

It was during his term at the Artillery School that Major Lorain, recognizing the fact that improved telescopic sights were necessary for the large improved rifled guns, devised the sight which bears his name, the “Lorain Telescopic Sight.”

In this connection it might be mentioned that there is now in Washington, D. C., the model of a "Range Finder" invented by him. His means at that time (1862) did not allow him to perfect the work, but his experiments at West Point showed it to be a success.

Major Lorain had always been an active man; fond of field sports, he excelled in gunning and fishing; and to within the last two years of his life he was always on hand at the proper season to join, in his social, pleasant manner, the various parties organized. He delighted particularly in sailing-parties, and was remarkably skillful in the management of sail-boats.

He only ceased his recreations when he found himself physically unable to stand the wear and tear; and during the long months of his suffering he still derived pleasure from his weekly round trips from Norfolk to New York by sea. He became a universal favorite with all on the line.

None but his intimate friends knew his exact state. Yet from the first indications of his disease he understood the danger he was in, and was prepared for his final dissolution; and when, on the 6th of March, 1882, he quietly passed away, his friends, although partially prepared, were none the less grieved, and mourned the loss of a true, generous friend and comrade.

Major Lorain left to our sympathy his wife, a noble and devoted helpmate, and two children, now residing temporarily near Baltimore, Maryland.

One of his friends in the *Army and Navy Journal* writes: "Officers who have been under his instruction, and those who have served under his command, will join with his associates of more mature years in grieving for his loss as that of an able instructor, a kind and considerate commander, and a sincere and unwavering friend. He has left a space which it will not be easy to fill."

(Loder, Class of '56.)

## CHARLES H. TYLER.

No. 1391. CLASS OF 1848.

Died March 17, 1882, at Cross Keys, Va., aged 56.

CHARLES H. TYLER was born in Virginia, and was admitted to the United States Military Academy as a Cadet-at-Large on September 1, 1844; was graduated July 1, 1848, and promoted to Brevet Second Lieutenant, Second Dragoons; became full Second Lieutenant, Second Dragoons, April 25, 1849; First Lieutenant, Second Dragoons, September 6, 1853; and Captain Second Dragoons, January 28, 1861.

He served on frontier duty from 1848 to 1855; on recruiting service, 1855-56; at the cavalry school for practice, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, 1856-57; on frontier duty, 1857-59; on detached service at Washington, D. C., 1859-60; and on frontier duty at Fort Kearney, Nebraska, 1860-61, for deserting which post, and abandoning his command, he was dismissed June 6, 1861. He served with the Confederates during the war of 1861-66, since which he has been a farmer at Cross Keys, Rockingham County, Virginia.

The brief sketch given above is from Cullum's Register.

*(Secretary of the Association.)*

## CHARLES W. HOWELL.

No. 2001. CLASS OF 1863.

Died April 5, 1882, at New Orleans, La., aged 41.

MAJOR HOWELL entered the Military Academy in September, 1859. Few of his class will ever forget the quiet, meek, unobtrusive young man from Indiana, as he reported for duty near the close of the summer encampment. In those days it was not all sunshine to the new cadet; but the gentle manner with which he turned aside unpleasant greetings, and the persistency with which he applied himself to his new and strange duties, indicated a strength of character that insured his ultimate success.

Without early promise of high standing in his class, he finally, through persistent efforts, graduated so as to be promoted into the Corps of Engineers at a time when his services were most needful. His record is briefly as follows:

Major Howell was graduated from the Military Academy on the 11th of June, 1863, when he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, and ordered to the Army of the Potomac, in which he served with distinction in the Pennsylvania campaign, the Rapidan campaign, and the Richmond campaign.

He was engaged in the skirmishes at Falling Waters, Buckland Mills, and Culpeper Court House, the action at Rappahannock Station, Mine Run operations, action of Craig's Meeting House, capture of Spottsylvania Court House, battle of Yellow Tavern, combat of Meadow Bridge, battle of Hawes' Shop, battles and actions near Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, raid on the Weldon Railroad, action at Peebles Farm, operations about Hatcher's Run, and battle of Sailor's Creek; being present at the capitulation at Appomatox Court House, April 9, 1865, and receiving August 1, 1864, the brevets of Captain and Major "for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign from the Rapidan to the James, and in front of Petersburg."

After a short tour of duty with the Engineer Battalion at Willet's Point, New York Harbor, Major Howell served as Assistant Engineer in the improvement of the Western rivers until 1868, when he was ordered on detached service under the Department of the Interior, in the survey for a railroad route from Fort Riley to intersect the Union Pacific route at the 100th meridian.

He was Chief Engineer of the Military Department of the Missouri 1868-69. In the latter year he was ordered as Superintending Engineer to the charge of the defenses of New Orleans, and of important surveys and works of improvement of rivers, harbors, and canals in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, in which he continued until his health, which had been for a long time impaired, and which he never recovered, forced him in October, 1881, to ask for a leave of absence from duty.

During the war he ever displayed courage of the highest

type of gallantry, but always with that personal humility which characterizes the true hero.

His professional services were, as is seen above, of a varied character, but certainly the most important, and those with which his name will ever be intimately associated, were those relating to the improvement of the mouths of the Mississippi. The dry details of his work in this respect are given in full in the published reports of the Chief of Engineers United States Army; but the story of his self-sacrificing labor, ceaseless industry, and earnest, thoughtful and studious work, which, under the trying climate, sapped the strength and vigor of his young life, can only be fully appreciated by those who were in daily and intimate contact with him, and thus learned of the sacrifices which he made that honor should be ever bright and duty be well done.

This important work was much beyond that usually assigned to an officer of his rank, and was given to him in the full consciousness that his abilities were equal to the task; and it is gratifying to say that he ever retained the confidence of his superior officers, both as to the immediate and the future outcome of his plans and labors.

Possessing a cheerful temperament, a kindly heart and indefatigable purpose, he remained at his post until his problem of life was solved, and, "faithful to the end," answered the call to the higher labor of love in the "world beyond."

(*Classmate.*)

## GEORGE W. PATTEN.

No. 662. CLASS OF 1830.

Died April 28, 1882, at Houlton, Maine, aged 74.

The army has lost another of its old and faithful officers: LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE W. PATTEN, United States Army (retired), died at Houlton, Maine, April 28, 1882, in his seventy-fourth year. He was born at Newport, Rhode Island, on the 25th of December, 1808. He was the son of Rev. William Patten, who was settled at Newport, Rhode Island, as a Congregational minister for fifty years, and a great-grandson of Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, the founder of Dartmouth College. Entering Brown's University in 1819, he was graduated in 1823, at the age of fifteen years; was appointed to the Military Academy from Rhode Island, July 1, 1826, and was graduated July 1, 1830, and promoted on that date to Brevet Second Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant Second Infantry. Until 1836 he served at various stations in the East, and in the latter year took part in the operations in the Creek Nation. February 13, 1837, he was promoted First Lieutenant. In that year, and in 1838, and from 1839 to 1842, he took part in the Florida War against the Seminole Indians, being engaged in the skirmish on Oclawha River, March 4, 1841. In 1846 he was promoted to Captain, and was actively engaged during the Mexican War. He participated in the siege at Vera Cruz and battle of Cerro Gordo, where he lost his left hand in storming the heights. He received the brevet of Major April 18, 1847, for his gallantry at Cerro Gordo. At the conclusion of the war he was offered a Captaincy in the Quartermaster's Department, but declined, and went on a sick leave to recover his health, returning in 1850; after which he went on duty, and rendered important service at many frontier stations in the West and North-west. The breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861 found him at Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, and he was promoted to Major of the Ninth Infantry April 30th of that year. During the war his disability prevented him from doing duty in the field, but nevertheless he rendered important service on various military commissions, etc. On the 7th of

June, 1862, he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second United States Infantry, his old regiment; and was retired from active service February 17, 1864, for disability resulting from long and faithful service, and from wound and exposure in the line of duty.

At the close of the war he served for some time as member of a permanent general court-martial sitting in New York City, but it being dissolved in 1869 he returned to private life. Colonel Patten had the degree of A. M. conferred upon him in 1830 by Brown University, of which he was a graduate. He was a poet of reputation, and was the author of "Voices of the Border," and an "Episode of the Mexican War," a poem which was delivered September 14, 1878, the thirty-first anniversary of the capture of the city of Mexico, as well as of many minor poems. As the *Poughkeepsie Press* well says: "His martial lyrics, in which the soldier's life is depicted with the fire and genius of true poetry, have been read and admired, not only by his countrymen, but in other lands. Had he penned no other lyric than 'The Seminole's Reply' [or we may add, 'Joys That We Have Tasted'—Ed.], it would have linked his name to fame. But for years the cotemporaneous public press eagerly caught up his chance effusions as something worthy of preservation. The small volume of his poems, which at a late period found their way to the public eye, were only the waifs which could be saved out of the still larger number of which copies had never been retained." Like General Burke, Colonel Patten represented the army officers of days gone by, and was an estimable, gallant, and conscientious officer. His funeral, which took place at Houlton, Maine, May 2, was largely attended. He leaves a widow residing at Houlton, Maine; and his family consisted of six daughters, four of whom are living, and two sons, one of whom is dead, the other being Second Lieutenant W. S. Patten, Eighteenth United States Infantry.

Of Colonel Patten, our Washington correspondent, who knew him well, writes: In the death of Colonel Patten the army has had stricken from its rolls another of the small band of Mexican heroes whose fame culminated before the late War of the Rebel-

lion, and whose wit and humor and poetical effusions had long been subjects of rencounter among the army gossips of a past generation. The poet laureate of the army will never be forgotten by the few of his cotemporaries who survive him. His rare humor, the vigorous expletives and forcible adjectives with which he was wont to embellish his witticisms, never failed to amuse, and often served to instruct and give point and pungency to their meaning. "The sun that went down with its battle-stained eye," lines which closed one of his rhythmical efforts, provoked criticism, comment, and good-natured raillery among his immediate friends, as well as from the general public, and gave him, if not fame, a well-known personality in army circles. The Major was fond of exhibiting his rhymes to his fellow-officers, and sometimes received a good-natured rebuff, which for the time being aroused his ire; for instance, when he showed the "Battle-Stained Eye" to his friend "Rip. A," Major A. remarked: "Do you call that poetry, Patten? I call it d——d nonsense." But that Patten had poetical talents of no ordinary kind, and in his happier mood a genial and kindly nature, none who knew him will ever deny. With a family of numerous and interesting children, in the days of small pay and absence of railroad and telegraphic facilities, he was often long isolated from his loved ones, and at times had no ordinary trials to contend with, and thus if there were faults they will be forgiven. Peace to his ashes.

*(From the Army and Navy Journal.)*

## WILLIAM JOHNSTON TWINING.

No. 1998. CLASS OF 1863.

Died May 5, 1882, at Washington, D. C., aged 42.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON TWINING was born at Madison, Indiana, on the 2d of August, 1839. On his mother's side he was descended from the old Dutch settlers of New York, and his father was a New England clergyman. About 1835 his parents left New England for the West and settled in Indiana, where his father became a professor in Wabash College at Crawfordsville. The second son, William, was born just before his parents moved to Crawfordsville, but he passed his school-days there, and prepared to enter Yale College. He had nearly completed his studies for this purpose, and went to New Haven during the winter of 1858 and 1859, when his health broke down and he was obliged to suspend his studies. At that time, quite unexpectedly, he was offered the vacant cadetship from his district in Indiana, and thinking that the active out-door life of a military career would be beneficial to his health he determined to accept the appointment. He entered the Military Academy on the 1st of July, 1859, in a class of forty-eight members, of whom twenty-five were graduated four years later. The class was a strong one, comprising John R. Meigs, who was killed by guerrillas in the Shenandoah Valley in 1864; Peter S. Michie, the present distinguished professor of philosophy; James D. Rabb, who fell a victim to yellow fever in the Department of the Gulf a few months after graduation; King, Benyard and Howell of the Engineer Corps; McKee, Beebe, Ramsay and Butler, of the Ordnance, and others. Meigs was a natural mathematician, and easily carried off the first honors; Michie was second, Rabb third, and Twining fourth, at graduation.

Graduating in the midst of the war the whole class proceeded immediately to the front. Twining was appointed a First Lieutenant in the Engineer Corps, and assigned to duty as Assistant Engineer in the Department of the Cumberland, serving under the orders of Colonel W. E. Merrill and General W. F. Smith.

He was present at the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga, and took part in all the engineering operations along the Tennessee River during the summer and autumn of 1863.

In the spring of 1864 he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Army of the Ohio, commanded by Major-General Schofield, and soon afterward was appointed a Captain and Aid-de-Camp on that officer's staff. He remained with General Schofield as his Chief Engineer until the close of the war, participating in all the engagements of the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, thence back to Nashville, in pursuit of Hood, rendering most distinguished service at the battle of Columbia, and gaining a well-earned brevet for gallantry at the battle of Nashville; thence he was transferred with Schofield's Corps to North Carolina, where he was engaged in the battle of Kinston, and was present at Johnston's surrender.

In the summer of 1865 he received what should have been his graduating leave, and then reported for duty in the Department of Engineering at the Military Academy, where he received his promotion to a Captaincy in the Engineers. He remained there as principal assistant professor in that department until the summer of 1867, when he was ordered to Dakota as Chief Engineer and Aid-de-Camp on General Terry's staff. He remained in this department, exploring and surveying routes in Dakota, until 1870, his service in that bracing climate proving of great benefit to his health, and giving him that appearance of robust strength which was his characteristic until within three days of his death.

After a year's service on light-house duty on the southern coast, and another year with the battalion at Willett's Point, he was ordered, in June, 1872, to the Joint Commission for the Survey and Demarkation of the Northern Boundary Line of the United States; and upon the retirement of Major Farquhar, a short time afterward, he became Chief Astronomer of the Commission. In that capacity he directed all the astronomical, geodetic and topographical observations necessary for marking the line of the 49th parallel from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, a distance of over eight hundred miles, and had practical charge of

the fitting-out and working of all parties in the field during four seasons, and of the office work necessary for the preparation of the maps and reports of the Commission. This work was completed in the summer of 1876, and its records are a standard source of reference for correct methods of executing work of that character. He was then directed to verify the lengths of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, and was subsequently assigned to duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers, where he received his promotion to Major in October, 1877.

In the summer of 1878, Congress passed an act "to provide a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia," this district being placed by the Constitution within the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress. The essential features of this act were, while reserving to Congress all legislative functions, to place all executive duties necessary for the government of the District in the hands of three Commissioners, to be appointed by the President; one of whom was to be chosen from the Engineer Corps of the army, and while performing his share of the ordinary administrative duties, to have special charge of all public works, subject to District control.

No higher compliment was ever paid by Congress to the Engineer Corps, than in directing that the most responsible member of the Governing Board of the nation's capital city should be chosen from its ranks. It was an office which involved all the varied and complicated functions of municipal government,—the relations of tax-payers to the city authorities, the nature of assessments for improvements, the public education of children, the administration of Police, Fire, Street, Health, and other departments, incidental to every city; in short, the management of a joint estate yielding over \$3,000,000 of annual revenue, and the care of the public interest of nearly 200,000 people. In its technical aspect it involved the expenditure, on correct principles of engineering, of nearly a million of dollars annually for public works, such as sewerage, pavements, water supply, etc. Such an office required spotless integrity beyond cavil and suspicion, fearless courage in administering trusts for the public interest,—and not in the interest of individuals or corporations—and executive, and pro-

fessional capacity of the highest order. Having no political party nor popular will at his support, but, on the contrary, regarded at first as an alien appointed to govern without any consent of the governed, the incumbent of such an office could be successful only by the strictest regard to the public duty in the interest of the governed. A fierce light would shine upon the office at all times, and the public press, as well as the committees of Congress, would be ever ready to crush any incumbent who should either display the haughtiness of an autocrat, or give the discontented or disappointed an opportunity for just complaint by swerving in the slightest degree from the strict path of duty.

When the President called upon the Chief of Engineers in June, 1878, to select an officer for the duty named in the Act above quoted, General Humphreys immediately nominated Major Twining, and he was at once appointed, and entered upon his duties on July 1, 1878; though he had then been in Washington for nearly four years, yet he was a comparative stranger to the citizens whose affairs he was called upon to administer, nor was he free from the imperfections to which human nature is subject; yet some idea of how closely he approached the ideal standard which we have sketched above may be gathered from the fact that when, three years later, an intrigue was set on foot to cause his removal, it was met by a spontaneous and energetic remonstrance on the part of the most influential and respectable citizens. Drawing up a petition, in which they stated that they had heard with alarm of his intended removal, one hundred of the principal citizens of Washington, headed by one of the foremost members of the bar, and followed by the principal representatives of every profession and business, without regard to political or other forms of opinion, proceeded in a body to the President, to express their unbounded confidence in Major Twining and their earnest appeal that he should not be removed. No delegation of such strength and respectability had ever visited the President on behalf of any individual connected with the local affairs of Washington, nor had such substantial unanimity of opinion ever been manifested on a similar subject. The question of his removal was immediately dropped

During Major Twining's administration he devised, and carried well towards completion, a plan for the modification and extension of the city sewerage; he investigated *ab initio* the whole theory of roadway pavements, and laid miles of them, constructed on novel principles, but of such an agreeable and substantial character, that they have become famous throughout the country; he devised a plan for the extension of the city water-works, concerning the details of which there was great diversity of opinion among engineers, but Twining's plans were adopted in every single feature, and embodied in an Act of Congress, passed just after his death; finally he drew up, in the face of bitter opposition from interested parties and of much criticism from so-called experts, the plan for reclaiming the malarial flats of the Potomac, and lived to see his project approved by a Board of Engineers, and adopted, after long investigation, by the Committee of Congress, where it is now pending action. These four great projects, all of them of a character novel and outside of the ordinary routine of his profession, were so successfully dealt with as to firmly establish his reputation as one of the most eminent practical engineers in the service. Of his general administrative talents it need only be said that the present form of government for the District was regarded as a mere experiment when he came into it, and at his death, four years later, it was regarded as a permanency, there being no desire for a change from a system which he had proved could work so well.

Throughout his service as a Commissioner, Twining had never been able to absent himself for more than two weeks at a time,—and this at long intervals,—from his arduous duties. In the spring of 1882 he was annoyed with a slight but troublesome cold, which he seemed unable to shake off, and the doctors warned him that his system was run down and he needed rest. But it was a busy time; important measures were pending in Congress; he felt able to perform his duties, though not perfectly well, and to a casual observer his physique seemed to be the picture of manly strength.

He declined to stop work, thinking that he would be all right again in a few weeks. Returning from a day's fishing on

the Potomac, one Tuesday afternoon, he went to the circus; it was a cold, gusty day, and there, or in a horse-car, or perhaps in his bed, he was subject to some draught of air, which was but the spark needed to ignite the train of powder with which his system, in its depleted state, was undermined. In the morning, it was pleurisy; the next day, it was pneumonia; the third afternoon, it was death.

It had been my good fortune to serve under his orders,—without once wishing a change,—during the greater part of the last ten years. It was my privilege to watch at his bedside during the few hours of his sickness which ended in death. His critical condition, though not without hope, had been gradually communicated to him during Friday. Sitting there beside him at a few minutes past four o'clock, on Friday afternoon, May 5th, he asked me what the doctors now thought of his chances. I told him that the case was desperate, but they hoped and believed they could keep him alive till morning, and if they succeeded, a change for the better was then certain. He answered; "I know just how I stand. I am not afraid." After some slight directions about his personal affairs, he muttered again: "I am not afraid. Have me buried at West Point." Then with a convulsive gasp for breath he was dead. It was a fearless death, as it had been a memorable life. "I am not afraid." That was the sum and all of his faith, and no man in his last hour can say more. No man can die with those words on his lips who has on his conscience aught of remorse, or memory of wrong done to fellow-man. It is the deeds, and not the creed, of this life, which determine the hereafter; and in the calm confidence of having done no willful wrong he passed without fear or trembling from the petty realities of this life into what he considered the boundless uncertainties of the unseen world.

He was buried from St. John's Church with the honors befitting his rank of a Civil Governor. His coffin was heaped with the flowers of hundreds of friends, who for three days had besieged his door for news of his condition; solemn and impressive music was sung by the choral club of which he had been the leading member; the President of the United States and mem-

bers of his Cabinet, Senators and Representatives, who had so often asked his advice in committee; the Judges of the Courts of the District, his associates in the Army and Navy, his friends in every walk in life—thronged the quaint old church; and among them, shrouded in the weeds of sorrow, sat the one who was soon to have been his wife. The services and the occasion were inexpressibly sad; why this one, in the pride of health, and in the full career of highest usefulness, should be taken, and so many left, was the thought which filled every one present. Outside the church could be heard the tramp of the troops of the escort taking their places in line, and presently the procession was formed. It was headed by all the troops of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Militia, present in the city; it was followed by the President and Cabinet, by his colleagues on the Board of Commissioners, by the whole body of his subordinates, by civic bodies, by his friends. And thus, on a beautiful May day, his mortal remains moved through the streets of the city he had done so much to make beautiful, and where fully thirty thousand people now stood on the curbs and in the windows to add each their mite of respect for his memory, and of sorrow for their loss.

A few of his friends and late subordinates were delegated to accompany his remains to West Point; and there, under the shelter of that grand old school, whose teachings and traditions have made us graduates all that we are, and the veneration and love for which comes ever strongest to us in the hour of death, he was laid to rest.

To Washington City his loss seemed, as far as that word can apply to any one of a world of ever-dying men, irreparable. It certainly was a public calamity. He had the unbounded confidence of its citizens: he was cognizant of and deferential to their wishes. He was in the midst of half-completed projects, which to them are of vital interest. To the Army at large and to the Corps of Engineers in particular, his death was such a misfortune as happens only when one of its most distinguished officers fall in the high tide of successful accomplishment,—such a calamity as reaches its highest expression in the death of a McPherson in mid-battle. In the language of his colleagues:

“Endowed with a noble and generous nature and with eminent talents, genial, faithful and truthful in his public and private relations, his career, though short, has been distinguished in the military and civil service of his country, and his loss will be sincerely mourned by his friends, and by the public whom he so ably served.”

Resolutions of sorrow were adopted by every organized body with whom he had come in contact, by his colleagues of the Board of Commissioners, by his subordinates in the District government, by the committees of Congress, by the courts of the District, by the various clubs and associations of which he was a member. They cannot all be quoted here. Suffice it to give a portion of the Order of the Chief of Engineers:

“To this office (of District Commissioner) he brought unsullied integrity, sturdy good sense, and executive ability of the highest order; and for nearly four years he has performed its duties with such rare skill and good judgment that his death is regarded by the community, whose affairs he administered, as a public calamity. Major Twining was distinguished for the gentleness and the strength of his character, and his intelligent devotion to duty. No officer of his age has done more to sustain the high reputation of the Corps of Engineers; and his sudden death, in the prime of his usefulness, is to his brother-officers a personal affliction, and to the corps a serious misfortune.”

*(F. V. Greene.)*

## EDWARD BRICKELL WHITE.

No. 437. CLASS OF 1826.

Died May 10, 1882, at New York, N. Y., aged 76.

EDWARD BRICKELL WHITE was the eldest son of John Blake White, the eminent artist of Charleston, South Carolina. His mother was Miss Eliza Allston, a cousin of Washington Allston. He was born in Charleston, South Carolina, the twenty-ninth day of January, 1806. Lieutenant White was stationed at New London, Connecticut, 1829-31, and there, in 1832, married Miss Delia W. Adams, daughter of Eli Adams, Esq., of the distinguished Adams family of Massachusetts. Mrs. White is sister to Colonel Julius Walker Adams, the eminent civil engineer of Brooklyn, New York, and niece of the late General Joseph G. Swift, of the Army. Colonel White died in the city of New York on the 10th of May, 1882, after a brief illness. His remains were interred June 7th, in St. Michael's Church-yard, Charleston, South Carolina, where they were followed to the grave by numerous relatives and friends, conspicuous among whom were his old servants of former days. Of his immediate family, Mrs. White, and two daughters and a son, survive him.

Mr. White, having received from the Hon. John C. Calhoun the appointment of cadet in the Military Academy at West Point, was admitted to the Academy on the 1st of July, 1822, and graduated 1st of July, 1826, ninth in a class of forty-one. He was promoted, on graduating, Brevet Second Lieutenant First Artillery, and Second Lieutenant Third Artillery, and First Lieutenant Third Artillery, December 1, 1835. He resigned August 3, 1836.

Lieutenant White served with his regiment at forts Moultrie, Independence, Monroe and Turnbull, and as Adjutant of the Artillery School of Practice at Fort Monroe, and on the Black Hawk expedition (1832), on the staff of General Abraham Eustis.

He was also, from 1826 to 1836, in addition to his garrison duties, detached for engineering and topographical duties in the construction of forts Pulaski and Adams, and the bridge across the Potomac River at Georgetown, and in surveys for and location

of the Charleston, South Carolina, Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad at the Robun Pass, and the approaches to and crossing of the Blue Ridge, on which duties he continued after his resignation till 1837. In 1837, and till 1861, he established his office in Charleston, South Carolina, and pursued, successfully, his profession of Civil Engineer and Architect. Among other works, he was engaged in the construction of the Cheraw and Wacomow Railroad, and the Charleston and Wilmington Seaboard Railroad; and the designing and construction of a number of stately residences in Charleston,—of the Custom House at Charleston; of the monument to Colonel William Washington, of Revolutionary fame, at Eutaw, South Carolina, which commemorates the Revolutionary battle at that place; of the monument to William Gillmore Simms, the author; on the Battery at Charleston; of the French Protestant Church, and the new St. Philip's Church at Charleston, and of Trinity Church at Columbia, South Carolina, which last is esteemed to be one of the best specimens of ecclesiastic architecture in the South.

He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Washington Light Artillery, from 1844 to 1849, then, as now, the "crack" militia organization of the South.

From 1844 he was trustee of the Charleston College, and Supervisor of the High School of that city.

On the breaking out of the civil war, although Colonel White held at the time the important position, under the Government, of architect of the Charleston Custom House, and neither his desire nor interests were for the separation of the States, he still felt that his duty was to his State and section. He entered the Confederate Army. He was Colonel of the Palmetto Light Artillery throughout the war,—a regiment raised and organized through his exertions, composed of the best class of people of the State. He was engaged in the defense of the sea-coast, with headquarters on St. John's Island.

Since the war, Colonel White, with his family, has resided in New York, where he has been engaged in the management of large and important trusts. Colonel White carried into all his engagements a conscientious regard for the strict and earnest dis-

charge of his duties, characteristic of the graduates of the school in which he was educated, and won the esteem and confidence of his superior officers and subordinates, and of his contemporaries in his military and civil life.

(*G. S. Greene.*)

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JOHN GROSS BARNARD.

No. 708. CLASS OF 1833.

Died May 14, 1882, at Detroit, Mich., aged 67.

When the undersigned was requested to write for the Proceedings of the Association of Graduates a notice of the late GENERAL JOHN G. BARNARD, his first impulse was to exclaim that it was quite unnecessary after the publication of the admirable General Order of the Chief of Engineers of May 20, 1882. But I shall append said order to this notice, and endeavor to travel over different ground.

The first observation I shall make is that he was a prominent example of an officer who deemed it to be his duty and his privilege, not alone to devote his time and laborious studies to the bare routine of his profession. In truth, a perfunctory and barren routine in the discharge of his duties was unknown to him,—was scouted by him. He had a high ideal of what an engineer should be. He aimed at a thorough preparation, by devotion to all the numerous collateral branches of knowledge needed in that most difficult and responsible calling. Not one portion of the natural sciences can safely be neglected. The pure mathematics and their applications in every field of mechanics, and in the most intricate constructions, are fundamental necessities. Above all, to make the good military or civil engineer, to this wide domain of theory must be added practice, long and painstaking experience in the every-day demands of this exacting profession. This experience he had in a variety of ways,—in building fortifications; in improvement of harbors; in surveys for a railroad (as on the Isthmus of Tehautepec). It is the universal testimony of his

peers that he attained great eminence and success in those labors. In peace and in war he was a patriot and a soldier, proud of his profession, and enthusiastically devoted to the best interests of his country.<sup>o</sup>

But I learn that it was not until twenty-one years after his graduation at West Point that he turned his special attention again, in his leisure moments, to pure mathematics and their cognate applications in geodesy and astronomy. Born with a natural taste for those studies, it was a conscientious and persistent act of self-denial thus to first devote himself, so long and so exclusively, to the duties of the engineer. He thus, as it were, had for a time almost divorced himself from those sublime and elevated researches which were calculated to gratify a mind so acute and refined, and so well fitted to grasp the most recondite problems. It was when he reached San Francisco in 1854 that, in that bracing and fascinating climate, he began to renew his attack on the mathematics. This, as he often said to me, was returning to a first love. He had a love for science for science's sake. He was in the habit of saying that he sometimes wished he had devoted his whole life to such studies. But possibly in that way he would not have done as much as he has actually accomplished. It is proverbial that those who are active in different fields of occupation sometimes accomplish more than those having a single domain. In commerce, ventures tell. With a sound and well-posted merchant, enterprise succeeds. So in scholarship, the more is attempted, the more will be accomplished. It is reproductive. Some of the best writers in literature have been also lawyers and physicians devoted to their professions, and who have not thereby neglected them. The mind requires a variety of food. The change may work a benefit. Activity and close habits of application prepare the thoughtful mind for this duality. So that reacting on each other, the two domains are often more thoroughly and easily explored than if the mind was only absorbed in one.

The numerous subdivisions in the sciences, or specialties, as we term them, are constantly increasing, and even when Addison wrote the "Spectator" he said: "The truth is, there is not a single

science or any branch of it that might not furnish a man with business for life, though it were much longer than it is." But he, of all men of his day, was least likely to advise a single, and exclusive, and dwarfing devotion to one small branch of the sciences.

In thus dwelling upon the liberal culture to which General Barnard devoted himself, we have wished to point to it as one of the most honorable features of his life. A very busy and untiring student for forty-five years (from 1833 to 1878, when he was taken sick), it is asked, What has he left behind him? We answer much, besides his example of his wide researches and his untiring industry, so worthy of imitation. We shall give at the end a list of his scientific papers.

His discussion of the *Gyroscope*, first published in Silliman's Journal, Vol. 24, 1857, pp. 49-69, under the title, "The self-sustaining power of the gyroscope analytically examined," attracted considerable attention in Europe, as well as in this country. Professor Benjamin Peirce, in his able work, "Analytic Mechanics," 1855, at page 443, has treated of the motion of the gyroscope, and refers to General Barnard as the discoverer of two results in this motion. As this date was two years prior to the date of Barnard's publication, he must have communicated to his friend Peirce these investigations before they were published. No better judge of the value of such discussions could be found in this country. He quotes (p. 447) two of Barnard's analytical results as being also reached by his own equations. General Barnard, in his article "Gyroscope," in Johnson's Encyclopedia, says of his own pretensions in reference to originality in his paper (and implicit faith can be placed in his candor), that: "The above demonstration of the intrinsic character of the gyroscopic motion was first given (as is believed) by the writer of this in the 'American Journal of Science' in 1857, and in 'Barnard's American Journal of Education,' No. 9, of same year."

General Barnard followed this in 1858 by another paper in the same journal on the motion of the top.

He was then led to study the "Precession of the equinoxes and nutation as resulting from the theory of the gyroscope," which appeared in The Smithsonian Contributions, No. 240, Vol.

19. These were followed by a memoir "On the internal structure of the earth considered as affecting the phenomena of precession and nutation," in *Smithsonian Contributions*, No. 310, Vol. 23. Also, to the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Portland, Maine, 1873, he read a paper "On the relations of the internal fluidity of the earth to the precession of the equinoxes." In all these papers he exhibited great acumen and persistent investigation in studying these phenomena. But it is believed that, if now living, he would modify some of his conclusions in like manner with the change of views announced by Sir William Thomson.

Before the American Association at Buffalo, in 1876, he read "Some remarks on the use and interpretation of particular integrals, which 'satisfy' general differential equations expressive of dynamic problems, in cases where general integration is impossible,—suggested by La Place's 'Dynamic Theory of the Tides.'" This paper exhibits how thoroughly the author had studied La Place's "Mechanique Celeste," and Bowditch's translation of the same; and its principal aim seems to be to assert the superior claims of the equilibrium theory, for practical use, over those of the dynamic theory.

It is in Johnson's Encyclopedia, published in 1878, that General Barnard has probably best shown the versatility of his powers, the wealth of his learning, and his indomitable perseverance. More than seventy of the articles were written by him on a great variety of subjects. His distinguished brother, F. A. P. Barnard, LL.D., President of Columbia College, New York, was the principal editor. It must be admitted that he and his able collaborators executed a most desirable and valuable work in the publication of that cyclopedia. The most accomplished experts in Europe, as well as in this country, were employed. Nowhere else can be found such fresh and modern expositions, often exhaustive in their scope, of a multitude of topics, especially when referring to an American standpoint. Such signal treatment is not confined to scientific articles. Those of George P. Marsh in *English and Foreign Literature*; of Woolsey in *International Law*, and Theodore W. Dwight in *Civil and*

Constitutional Law; of W. T. Harris and C. P. Krauth in Philosophy and History; Staunton on Music,—are as instructive as those of Guyot, Asa Gray, Newberry, the Peirces, and the Barnards in science. General Barnard's article on "Bridge" and "Military Bridges" is very full. It is almost a treatise, requiring sixteen pages of that fine print. Pontoon bridges for war purposes are well explained. The most important bridges in the United States are described. Nowhere else, in so short a space, can so much be found bringing the expositions up to the present date. We will also name his articles on Harbors, Breakwaters, Jetty, and Light-House Constructions. The latter contains very curious matter, rarely brought together. If accessible at all, it is in diverse books and reports. That on "The Engineer Corps, United States Army," includes, incidentally, an account of the Military Academy. That on "Bull Run Battle" is a lucid statement by one in the staff of the general in command, and therefore very valuable.

His articles on aeronauts and flying machines are very complete, and give very cautiously all the data and ground of hope, in the problem of navigating the air.

In the pure mathematics he gives definitions and explanations not elsewhere found in any American book. See his articles on, The Calculus, on Invariants, Radical Axis, Gyroscope, La Place and La Place's Coefficients, and Spherical Harmonics and Imaginaries.

As an example of the clear and forcible style of his scientific papers, we are tempted to add the following opening sentences of his article on "Imaginaries" (Johnson's Encyclopedia, Vol. 2, p. 118). "It is a very remarkable and important attribute of all *symbols*, that while absolutely essential aids, not only to reasoning, but to the very expression of thought, they ever refuse to limit their meaning to the particular idea for the expression of which they were invented. From mere aids they become, not only provocative of thought, but, as it were, revealers of new fields of investigation. Thus, the signal of *subtraction* from being the mere sign of a simple arithmetical operation, has become incen-

tive to, and symbolic of, the most transcendental of mathematical conceptions."

It was not my intention to dwell much on his career as a soldier and engineer, believing that the bare statement of his constant employment in the most responsible positions, as recorded in that invaluable work of his classmate, Cullum's Register, and in General Wright's order, would suffice. But we cannot refrain from a brief allusion to those services. His gallantry in the field, and his meritorious and distinguished services during the war, are fully attested by his well-won brevets of all grades, up to that of Brevet Major-General in the regular army. He was Chief Engineer in the Manassas Campaign of July, 1861. He was Chief Engineer of "the armies in the field" on the staff of Lieutenant-General Grant from 1864 to the surrender at Appomatox. He made most valuable reports of the "Engineer and Artillery operations of the Army of the Potomac," and on "The Defenses of Washington."

My attention has been recently recalled to his long and masterly "Report on the Dangers and Defenses of New York, in 1859." It is remarkable for its full and impartial exposition of the opinions of those opposed to his views, and those of the Chief of Engineers, and the Engineer Board. He sets forth the dangers to New York City from the navy of a foreign power, as developed by the Crimean War. He clearly explained the inadequate programme for those defenses, advocated by some officers of the navy and of the army, doing them justice by quoting their exact language. Some were in favor of what has since been shown to be very inadequate preparations for war. His report is now read with renewed interest, in view of the facts evolved in the recent bombardment of Alexandria, by the British Navy. The necessity of having heavy guns in the forts and batteries of that harbor of the very largest calibre, to attack an invading fleet, was dwelt upon. And he urged that the Ordnance Department must experiment upon the construction of such guns. This was before the inventions of Rodman, and preceded the experiments with guns of twenty inches calibre. By such timely and sagacious prophecies and counsels he has justly won the

gratitude and the keen appreciation of the great city of New York, and of the country. For, assigned to the task by the selection of his Government, it is plain that he long devoted his days and his nights to the conscientious investigation of the question of the proper defense of that great metropolis.

To this reference to the military career of General Barnard, it should be added that on the 22d of April, 1864 (when he was a Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers), on the death of General Totten, he was nominated by the President as Brigadier-General and Chief of Engineers; but the nomination was withdrawn at the request of General Barnard before any action was taken by the Senate. This was upon the suggestion that Richard Delafield, his senior, should be nominated. This was an example of the unselfish and self-denying traits of his character. At all events, it was a great compliment that President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, in the height of that great war, had selected him for the office, when he had been so active in council and in the field, and was thus so well known and tested.

The personal character of General Barnard was irreproachable, and he inspired the love and respect of all with whom he was brought in contact. We will add that he was a devout Christian and a communicant of the Episcopal Church, setting a good example in "every good word and work" in his lovely family circle and in the community in which he resided. Of this fact his summer home and his neighbors at Sheffield, Massachusetts, are witness. His love of the music and poetry of the liturgy is shown by his writing for Johnson's Encyclopedia the articles on "Dies Irae," "Stabat Mater" and "Te Deum."

He was born in Sheffield, in that charming Berkshire region among the mountains which has given to the world so many remarkable men. His father, Colonel Robert Foster Barnard, was a practicing lawyer of some eminence in western Massachusetts. His mother belonged to the Porter family of Niagara Falls, of which Peter B. Porter, Secretary of War under John Quincy Adams, was a distinguished member.

In referring to the religious views of John G. Barnard we must add that profound and comprehensive as was his cultivation

of the sciences, those studies only served to strengthen and intensify his faith. He always heeded the Baconian injunction that "true fortitude of understanding consists in not permitting "what is known to be disturbed by what is unknown." He would always encourage the most thorough and indefatigable research and investigation. With the widest tolerance to the candid and earnest disciples of modern theories, he would wish them to plunge deeper and deeper, convinced that truth alone should be the goal, and that thereby our adoration and reverence of the Author of the universe would not fail to be increased.

Graduating in the class of 1833, which contained such men as W. W. S. Bliss and W. H. Sidell, both brilliant, acute and accomplished, he united in his own mind the best qualities of each. His record in the history of the Army, in peace and in war, will place him high on its rolls as an able and far-seeing engineer of the highest integrity and efficiency, and a profound mathematician adorning the progress of science in this country.

The following list of subjects from the writings of General J. G. Barnard is taken from Volume I., Catalogue of Scientific Papers by the Royal Society of London :

*First.*—Demonstration of the apparent motion of the plane of oscillation of the pendulum due to the earth's rotation. Silliman, Journ. XX., 1855, pp. 238-241.

*Second.*—The self-sustaining power of the gyroscope analytically examined. Silliman, Journ. XXIV., 1857, pp. 49-71.

*Third.*—On the motion of the gyroscope as modified by the retarding forces of friction and the resistance of the air ; with a brief analysis of the "top." Silliman, Journ. XXV., 1858, pp. 67-75.

*Fourth.*—On the effects of initial gyratory velocities and of retarding forces on the motions of the gyroscope. Silliman, Journ. XXV., 1858, pp. 417-422.

*Fifth.*—The dynamic theory of the tides. Silliman, Journ. XXVII., 1859, pp. 349-358.

*Sixth.*—On the causes of deviation in elongated projectiles. Silliman, Journ. XXIX., 1860, pp. 190-199.

## SUPPLEMENT (FROM 1864 TO 1873).

*First.*—Resistance of beams to flexure; experiments of the beam of a casemate shield. Amer. Soc. C. E. Trans., 1870 and 1874.

*Second.*—Experiments on the front or shield of the experimental casemate at Fort Monroe, 1870. Amer. Soc. C. E. Trans., I., 1872, pp. 173-189.

*Third.*—On the relation of internal fluidity to the precession of the equinoxes. Amer. Assoc. Proc., XXII., 1873, pp. 35-45.

*Fourth.*—Problems of rotary motion presented by the gyroscope; the precession of the equinoxes, and the pendulum (1871). Smithsonian Contrib., XIX., 1874, No. 1.

This last was followed in "Smithsonian Contributions," No. 310, Vol. 23, by a paper "On the internal structure of the earth considered as affecting the phenomena of precession and nutation, with addenda."

General orders issued by General Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers:

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS,  
UNITED STATES ARMY,  
Washington, D. C., May 20, 1882. }

[General Orders No. 4.]

It has become the painful duty of the Brigadier-General commanding to announce to the Corps of Engineers the death of a brother officer, Colonel John G. Barnard, Brevet Major-General United States Army (retired), who died at Detroit, Michigan, on the 14th instant.

General Barnard was graduated from the Military Academy and promoted to the rank of Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers July 1, 1833. He served as Assistant to the Board of Engineers at Newport, Rhode Island, 1833-34; Assistant Engineer in the construction of Fort Schuyler, 1834-35; on the fortifications of Pensacola Harbor, Florida, 1835; on the improvement of Pascagoula River, 1836, and of Mobile Harbor, Alabama, 1837-39; as Superintending Engineer of the defenses at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, 1839-40; of the construction of Fort Livingston, Island of Grand Terre, Louisiana, and of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Louisiana, 1840-46, 1847, and 1838-50.

In the war with Mexico, 1846-48, he superintended the construction of the defenses of Tampico, and surveyed the battlefields about the city of Mexico.

He was Chief Engineer for the exploration and survey of the projected Tehuantepec Railroad, Mexico, 1850-51; Superintending Engineer of Delaware Breakwater, of harbor improvements east of Cape Malabar, Massachusetts, and of defenses of Portland, Maine, 1852-53; of construction of fortifications at the entrance of San Francisco Harbor, California, and light-house at Alcatraz Island, California, and member of the Board of Engineers for fortifications on the Pacific Coast 1854.

He was on duty at the United States Military Academy, 1855-56, as Instructor of practical military engineering, Commandant of sappers, miners, and pontoniers, and Superintendent.

He was Superintending Engineer of defenses of New York Harbor, and of the improvement of the Hudson River and of New Jersey Harbors, 1855-57; of Forts Gaines and Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Alabama, 1857-58; and of the construction of Forts Wadsworth and Tompkins, Staten Island, New York, and of the inner defenses of New York Harbor, 1858-59, 1860-61; and member of Board of Engineers for Atlantic coast defenses, 1857-61.

He served during the late Civil War, 1861-66. He was Chief Engineer of the Department of Washington, 1861, and in the Manassas campaign of July, 1861, being present at the action of Blackburn's Ford and battle of Bull Run; Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, and superintending the construction of the defenses of Washington, D. C., 1861-62.

In the Virginia Peninsula campaign, 1862, he was engaged in directing the siege works at Yorktown, and of offensive and defensive works on the Chickahominy; reconnoitered and selected the position upon which was fought the battle of Gaines' Mill; reconnoitered the passages of the White Oak Swamp and the position of Malvern Hill for defense, and took part in the battle of Williamsburg, combat on Williamsburg road, and battle of Malvern Hill.

He was Chief Engineer of the defenses of Washington, D. C., 1862-64; reconnoitering for and devising the defenses of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, 1863; examining south shore of Lake Erie to devise measures to prevent raids from Canada, 1863; and member of the Board of Engineers to reorganize our system of seacoast fortification, 1864.

He served as Chief Engineer "of the armies in the field," on the staff of Lieutenant-General Grant, General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, 1864-65, in the Richmond campaign,

being engaged in the siege of Petersburg, and operations before Richmond, and participated in various engagements before Petersburg; assault and capture of Fort Harrison; combat near Hatcher's Run; assault of Petersburg and its capture; and in the pursuit, and at the surrender, at Appomatox Court-House, of the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by General Lee.

After the close of the war he was Senior Engineer of the defenses of New York Harbor, and in charge of the construction of the fortifications on Staten Island, New York, 1865-66; member of board to conduct experiments on the use of iron in permanent defenses, 1866-67, and member of the Board of Engineers for fortifications and harbor and river improvements from 1867 until his retirement from active service, January 2, 1881.

He was a member of the Light-house Board from 1870 to 1879; member of the commission on behalf of the Tehuantepec Railway and Canal Company, to examine the principal waterways of Europe, 1871, and member of many special boards and commissions for the consideration of a great variety of professional questions connected with the public interests committed to the Corps of Engineers.

General Barnard was promoted successively from the grade of Lieutenant to that of Colonel, Corps of Engineers, and Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers. He received the brevets of Major, United States Army, "for meritorious conduct while serving in the enemy's country," in the war with Mexico, 1848, Colonel, United States Army, "for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign of the Peninsula," 1862; Major-General, United States Volunteers, "for meritorious and distinguished services during the Rebellion," 1864; Brigadier-General, United States Army, "for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General R. E. Lee," 1865; and Major-General United States Army, "for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the Rebellion," 1865.

He was a member and an original corporator of the National Academy of Sciences; a member of the American Institute of Architects, and an honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by the University of Alabama in 1838, and LL.D. by Yale College in 1864.

He was the author of various works, among which are "Dangers and Defenses of New York," 1859; "Notes on Sea-Coast Defense," 1861, and (jointly with the late General Barry) of "Reports of the Engineer and Artillery Operations of the Army

of the Potomac," 1863; also, of "Report" (jointly with General Wright and Colonel Michie) "on the Fabrication of Iron for Defensive Purposes," 1871-72; "Report on the Defenses of Washington," 1871; "Report on the North Sea Canal of Holland," 1872, and of other scientific and professional papers.

A service of nearly fifty years in the Corps of Engineers has been closed by the death of one of the most prominent of its members.

Of greatly varied intellectual capacity, of a very high order of scientific attainments, considerate and cautious, ripe in experience, sound in judgment, General Barnard has executed the important duties with which he has been charged during his long and useful life, with conscientious care and regard for the public interests, and with an enthusiastic devotion to his profession. His corps, the army, and the country, are his debtors.

Modest and retiring in disposition, considerate and courteous, warm in his sympathies and affections, our deceased associate will be missed as few are missed, and his name, which will be held as one of the foremost names of the Corps of Engineers, will be cherished with peculiar love and affection by his brother officers.

As a testimonial of respect for the deceased, the officers of the corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of Brigadier-General Wright.

GEORGE H. ELLIOT,

*Major of Engineers.*

*(Benjamin Alvord.)*

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GEORGE DOUGLAS RAMSAY.

No. 257. CLASS OF 1820.

Died May 23, 1882, at Washington, D. C., aged 80.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE DOUGLAS RAMSAY was born at Dumfries, Virginia, February 21, 1802. His father was a merchant of Alexandria, but removed his residence to Washington early in this century, where his large family connection have since formed a distinguished part of the society of that city.

George D. Ramsay was appointed a cadet of the United States Military Academy when only twelve years of age, forming

one of the class admitted in 1814, which numbered one hundred and forty-seven, the largest on record, and of the sixty members reported as entering the Army as graduates (the last one with the Class of 1821), General Ramsay's name *only* remained on the Army Register of 1882.

General Orders No. 67, from the Headquarters of the Army, giving the details of General Ramsay's military life and services up to the date of his being retired, is as follows :

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
Washington, June 21, 1882. }

[General Orders No. 67.]

The following Order has been received from the War Department :

It becomes the painful duty of the Secretary of War to announce to the Army the death of Brevet Major-General George D. Ramsay, Brigadier-General United States Army (retired), who died at his residence in this city on the 23d of May, 1882.

General Ramsay graduated at the Military Academy in July, 1820, and was assigned to the Corps of Light Artillery as Second Lieutenant. In June, 1821, when the four regiments of artillery were organized, he was attached to the First Regiment. In March, 1826, he was promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant, and was made Regimental Adjutant in December, 1833, having served on topographical and ordnance duty prior to that date. In February, 1835, he was appointed Captain of Ordnance, and held that rank for over twenty-six years, serving in command of arsenals, in the military occupation of Texas and in the field in Mexico. During the Mexican War he was engaged in the battle of Monterey, in September, 1846, and received the brevet of Major "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the several conflicts at Monterey, September 23; 1846." From June, 1847, to the close of the war in May, 1848, he served as chief ordnance officer of the army commanded by Major-General Taylor, in command of arsenals, and as a member of the Ordnance Board in 1860. He was promoted to be Major of Ordnance in April, 1861, and Lieutenant-Colonel in August, 1861, and Colonel in June, 1863. He was appointed Chief of Ordnance in September, 1863, with the rank of Brigadier-General, United States Army, and served in that position until September, 1864, when he was retired from active service under the Act of July 17, 1862, being over the age of sixty-two years, but continued to serve, by

assignment, in command of Washington Arsenal until June 8, 1866. March 13, 1865, he was awarded the brevet of Major-General, United States Army, "for long and faithful service in the Army."

General Ramsay died in the eighty-first year of his age, having enjoyed until a few months past "a green old age," with but few serious infirmities, and leaving only very few survivors of those who preceded or accompanied him to the Military Academy in 1814. During his long military service he faithfully earned a high repute for official integrity and personal excellence, well meriting emulation.

By command of General Sherman.

R. C. DRUM,  
*Adjutant-General.*

After he was retired from active service, General Ramsay again made his home in Washington, and for many years devoted himself, until his health commenced to fail, to all the duties incumbent upon him as a good citizen, and an earnest member of the Episcopal Church. In testimony of his acceptable and faithful services in the Vestry of St. John's Church, his fellow-members united in the following resolution, which was directed to be entered in the Parish Records as follows:

"At a meeting of the Vestry of St. John's Parish, Washington City, District of Columbia, in order to record the affectionate esteem in which the late Senior Warden of the Parish was held, the Vestry resolved as follows: During the long period that Major-General George D. Ramsay was connected with St. JOHN'S, he was active in his country's service, achieving honorable distinction. Of his public life, except as reflecting honor on this Parish, we take no note to-day. We desire to give only our personal estimate of our departed friend, and of his influence and worth in this Parish and community. Ill-health had for some years prevented General Ramsay from taking part in Parish worship. Until disease overcame him, his manly, powerful frame, and his benevolent, handsome face, were conspicuous in the Parish church. In all our work he took a hearty interest. The poor lose, by his death, a kind and generous sympathizer: the young, a wise and liberal counsellor: the more advanced in life, a loving associate and friend: the Parish and the whole

community a noble example of Christian manhood: this Vestry a genial, courteous companion, and a safe and prudent adviser: and the Rector a Senior Warden, who, before health failed him, was a faithful upholder of his authority, and a cheery helper in work. When such a good man puts off mortality, we need no effort of faith to believe that he received the Master's command to enter His Kingdom."

General Ramsay was twice married: first to Miss Frances Munroe, of Washington, whose only son, Captain Frank M. Ramsey, of the Navy, is now Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis; his second wife was Miss Eliza H. Gales, the niece of Mr. Joseph Gales, so long distinguished in public life as the senior editor of the "National Intelligencer," of Washington. Mrs. Eliza Ramsay still survives, the mother of three daughters, and one son, Captain Joseph Gales Ramsay, of the Second Regiment of Artillery.

On Friday, the 26th of May, General Ramsay's remains were interred, with full military honors from the army and marines stationed at Washington, in the beautiful Oak Hill Cemetery of Georgetown, accompanied to the grave by a large concourse of relatives and friends of the army and navy, and of other residents of the District.

*(J. V. Hagner, Colonel Retired, U. S. A., and Brevet Brigadier-Gen.)*

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GEORGE H. CROSMAN.

No. 355. CLASS OF 1823.

Died May 28, 1882, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 84.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE H. CROSMAN, United States Army, Colonel on the retired list, a veteran of the Black Hawk War, the Florida War, the Mexican War, and the War of the Rebellion, died at his residence, 2014 Delancey Place, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Sunday, May 28, 1882, aged 84 years. General Crosman was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, and was graduated from the Military Academy July 1, 1823, and promoted to Brevet Second Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant Sixth United

States Infantry the same day. From that time forward he served in many important and arduous positions, being engaged in the Black Hawk War; as Chief Quartermaster in the Florida War, being on the staff as Assistant Quartermaster from October 15, 1830, to July 7, 1838. His promotion as First Lieutenant of the Sixth United States Infantry dated August 30, 1828. On the 7th of July, 1838, he was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, holding, as was then the custom, his regimental rank. April 30, 1837, he had been promoted Captain of the Sixth Infantry. On the 3d of March, 1847, he was appointed Major and Quartermaster. He was Chief Quartermaster in Texas during the military occupation, 1845-46, and in the Mexican War, being engaged at Palo Alto, and, for his gallant and meritorious conduct there, received the brevet of Major, May 9, 1848.

From that time forward he filled several important posts in the Quartermaster's Department; was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel December 22, 1856. At the commencement of the war he was Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Utah, but soon his services were required nearer the fields of operations. From 1861 to 1864, he was in charge of the Quartermaster's Department in Philadelphia, and of the great clothing and equipage depot at Schuylkill Arsenal. On the 26th of February, 1863, he was promoted Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General, and was brevetted Brigadier and Major-General March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services during the Rebellion. He was retired from active service July 29, 1866, being then on duty as Chief Quartermaster, Department of the East, headquarters at Philadelphia. General Crosman was a painstaking and efficient officer, esteemed and respected by all who knew him, and leaves behind him a blameless record of valuable and distinguished service to his country. The funeral took place in Philadelphia, Thursday, June 1st, with appropriate honors and ceremonies.

*(Army and Navy Journal.)*

## AUGUSTINE F. HEWIT.

No. 2797. CLASS OF 1879.

Died June 3, 1882, at San Antonio, Texas, aged 25.

AUGUSTINE F. HEWIT was born in New York City October 5, 1856. In 1875 he was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy by President Grant, his appointment being a recognition by the President of the services of his father, who had served during the War of the Rebellion as Medical Director of the Army of the Ohio.

Having completed with credit the course at the Military Academy, Cadet Hewit was graduated in 1879 and promoted Second Lieutenant in the Twenty-second Infantry. He joined his regiment at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, in September of that year, and in a few days started with his company for the scene of the Ute troubles in Colorado. There he remained until the spring of the following year, when his regiment moved to San Antonio, Texas. At that post he remained, with the exception of a short leave of absence in the winter of 1881-22, till his untimely death on the 3d of June, 1882.

He died in the fair promise of early manhood, at a time when death comes with more than common bitterness. On the verge of a new and happy life he was called to die, and he met the inevitable with the calmness of a brave man.

Dying before the promise of his early years could be fulfilled, his genial, generous nature has left in the minds of all who knew him, and who feel his loss, a memory that will be dearly cherished while they live. (J. E. R.)

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Of the foregoing, eleven were members of the Association, viz. : Phillips, Michler, Benton, Butler, Burnside, Babbitt, Casey, Lorain, Patten, Barnard, and Crosman.

In the Army, . . . . .	20
In Civil Life, . . . . .	17
Total, . . . . .	37

THE TREASURER PRESENTED THE FOLLOWING  
REPORT:

PROFESSOR S. E. TILLMAN, Treasurer, in account with the  
Association of Graduates U. S. M. A., June 12, 1882.

<i>Dr.</i> —To U. S. Bonds in Bank of Commerce, . . . . .	\$1,000.00
“ “ Interest on same, . . . . .	39.20
“ “ Sale of Books, . . . . .	71.47
“ “ Balance from last account, . . . . .	74.47
“ “ Excess of receipts Alumni Dinner, June 9, '81, . . . . .	.46
“ “ Receipts from Initiation Fees, . . . . .	270.00
	<hr/>
Total, . . . . .	\$1,455.13
<i>Cr.</i> —To U. S. Bonds in Bank of Commerce, . . . . .	\$1,000.00
“ “ Bill of Printer as shown by receipt, . . . . .	332.57
“ “ Cash paid for postage “ “ . . . . .	27.00
“ “ “ paper, envelopes, freight, per receipt, . . . . .	13.90
“ “ Subscription to “Army and Navy Journal,” . . . . .	4.00
“ “ Postal Cards (1,000) per receipt, . . . . .	10.00
	<hr/>
Total, . . . . .	\$1,388.32
Balance on hand, including Bonds in Bank of Commerce, . . . . .	\$1,066.81

Examined, found correct, and approved.

H. L. KENDRICK,

*For Chairman Executive Committee.*

The report of the Treasurer was accepted and adopted.

## MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

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General Cullum, Chairman of the Thayer Monument Committee, submitted the following report:

261 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY,

June 10, 1882.

My last report, read at the meeting of this Association a year since, gave a full statement of the progress of the Thayer Monument up to May, 1881, when I went to Europe. Early in November following, soon after my return, the Committee was requested to meet at Hartford, Connecticut, to inspect the completed clay model of the full-sized statue of General Thayer, and also the design for its pedestal. Of the Committee, General Morell, Professor Andrews and myself were present; and, of the many other gentlemen invited, I regret to say that only Professor Kendrick, Colonel Arden, and Professor Weir, of Yale College, attended. The model was found generally satisfactory, and our criticisms, judging from a photograph of it in my possession, have since been faithfully carried out by the sculptor.

The statue is now being executed in white granite, by the same workman who cut that of General Hamilton, now in Central Park, New York City. It will be completed next winter, in ample time to be erected before the Reunion of this Association in June, 1883, a most appropriate date, being just half a century since the great superintendent completed his labor of re-creating and perfecting our noble Alma Mater, which, in usefulness and success, both in peace and war, has proved itself most worthy of its wise and prescient master-builder.

I am happy to add that, to personal letters I addressd to each living graduate who had a diploma signed by General Thayer, I have received many generous responses, and I yet hope for others to swell the contributions to a sum adequate to meet all the

liabilities which the Committee, on behalf of this Association, was compelled to assume. May we not reasonably expect offerings from those who, though not graduates under General Thayer, have largely reaped of the abundant harvest of his sagacious planting?

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. CULLUM,

*Brevet Major-General, United States Army,*

Chairman of Thayer Committee.

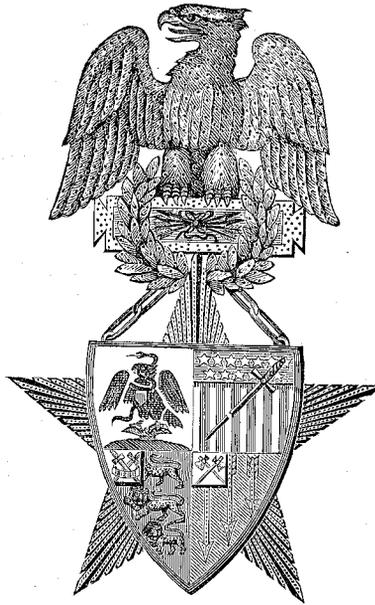
General Andrews, Treasurer of the Committee, made a brief verbal report of the condition of the funds in his possession.

On motion of General Morell, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved,* That the thanks of the Association be presented to J. B. Moulton, of St. Louis, Missouri, a nephew of Colonel Thayer, for the loan to the Committee of two likenesses of Colonel Thayer, and also his uniform coat, chapeau and plume, as well as the sword worn by him during the War of 1812.

The Committee on Badges submitted the following report.

## Majority Report of the Committee on Badges.



Design for a Badge of the A. G. U. S. M. A.

The American eagle *sejant*, displayed, *or*; on a Roman ensign *azure*; bordered and charged with a sheaf of arrows fessways, and surmounted of a laurel wreath of the first (*or*). Pendant by four links, *or*, a star of five points *rayonne* of the first, surmounted of a shield of arms, quarterly, viz.: First, On a mound, a cactus *ppr.*; thereon an eagle, wings expanded and *dechausse*, *as.*, holding in its beak a serpent *vert*, charged on the breast with an U. S. shield (pretence);—for the Mexican War. Second, *Argent*, six pallets *gules* on a chief *azure*, thirteen mullets of the first, over all a broken sword *in bend sinister ppr.*, hilt and pommel *or*;—for the Civil War. Third, *Gules* three lions *passant guardant or*; on a canton *argent* two daggers *in saltier ppr.* hilts *or*, surmounted of a scroll with dates 1812-1815;—for the War of 1812. Fourth, *Vert*, three arrows paleways *ppr.*, on a canton *argent* two tomahawks *in Saltier ppr.*;—for Indian Wars.

GENTLEMEN:—

The adoption of a badge by this Association has been discussed for the past six or seven years, and it is unquestionably the desire of a large majority of the members to have something beside the present red ribbon, which is perishable, not distinctive, unscientific, and inappropriate, and too closely resembles that ubiquitous and prolific cause of trouble and annoyance,—red tape! That the importance of their action has been appreciated by those present at the late annual meetings, is evident from the hesitancy shown in reaching a final decision.

The Committee appointed last year (June, 1881) to prepare a design for a badge were sufficiently enthusiastic on the subject to give it their close and continued attention, and equally well comprehended their task was one of no little moment.

The present Association should not decide this matter merely to please themselves. There are many others to follow us, and we can just as easily merit their admiration and approbation, as their irreverent protests and condemnation, or perhaps repudiation. We ought, therefore, to rise above any petty prejudices we may have, and demonstrate the possession of a foresight that shall, at least, be fully equal to the hindsight of future generations. The result of your Committee's labors now submitted, was secured but a short time since, and only after much study and consultation with the best available authority. They have been governed in their investigations by the fact that ours is the most purely scientific school in the country, and is essentially a national or government institution, and therefore the badge of its graduates should be scientifically accurate, and likewise devised on the same general principles that determine the character of the national insignia.

First, your attention is called to the definition of a badge. It is an heraldic device, worn as a distinguishing mark; a memorial. So we are introduced to heraldry. Americans generally are absolutely ignorant of the almost universal prevalence of heraldry under various modified forms, and of the value and interest of this science as the handmaid of history, as an ally of art, and as the chronicler of archæology. Even in our own democratic government it performs a most important function in

all public and private affairs. In every dealing of an individual with the government, of individuals with societies or corporations, of corporate bodies with each other, and even of individuals with individuals, nothing is legal, no act binding, without recourse to one of the most important inventions of heraldry,—without the use of the seal. States, corporations, societies, individuals, must all have seals. The general government and each of the States go further, and have severally their coats of arms and flags, as well as seals. The different departments of governments have their respective seals. Corporations must have their seals approved before their charters are granted. And so the law requires the stamp of some peculiar device upon every printed or written instrument before recognizing it. This custom is a distinguishing feature of civilization; and to the multiplication of societies and the establishment of families as civilization advanced, is due the science or art of heraldry, *i. e.*, the classification, arrangement, and interpretation of these constantly increasing devices. In this age of steam and electricity, and especially in this new nation, when all thought wrestles with the future, instead of reflecting on the past,—where the people governing, religiously observe ancient formulas, that the people governed pride themselves on ridiculing,—there exists an almost universal ignorance of the office and aim of heraldry. The people individually generally esteem it a relic of one of the old world's most oppressive abuses, and show their contempt for it by usually scratching a horizontal projection of their grandmother's night-cap and labeling it "L. S.," whenever the law requires their personal family seal. Thus, considerable time is saved, and no fellow-citizen's feelings are hurt. But, all the same, the people collectively have their elaborate "great seal," and their arms, and crests, and flags, and the similar paraphernalia used by the rest of the world.

A more thorough general education will cause this temporary negligence in the use of these necessary devices, whether arising from ignorance or prejudice, to disappear. They are only simply distinctive; used to distinguish one individual, or body of individuals, from the rest of mankind, and the cause, reason, or object of this differentiation should be made to appear

by the symbols used,—in other words, by the use of lawfully established heraldic signs and hieroglyphics.

Although national and individual emblems were used in Egypt, by the Phœnicians, by Moses, by the Persians, by the Greeks, and by the Romans, in fact, by every civilized historic nation, modern heraldry, or the present system of laws for the invention, distribution, and protection of insignia was first instituted by the incorporation of a body called "The College of Heralds" in 1425, during the reign of Edward III. In countries where titles of nobility and other distinctive grades are being constantly given or acquired, such a bureau of the government is necessary. There is no form of these official or legal devices that does not have a meaning. Take the most vulgar instance, "in the middle ages, when the cross was, thro' the crusades, a greatly esteemed device in heraldry, it soon became customary to add it to the signature as a pledge of truth. Persons unable to write,—and these were then very numerous,—used the cross as a symbol and pledge of the truth of the document they could not add their name to; a custom which in our day is far from obsolete, although used less religiously and superstitiously than formerly."

Even we democratic Americans are gradually outgrowing our contempt for these emblems. All secret societies, from the order of Masons to the order of Red Men; all college societies; all societies of the different professions—especially that of arms, from the Cincinnati to the Sons of Veterans—have more or less appropriate arms, crests, or badges. Indeed, as the modern system of heraldry first came from a desire to perpetuate instances of individual success in the use of warlike weapons, so we now find army, corps, and veteran, society badges as numerous as tactics and strategy can warrant.

The heraldic devices called badges, especially used to designate individual members of military bodies or organizations, were first introduced by Henry II.; and many royal and other persons had badges and used them for the decoration of their military equipments, household furniture, and for every variety of decorative purpose. Badges, like arms, are hereditary, and in the early days of heraldry it was considered a great punishment to be deprived of one's badge. They generally, have reference to

some military achievement, some personal heroic deed, or to some feudal, or family, or fraternal alliance. Royal lines were named from their badges. The *plantagenista*, a sprig from the broom plant, gave the name Plantagenet. The white and red roses of York and Lancaster followed. Shakespeare, in the second part of Henry VI. (Act V., Scene 1), with characteristic discrimination has adverted to the use of badges. He makes Clifford conclude his brief threatening address to Warwick with these words:

“ Might I know thee by thy household badge ?”

To which appeal Warwick replies :

“ Now, by my father's, old Neville's crest, the rampant bear, chained to the ragged staff.”

As we get our common law and other legal precedents from the mother country, your Committee appealed to the same source for instruction as to designing a proper badge for the Association. With the aid and co-operation of the best expert in heraldry at present in this country, it has produced the design now offered. Mr. Charles E. Dakin, the authority referred to, was the first and favorite pupil of the distinguished Daniel Thompson Baker, who so many years held the position of designer and painter for the College of Arms at their principal office, Queen Victoria Street, London.

Mr. Dakin, himself, invented the designs that were adopted by the English Foreign Office, and are now seen displayed in every English consulate, as the arms of Great Britain. This gentleman was also appointed to marshal the arms of his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, after his late acquisition of Imperial honors in India. To emphasize the official authority of Mr. Dakin, it may be pertinent to further explain that the College of Arms, or Heralds, determine the entire question of the assignment of arms, designs for flags, and seals of colonial or home departments of the government; acquisitions by conquest; their combinations due to marriages or other alliances, the derivatives to which children may be entitled, the settlement of disputes regarding the same, and, in fact, everything of interest regarding crests, shields, coats-of-arms, supporters, seals, badges, collars, orders, and all other similar insignia.

At the head of this bureau, having his high commission direct from the Sovereign, is the Earl Marshal of England. This office is held by the Duke of Norfolk, and is hereditary in his family. The present Heralds, in granting, confirming, and recording arms, exercise an exclusive prerogative. Arms that originally belonged to individuals are now considered the property of the family, and since the reign of Henry III. they have become hereditary.

Different generations differ in their appreciation of arms and heraldry, but their true significance and principles remain; and at the present time, especially in our own Republic, there is a growing and improving appreciation, and a desire to learn and know more of this beautiful art. As has been shown, badges of all sorts of societies, especially military, are becoming essential features of these organizations, and, in consequence, very numerous. It is eminently proper, therefore, that the badge of the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy should indicate, by its perfection, its origin. The following design is endorsed by Mr. Dakin, as artistically and scientifically accurate:

The crest containing the pin or clasp, is the official heraldic eagle of the general government. The arrangement of the arrows and laurel is novel, but permissible and practical.

The graduates of this Academy for the protection of that eagle served in four wars, and four links form the attachment to the shield.

This shield rests on the five-pointed American star; rayonné or radiant; similar in the last respect to the star of the Order of the Garter.

The first war in which the sons of our Alma Mater took their part was the War of 1812 against Great Britain. Although the army did little creditable service in this episode of our nation's history, the mortality of those engaged, that had been commissioned from the Academy, was much greater than in any subsequent period of active military service, being about *eleven per cent.* of those living. While we are, therefore, certainly entitled to charge upon our arms a souvenir of our early prowess, still the general results fail to justify any ignominious reference to the enemy. On the lower dexter quarter of the shield is consequently charged the arms of England, upon which is cantoned two

swords signifying the second conflict with this country, was that demanding our first service.

The Mexican War not only yielded a harvest of laurels to the Military Academy, but it gave the nation nearly two-and-a-half millions of square miles additional territory, therefore we are surely justified in charging the arms of our antagonist dechaussé (body dismembered), to plant our shield of pretence on its breast, and to show the Spanish eagle in almost as sad a plight as that in which it is supposed to hold the Aztec snake.

Next in order comes the late civil war. The Union's shield is unscathed—the opposing sword is broken. The tale is told!

Down in the sinister base, the flight of arrows, the tomahawks, the green of the prairies and the glade, recall countless Indian campaigns.

Future wars can be emblazoned by coming heralds, our escutcheon is in full to date. It is historical, it is memorial, it is distinctive.

§ The general design above, with the insignia of the five Corps of the Army,—the castle, the bursting bomb, the crossed cannons, muskets and sabres—substituted for the memorial, heraldic charges,—was suggested. Such a badge would be meaningless,—not distinctive. Any country, state, or even military school, that supported or drilled these arms, could legitimately adopt it. Graduates might fight victoriously in a hundred future wars with no right to add their trophies. It is not historic, nor archæologic, nor scientific. It is really a sort of trade-mark, but with no exclusive right. Although there are some cases in this country where the badge is made to combine pleasure with profit, they are not those the United States Military Academy should accept as a precedent. For instance, Robert K. Fox, Esq., editor and proprietor of "The Police Gazette," displayed quite a number of elaborate badges last spring, which were carefully examined by your Committee.

On that intended for the champion pugilist, the principal design was two men boxing; the pedestrian expert was to wear a golden miniature of himself posting around the ring; the sculler's crossed oars was for the aquatic hero; and so each was given his business-profession-trade-sport-mark!

The objection has also been made, considered, and ignored, that no living graduate having fought in these four wars memorialized, it could not properly be worn. The badge is not an individual or personal one; it is that of the graduates of the *United States Military Academy*, of our *Alma Mater*. We get by inheritance what we have not added ourselves, and so with the fellows who come after us. This objection has been suggested by the few supporters of the corps insignia design, forgetful of one weapon not represented—the boomerang; for can even the graduates, marked thus (\*), establish any but a fictitious claim to wear crossed sabres, omitting all reference to the Immortal's *vice versa* rights?

§ Your Committee believes the design submitted to be worthy of the Association. It can be worn with pride and pleasure anywhere in the civilized world, old or new. It is believed to be as accurately appropriate as possible. The cost and elaborateness of workmanship has been graded to accommodate as varied tastes as means. The dies will be cut by engravers at the United States Mint, under direction of Bailey, Banks & Biddle, Jewelers, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, to have the several colors represented by technical heraldic lines; [vertical, red; horizontal, blue; diagonal from upper left, green; gold, dotted ::; silver, plain white; black, crossed lines at right angles 

All gold and enameled,	\$35.	Without enamel,	\$30.
Silver gilt* “ “	\$22.	“ “	\$17.
Silver “ “	\$20.	“ “	\$15.
Bronze gilt** “ “	\$15.	“ “	
Bronze,	\$3.		

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT NEWTON PRICE,  
RUSSELL THAYER,

*Committee.*

\*NOTE.—The gilded metals have all the appearance of pure gold, and will last a life-time.

General Veilé dissented from the majority and submitted a verbal report, giving his views as to the changes he would suggest in the design. It was hoped that General Veilé would furnish a written report of his suggestions, but none was received by the Secretary.

After considerable discussion as to the design of the badge for the Association, further action was postponed until the next meeting of the Association.

On motion of Colonel Arden, Class of 1835, the thanks of the Association were tendered the Committee on Badges for their able and thorough consideration and presentation of the subject.

On motion of W. E. Rogers, it was resolved that in the future no guests be invited to the annual dinner by any member of the Association, but that the Executive Committee be authorized to invite such guests as it may desire, not to exceed fifteen in number.

The Chairman then appointed the following committees and announced the officers of the Association for the ensuing year:

#### COMMITTEE ON THAYER MONUMENT.

GENERAL CULLUM,                      GENERAL MORELL,  
 PROFESSOR KENDRICK,              PROFESSOR ANDREWS,  
 PROFESSOR LARNED.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GENERAL CULLUM,                      PROFESSOR KENDRICK,  
 PROFESSOR WHEELER,              PROFESSOR MICHIE,  
 CAPTAIN GODFREY.

SECRETARY,

To be appointed by the Executive Committee.

TREASURER,

PROFESSOR S. E. TILLMAN.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

JAMES L. LUSK,

*Secretary.*

## ENTERTAINMENT.

At 8 P. M. the members proceeded to the West Point Army Mess, where they partook of the usual dinner, General Daniel Tyler, Class of 1819, presiding.

The following were the regular toasts:

“OUR COUNTRY.”—Response by J. D. Tillman, of the Board of Visitors.

“OUR FLAG.”—Response by General Horace Porter.

“THE ARMY AND NAVY.”—Response by Colonel Church.

“OUR DEAD.”—Response by General Howard.

“WOMAN.”—Response by Professor Kendrick.

Song—“MARCH TO THE SEA,” by W. E. Rogers.—Response by General Sherman.

Remarks were made by Professors Wheeler, Michie, and Andrews, and by Generals Howard, Merrill, and others,

After the adjournment of the banquet (about 11.30 P. M.), nearly half of the graduates remained in the hall and organized a “Bummer’s Convention,” of which Professor Michie appointed himself chairman. The real fun of the evening was now had. Wit and humor flowed as freely as champagne. Among those who told a story, made a speech, or sung a song, were General Vogdes, General Sawtelle, General Hawkins, Colonel Lazelle, Professors Andrews and Michie, Lieutenants Farragut, Morton, Dennison, Casey, McClermand, and others. At a late (or rather early) hour the “Convention” adjourned to meet next year after the regular banquet. Arrangements will be made to have a good supply of songs for the occasion.

LIST OF MEMBERS WHO HAVE JOINED SINCE LAST  
REPORT.

	CLASS.		CLASS.
Isaac R. Trimble,	1822.	Elbridge R. Hills,	1866.
Henry W. Wessells,	1833.	Frederick A. Hinman,	1867.
Lucius H. Allen,	1839.	Charles F. Roe,	1868.
Theo. T. S. Laidley,	1842.	George E. Bacon,	1871.
Daniel M. Frost,	1844.	James U. Allison,	"
William H. Morris,	1851.	Thomas C. Woodbury,	1872.
John P. Hawkins,	1852.	Thomas B. Nichols,	"
G. W. Custis Lee,	1854.	Herbert E. Tutherly,	"
Oliver O. Howard,	"	Alexander S. Bacon,	1876.
John S. Marmaduke,	1857.	Leonard A. Lovering,	"
Moses H. Wright,	1859.	James L. Lusk,	1878.
Charles H. Gibson, May,	1861.	Charles R. Noyes,	1879.
Lawrence S. Babbitt, June,	1861.	Ormond M. Lissak,	1882.
George W. McKee,	1863.	Charles P. Elliott,	"
James O'Hara,	1866.	Charles J. Stevens,	"
Isaac T. Webster,	"		

## 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 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.

1. Every graduate desiring to become a member of this Association shall be admitted upon paying an initiation fee of ten dollars.

2. At each annual meeting the Presiding Officer shall appoint an Executive Committee of five members, whose duty it shall be to make all needful preparations and arrangements for the ensuing meeting, and transact such other business as may not devolve upon the other officers of the Association.

3. The Treasurer shall disburse all 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, New York, 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.