

14TH  
ANNUAL REUNION  
OF THE  
ASSOCIATION OF THE GRADUATES  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,  
AT  
WEST POINT, NEW YORK,  
JUNE 12, 1883.

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1883.  
COURIER PRINTING CO.,  
E. Saginaw, Mich.



# ANNUAL REUNION, JUNE 12, 1883.

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## MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JUNE 12, 1883.

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 call by the Secretary.

### ROLL OF MEMBERS.

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

#### 1808.

*Sylvanus Thayer*, Died, Sept. 7, 1872, at South Braintree, Mass., aged 88.

#### 1814.

*Charles S. Merchant*, Died, Dec. 6, 1879, at Carlisle, Penn., aged 84.

#### 1815.

*Simon Willard*, Died, Aug. 24, 1874, at Boston, Mass., aged 80.

*James Monroe*, Died, Sept. 7, 1870, at Orange Mountain, N. J., aged 71.

*Thomas J. Leslie*, Died, Nov. 25, 1874, at New York, aged 77.

*Charles Davies*, Died, Sept. 17, 1876, at Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., aged 79.

#### 1818.

*Horace Webster*, Died, July 12, 1871, at Geneva, N. Y., aged 77.

*Harvey Brown*, Died, March 31, 1874, at Clifton, N. Y., aged 78.

*Hartman Bache*, Died, Oct. 8, 1872, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 75.

#### 1819.

*Edward D. Mansfield*, Died, Oct. 27, 1880, at Morrow, Ohio, aged 79.

*Henry Brewerton*, Died, April 17, 1879, at Wilmington, Del., aged 77.

*Henry A. Thompson*, Died, March 12, 1880, at Baltimore, Md., aged 80.

\* JOSHUA BAKER, New Iberia, La.

*Daniel Tyler*, Died, Nov. 30, 1882, at New York, N. Y., aged 84.

*William H. Swift*, Died, April 7, 1879, at New York City, aged 79.

**1820.**

*Rawlins Lowndes*, Died, Aug. 10, 1877, at Staatsburg, N. Y., aged 76.

**1821.**

*Seth M. Capron*, Died, Nov. 30, 1873, at Walden, N. Y., aged 78.

**1822.**

WILLIAM C. YOUNG, 465 W. 23d St., N. Y.

*David H. Vinton*, Died, Feb. 21, 1873, at Stamford, Conn., aged 70.

ISAAC R. TRIMBLE, 241 Maryland Ave., Baltimore, Md.

*Benjamin H. Wright*, Died, May 13, 1881, at Rome, N. Y., aged 80.

**1823.**

\* ALFRED MORDECAI, 1816 De Lancey Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEORGE S. GREENE, 127 East 23d St., New York City.

HANNIBAL DAY, Col. U. S. Army (retired) 244 E. 13th St., New York.

*George H. Crosman*, Died, May 28, 1882, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 84.

EDMUND B. ALEXANDER, Col. U. S. A., (retired) St. Paul, Minn.

**1824.**

*Dennis H. Mahan*, Drowned, Sept. 16, 1871, in the Hudson river, aged 69.

*Robert P. Parrott*, Died, Dec. 24, 1877, at Cold Spring, N. Y., aged 73.

\* JOHN KING FINDLAY, 1152 South Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

*John M. Fessenden*, Died, Feb. 8, 1883, at Washington, D. C., aged 81.

**1825.**

WASHINGTON SEAWELL, Col. U. S. A., (retired) San Francisco, Cal.

\* N. SAYRE HARRIS, Rector St. Paul's Church, Hoboken, N. J.

**1826.**

WILLIAM H. C. BARTLETT, Col. U. S. A., (retired) Yonkers, N. Y.

*Samuel P. Heintzelman*, Died, May 1, 1880, at Washington, D. C., aged 74.

- AUGUSTUS J. PLEASANTON, 918 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
*Edwin B. Babbitt*, Died, Dec. 11, 1881, at Fort Monroe, Va.,  
 aged 78.  
*Nathaniel C. Macrae*, Died, Feb. 5, 1878, at Cincinnati, O., aged 74.  
*Silas Casey*, Died, Jan. 22, 1882, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 75.

**1827.**

- EBENEZER S. SIBLEY, 550 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
*Alexander J. Center*, Died, Nov. 2, 1879, at Tarrytown, N. Y., aged 71.  
*Nathaniel J. Eaton*, Died, March 29, 1883, at Alton, Ill., aged 76.  
*Abraham Van Buren*, Died, March 15, 1873, at New York City,  
 aged 66.

**1828.**

- Albert E. Church*, Died, March 30, 1878, at West Point, N. Y., aged 70.  
*Richard C. Tilghman*, Died, March 14, 1879, at The Hermitage,  
 Queen Anne Co., Md., aged 72.  
 \* IVERS J. AUSTIN, Boston, Mass.  
*Gustave S. Rousseau*, Died, Feb. 5, 1879, at Plaquemine, La., aged 72.  
 \* THOMAS F. DRAYTON, Charlotte, N. C.  
 CRAFTS J. WRIGHT, 2246 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**1829.**

- CATHARINUS P. BUCKINGHAM, Pres. Chicago Steel Works, Chicago,  
 Illinois.  
 JOSEPH SMITH BRYCE, Newport, Rhode Island.  
*Sidney Burbank*, Died, Dec. 7, 1882, at Newport, Ky., aged 75.  
 WILLIAM HOFFMAN, Col. U. S. A. [retired], Rock Island, Ill.  
 THOMAS SWORDS, Col. U. S. A. [retired], 115 E. 38th St., New  
 York.  
 ALBEMARLE CADY, Col. U. S. A. [retired], 444 Chapel St., New  
 Haven, Conn.  
 \* THOMAS A. DAVIES, 610 Fifth Avenue, New York City.  
*Caleb C. Sibley*, Died, Feb. 19, 1875, at Chicago, Ill., aged 69.  
 JAMES CLARK, Professor, Georgetown College, D. C.  
*George R. J. Bowdoin*, Died, March 14, 1870, at London, England,  
 aged 60.  
 BENJAMIN W. BRICE, Brig. Gen. U. S. Army [retired], Barnum's  
 Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

**1830.**

*Francis Vinton*, Died, Sept. 28, 1872, at Brooklyn, L. I., aged 59.

*Thomas L. Alexander*, Died, March 11, 1881, at Louisville, Ky., aged 73.

*George W. Patten*, Died, April 28, 1882, at Houlton, Me., aged 74.

**1831.**

*Henry E. Prentiss*, Died, July 2, 1873, at Bangor, Maine, aged 64.

WILLIAM A. NORTON, Professor Civil Engineering, Yale College,  
New Haven, Ct.

JACOB AMMEN, Beltsville, Md.

ANDREW A. HUMPHREYS, Brig. Gen. U. S. A. [retired], 1432 K St.,  
N. W., Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM H. EMORY, Brig. Gen. U. S. A. [retired], 1718 H St.,  
Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Lieut. Col. U. S. A. [retired], Green Bay, Wis.

CHARLES WHITTLESEY, Cleveland, Ohio.

**1832.**

BENJ. S. EWELL, Pres. College of William and Mary, Williamsburg,  
Virginia.

GEORGE W. CASS, 52 W. 57th St., New York, N. Y.

ERASMUS D. KEYES, San Francisco, Cal.

\* JOHN N. MACOMB, Col. U. S. A. [retired], 1125 Girard St., Phila-  
delphia, Penn.

WARD B. BURNETT, 1338 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.

*James H. Simpson*, Died, March 1, 1883, at St. Paul, Minn., aged 70.

*Alfred Brush*, Died, April 12, 1870, at Detroit, Mich., aged 59.

RANDOLPH B. MARCY, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A. [retired], 2110 H St.,  
Washington, D. C.

ALBERT G. EDWARDS, St. Louis, Mo.

**1833.**

*John G. Barnard*, Died, May 14, 1882, at Detroit, Mich., aged 67.

\* GEORGE W. CULLUM, Col. U. S. A. [retired], 261 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

*Rufus King*, Died, Oct. 13, 1876, at New York City, aged 63.

FRANCIS H. SMITH, Supt. Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

*William H. Sidell*, Died, July 1, 1873, at New York City, aged 63.

\* HENRY WALLER, Cor. Clark and Washington Sts., Chicago, Ill.

HENRY DUPONT, Wilmington, Del.

\* BENJAMIN ALVORD, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A. [retired], 1207 Q St.,  
Washington, D. C.

HENRY W. WESSELLS, Lieut.-Col. U. S. A. [retired], Litchfield, Conn.

HENRY L. SCOTT, Elizabeth, N. J.

**1834.**

THOMAS A. MORRIS, Indianapolis, Ind.

GABRIEL R. PAUL, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A. [retired], 1704 I St., Washington, D. C.

**1835.**

*George W. Morrell*, Died, Feb. 12, 1883, at Scarborough, West Chester Co., N. Y., aged 68.

HORACE BROOKS, Col. U. S. A. [retired], 84 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.

\*HENRY L. KENDRICK, Col. U. S. A. [retired], West Point, N. Y.

\*PETER C. GAILLARD, Treasurer of Charleston, S. C.

HENRY PRINCE, Lieut.-Col. U. S. A. [retired], Commonwealth Hotel, Boston, Mass.

JOSEPH H. EATON, Major U. S. A. [retired], Portland, Oregon.

ISAAC V. D. REEVE, Col. U. S. A. [retired], Minneapolis, Minn.

MARSENA R. PATRICK, Supt. Soldiers Home, Dayton, Ohio.

\*THOMAS B. ARDEN, Ardenia, near Garrison's, N. Y.

\*WILLIAM N. GRIER, Col. U. S. A. [retired], Milburn, N. J.

**1836.**

JOSEPH R. ANDERSON, Pres. Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, Va.

MARLBOROUGH CHURCHILL, 450 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

JAMES LOWRY DONALDSON, Baltimore, Md.

*Thomas W. Sherman*, Died, March 16, 1879, at Newport, R. I., aged 66.

*Alex. P. Crittenden*, Died, November 5, 1870, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 55.

PETER V. HAGNER, Col. U. S. A. [retired], 1816 H St., Washington, D. C.

*George C. Thomas*, Died, December 2, 1882, at Georgetown, D. C., aged 70.

*Arthur B. Lansing*, Died, Feb. 9, 1880, at New York City, aged 63.

**1837.**

HENRY W. BENHAM, Col. U. S. A. [retired], 104 E. 36th St., New York, N. Y.

JOHN BRATT, Garrisons. N. Y.

\* ISRAEL VODGES, Col. U. S. A. [retired], 92 First Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDWARD D. TOWNSEND, Brig. Gen. U. S. A. [retired], 2011 I St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

BENNETT H. HILL, Lieut.-Col., U. S. A. [retired], 1209 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

JOSHUA H. BATES, 27½ W. 3d Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ROBERT M. McLANE, Baltimore, Md.

### 1838.

PETER G. T. BEAUREGARD, New Orleans, La.

JOHN T. METCALFE, Physician, 18 West Thirtieth Street, New York City.

*William B. Blair*, Died, March 23, 1883, at Lexington, Va., aged 67.

*William F. Barry*, Died, July 18, 1879, at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., aged 60.

LANGDON C. EASTON, Col. U. S. A. [retired], Stamford, Conn.

IRVIN McDOWELL, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A. [retired], San Francisco, Cal.

WILLIAM AUSTINE, Maj. U. S. A. [retired], Brattleboro, Vt.

\* HAMILTON W. MERRILL, New Rochelle, N. Y.

### 1839.

GEORGE THOM, Col. U. S. A. [retired], No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.

LUCIUS H. ALLEN, San Francisco, Cal.

JAMES B. RICKETTS, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A. [retired], 1829, G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

THOMAS HUNTON, 15 Gravier Street, New Orleans, La.

### 1840.

*Charles P. Kingsbury*, Died, Dec. 25, 1879, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 61.

\* WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, General-in-Chief U. S. A.

\* S. VAN VLIET, Col. U. S. A. [retired], 819 15th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

GEO. W. GETTY, Col. 3d Artillery.

JAMES N. CALDWELL, Major U. S. A. [retired], Carthage, O.

PINCKNEY LUGENBEEL, Col. U. S. A. [retired], 74 Edmund Place, Detroit, Mich.

\* OLIVER L. SHEPHERD, Col. U. S. A. [retired], 141st street, W. of 11th Avenue, New York.

**1841.**

- ZEALOUS B. TOWER, Col. U. S. A. (retired), Army building, N. Y.  
*John Love*, Died, Jan. 29, 1881, at Indianapolis, Ind., aged 61.  
*Harvey A. Allen*, Died, Sept. 20, 1882, at Schraalenburg, New Jersey, aged 64.  
 SEWALL L. FREMONT, Savannah, Ga.  
*Simon S. Fahnestock*, Died, June 15, 1876, at Washington, D. C., aged 57.  
 RICHARD P. HAMMOND, Pres. Board of Police Commissioners, San Francisco, Cal.  
 JOHN M. BRANNAN, Col. U. S. A. (retired), Marietta, Ga.  
 FRANKLIN F. FLINT, Col. U. S. A. (retired), Highland Park, Ill.

**1842.**

- JOHN NEWTON, Col. U. S. Corps of Engineers.  
 WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS, M. C. from Cal., San Rafael, Cal.  
 THEODORE T. S. LAIDLEY, Col. U. S. A. (retired), Glenham Hotel, N. Y.  
*James G. Benton*, Died, Aug. 23, 1881, at Springfield, Mass., aged 61.  
 JOHN HILLHOUSE, 417 Madison Ave., New York.  
 \*ABNER DOUBLEDAY, Col. U. S. A. (retired), 19 Park Place, N. Y.  
 JOHN S. MCCALMONT, Franklin, Pa.  
*George Sykes*, Died, Feb. 9, 1880, at Fort Brown, Tex., aged 57.  
 \*EUGENE E. MCLEAN, 265 W. 58th St., New York City.  
*Charles T. Baker*, Died, February 28, 1881, at New York City, N. Y. aged 60.  
 SAMUEL B. HAYMAN, Lieut.-Col. U. S. A. (retired), Longwood, Mo.  
 JAMES LONGSTREET, Gainesville, Ga.  
 JAMES W. ABERT, Newport, Campbell Co., Ky.

**1843.**

- WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, Hartford, Conn.  
 GEORGE DESHON, Roman Catholic Priest, Cor. 59th St. and 9th Ave., New York City.  
 WILLIAM F. RAYNOLDS, Col. Corps of Engineers.  
*John J. Peck*, Died, April 21, 1878, at Syracuse, N. Y., aged 57.  
 JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, Col. U. S. A. (retired), Ft. Monroe, Va.  
 CHRISTOPHER C. AUGUR, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.  
 \*ULYSSES S. GRANT, ex-President of the United States, New York City.

CHARLES S. HAMILTON, 594 Jefferson St., Milwaukee, Wis.

\*RUFUS INGALLS, Q. M.-Gen. U. S. A.

*Cave J. Couts*, Died, June 10, 1874, at San Diego, Cal., aged 53.

**1844.**

WM. G. PECK, Prof. Mathematics and Astronomy, Columbia College,  
New York City.

*Samuel Gillman*, Died, Jan. 18, 1876, at Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 52.

DANIEL M. FROST, St. Louis, Mo.

ALFRED PLEASANTON, Pres. of T. H. & C. R. R., Cincinnati, O.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

**1845.**

THOMAS J. WOOD, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A. (retired), Dayton, O.

\*CHARLES P. STONE, Brevoort House, New York.

FITZ-JOHN PORTER, 119 Liberty St., New York.

HENRY COPPEÉ, Pres. Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.

*Francis Collins*, Died, Aug. 31, 1882, at Columbus, O., aged 60.

GEORGE P. ANDREWS, Col. 1st Artillery.

DELOS B. SACKETT, Inspector-General U. S. Army.

HENRY B. CLITZ, Col. 10th U. S. Infantry.

THOMAS G. PITCHER, Col. U. S. A. (retired), Supt. Soldiers Home,  
Bath, N. Y.

**1846.**

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, New York City.

*John G. Foster*, Died, Sept. 2, 1874, at Nashua, N. H., aged 57.

EDMUND L. F. HARDCASTLE, Easton, Md.

FRANCIS T. BRYAN, 2654 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

EDWARD C. BOYNTON, Newburgh, N. Y.

CHARLES C. GILBERT, Col. 17th U. S. Infantry.

JAMES OAKES, Col. U. S. A. (retired), Pittsburg, Pa.

INNIS N. PALMER, Col. U. S. A. (retired), 1210 N. St., N. W. Wash-  
ington, D. C.

PARMENAS T. TURNLEY, Highland Park, Lake Co., Ill.

GEORGE H. GORDON, 7 Court Square, Boston, Mass.

DELANCEY FLOYD-JONES, Col. U. S. A. (retired), 143 W. Thirty-  
fourth street, New York.

SAMUEL B. MAXEY, U. S. Senator, Paris, Texas.

**1847.**

JOSEPH J. WOODS, Montana, Labette Co., Kansas.

JULIAN MCALLISTER, Col. U. S. Ordnance Corps.

DANIEL T. VAN BUREN, Kingston, N. Y.

\* ORLANDO B. WILLCOX, Col. 12th U. S. Infantry.

HORATIO G. GIBSON, Lieut.-Col. 2d Artillery.

*Ambrose E. Burnside*, Died, Sept. 13, 1881, at Bristol, R. I., aged 57.

JOHN GIBBON, Col. 7th Infantry.

ROMEYN B. AYERS, Col. 2d Artillery.

THOMAS H. NEILL, Col. U. S. A. [retired], 666 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

WILLIAM W. BURNS, Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Com. Gen. U. S. A.

EDWARD F. ABBOTT, 402 Scott Street, Covington, Ky.

\* EGBERT L. VIELE, Cor. 88th St. and Riverside Ave., New York City.

LEWIS C. HUNT, Col. 14th Infantry.

#### 1848.

WM. P. TROWBRIDGE, Prof. of Engineering School of Mines, Columbia College, N. Y.

*Robert S. Williamson*, Died, Nov. 10, 1882, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 58.

*Nathaniel Michler*, Died, July 17, 1881, at Saratoga, N. Y., aged 54.

JOSEPH C. CLARK, Major U. S. A. [retired], Mount Holly, N. J.

RICHARD I. DODGE, Col. 11th Infantry.

WILLIAM N. R. BEALL, 18 South Commercial Street, St. Louis, Mo.

THOMAS D. JOHNS, Nacoochee, White Co., Ga.

#### 1849.

QUINCY A. GILLMORE, Col. Corps of Engineers.

JOHN G. PARKE, Lieut.-Col. Corps of Engineers.

*Milton Cogswell*, Died, Nov. 20, 1882, at Washington, D. C., aged 57.

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen. U. S. A.

RUFUS SAXTON, Lieut.-Col. and Deputy Q.-M.-Gen. U. S. A.

EDWARD MCK. HUDSON, Maj. U. S. A. [retired], Stamford, Conn.

BEVERLY H. ROBERTSON, Washington, D. C.

SAMUEL B. HOLABIRD, Col. and Asst. Q.-M.-Gen. U. S. A.

*James P. Roy*, Died, Oct. 24, 1874, at Baltimore, Md., aged 47.

#### 1850.

FREDERICK E. PRIME, Major U. S. A. [retired], Litchfield, Conn.

*Gouverneur K. Warren*, Died, Aug. 8, 1882, at Newport, R. I., aged 52.

SILAS CRISPIN, Col. Ordnance Corps.

*Oscar A. Mack*, Died, Oct. 22, 1876, at Brunswick, Mo., aged 49.

- \* ROBERT RANSOM, Newbern, N. C.  
 EUGENE A. CARR, Col. 6th Cavalry.  
 FRANCIS H. BATES, Capt. U. S. A. [retired], 2913 W. "P" Street,  
 Georgetown, D. C.  
*Zetus S. Searle*, Died, April 2, 1876, at Peekskill, N. Y., aged 48.

**1851.**

- \* GEO. L. ANDREWS, Prof. of Modern Languages at U. S. Military  
 Academy, West Point, N. Y.  
 ALEXANDER PIPER, Major 4th Artillery.  
 \* CALEB HUSE, Highland Falls, N. Y.  
 ALEXANDER J. PERRY, Lieut.-Col. and Dep. Q.-M.-Gen. U. S.  
 Army.  
 \* WILLIAM H. MORRIS, New York, N. Y.  
 \* ROBERT E. PATTERSON, No. 65, North Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 \* WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen. U. S. A.  
 EDWARD A. PALFREY, 49 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, La.

**1852.**

- THOMAS L. CASEY, Lieut.-Col., Corps of Engineers.  
*George W. Rose*, Died, May 19, 1870, at Detroit, Mich., aged 39.  
 \* HENRY W. SLOCUM, 465 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 JAMES W. ROBINSON, 64 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.  
 \* MILO S. HASCALL, Goshen, Ind.  
 JOHN MULLAN, 404 Jackson Street, San Francisco, Cal.  
*Sylvester Mowry*, Died, Oct. 17, 1871, at London, Eng., aged 40.  
 MARSHALL T. POLK, Nashville, Tenn.  
 ALEXANDER McD. MCCOOK, Col. 6th Infantry.  
 WILLIAM MYERS, Lieut.-Col. U. S. A. [retired].  
 \* JOHN P. HAWKINS, Major and Com. of Sub., U. S. A.

**1853.**

- WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL, Lieut.-Col., Corps of Engineers.  
 WILLIAM S. SMITH, Glasgow, Mo.  
 JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General U. S. A.  
 THOMAS M. VINCENT, Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen. U. S. A.  
 \* HENRY C. SYMONDS, Sing Sing, N. Y.  
 GEORGE BELL, Major and Com. of Sub. U. S. A.  
*Louis H Pelouze*, Died, June 2, 1878, at Washington, D. C., aged 47.  
 LA RHETT L. LIVINGSTON, Major 4th Artillery.  
*Robert O. Tyler*, Died, Dec. 1, 1874, at Boston, Mass., aged 43.  
 PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General U. S. A.

ALEXANDER CHAMBERS, Lieut.-Col. 21st Infantry.

WILLIAM CRAIG, Bent's Fort, Col.

#### 1854.

G. W. CUSTIS LEE, Pres. Washington Lee University, Lexington, Va.

HENRY L. ABBOT, Lieut.-Col., Corps of Engineers.

THOMAS H. RUGER, Colonel 18th Infantry.

OLIVER O. HOWARD, Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

JUDSON D. BINGHAM, Lieut.-Col., Deputy Q.-M. Gen., U. S. A.

MICHAEL R. MORGAN, Major and Com. of Sub., U. S. A.

OLIVER D. GREENE, Maj. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen., U. S. A.

*George A. Gordon*, Died, Oct. 26, 1878, at Washington, D. C., aged 45.

\*CHARLES G. SAWTELLE, Lieut.-Col. and Depty. Q.-M. Gen., U. S. A.

#### 1855.

\*CYRUS B. COMSTOCK, Lieut.-Col. Corps of Engineers.

GODFREY WEITZEL, Lieut. Col. Corps of Engineers.

\*GEORGE H. ELLIOT, Lieut. Col. Corps of Engineers.

\*JUNIUS B. WHEELER, Prof. of Engineering, U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y.

*John V. DuBois*, Died, July 31, 1880, at Hudson, N. Y., aged 45.

\*ALEXANDER S. WEBB, Pres. College of the City of New York.

JOHN W. TURNER, St. Louis, Mo.

\*GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Major and Asst. Adjt.-Gen., U. S. A.

\*LEWIS MERRILL, Major 7th Cavalry.

*Alfred T. A. Torbet*, Drowned, Aug. 29, 1880, in wreck of steamer Vera Cruz, aged 47.

CLARENCE E. BENNETT, Capt. 17th Infantry.

WILLIAM B. HAZEN, Chief Signal Officer U. S. A.

HENRY M. LAZELLE, Lieut. Col. 23d Infantry.

#### 1856.

\*DAVID C. HOUSTON, Major Corps of Engineers.

ORLANDO M. POE, Major Corps of Engineers.

HERBERT A. HASCALL, Capt. U. S. A., (retired), Gloversville, N. Y.

*Francis L. Vinton*, Died, Oct. 6, 1879, at Leadville, Col., aged 44.

*Lorenzo Lorain*, Died, March 16, 1882, at Baltimore, Md., aged 52.

\*JEREMIAH H. GILMAN, Captain and Com. of Sub., U. S. A.

\*THOMAS W. WALKER, Captain, U. S. A. (retired), Girard House, Philadelphia, Pa.

*George Jackson*, Died, May 27, 1883, at Parkersburg, W. V., aged 50.  
WILLIAM B. HUGHES, Major and Q. M., U. S. A.

**1857.**

JOHN C. PALFREY, 87, Milk Street, Boston, Mass.  
E. PORTER ALEXANDER, Vice-President Louisville & Nashville R.  
R., Louisville, Ky.  
*Charles J. Walker*, Died, March 4, 1879, at Richmond, Ky., aged 43.  
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Capt. 3d Artillery.  
MANNING M. KIMMEL, Henderson, Ky.  
GEORGE H. WEEKS, Major and Q.-M., U. S. A.  
JOHN S. MARMADUKE, St. Louis, Mo.  
JOSEPH S. CONRAD, Major 17th Infantry.  
ROBERT H. ANDERSON, Chief of Police, Savannah, Ga.

**1858.**

*William J. L. Nicodemus*, Died Jan. 6, 1879, at Janesville, Wis.,  
aged 44.

**1859.**

MOSES H. WRIGHT, Louisville, Ky.  
FRANCIS L. GUENTHER, Major 2nd Artillery.  
MARTIN B. HARDIN, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., (retired), 204 Dearborn  
Street, Chicago, Ill.  
FRANCIS J. CRILLY, 223 Dock Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
CALEB H. CARLTON, Major 3d Cavalry.  
JOSEPH WHEELER, Wheeler, Lawrence Co., Ala.  
JOHN J. UPHAM, Major 5th Cavalry.

**1860.**

WALTER MCFARLAND, Major Corps of Engineers.  
\*HORACE PORTER, Pullman Palace Car Co., New York.  
JAMES H. WILSON, Pres. N. Y. & N. E. R. R., Boston, Mass.  
JAMES M. WHITTEMORE, Lieut.-Col. Ordnance Corps.  
ALANSON M. RANDOL, Capt. 1st Artillery.  
\*JOHN M. WILSON, Major Corps of Engineers.  
EDWARD R. HOPKINS, St. Paul, Minn.  
WESLEY MERRITT, Col. 5th Cavalry and Supt. Military Academy.  
JAMES P. MARTIN, Major and Asst. Adjt.-Gen. U. S. A.  
\*WADE H. GIBBES, Columbia, S. C.  
\*SAMUEL T. CUSHING, Capt. and Com. of Sub., U. S. A.  
ROBERT H. HALL, Major 22nd Infantry.

**MAY 6, 1861.**

HENRY A. DUPONT, Wilmington, Del.

ORVILLE E. BABCOCK, Major Corps of Engineers.

ADELBERT R. BUFFINGTON, Lieut.-Col. Ordnance Corps.

*Emory Upton*, Died, March 14, 1881, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 42.

NATHANIEL R. CHAMBLISS, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

SAMUEL N. BENJAMIN, Maj. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen. U. S. A.

JOHN W. BARLOW, Major Corps of Engineers.

*Franklin Harwood*, Died March 26, 1883, at Boston, Mass., aged 44.

*George W. Dresser*, Died May 27, 1883, at Newport, R. I., aged 46.

CHAS. MCK. LEOSER, New York City.

\*HENRY C. HASBROUCK, Capt. 4th Artillery and Commandant of  
Cadets U. S. M. A.

FRANCIS A. DAVIES, 230 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MALBONE F. WATSON, Captain U. S. A. [retired], Dayton, Ohio.

EUGENE B. BEAUMONT, Major 4th Cavalry.

CHAS. H. GIBSON, 1131 Girard St., Philadelphia. Pa.

**JUNE 24, 1861.**

\*WILLIAM H. HARRIS, 490 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O.

\*ALFRED MORDECAI, Lieut.-Col. Ordnance Corps.

*Charles C. Parsons*, Died Sept. 7, 1878, at Memphis Tenn., aged 40.

\*LAWRENCE S. BABBITT, Major Ordnance Corps.

*Joseph C. Audenreid*, Died June 30, 1880, at Washington, D. C.,  
aged 40.

PHILIP H. REMINGTON, Captain 19th Infantry.

JAMES P. DROUILLARD, Cumberland Furnace, Tenn.

**1862.**

\*George L. GILLESPIE, Major Corps of Engineers.

SAMUEL M. MANSFIELD, Major Corps of Engineers.

MORRIS SCHAFF, Pittsfield, Mass.

FRANK B. HAMILTON, Captain 2d Artillery.

JAMES H. ROLLINS, Captain U. S. A. [retired], Columbia, Mo.

JAMES H. LORD, Captain and A. Q.-M. U. S. A.

**1863.**

\*PETER S. MICHIE, Professor of Natural and Experimental Philoso-  
phy, U. S. Military Academy.

- \*WM. H. H. BENYAUARD, Major Corps of Engineers.  
 \*JOHN R. MCGINNESS, Major Ordnance Corps.  
 \*GEORGE W. MCKEE, Major Ordnance Corps.  
 \*FRANK H. PHIPPS, Major Ordnance Corps.  
 JAMES W. REILLY, Capt. Ordnance Corps.  
 WM. S. BEEBE, 25 Grace Court, Brooklyn, L. I., N. Y.  
 \*THOMAS WARD, Capt. First Artillery.  
 JOHN G. BUTLER, Capt. Ordnance Corps.  
 \*ROBERT CATLIN, Capt. U. S. A. (retired), Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.  
 CHARLES H. LESTER, Second Lieut. 8th Cavalry.  
 JAMES M. J. SANNO, Capt. 7th Infantry.  
 \*JAMES R. REID, Elmira, N. Y.

#### 1864.

- GARRETT J. LYDECKER, Major Corps of Engineers.  
 ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Major Corps of Engineers.  
 OSWALD H. ERNST, Major Corps of Engineers.  
*Charles B. Phillips*, Died, June 14, 1881, at Norfolk, Va., aged 41.  
 CHAS. J. ALLEN, Major Corps of Engineers.  
 EDWARD D. WHEELER, Canton, Ohio.

#### 1865.

- CHAS. W. RAYMOND, Major Corps of Engineers.  
 A. MACOMB MILLER, Major Corps of Engineers.  
 DAVID W. PAYNE, Corning, N. Y.  
 THOS. H. HANDBURY, Capt. Corps of Engineers.  
 JAMES C. POST, Capt. Corps of Engineers.  
 ALFRED E. BATES, Major and Paymaster U. S. A.  
 J. HARRISON HALL, Dayton, Ohio.  
 APPLETON D. PALMER, 115 Broadway, N. Y.  
 \*WILLIAM H. McLAUGHLIN, Capt. 18th Infantry.  
*Edward H. Totten*, Killed, June 14, 1879, at Cold Spring, N. Y.,  
 aged 33.  
 JAMES M. MARSHALL, Capt. and A. Q.-M., U. S. A.  
 WM. S. STARRING, Capt. Ordnance Corps.  
 EDWARD HUNTER, Capt. 1st Cavalry.  
 EDGAR C. BOWEN, Capt. U. S. A. (retired), Minneapolis, Minn.  
 SAMUEL M. MILLS, Capt. 5th Artillery.  
 WM. D. O'TOOLE, Post Trader, Ft. Keogh, Montana.  
 ARCHIBALD H. GOODLOE, Capt. U. S. A. (retired).

CASS DURHAM, Capt. 18th Infantry.

ROBERT B. WADE, 612 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

P. ELMENDORF SLOAN, Syracuse, N. Y.

**1866.**

\*BENJAMIN D. GREENE, P. O. Box 96, Savannah, Ga.

*Richard C. Churchill*, Died, June 24, 1879, at Sing Sing, N. Y.,  
aged 34.

\*JAMES O'HARA, First Lieut. 3d Artillery.

CHARLES KING, Capt. U. S. A. (retired), Madison, Wis.

ISAAC T. WEBSTER, First Lieut. 1st Artillery.

WILLIAM H. UPHAM, Angelica, Wis.

\*ELBRIDGE R. HILLS, First Lieut. and Adj. 5th Artillery.

\*FRANCIS L. HILLS, No. 7 Chester Park, Boston, Mass.

**1867.**

\*JOHN C. MALLERY, Capt. Corps of Engineers.

CLINTON B. SEARS, Capt. Corps of Engineers.

THOMAS TURTLE, Capt. Corps of Engineers.

\*WILLIAM E. ROGERS, Garrisons, N. Y.

FREDERICK A. MAHAN, Capt. Corps of Engineers.

FREDERICK A. HINMAN, Capt. Corps of Engineers.

*William F. Reynolds*, Died, Nov. 22, 1877, at Lafayette, Ind., aged 30.

CROSBY P. MILLER, First Lieut. 4th Artillery.

\*THOMAS H. BARBER, First Lieut. 1st Artillery.

\*JOHN MCCLELLAN, First Lieut. 5th Artillery.

EUGENE P. MURPHY, 409 Pine Street, San Francisco, Cal.

EDWIN S. CURTIS, First Lieut. 2d Artillery.

GEORGE A. GARRETSON, Second National Bank, Cleveland, O.

\*LEANDER T. HOWES, 11 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

STANISLAUS REMAK, 123 S. Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

\*EDWARD S. GODFREY, Captain 7th Cavalry.

WILLIAM J. ROE, Newburgh, N. Y.

\*ORSEMUS B. BOYD, First Lieut. 8th Cavalry.

**1868.**

EDGAR W. BASS, Prof. of Math. U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y.

JOSEPH H. WILLARD, Captain Corps of Engineers.

\*HENRY METCALFE, Capt. Ordnance Corps.

\*ROBERT FLETCHER, Prof. Darmouth College, Hannover N. H.

DAVID D. JOHNSON, First Lieut. 5th Artillery.

EUGENE O. FECHET, Port Huron, Mich.

*Paul Dahlgren*, Died March 23, 1876, at Rome, Italy, aged 30.

\*CHARLES W. WHIPPLE, First Lieut. Ordnance Corps.

- \*DAVID S. DENNISON, Hillview (Lake George), Warren Co., N. Y.  
 ALEXANDER L. MORTON, First Lieut. 5th Artillery.  
 WILLIAM J. VOLKMAR, Capt. 5th Cavalry and Aid to Gen. Sheridan.  
 JAMES H. JONES, Major 12th N. Y. State Militia, Knickerbocker Club, N. Y.  
 WILLIAM C. FORBUSH, Capt. 5th Cavalry.  
 JOHN D. C. HOSKINS, First Lieut. and Adj. 3d Artillery.  
 \*CHANCELLOR MARTIN, U. S. Custom House, New York, N. Y.  
 FRANK W. RUSSELL, Plymouth, N. H.  
 THOMAS J. MARCH, Limerick Bridge, Pa.  
 \*LOYALL FARRAGUT, 113 E. 36th St., New York City.  
 CHARLES F. ROE, First Lieut. and Adj. 2d Cavalry.  
 DELANCEY A. KANE, Knickerbocker Club, 249 Fifth Avenue New York City.

**1869.**

- LEONARD G. HUN, 25 N. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.  
 \*SAMUEL E. TILLMAN, Prof. of Chem., Min. and Geo. U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y.  
 PHILIP M. PRICE, Captain Corps of Engineers.  
 DANIEL M. TAYLOR, Captain Ordnance Corps.  
 WILLIAM P. DUVAL, First Lieut. 5th Artillery.  
 HENRY L. HARRIS, First Lieut. 1st Artillery.  
 \*REMEMBRANCE H. LINDSEY, Uniontown, Pa.  
 \*CHARLES BRADEN, First Lieut. U. S. A. (retired), West Point, N. Y.  
 WILLIAM F. SMITH, 34 E. 36th Street, New York city.  
 WILLIAM GERHARD, 1823 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**1870.**

- FRANCIS V. GREENE, Capt. Corps of Engineers.  
 WINFIELD S. CHAPLIN, Boston, Mass.  
 EDWARD G. STEVENS, Clinton, Mass.  
 EDGAR S. DUDLEY, First Lieut. 2d Artillery.  
 CLARENCE A. POSTLEY, 51 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.  
 BENJAMIN H. RANDOLPH, First Lieut. 3d Artillery.  
 RICHARD A. WILLIAMS, First Lieut. 8th Cavalry.  
 \*CHARLES W. LARNED, Prof. of Drawing U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y.  
 EDMUND M. COBB, First Lieut. 2d Artillery.  
 SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN, First Lieut. 8th Cavalry.  
 \*ROBERT E. COXE, 424 Main Street, Quincy, Ill.  
 \*DEXTER W. PARKER, Meriden, Conn.  
*Benjamin H. Hodgson*, Killed June 25, 1876, on the Little Big Horn, Montana, aged 28.

SEBREE SMITH, First Lieut. and Reg. Q. M. 2d Artillery.

\*WINFIELD S. EDGERLY, Captain 7th Cavalry.

ISAIAH H. McDONALD, 8th and F. Streets, Washington, D. C.

\*ROBERT N. PRICE, Washington, D. C.

**1871.**

ANDREW H. RUSSELL, First Lieut. Ordnance Corps.

GEORGE S. ANDERSON, First Lieut. 6th Cavalry.

WALTER S. WYATT, First Lieut. 9th Infantry.

\*GEORGE E. BACON, First Lieut. 16th Infantry.

THOMAS M. WOODRUFF, First Lieut. 5th Infantry.

RICHARD H. POILLON, 367 Jay Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JAMES N. ALLISON, First Lieut. 2d Cavalry.

JAMES B. HICKEY, First Lieut. and Adjt. 8th Cavalry.

\*FREDERICK D. GRANT, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

**1872.**

\*ROGERS BIRNIE, First Lieut. Ordnance Corps.

STANHOPE E. BLUNT, Captain Ordnance Corps.

OBADIAH F. BRIGGS, Trenton N. J.

CHARLES D. PARKHURST, First Lieut. 5th Cavalry.

\*GEORGE RUHLEN, First Lieut. 17th Infantry.

JACOB R. RIBLETT, Peoria, Ill.

THOMAS C. WOODBURY, First Lieut. 16th Infantry.

WILLIAM B. WETMORE, 15 Waverly Place, N. Y.

THOMAS B. NICHOLS, Bogota, Columbia, South America.

HERBERT E. TUTHERY, First Lieut. 1st Cavalry.

WILLIAM H. W. JAMES, First Lieut. and Adjt. 24th Infantry.

HENRY H. LANDON, 11 Wall Street, N. Y.

**1873.**

WILLIAM H. BIXBY, Captain Corps of Engineers.

JACOB E. BLOOM, 25 West 9th Street, Cincinnati, O.

\*EZRA B. FULLER, First Lieut. 7th Cavalry.

\*FREDERICK A. SMITH, First Lieut. and Adjt. 12th Infantry.

AUGUSTUS C. TYLER, Norwich, Conn.

\*QUINCY O'M. GILLMORE, First Lieut. 8th Cavalry.

**1874.**

RUSSELL THAYER, Sup't Fairmount Park, 33 Ridge Av., Philadelphia.

GEORGE R. CECIL, Second Lieut. 13th Infantry.

WILLIS WITTICH, First Lieut. 21st Infantry.

**1875.**

\*JOHN P. JEFFERSON, Warren, Penn.

\*JOHN M. BALDWIN, Second Lieut. 5th Artillery.

\*FRANCIS C. ELTONHEAD, Second Lieut. 21st Infantry.

**1876.**

- \*JOHN R. WILLIAMS, First Lieut. 3d Artillery.  
 \*HEMAN DOWD, Second Lieut. 3d Artillery.  
 \*ALEXANDER S. BACON, 120 Broadway, New York.  
 \*HENRY H. LUDLOW, First Lieut. 3d Artillery.  
 \*LEONARD A. LOVERING, Second Lieut. 4th Infantry.  
 HERBERT S. FOSTER, First Lieut. 20th Infantry.  
 OSCAR F. LONG, Second Lieut. 5th Infantry, Aid to Gen. Miles.  
 CHARLES L. HAMMOND, Crown Point, N. Y.

**1877.**

- JOHN J. HADEN, Second Lieut. 8th Infantry.  
 HENRY J. GOLDMAN, Second Lieut. 5th Cavalry.  
 JOHN BIGELOW, JR., Second Lieut. 10th Cavalry.  
*Ben I. Butler*, Died, Sept. 1, 1881, at Bay View, Mass., aged 26.

**1878.**

- JAMES L. LUSK, First Lieut. Corps of Engineers.  
 WILLIAM J. ELLIOT, 1308 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**1879.**

- FREDERICK V. ABBOT, First Lieut. Corps of Engineers.  
 \*JAMES E. RUNCIE, Second Lieut. 1st Artillery.  
 CHARLES R. NOYES, Second Lieut. 9th Infantry.  
 HENRY DEH. H. WAITE, Second Lieut. 5th Cavalry.  
 GUY R. BEARDSLEE, East Creek, N. Y.

**1880.**

- CHARLES S. BURT, Newberry, Mich.  
 GEORGE H. MORGAN, Second Lieut. 3d Cavalry.  
 JAMES S. ROGERS, Second Lieut. 20th Infantry.  
 FRANCIS J. A. DARR, Second Lieut. 12th Infantry.  
 CHARLES B. VOGDES, Second Lieut. 1st Infantry.

**1881.**

- EDWIN ST. J. GREBLE, Second Lieut. 2d Artillery.

**1882.**

- ORMOND M. LISSAK, Second Lieut. 4th Artillery (H).  
 JOHN T. THOMPSON, Second Lieut. 2d Artillery (G).  
 CHARLES P. ELLIOT, Second Lieut. 13th Infantry (B).  
 CHARLES J. STEVENS, Second Lieut. 9th Cavalry (I).

**1883.**

- CLARENCE R. EDWARDS, Second Lieut. 23d Infantry (D).

NOTE.—There are 527 members upon the roll; of these 100 were present, and 95 had died.

Major Alfred Mordecai, Class of 1823, was called upon to preside, and was conducted to the chair by Judge J. K. Findlay, of the Class of 1824, and Rev. N. Sayre Harris, of the Class of 1825.

Major Mordecai spoke as follows:

## ADDRESS.

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### FELLOW GRADUATES OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY:

The senior member of our Association here present, JOSHUA BAKER, of the Class of 1819, being infirm, has declined to act as Chairman of this meeting; his duties and privileges therefore devolve on me, four years his junior in date.

In occupying the chair, for the second time, at the meeting of our Association, I do not propose to observe the usual custom of making you a formal address of some length; a custom which some of our *venerable* associates consider "more honored in the breach than in the observance." If I should live a few months longer, I shall have completed the term of years which the Psalmist assigns as the extreme limit of human life; but I do not feel that my "strength is but labor and sorrow," whilst, from this place, I can extend the right hand of fellowship to the members of our Association, and offer them a cordial welcome to our meeting, and my best wishes for their health and prosperity.

I am glad to find that we can hail among our number on this occasion, our most distinguished associate, the former President of the United States, at whose initiation into active military service, forty years ago, I had the honor to assist. In the year 1843, no appropriation was made by Congress for the expenses of a Board of Visitors to attend the examination at the Academy, and the Secretary of War, J. M. Porter, of Pennsylvania, detailed for that purpose a Board of Army Officers, under the presidency of our former distinguished General-in-Chief, Winfield Scott. I was the fourth in rank (though not in age) of that Board of nine officers, and the recollection of that time impresses on me the wholesome admonition to be ready for the last summons; for of that company I am left almost alone to greet the distinguished Graduates of 1843: the late President of the United States and his classmate, the Quartermaster General.

Although saddened by the reflection that I owe my present position among you partly to the fact, which will be reported to you by our Secretary, of the final departure from our ranks, since our last meeting, of several of my seniors: of my good friends, Andrew Talcott, of the Class of 1818, Daniel Tyler, of 1819, Francis Barbarin, of 1820, I think myself fortunate that it has fallen to my lot to occupy the chair on the occasion of this meeting which has been distinguished by the installation of a monument erected by our Association in honor of the great Superintendent, Colonel Thayer; to whose administrative abilities and scientific attainments this Academy is indebted for its present excellent organization and discipline.

It is not necessary for me to enlarge on the topic of his praise, which has been admirably set forth in the memoir presented to us yesterday by our eloquent associate, Gen. Cullum; but a service of six years under Col. Thayer's immediate command, four years as a cadet, and two as an officer of the Academy, authorize and will excuse my saying that my personal knowledge enables me to confirm all that General Cullum has said of Colonel Thayer's ability, integrity and justice, in the execution of his difficult and laborious duties as Superintendent of this Institution; where future generations will, I hope, always delight to do him honor.

General Cullum spoke of Colonel Thayer's courtesy and kindness of heart: I feel tempted to trespass on your patience whilst I mention an illustration of this trait of character in an act of personal kindness and consideration for me. Whilst I was on the usual furlough, at the end of my second academic year, I was appointed Acting Assistant Professor of Mathematics; the difficulty of finding suitable instructors making it necessary to assign some cadets to that duty. Instead of waiting to announce this appointment to me until my return to the Academy, Col. Thayer directed the Adjutant, my friend *in futuro*, Pat Galt, to send the order to me at my home; in order that my parents and friends might participate in the pleasure given to me by this mark of approbation on the part of my superiors. To a youth who had left his native village in North Carolina two years before, a lad of 15 years of age, this was, as you may suppose, a proud distinction; equal, perhaps, to that of which my friend Findlay lately boasted in this place, when he was appointed to the responsible position of a corporal in his company; although by taking me out of the line of military promotion in the battalion, this

appointment prevented my attaining any higher company rank than that which my friend received with so much pride.

The class which had the first benefit of my valuable instruction was that appointed in 1821, at the head of which stood my excellent friend Alexander Dallas Bache, afterward so eminent as a man of science. The only member of that class present with us to-day is the Rev. N. Sayre Harris; but he did not come under my immediate instruction; for the sections were at first alphabetically arranged, and I, being necessarily a junior instructor, had charge of the M's, and Mr. Harris, falling into a higher section, never descended to the level of mine. I was proud of my youthful discrimination when, in a very few weeks, I recommended the transfer to a higher section of such men as Peter McMartin and Sandy Mackay, who soon rose to a high standing in the class.

I promised not to detain you long, and I will therefore now close, by repeating a cordial greeting to you all, and expressing the sincere wish that many years may pass, and many more such meetings may take place before any of you shall be summoned, like Colonel Newcomb, to answer **HERE!** in response to the last earthly roll-call.



# Necrology.

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The Secretary then read the Necrology of Graduates for the year ending June 12, 1883.

HENRY GILES,

NO. 201. CLASS OF 1818.

Died, March 17, 1877, at , —————Ky., aged —.

Although Henry Giles died in 1877, his death was only known to the Association in the past year. His military service was from July 24, 1818, to Jan. 1, 1820, in the Fifth Infantry, at Detroit, Mich., and Fort Armstrong, Ill. From Jan. 4 to June 4, 1819, he was Adjutant of his regiment.

After resigning from the army he lived in Kentucky; was a Teacher and Lawyer from 1824 to 1834; Justice of the Peace from 1841 to 1852, and member of the State House of Representatives from 1855 to 1857.

The Association has been unable to obtain any further information concerning the career of the deceased.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

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FREDERICK W. BAILEY.

No. 2083. CLASS OF 1865.

Died, July 23, 1878, at Beirout, Turkey, aged 37.

FREDERICK W. BAILEY was born in Ohio, and appointed from At Large to the Military Academy July 1, 1861. Was graduated No. 37, June 23, 1865, and appointed Second and First Lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry, the same date.

He served at Hart's Island, New York, from Dec. 1865 to April, 1866, being Quartermaster of his Regiment. He was trans-

ferred to the Thirty-fifth Infantry, Sept. 21, 1866, and served in Texas from May, 1866, to May, 1869. Dismissed, Sept. 1, 1869, he was re-appointed in Jan., 1870, with his former rank. On the unassigned list until Nov. 19, 1870, when he was honorably discharged at his own request.

Of his career after leaving the service, nothing is known. At the time of his death, he is supposed to have been a private in the Turkish Army.

SECRETARY OF ASSOCIATION.

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THOMAS JOHNS.

No. 744. CLASS OF 1833.

Died, June 17, 1882, at Cumberland, Md., aged 70.

COLONEL THOMAS JOHNS was born March 5, 1812, at Georgetown, D. C., and he was connected with many of the best families in Maryland and the District of Columbia. His early education was received at Major Holbrook's Military School in Washington, D. C. ; after which he assisted in the survey of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

At the age of 17, Johns was appointed from the District of Columbia, a Cadet to the U. S. Military Academy, from which he was graduated July 7, 1833, and promoted to the Army a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry, subsequently being promoted a full Second Lieutenant, July 31, 1836, and a First Lieutenant, July 7, 1838, in the newly created Eighth Infantry, of which that distinguished soldier—William J. Worth—was appointed the Colonel. His services were chiefly on the Northern frontier till 1839, when he was ordered to the Military Academy as an Assistant Instructor of Infantry tactics, because of his soldierly qualities, he, having been, while a pupil there, the First Captain in the Cadet Battalion ; but, after a few months service at West Point, his health gave way, and feeling that he was no longer able efficiently to do the duties of an officer, he resigned his commission in the Army, August 31, 1841.

Upon retiring to civil life, he engaged in the hardware business at Cumberland, Md., in which he continued for twenty years, till the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he promptly tendered his sword

in defense of the Union, becoming, Oct. 11, 1861, a Colonel in the Second Potomac Home Brigade of Maryland Volunteers, which was employed in guarding the Upper Potomac River. Soon, his feeble health again compelled him to quit the military service, from which he resigned, January 1, 1862.

He resumed the hardware business in Cumberland, Md., which he had also to abandon some years since. His long suffering from paralysis and heart disease was finally terminated by death, June 17, 1882, at the age of seventy.

Had not bodily infirmity prevented, Johns' military career doubtless would have been distinguished, for he was one of nature's soldiers. In civil life he was modest and quiet; shunned all notoriety; was universally esteemed; and died a sincere Christian, as attested by the following testimonial of the Rector of Christ Reformed Episcopal Church of Cumberland, Md.:

"In this death," says the Rev. George W. Huntington, of Colonel Thomas Johns, this Church loses one of its most esteemed and valued members. From the organization of the Church, he was a member of the vestry, and was always ready to do all in his power to promote its welfare. His uniform courtesy, kindness of heart, and charitable disposition endeared him to a large circle of neighbors and friends. For twenty-five years he was a member of the Church, and it is believed, during all this time, maintained a Christian walk and conversation. Although during a long period an invalid and a sufferer, he was always patient and uncomplaining. His Pastor invariably found in him an earnest supporter and sympathizing friend. He seemed always and everywhere *par excellence*, the Christian gentleman. As we think of his many kindly virtues, and mourn his departure from our midst, we can truly say: "The memory of the just is blessed."

GEORGE W. CULLUM,  
Brevet Major-General,  
U. S. Army.

## GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE WARREN.

No. 1451. CLASS OF 1850.

Died, August 8, 1882, at Newport, Rhode Island, aged 52 years.

It would be useless to attempt within our narrow limits to review the life work of a man so distinguished in many fields of honorable ambition as was General Warren. His scientific record will find a place in the memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences, of which he was long a member. It is peculiarly for us, sons of a common *alma mater*, to cherish the memory of his soldierly achievements, which have reflected honor upon ourselves and upon our profession.

Gouverneur Kemble Warren was born on Jan. 8, 1830, at the village of Cold Spring, within hearing of the morning and evening gun at West Point. He was the fourth in a family of twelve children—eight sons and four daughters. As a boy he was educated at the schools of his native place, and for one year at Kinsley's classical and mathematical school near West Point, where he was a student when his Cadet appointment was received. He entered the Military Academy on July 1, 1846, at the early age of sixteen, and was graduated on July 1, 1850, standing second in a class of forty-four members. He was at once assigned to the Corps of Topographical Engineers, in the grade of Brevet Second Lieutenant.

The first duty which devolves upon a young officer often exerts an enduring influence upon his professional character; and Lieut. Warren was fortunate in the experience which he gained as assistant to Captain (now General) Humphreys upon the investigations and surveys of the Mississippi delta. The work was onerous, and peculiar circumstances threw him into more than usually intimate relations with his chief, for whom he formed a strong personal attachment which lasted through life.

Lieutenant Warren's first opportunity for original research occurred in 1854, when he was assigned to the duty of compiling a general map of the region west of the Mississippi. The country was then a wilderness intersected by a few lines of reconnoissance, and the work demanded laborious and judicious analysis. The resulting map and memoir, dated in 1858, exhausts all valuable material from the earliest discoveries to its date, and will remain a standard historical authority. This work was performed under the pressure of

other duties and largely at night. During its progress he devoted much labor to the joint report (1854) of Captain Humphreys and himself upon Pacific railroad explorations, and also conducted three separate explorations in Dakota and Nebraska.

The first of these explorations was made as the Engineer officer of General Harney's staff, in his campaign against the hostile Sioux, memorable for the victory of Blue Water Creek on Sept. 3, 1855. One little incident connected with this expedition illustrates Warren's character. He had been sent up the Missouri to Fort Pierre on duty, while the column was forming at Fort Kearney. Time was lacking to rejoin General Harney by water before the march began. The direct overland route (300 miles) led through the heart of the enemy's country and was wholly untravelled and unknown. Against the earnest advice of his brother officers at Fort Pierre, including the commanding officer who regarded his destruction as certain, Warren organized a little band of seven half breeds and prairie men, successfully made the march in two weeks, and mapped his route. This exploit, apparently so rash, was in truth the result of an intelligent study of the chances. The weather was yet too warm for the probable formation of roaming war parties, especially as it was the season for making "sweet corn." By using no tents or fires at night, and by marching under cover of darkness when near an enemy, Warren reasoned that the well armed and alert little band could run the gauntlet—and he was right. Throughout his life he never lacked sagacity to plan or courage to execute.

Lieutenant Warren's explorations of 1856 and 1857, covering many hundred miles, were made with small parties among powerful and semi-hostile tribes, for the purpose of obtaining the information necessary for subduing them and for opening the country to civilization. He was the first explorer of the now celebrated Black Hills, passing through their eastern, southern and western outskirts. His well digested report and military map of Nebraska and Dakota have been of great value, both in the development of the country and for the scientific information that they contain.

After nine years of this varied and active service, Lieutenant Warren was ordered in 1859 to West Point, in the department of mathematics, and he remained there until the outbreak of the civil war.

He brought to the strife an intellect fitted for high command, a courage which knew no fear and shrunk from no responsibility, a judgment ripened by responsible duties, an earnest patriotism free from fanatical bias, and an energy so indomitable that it carried his delicate frame through labors and exposures which broke down many men of stronger physique. Like most soldiers of conscious ability, he despised the vulgar arts and clap-trap which form the stock in trade of coarser natures; and his magnanimity to the vanquished equalled his stubborn persistence during the contest.

The position of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth New York Volunteers was very early tendered to Lieutenant Warren; and having received a leave of absence with permission to accept a volunteer command, he was mustered into the service in that grade on May 14, 1861. The regiment as soon as organized at Fort Schuyler was ordered to report to General Butler at Fortress Monroe, and at once proceeded south by sea. It came under fire for the first time in the affair at Big Bethel, fought on June 10, 1861, where Lieutenant-Colonel Warren was conspicuous for coolness and good judgment. He was the very last to leave the field, having remained to rescue at the risk of his life the body of his friend, Lieutenant John T. Greble, Second Artillery—the first in our little band of regular officers to die for the cause of National unity. Warren went back with about ten men, on learning of his death, and leaving them under cover advanced alone and carried the body in his arms to an abandoned limber, which was then drawn off by the party.

On August 31, 1861, he was promoted to be Colonel of the Fifth New York. During the remainder of the year the regiment was stationed in Baltimore, where it was engaged in constructing the large earth-work on Federal Hill, and in receiving the thorough drilling which made it confessedly one of the very best regiments in the service.\*

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\*The Prince de Joinville in 1862, in writing of our volunteer army said:

“Sometimes an officer of the regular army desirous of distinguishing himself, and having enough of influence in his State, raised a regiment and obtained from it an admirable result. Thus, a young Engineer Lieutenant named Warren was marvellously successful with the Fifth New York Regiment, of which he was the Colonel. That regiment served as Engineers and Artillery in the siege of Yorktown; and having again become Infantry conducted itself as the most veteran troops at the battles of the Chickahominy, where it lost half its force.”

When the Army of the Potomac moved to the Peninsula in the spring of 1862, the Fifth New York accompanied it. Before Yorktown it formed part of the siege train under the command of General Barry, Chief of Artillery, Colonel Warren in addition doing much personal reconnoitering of the enemy's lines as an Engineer. The regiment was in camp near General McClellan's headquarters; and no officer who witnessed the daily dress parades of his 800 soldiers in brilliant zouave uniform and splendidly drilled, could fail to recognize the skill of the young Colonel as a disciplinarian and regimental commander.

After the advance began (on May 24,) Colonel Warren was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade in Sykes' Division of the Fifth Army Corps, consisting of his own and two other Infantry Regiments, a Cavalry Regiment, and a Light Battery. With this Brigade he covered the extreme right of the army; and took part in the capture of Hanover Court House; the pursuit of Stuart's cavalry after the brilliant raid round our rear (marching his Infantry 43 miles in 37 hours;) the battle of Gaines' Mill, where he was slightly wounded, and his horse was twice shot under him; the affair at Malvern Hill on June 30, and the great battle there of the following day. The Brigade lost 60 or 70 men killed and 150 wounded in these operations, chiefly in the battle of Gaines' Mill, and Colonel Warren was highly commended for gallantry and good conduct.

After leaving the Peninsula, Col. Warren's brigade was landed at Aquia Creek and took part in the movements of the Fifth Corps to reinforce Gen. Pope. In the desperate battle fought near Manassas, on August 30, 249 out of the 490 soldiers of his own regiment were killed and wounded, and his bull-dog tenacity did much to cover the withdrawal of the remnants of the Corps.

Recommended by his superior officers, and urgently pressed by General McClellan, he was appointed on Sept. 26, 1862, Brigadier-General of volunteers for distinguished conduct at the battle of Gaines' Mill. He had in the meantime been engaged with his brigade in the Maryland campaign and the battle of Antietam. His command passed through Harper's Ferry, on Nov. 1, marched to Falmouth, and took part in the Rappahannock campaign and the battle of Fredericksburg.

While the army lay in the winter cantonments General Warren

did much individual work in reconnoitering and correcting the maps; and finally on Feb. 2, 1863, he was ordered as Chief of Topographical Engineers to the staff of General Hooker, who had just assumed command of the Army of the Potomac. The two Corps of Engineers were consolidated by Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863; and on June 8, General Warren was appointed Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, acting in that capacity until Aug. 12. During the six months in which he thus served on the staff, his papers prove that he discharged highly responsible duties. In the Chancellorsville campaign he took a gallant part in the action of Orange Pike, the storming of Marye's Heights, and the battle of Salem.

Few better illustrations of the intensity of life at this time can be given than the circumstances attending Gen. Warren's marriage with Miss Emily F. Chase of Baltimore, then residing with her father in that city. Hastening from the front, he arrived at 9 A. M. on June 17; was married at noon; and on the 20th was back at his post actively engaged in the movement toward Gettysburg. The life-long sympathy and love of his noble wife lightened many hours of despondency under the burden of wrongs which otherwise might have proved unendurable to a man of his proud and sensitive nature.

At Gettysburg, where he was slightly wounded, General Warren brilliantly distinguished himself as an engineer staff officer. On the second day of the battle [July 2nd], after a personal examination of the right of the line near Culp's Hill, where an offensive movement on our part was in contemplation, he was drawn to the left by Longstreet's furious attack. At the moment when Hood, having outflanked Sickles' Corps, was thrusting forward his right, Warren had fortunately reached the bold and rocky spur called Little Round Top—the key to the whole Union position. It was entirely undefended, although occupied as a signal station. Appreciating the vital importance of the Confederate movement, Warren ordered the signal men, who were preparing to avoid capture by flight, to continue waving their flags and thus preserve a semblance of occupation while he hurried for troops. He soon encountered the head of Sykes' column hastening to support Sickles, and assumed the responsibility of diverting Vincent's brigade to seize and occupy the hill, using Gen.

Meade's name as his staff officer. How gallantly this movement was executed in a desperate hand to hand conflict, in which Vincent and Weed, O'Rourke and Hazlitt, and hundreds of other soldiers in blue laid down their lives, is a matter of history. It was one of the many turning points of this the supreme battle of the war, and but for Warren's military *coup d'œil* and prompt acceptance of responsibility, Gettysburg might now be known as the grave of the Union.

The passage of the Potomac after the battle of Gettysburg, afforded an illustration of the curious expedients upon which the success of Engineer operations often depends. The pontoons had been scuttled, and as was supposed at the time destroyed, in the preliminary operations of the campaign. It now became necessary to patch and repair the shattered boats at once; and at General Warren's personal suggestion, this was done successfully with cracker-boxes obtained from the Subsistence Department.

On August 8 General Warren was appointed Major-General of Volunteers, to date from May 3, when he had distinguished himself with General Sedgwick's column at the storming of Marye's Heights and the battle of Salem. On August 11 he was assigned to the temporary command of the Second Corps. He had thus in two years, without influence other, than the recommendations of his commanding officers, fairly fought his way from the command of a regiment to that of an army corps.

His first important service in this grade occurred in Lee's flank march upon Centreville, in October, 1863. On the night of the 13th, when the Confederate army reached Warrenton, the Second Corps, forming the rear guard of the Army of the Potomac, bivouaced at Auburn, distant only about 5 miles. Neither army commander knew accurately the position or line of march of the other, but both were manœuvring to bring on a decisive battle. The march ordered by General Meade for the Third, Fifth and Second Corps on October 14 lay along the Alexandria railroad toward Centreville, Lee's supposed objective. During the night of October 13, General Stuart with a brigade of cavalry found himself entangled among the Second Corps, and just before daylight opened suddenly with artillery upon the camp fires of Caldwell's division. An infantry attack by General Ewell followed promptly from the opposite direction. Although repelled, these attacks delayed the Second

Corps; so that when it reached Bristow's Station a small gap existed between its leading division (Webb's) and the rear of the Fifth Corps, next in advance. The head of General A. P. Hill's Corps struck this gap and immediately attacked. The moment was critical, but Gen. Warren who was on the spot was equal to the emergency. With the utmost promptitude his two leading divisions were faced to the left and hurried forward under fire to seize the railroad embankment and cut, thus securing a strong line. A sharp attack by Gen. Hill in line of battle was vigorously repulsed, and 450 prisoners, 2 stands of colors and 5 pieces of artillery were captured. Warren held this position for some hours with a force of less than 8000 men, confronting the whole of Hill's Corps (numbering about 17000 men), gradually increased by the whole of Ewell's Corps during the afternoon. At dark he was reinforced by part of the Fifth Corps; and during the night was ordered to continue his march toward Centreville. He crossed Bull Run about 4 A. M. with his wounded and captures, having in 24 hours twice repulsed the enemy in superior force and marched over 25 miles. The total loss of the Second Corps in killed and wounded was 433 officers and enlisted men; and of the Confederates in killed and wounded, 782 officers and enlisted men. General Humphreys, then Chief of Staff of the Army of the Potomac, writes: "The handling of the Second Corps in this operation, and the promptitude, skill and spirit with which the enemy was met were admirable, and might form an excellent model for the conduct of a rear guard."

General Meade in an order published to the Army, said: "The skill and promptitude of Major-General Warren and the gallantry and bearing of the officers and soldiers of the Second Corps, are entitled to high commendation."

Gen. Warren's next conspicuous service was in the Mine Run movement of November, 1863. On the 29th, with his own Corps and a division of the Sixth, he reached a position on the extreme right of the enemy, which after careful examination he reported favorable for assault. General Meade ordered a combined attack, to begin by an assault by Warren's command (reinforced during the night by two divisions of the Third Corps, at 8 o'clock on the following morning. At daylight Gen. Warren discerned that the opportunity had passed, for during the night reinforcements had arrived and had so

strongly entrenched the position as in his belief to render its capture hopeless. He had the moral courage to assume the responsibility of suspending the movement; and General Meade after an immediate personal inspection confirming his judgment, the useless effusion of blood was spared. This action of a young General in temporary command of a Corps, displaying a willingness to sacrifice his own future prospects rather than squander the lives of his soldiers, illustrates the character of the man.

At the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac into three Corps for the Richmond campaign, Gen. Warren was assigned by the President (March 24, 1864) to the permanent command of the Fifth Corps. Space is lacking to trace his personal career during the year in which he held this high command. It will find a place in every true history of the war. Suffice it to say that he played a conspicuous and honorable part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, and especially in the numerous battles around Petersburg. Everything that ability and skill, and personal gallantry and devotion to the cause could do, Warren did; and he received the highest reward of a successful General—the confidence, the love, and the support of his soldiers. This latter is no vague statement; but is based upon the personal knowledge of the writer at the time, confirmed by many letters from officers of distinction now on file. Indeed the wildly enthusiastic greeting of the whole Fifth Corps on its return through Petersburg, establishes its truth beyond cavil.

We come now to the battle of Five Forks. The operations which culminated in this decisive action are fully established by sworn testimony before the Court of Inquiry which General Warren, after nearly fifteen years of persistent effort, succeeded in obtaining from the President. Space permits a brief summary only of the more salient points; but history cannot now fail to do him ample justice.

At sunset of March 31 the Fifth Corps occupied the extreme left of the Union position; and General Sheridan's cavalry was at Dinwiddie Court House—distant about five miles to the left and rear. Both had been severely attacked during the day, and the latter was still confronted by infantry and cavalry. At 8:40 P. M. Gen. Warren himself suggested that he be allowed to move in force

against the rear of the enemy operating against Gen. Sheridan. On his own responsibility, as early as 5 P. M. he had dispatched a strong brigade with orders to attack that force; and in consequence of this movement the Confederates withdrew during the night from General Sheridan's front.

About 7 A. M. of April 1, the Fifth Corps and the cavalry effected a junction, and under command of General Sheridan prepared for a combined attack upon the enemy—then at Five Forks, a detached position about four miles to the westward of the Confederate main intrenched line before Petersburg. The country was much wooded. The cavalry was early disposed along the enemy's front, the Fifth Corps (12,000 men) being left massed at J. Boisseau's until ordered forward about 1 P. M. At 4 P. M. it had advanced about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and formed near Gravelly Run Church ready to assault.

General Sheridan's purpose was to crush and turn the Confederate left flank with the Fifth Corps, at the same time assaulting their line of battle in front with his cavalry.

The Fifth Corps advanced as directed by General Sheridan, Ayres' division on the left, Crawford's on the right, and Griffin's in reserve. The indicated point of attack lay too far to the right. Ayres soon received a sharp fire on his left flank from the return which formed the extreme left of the Confederate position. He promptly changed front, assaulted and finally handsomely carried this angle, taking many prisoners. This movement left the other divisions advancing in air with only a cavalry force to oppose them, and Warren hastened in person to change Crawford's direction to the left, having previously sent orders to Griffin to move to his left and come in on the right of Ayres. The country was rough and wooded, and the position of the enemy had been supposed by Gen. Sheridan to extend much more to the eastward than was actually the case. Hence the primary importance of these movements, in order to bring the whole Fifth Corps into action.

In this difficult task Warren was everywhere—first with Crawford's division, establishing the new line of advance; then with Griffin, directing him upon the enemy lying along the west side of the Sydnor field—whose exact position he had just discovered by drawing their fire upon himself; then to Ayres, finding him in possession of the angle with many prisoners; then back to Craw-

ford, and conducting the advance through the woods so as continually to outflank the enemy in his attempt to form new lines to cover his natural retreat [the Ford road] and to hold the position at the forks. Finally Crawford's division, still accompanied by Warren, and having swept everything before it, found itself on the east side of the Gilliam field, but somewhat disorganized by the fighting through difficult woods. Confronting it on the west side was a new and last line of the enemy slightly intrenched.

Here a pause occurred, and personal magnetism seemed called for to lead on the troops who for a moment had lost their organizations in the confusion. Warren having discharged the more pressing duty of directing the whole force of his Corps upon the enemy, now found time to yield to his natural impulse. He seized his headquarters flag, rode into the opening, and calling on the color-bearers to advance led the charge. His horse fell dead under him close to the enemy's lines, an orderly by his side was killed; and his own life was probably saved by the gallant act of Col. Richardson, 7th Wisconsin, who sprang between him and the enemy, receiving a severe wound. This charge put an end to all resistance. Surrounded by his captures and flushed with victory, Warren sent back a staff officer to report to Gen. Sheridan and ask for further orders.

These orders came in writing. They relieved him from the command of his Corps and ordered him to report to General Grant.

If the bullet which killed his horse had pierced the heart of the rider, Warren like Wolfe dying upon the Heights of Abraham, would have gone down in history the hero of the battle. This order, more cruel than the bullet, doubtless caused his death after seventeen years of suffering which intimate friends who understood his sensitive organization can alone appreciate. It is pitiful that one of his last requests was to be laid in the grave without the usual military ceremonial, without soldierly emblems on his coffin or uniform upon his body. The iron had entered his soul.

General Grant on April 3 assigned him to the command of the defenses of Petersburg and the South Side railroad, and on May 14 he was transferred to the important command of the Department of Mississippi; but on May 27, as soon as he felt assured that the fighting was over, he resigned his volunteer commission of Major-General, and returned to duty as Major in the Corps of Engineers.

He received several brevets in the regular army for gallant and distinguished services in battle, but with such a record as his they need not be named.

Of his services in the civil branches of his profession since the war, I shall here say nothing. They covered a wide range of subjects and would give him prominence among eminent engineers' in any country. The Corps order of General Wright announcing his death, contains the following fitting tribute to these labors: "In scientific investigations General Warren had few superiors; and his elaborate reports on some of the most important works which have been confided to the Corps of Engineers are among the most valuable contributions to its literature."

The lives of few graduates more perfectly illustrate the fruits of what we are proud to call West Point culture than that of General Warren. Everything with him was subordinated to duty, and he put forth his whole strength in whatever he had to do. His tastes were cultivated and refined, and his reading in both literature and science was extensive. A man of warm affections and sympathetic nature, he was ever ready to listen to the cry of distress. Even after his long experience in war, the misery of the wounded and the severe hardships of all his soldiers in some of the winter movements south of Petersburg, so touched his heart that he wrote to his brother: "I do not feel it much in my own person, but I sympathize so much with the suffering around me that it seems at times I can hardly endure it." He is now peacefully at rest beyond the reach of praise or censure; but his memory is a sacred legacy to West Point and to the Army of the Potomac. There is no nobler name upon either roll.

*(Henry L. Abbot.)*

## FRANCIS COLLINS.

No. 1242. CLASS OF 1845.

Died, Aug. 31st, 1882, at Columbus, Ohio, aged 60.

The tie which binds together the hearts of the graduates of the same college is, perhaps, never so strong as among those educated amid the beautiful scenes of West Point. Whether this be due to their greater isolation from home friends, and the outside world generally, during their period of preparation for the duties of later life, or to the fact that those duties usually keep them, for a time at least, in the same occupation, and one which separates them, in a degree, from the interests of civil and political life, or to both united, certain it is, that there are no men who during their whole lives so tenderly cherish the memories and associations of their school days, and so cordially welcome old comrades after years and the vicissitudes of life have brought their usual changes. And to no one do these observations more thoroughly apply than to him whose name is recorded above.

Though his active connection with the Army was severed many years ago, his feelings of interest and affection never waned. To the members of his own Class, the rapid diminution of whose members he watched with pain, to those of other Classes who were with him at the Academy, or who served with him later, his warmest feelings were given.

But the fact that a man was a graduate of West Point was a sufficient passport to his heart. The Record of the meetings of the Association of Graduates, with its list of those whose warfare was ended, always awakened his tender and mournful interest, and when he felt his own end approaching he spoke of his own soon appearing on its pages.

The Record of the meeting of 1882 came just after he had closed his eyes upon this world. In those who knew him in his youth a brief sketch of his later life may awaken similar sentiments.

Francis Collins was born in Lowville, N. Y., in 1822. His ancestors, on both sides, were English, but had come to Massachusetts at an early day. His grandfather, General Oliver Collins, was

active in the war of 1812, and was well known in Northern New York. His uncle, Charles Oliver Collins, who graduated from the Academy in 1828, will probably be remembered by some of the older officers of the army.

The early education of Mr. Collins was received at the Lowville Academy, an institution which at that time had a high reputation. But it was in a home of cultivation, refinement, and high moral standard, that his character was formed ; while the hours spent by a healthy, happy boy in the fields and in the borders of the great northern forest, closely observing plant and animal life, not only strengthened his frame, but awakened tastes which was a source of pleasure to him at different periods of his after life.

He was appointed a Cadet from this District, and went to West Point in 1841. The class that year was a large one, numbering about a hundred and thirty, but the standard was high, and only forty-one graduated. The four years passed at the Academy were always remembered with pleasure. He stood twelfth in the list, and, as his instructors informed him, would have held a higher rank if it had depended on proficiency in study alone, and if his love of fun and adventure had not led him to disregard of rules.

Leaving the Academy with the rank of Brevet Second Lieutenant in the 4th Artillery, he was ordered to Fortress Monroe, and afterwards to North Carolina on recruiting duty, and, in due time, joined his regiment and went to Mexico. He served during the whole of the Mexican war. "Was brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco in 1847. In the former battle he was severely wounded. He was made First Lieutenant in Sept. 1847."

Such is the brief official record ; but those who, like him, participated in the novel experiences and exciting and often painful scenes of war in a foreign land, will understand how the diffident youth, full of the exuberant spirit of fun and anticipation, became, in a shorter time than would have been possible under other circumstances, the self-reliant, self-controlled, thoughtful and mature man.

At the close of the war he was ordered to take troops to Fortress Monroe. They were detained so long in the malarial region of Vera Cruz that they were all poisoned, and were no sooner at sea than black vomit appeared, and men who had escaped in battle,

died after a few hours' illness. They put into New Orleans, hoping to get another ship; but the vessel was fumigated, and again Mr. Collins started with the remnant of the troops. They were becalmed in the Gulf of Mexico in midsummer. Yellow fever broke out, and daily the young officer had to close the eyes of the men entrusted to his care. He was struggling with the disease himself; but with the strong determination which was always a striking trait in his character, he would not yield to it, and with the tender sympathy for the sufferings of others which distinguished him all his life, he nursed his dying soldiers in the hold of the ship, and staggered round until Old Point Comfort was finally reached.

Two hours after he landed he was in the delirium of the fever. His life was despaired of; but his constitution was strong, and his habits had always been temperate, and he slowly recovered a degree of health. But the seeds of the disease which terminated his life, were at this time sown in his constitution. He was next ordered to Florida, where he spent the next two years, mostly at Tampa Bay and vicinity.

Becoming satisfied that the comparative inactivity of life in the army in time of peace would not content him, he commenced the study of law, and while in the solitude of Florida, divided his time between making roads and other military duties and preparing himself for a change of profession. In 1850 he resigned his commission in the army, and continued his legal studies at Cincinnati.

He was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession at Dayton, Ohio, in 1851. He went there almost a stranger, but so won the confidence of the community that, in a little more than a year afterward, he was elected City Solicitor, although Dayton was a strong Whig city, and he a Democrat.

In 1852 he was married to Helen, daughter of the Hon. Alfred Kelley, of Columbus, Ohio, and the following year removed to that city, where he resided for the rest of his life. Here he continued the practice of his profession.

The estimate formed of him by his legal brethren is represented in the Resolutions of the Bar, adopted at a meeting called on the occasion of his death. They say: "A simple statement of the truth is his best eulogy, and the only one he would wish. His military education and discipline harmonized with and promoted the sincerity

and directness of his character. While at the bar in active practice, his careful preparation of his cases, and fidelity to his clients, his industry, thoroughness, learning, efficiency and courtly bearing were marked characteristics of his professional life. He was tenacious for justice, as he regarded it, and sought to have it prevail at the expense of mere technicalities, caring for substance rather than form. His preferences were for the principles of equity, rather than the rigid rules of common law. \* \* \* In his professional life he honored the bar and was honored by it, and his withdrawal from active practice, by reason of failing health, and his desire for the more quiet enjoyments of leisure and fortune, was regretted by his associates. An honorable and true lawyer is an honorable and true man in all the relations of life. Francis Collins was such a man and lawyer.

“He occupied many official positions, and public and private trusts, and acquitted himself in them all with integrity and ability. As a citizen, he was patriotic, as is attested by his wounds in the service of his country. He was a man of positive opinions, and so expressed them, though unobtrusively, for, while firm in his convictions, he was courteous to his opponents, and won their respect. He was a gentleman of general culture obtained by wide reading and travel and close, critical observation. His bearing was dignified, and his manner elegant, but he was warm and cordial in his sympathies, and a practical friend to the needy and deserving. He was a most companionable associate and neighbor, and was most highly respected and regarded by those who knew him best. His clear record is an inspiration to his brethren of the bar. Honor to his memory!”

After his removal to Columbus, Mr. Collins devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his profession. But his previous education for and experiences in another occupation, his wide range of sympathies, and his general cultivation, prevented his becoming a mere lawyer.

The important questions of political economy in his own and other countries greatly interested him. His views were cosmopolitan and national, rather than sectional and partisan, and his calm judgment often led him to form opinions with which many of his associates only agreed after the excitement of party strife had subsided. He always refused to stoop to the modes too often resorted to to

ensure party success. He declined on many occasions to be a candidate for office. There was in his character a singular combination of modesty and self-reliance. The former disinclined him to seek prominent positions for himself, but if he consented to take such positions, the latter trait induced him to assume willingly all their responsibilities, and to adhere firmly to what he conscientiously believed to be right, even if it were unpopular. These characteristics were appreciated by his fellow citizens, and during the many years of his life in Columbus he held various offices calling for their exercise. To these offices he was often elected without respect to party, and they were usually those in which he could be of use in reforming abuses or instituting improvements, rather than those which brought him personal fame or emolument.

At the breaking out of the late war, Mr. Collins was among the first to offer his services to the Governor. Personal circumstances prevented his serving actively in the army, but he held some positions of trust and rendered efficient service at home.

Although he could never indulge in the bitter feelings toward the South entertained by many at that time, he ardently desired the preservation of the Union, and heartily rejoiced at the successful termination of the strife.

In the year 1873 he decided to withdraw from active practice of the law, and devote himself more to literary studies and travel. His health had never been as good as previous to his attack of yellow fever, and he had gradually become more infirm.

A sea voyage was recommended to him, and he determined to make the tour of the world. Sailing from San Francisco with his wife, he visited successively Japan, China, Java, India, Egypt, Syria and Europe. His health improved temporarily, and he thoroughly enjoyed the various incidents of travel, from which his general information and close habits of observation fitted him to derive much profit. As long as he lived it gave him much pleasure to recall this long journey, and he always rejoiced that he had been wise enough to lay aside the cares of business and devote time and money to travel while sufficiently young and vigorous to do so with enjoyment.

After Mr. Collins' return from this long tour he did not resume

the practice of law. His private business and some positions of trust which he held for others, gave him sufficient occupation.

The Ohio penitentiary was, at this time, in a demoralized condition, and at the repeated and urgent request of Governor Bishop, Mr. Collins reluctantly consented to take the position of Resident Director. He gave much time and thought to the duties of this office, and succeeded, with the assistance of his colleagues from other parts of the State, in establishing greatly needed reforms in the sanitary and moral condition of the institution.

But while attending to these varied calls upon his attention, Mr. Collins' happiest hours were passed in his own home. He was fond of horticulture, and interested in the cultivation of fruits and flowers. He had great love for animals, and his small menagerie of incongruous pets in the wilds of Florida, had been replaced by various favorites of other species in his own extensive grounds; while the wild animals or birds encountered when riding or driving were always cordially recognized as the friends of his boyhood.

He had no children of his own, but he bestowed upon an orphan cousin whom he received into his home and educated, the same care and affection an own son would have commanded. As he walked the streets little hands were often thrust confidently into his, and smiles in childish faces attested how unerringly their hearts understood his love for them.

He always felt an earnest sympathy for the struggles of young men, and frequently gave them advice and pecuniary assistance. The poor, the unfortunate and the erring found in him a warm friend and merciful judge, and reciprocated, in many instances, his friendship. More than one such person said at his death, "I have lost the best friend I ever had." His feeling for women of all classes was chivalric, and her sex entitled any woman, however poor, low, or unattractive, to his courtesy and assistance.

His character often recalled the lines of the poet—

"He prayeth best who loveth best  
All things both great and small."

Mr. Collins was fond of social life, and enjoyed visiting his friends, but above all welcoming them to his own house. Those who received there his sincere and cordial greeting and generous hospitality will not soon forget it. His manners were dignified, and, with

strangers, somewhat reserved, but as the most striking trait in his character was unselfishness, no one could know him intimately without feeling its charm.

He was warmly attached to the Episcopal Church, and was, for more than twenty years, a Vestryman in Trinity Church, Columbus.

Thus, in the performance of his duties, in the enjoyment of rational pleasures, in the pursuit of studies, in the quiet of his well-filled library, surrounded by mementoes of travel, and cherished by an affectionate family, a few more happy years passed. His health failed so gradually, and he so studiously repressed all avoidable expression of suffering, that it is impossible to fix any date for its more rapid decline. He continued to hope for its restoration, but he did not shut his eyes to the possible result of the disease of the liver, which had been partially dormant for so many years.

He made his arrangements calmly for all contingencies, and when all that medical skill, change of climate, tender care, and a resolute will could do had been tried in vain, and he was told of the near approach of death, he expressed regret at the termination of an unusually happy life, but no fear of the coming change.

For him, perhaps the best description is to be found in the 15th Psalm:

“He leadeth an uncorrupt life, and doeth the thing which is right, and speaketh the truth from his heart. He hath used no deceit in his tongue, nor done evil to his neighbor.” “He setteth not much by himself, but is lowly in his own eyes.” “He sweareth unto his neighbor, and disappointeth him not, though it were to his own hindrance. He hath not given his money upon usury, nor taken reward against the innocent.”

May we not also remember that this is the description of those to whom the promise is given of “dwelling within the sanctuary of the Lord?”

## HARVEY A. ALLEN.

No. 1073. CLASS OF 1841.

Died, Sept. 20, 1882, at Schraalenburg, N. J., aged 64.

COLONEL ALLEN entered the Military Academy from his native State in 1836, and graduated July 1st, 1841, No. 15 in a class of 52 members, among whom were Generals Tower, Wright, Whipple (killed in battle of Chancellorsville), Rodman, Lyon (killed in battle of Wilson's Creek), Reynolds, (killed in battle of Gettysburg,) Buell, and many others known to military fame.

Upon graduating, Allen was assigned as Second Lieutenant in 2d Regiment of Artillery. After a short period of service with his company, he was, in 1843, assigned to duty, at the Military Academy as Assistant Professor of Mathematics, upon which duty he continued a couple of years, serving afterward with his company at various posts until the spring of 1846, when, with his company, he accompanied the army of General Scott to Mexico, where he took part in the battle of Cerro Gordo; skirmish of Amazoque; capture of San Antonio; battles of Churubusco; of Molino del Rey; of Chapultepec, and in the assault and capture of the City of Mexico, September 13-14, 1847. In the meanwhile Allen had been promoted First Lieutenant, and was breveted Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey.

It will thus be seen that he took a full and honorable part in the war which conquered peace with the Republic of Mexico, and secured to the United States a domain of vast wealth and imperial extent.

Upon the close of the war with Mexico, he, with his company, was assigned to duty in New Mexico, and assisted in the early organization and civilization of that newly acquired territory. In 1850 he returned to the Atlantic seaboard, and served at posts in Charleston Harbor till 1853, when Indian hostilities in Florida took him to that region, where he continued until 1856. In the meanwhile, in 1854, he had been promoted Captain.

The Florida troubles having ended with the removal of the Seminoles from their haunts in the Everglades to the Indian Territory west of the Mississippi, Captain Allen took post with his com-

pany at Fort Hamilton, and subsequently at Plattsburg, New York, where he remained until the early part of 1861, at which period the secession of the Southern States being fully under way, troops were hastily assembled in driblets from the most accessible points to secure the Capital from the grasp of rebellion, and Captain Allen, with his company, was ordered to Washington. Although of Southern birth, he wavered not a moment in his loyalty to his country, but proved himself superior to the example set by so many of his brother officers from the seceding States, and continued true to the flag, under which, at the Military Academy, he had been educated.

In the spring of 1861, in command of his company, he was of the expedition sent to the relief of Fort Pickens, Florida, which secured that important point, at a most critical moment, from capture by rebel troops. He was promoted Major of the 2d Artillery, August 1st, 1863, and continued on duty at Fort Pickens until September of the following year, when he was assigned to the command of the defences of Federal Hill, Baltimore, Md., and soon afterwards to the defences of Boston Harbor.

Upon the close of the war he accompanied his regiment to the Pacific coast and was stationed in command at post in the harbor of San Francisco; at San Juan Island, Washington Territory; at Fort Stevens, Oregon, and at Sitka, Alaska. In 1873 his regiment was transferred to the Atlantic coast, and he was assigned to command at Fort Macon, and Raleigh, N. C. He was promoted Lieutenant Colonel 2d Artillery, July 2d, 1877, and assigned to duty at Fort McHenry, Md., which was the last of his many military stations. His army life extended over a period of forty-one years, and embraced participation in the war with Mexico, the gigantic war of the rebellion, together with Indian hostilities in Florida. Without possessing any of the brilliant characteristics of a military commander, he was, nevertheless, a faithful and brave soldier, and belonged to that class of officers who never apply for anything, but who go without demurring to the performance of whatever duty is assigned them.

As a man, Harvey Allen was honorable and upright to the highest degree; domestic in his habits, and fond and devoted to his family. Without directing his attention to any particular line of study he was, nevertheless, a great reader, and had acquired a fund of general information, which however was hidden from observation

by an almost impenetrable veil of modesty, unobtrusiveness, and reticence. He avoided contact with general society and was but little known beyond the circle of those officially associated with him, but by these was respected and beloved.

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REUBEN W. PETRIKIN.

No. 2058. CLASS OF 1865.

Killed by Indians, Oct. 15, 1882, in the Sierra Madre Mountains, near Dolores, Mexico, aged 40.

REUBEN W. PETRIKIN graduated in the class of 1865, and was appointed Second Lieutenant in the 2d Artillery, June 23, 1865. He was transferred to the 1st Artillery September 23, 1865. He served in garrison at Fort McHenry and on the Canada frontier in the prevention of Fenian raids during the year 1865.

He was promoted to be First Lieutenant, 1st Artillery, February 28, 1866; and on June 2, 1866, was transferred, with the rank of First Lieutenant, to the Corps of Engineers. He served as Assistant Engineer in the construction of Fort Popham, Maine, until April, 1867, and in the summer of the same year, in an expedition against hostile Indians on the plains.

During the year 1868 he was chief engineer officer of the Department of the Platte.

Family affairs, consequent upon the death of his father, (which occurred in 1866) compelled him to resign from the army on February 15, 1869.

Soon after his resignation he was appointed Assistant Engineer on the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, and afterwards became Chief Engineer of the Catawissa Railroad, from Milton to Williamsport, Pa., remaining in that position about eighteen months. After the completion of this work, he was employed as Assistant Engineer on the Pine Creek Railroad, and in 1878 and 1879 he was Chief Engineer of a narrow gauge railroad in West Virginia. In January, 1880, he became Locating Engineer on the Texas & Pacific Railroad,

in which capacity he was engaged in running preliminary lines through Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. He then became Chief Engineer of the International Railroad, from Laredo to the City of Mexico.

While at Laredo he purchased an interest in a gold mine in the State of Chihuahua, among the Sierra Madre Mountains, and about the 1st of October, 1882, left Laredo, with a party of eight men, to visit the mine. Early on the morning of October 15, his camp was surrounded by Apaches, and he and two of his men were shot dead. The remainder of the party reached a settlement, nearly exhausted, after five days of suffering and hunger. With great difficulty Petrikin's body was recovered in the following December, but fortunately in such a state of preservation as to be recognized with certainty. He now lies beside his wife, father and mother.

Petrikin was married on January 20, 1870, to Miss Maggie Grafins, of Lockhaven, Pa. His wife died July 16, 1875, leaving two sons,—these two and four years of age.

I have met Petrikin but once since we left the Academy, and have with difficulty gathered together these few meagre facts, feeling that they would have a sad interest for all who knew him. Memory brings him back to me only as a cadet.

The first time I ever saw his sharp-cut-face, and looked into his clear eye, I knew he would be a remarkable man. Yet with all the facial signs of intense energy and activity, he was singularly quiet in manner and reticent of speech. Intellectually he was peculiar. I never knew a man of anything like his ability who had such an intense dislike for all subjects connected with language or literature. In mathematics, however, and all subjects based upon them, he showed a very high ability. In all engineering field work, in all topographical work, and in the intuitive knowledge of ground he was without a rival.

Owing to his quiet, retiring disposition, I do not think he was thoroughly well-known throughout the class. But all liked him, and I am confident he never had an enemy in the corps.

Those who were, like myself, intimately associated with him, respected, admired and loved him. He was a warm and steadfast friend, and a quiet, straightforward, honorable, able gentleman.

CHAS. W. RAYMOND.

## DONALD WINSTON.

No. 2740. CLASS OF 1878.

Died, Oct. 26, 1882, at Richmond, Va., aged 28.

DONALD WINSTON was born in Richmond, Va., in 1854, and entered the U. S. Military Academy as a cadet from that district, on Sept. 1st, 1873, but even at that early age evidences of the dread disease that finally took his life, became so strong that he was compelled to leave the Academy for a year. Returning, he joined the following class and was graduated on June 14th, 1878, and appointed Additional 2d Lieutenant 10th Infantry, was promoted to 2d Lieutenant June 28, 1878, and at the expiration of his graduating leave joined his regiment in Texas, where he served on scouting and other duties until the following year, when his regiment was transferred to the Department of the East, and he was assigned to duty at Fort Wayne, Detroit. In November, 1880, failing health compelled him to seek a milder climate and he spent the winter in Florida. He rejoined in May, 1881, but little improved in health, and in November was again compelled to seek another climate, which he did with much reluctance, though it was painfully evident to his many friends that the mark of death was already on him. He received no benefit from any of the localities he visited, and in August, 1882, he went to his home in Richmond to pass the few remaining days of life with family and friends, and died on the morning of October 26, 1882, aged 27 years and 11 months. He keenly felt the approach of the end, and often conversed with his friends on the bitterness of giving up life and hope at the outset of a career that promised so much of honor and usefulness.

Thoroughly a gentleman, with a kind heart and a generous disposition, he made many warm friends in the classes to which he belonged while a cadet. He was highly esteemed in his regiment, and was popular with that lasting popularity which comes from the appreciation of true worth and sincerity of purpose. In the order to the regiment announcing his death, General Clitz said: "We all respected the soldier and loved the man."

Respected for the zeal, ability and devotion he gave to the profes-

sion, and loved for the kind, generous, upright and manly character he ever showed to his associates, we can but feel that in his death we have lost a noble comrade, and the service an honorable, able and courteous soldier.

J. S. PETTIT.

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ALBERT J. GRIFFITHS.

NO. 2911. CLASS OF 1881.

Accidentally Killed; Nov. 6, 1882, near Fort Custer, Montana,  
aged 25.

ALBERT J. GRIFFITHS, late Second Lieutenant 2d United States Cavalry, was born in Grass Valley, Nevada County, California, June 17th, 1857. At an early age he graduated from the public schools of his district, and completed a course of commercial studies in the Western Business College of California. After passing several years in his native town in the position of bookkeeper, he entered the University of California, August, 1876, with a view of fitting himself for the profession of Civil Engineering.

About this time he heard of the competitive examination about to take place in Sacramento, Cal., for an appointment to the U. S. Military Academy. He attended the examination, and was the successful candidate.

On the 12th of June, 1877, he reported at the Military Academy, and having passed a successful examination, was admitted as a cadet. Having completed the prescribed four years, he was graduated on June 11th, 1881, and assigned to the 2d Cavalry as a Second Lieutenant.

During his career at the United States Military Academy Cadet Griffiths endeared himself to his classmates, and was esteemed by his superiors for those sterling traits of character that won for him afterward the regard of his comrades in the army.

Lieutenant Griffiths joined his regiment at Fort Custer, Montana Territory, in September, 1881, and after serving a little more than a year was accidentally killed while on detached service from that post.

In the notice of his death, his Regimental Commander pays the following high tribute to his merits: "During his short service, he, by the conscientious, prompt and cheerful discharge of all military duties, gave evidence of sterling worth as an officer, and by his kind and amiable disposition won the regard and love of all with whom he associated. His habits were unexceptionable, and his personal conduct without reproach."

CLASSMATE.

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RICHARD ARNOLD.

No. 1462. CLASS OF 1850.

Died, Nov., 8, 1882, at Governor's Island, N. Y., aged 54.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RICHARD ARNOLD, 1st U. S. Artillery, Brevet Major-General U. S. Army, died at his station, Governor's Island, New York Harbor, November 8th, 1882. He was born in Rhode Island, April, 12th, 1828.

General Arnold came from gallant and patriotic stock. His grandfather, Hon. Jonathan Arnold, was Surgeon General of that State during the Revolutionary War, and his grandfather on the maternal side, Colonel Daniel Lyman, was an aide-de-camp to General Heath in that struggle. Young Arnold entered the Military Academy, West Point, July 1st, 1846; graduating therefrom July 1st, 1850, and was appointed a Brevet Second Lieutenant, 1st U. S. Artillery, which regiment he joined in Florida, where he served until promoted 2nd Lieutenant, 3d Artillery in May of the following year. During the years 1851-1855, he was on duty on the Pacific coast, (California, Oregon, and Washington Territory,) performing valuable work on the Northern Pacific Railroad, construction of military roads, etc., etc.

In June, 1855, Major-General Wool selected him as an aide-de-camp, in which position he remained until June, 1861. The Great Rebellion broke upon the country in the spring of that year. Arnold's loyal and patriotic heart was filled with love for his country, and he at once sought for duty which would place him in the field in front of the enemy. He was appointed Captain in the 5th U. S. Artillery, May 14th, 1861, and saw his first battle in com-

mand of Light Battery "H," 2nd Artillery at "Bull Run," July 21, 1861, conducting himself there, as always, with conspicuous gallantry. After Bull Run he was on duty for a time in the defences of Washington City, and on recruiting service; but the spring of 1862 found him in the field in the "Peninsular Campaign" as Chief of Artillery in Franklin's Division of the Army of the Potomac. Subsequently he was appointed Inspector General of the Sixth Corps. During that severe campaign he rendered valuable services, and was marked on the battlefield for daring courage, especially at the action at "West Point," Virginia, May 7, 1862, and battles at "Savage Station," "Glendale," and "Malvern Hill."

In August, 1862, sickness compelled him to leave the field, but being again able for duty in the autumn of that year, he was ordered to the Department of the Gulf in command of his battery ("G") of the 5th Artillery (which he organized and equipped at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor), and was appointed Chief of Artillery there in November of the same year. About this time he was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers (to date from November 29, 1862). As Chief of Artillery of that Department, (a position which from ability and experience he was especially adapted to fill,) he rendered invaluable services to the Government during the important military operations in that command. These services were particularly conspicuous at the siege of "Port Hudson," May to July, 1863; "Sabine Cross Roads," April 3, 1864, and at "Pleasant Hill" the following day.

During the "Red River Expedition" he was, in addition to his other duties, placed in command of a division of cavalry, and on that occasion displayed high qualities as a commander, covering the retreat of our forces with great skill, and contesting all available points with stubborn determination. Subsequently he took part, as Chief of Artillery, in the siege of Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, until the surrender of that work, August 23d, 1864. These operations completed his field services during the war.

He was mustered out as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Aug. 24, 1865. The brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army for gallantry and for meritorious services at Savage Station, Virginia, and siege of Port Pudson, Louisiana; Colonel for like ser-

vices, throughout the rebellion, and Brigadier and Major-General, U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war. He was also brevetted Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, for his services at Port Hudson and Fort Morgan.

After the close of the war he served as battery and post commander at Little Rock, Arkansas; Plattsburg Barracks, New York; Fort Warren, Massachusetts, and Key West, Florida. He was promoted to Major of the 5th Artillery, May, 1, 1875. In February, 1877, he was detailed as Acting Assistant Inspector General, Military Division of the Atlantic, and in December of that year was assigned to duty as Inspector General, Department of the East, in which capacity he was serving at the time of his death. A few days before the latter event—November, 3, 1882—he received his promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Artillery.

On the 9th of November, funeral services were held at Governor's Island, and his remains escorted from his late residence there to the steamer, by a battalion of the Fifth Artillery, a large number of officers of the army and navy, and old comrades of the late war, now in civil life, who had assembled to pay that last mark of respect to one whom all honored and esteemed. His body was borne to Providence, Rhode Island, where he was buried at the "Swan Point Cemetery," near that city, the last resting place of many of his family.

General Arnold was an officer of many high qualities and virtues, devoted and inflexible in his ideas of duty, swerving therefrom neither to the right nor to the left, and especially interested and active in all that concerned and promoted the welfare, efficiency and high standing of the service to which, for a period of more than thirty years, he had been most honorably attached.

He had a noble presence, and a kindly, gentle bearing that won and retained affection and respect. There are doubtless some present who can recall his bright face and gallant bearing on many of the fields of the great civil war, into which he threw himself with a heart all aflame with love of country and the Union. His chivalric courage rose highest in times of greatest danger, and on the battlefield he was a fine type of the cool, clear-headed, able American Soldier.

The General of the Army, in his address to the officers and soldiers of the School of Application at Fort Leavenworth, last autumn,

said : "The Government demands of you a lofty, intelligent patriotism, an ardent, honest devotion to the Nation's interest, honor and history; that you shall serve her with absolute fidelity and good intelligence in whatever sphere of action you may be placed, be it small or great." \* \* \* And in reviewing the life, services and character of General Richard Arnold, it may surely be said that he, as nearly as may be, filled these high and honorable requirements of an officer of the army of the United States.

W. G. MITCHELL.

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ROBERT STOCKTON WILLIAMSON.

No. 1373. CLASS OF 1848.

Died, November 10, 1882, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 58.

COLONEL WILLIAMSON was born Jan. 21, 1825, at Oxford, Chango County, New York. His father, Jonathan Dayton Williamson, of Elizabeth, N. J., entered the United States Navy as Midshipman Sept. 1, 1811, and while a Commander, died from consumption in the West Indies, near Havana, April 10, 1844. His mother was a daughter of Major Shute, also a resident of Elizabeth, and an officer in the army of the Revolution. She was a very superior woman, of strong character and of sterling principles. The family moved to Oxford the year before her marriage. The mother and infant remained there during the absence of the father on a long cruise.

As was natural and fitting, the boy was named Robert Stockton, after his father's friend, that accomplished gentleman, influential citizen, gallant and distinguished officer of the navy, Captain Robert Field Stockton, of New Jersey, better known as Commodore Stockton.

The lad passed his boyhood in Elizabeth, and there went to school. The family afterwards removed to New York, and in 1837 young Williamson became an inmate of Dr. Muhlenberg's St. Paul's College, at College Point, Long Island. This institution consisted of a grammar school and collegiate department. While a member of

the second class in the grammar school, and when but thirteen or fourteen years old, his aptness for and proficiency in mathematics were such that he used to go over to the college department and attend the sophomore course there in that subject.

In later years he was for a time in the Navy as Acting Master's-Mate, and from October 20, 1843, to February 14, 1844, served as such on the first successful war steamer ever built, the U. S. Steamer Princeton. The construction of this new and formidable type of man-of-war, was due to the foresight, energy, and professional skill of Captain Robert F. Stockton, after whose birth-place and residence, Princeton, N. J., the vessel was named, and over which he was fitly put in command. Young Williamson was detached from the ship but ten days before the bursting on her deck of the mammoth ten-ton wrought iron 225-pounder, the Peacemaker, which accident causing the deaths of the Secretaries of the State and Navy, as well as of other prominent men, clad the nation, for a time, in mourning.

Through the influence of Captain Stockton he was appointed, about this time cadet from New Jersey, and entered the Military Academy at West Point, July 1, 1844; was graduated 5th in his class July 1, 1848, and promoted a Brevet Second Lieutenant, Topographical Engineers.

Among other duties he was charged with various surveys in the Pacific Division; survey of Pacific Railroad route in California in connection with routes near the 32d and 35th parallels, and of routes in California and Oregon; was on staff of Commanding General of Department of Pacific; in charge of military roads in Southern Oregon, and of Meteorological and Barometric experiments on the Pacific Coast. During the rebellion, so long as his health permitted, he served in the field as Chief Topographical Engineer in operations in North Carolina, being breveted Major for gallant and meritorious services in action at Newbern, and Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious services at the siege of Fort Macon. He was also, for a time, Chief Topographical Engineer of the Army of the Potomac, and of the Department of the Pacific. After transfer to the Corp of Engineers in 1863, he was a member of the Board of Engineers for the Pacific coast, Light-house Engineer for that coast and connected with several of the military defences and river and

harbor works on the Pacific. Owing to disability from ill health he was retired from active service with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, June 23d, 1882.

Colonel Williamson was a man of rare mental gifts, a careful and efficient worker, a logical reasoner, of sound judgment and a lucid writer. He was the author of many able reports, also, of an elaborate work on his specialty, the use of the barometer on surveys and reconnoissances. Even as a cadet, he was noted for his mathematical attainments, and according to tradition, frequently while at Military Academy would go to the section room without having looked at his text book and there, at the black board, would fairly revel in brilliant, original, and accurate demonstrations and discussions of the subjects assigned to him in calculus.

For the last twenty-two or three years he was more or less an invalid and suffered acutely from gout, consumption and various attendant complications, which for weeks at a time would confine him to his bed. It was a marvel to his friends how he could resist the combined efforts of so many diseases, some of them severally, one would suppose, enough to kill an ordinary man. That the struggle lasted so long was doubtless due chiefly to the skill and constant watchful care and attention of his physician, Dr. William Hammond, formerly of the Army, a personal friend whose affection was closer than that of a brother.

Handsome, brilliant, gentlemanly, social and kindly in his feelings and habits, Williamson was a great favorite, and with sorrow his many friends learned that he had fallen on Nov. 10, 1882, a victim to consumption, the disease which had already removed, in succession, his mother, father and sister.

In accordance with his wishes, the Lodge of Masons and the Commandery of Knights Templar of which he was a member, performed the last funeral rites over his remains, on the 12th of November, and laid them in the Masonic Cemetery of San Francisco, the resting place he had chosen near the Golden Gate.

A GRADUATE.

## MILTON COGSWELL.

NO. 1417. CLASS OF 1849.

Died, Nov. 20, 1882, at Washington, D. C., aged 57.

BREVET COLONEL COGSWELL, the subject of this notice, was an officer of the army on the retired list, and Deputy Governor of the Soldier's Home, Washington, D. C. He died suddenly of apoplexy at his post of duty, November 20, 1882, as the first bugle call of the morning was sounded.

Colonel Cogswell belonged to the class of 1849, which bore upon its rolls the names of Gillmore, Parke, Benét, Baird, Johnson, Beverly Robertson, McIntosh, and many other well-known distinguished or meritorious officers of the late war. Of his early history his interesting and beloved daughter, with filial beauty and affection, speaks as follows:

"I regret to say that I can give you but a very meagre account of my father's life and service. He never would talk about himself, and all I know I have gathered from his talks with his old friends, when the 'Do you remember's?' have come in.

"He was born in Noblesville, Indiana, December 4th, 1825, and was the first child born in that town. It was then composed of log cabins, and wolves and Indians abounded. His father was one of the best known men in the State, and, like my father, universally honored and beloved. As a boy, papa was always a great favorite, and was very successful in all out-of-door sports, as well as in school. He entered Bloomington College when quite young, and while there tried several times for the appointment to West Point, but some one else got it every time,—some one with more political interest. He was graduated from Bloomington, if I recollect right, at the age of eighteen, but never gave up his dream of entering the army. He had always wanted to go to West Point ever since he was a little boy. His father was Colonel of a militia regiment, and he used often to say that the excitement in his town over that regiment, and the sight of his father in his bright uniform, mounted on a handsome horse, were what first fired his boyish soul with martial ardor.

"Finally, in 1845, he got the long wished-for appointment, and went to West Point by stage and canal, and part of the way by rail-

road. On that journey he saw a locomotive for the first time. Rail and steam had not penetrated to Noblesville in those days. A short time after he entered West Point he lost his father; his mother had died when he was quite a boy.

"He was graduated July 1st, 1849, and was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant in the 4th U. S. Infantry; and Second Lieutenant, 8th Infantry, August 4th, 1849. That summer he served in garrison at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., and in 1850 was assigned to duty on the frontier in Texas. \* \* \* \* \* He served on frontier duty until 1851 when he was ordered to West Point as Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Instructor in Military Tactics. While in Texas he was attacked with pleurisy, the result of exposure, which almost proved fatal; as soon as he was able to travel he went to West Point where he remained until 1856, having in the meantime been made a First-Lieutenant August 15th, 1856. From West Point he was ordered to his regiment which was serving in New Mexico. \* \* \* \* \* In 1860 he was ordered East on recruiting service and in the same year, October 17th, he was married to Miss Susan M. Lane, of New York city. When the war broke out he went into active service with his regiment, and May 13th, 1861, was promoted to the rank of Captain. In July, 1861, he was made Colonel of the 42nd New York Volunteers, and at the battle of Ball's Bluff he was captured by the Confederates and confined in Libby Prison. In that battle he was second in command, Colonel Baker being chief. \* \* \* \* \* Colonel Baker was one of the first killed and the command fell to Colonel Cogswell. He did all that could be done to save the day, then seeing that it was hopeless, he cried, 'Now, boys, spike the guns and we will cut our way to Harper's Ferry,' and it was while spiking the guns that he was wounded in the arm and ankle, and taken prisoner by the rebels under General N. G. Evans. I give his order about spiking the guns, as it became a motto with his regiment, and was afterwards engraved on the sword presented to him by the City of New York on his return from prison. He, with two hundred and fifty-two of his men, was marched to Richmond; his wound becoming very painful one of the guard lent him a horse. When he reached Richmond he was taken to Libby prison, and there the rebel surgeon wished to amputate his arm; but papa refused to have it done, and

turning to a young Indiana surgeon, who was among the prisoners, said in his cheerful way, that he had given the case to his Indiana friend as he wished to encourage *home* enterprise.

“He remained in Libby, cheering those imprisoned with him, alleviating their sufferings, and winning the respect and love of all, until sometime in November, 1861. \* \* \* \* He was one of the officers selected by the Confederate government as hostages, and sentenced to be hung if any harm came to the privateers—men captured by the Unionists, and threatened by them with death as pirates. When the ballots for life or death were drawn, he drew one for death, and with six other officers was marched from Libby to the Richmond negro jail, from which a number of negroes had just been taken. \* \* \* \* And so they lived until March 27, 1862, when they were sent home on parole. When my father reached New York he was almost unrecognizable, and was very ill for some time, only escaping brain fever by the most careful nursing. Had his constitution not been of iron, he could not have survived the sufferings and hardships of his imprisonment. I do not think he ever did recover from the effects of it. \* \* \* \*

“His exchange was not effected until late in the fall of 1862, when he was ordered to the command of a line of forts between Georgetown and Alexandria. He resigned his volunteer commission April 8th, 1863, and was placed in command of his former regiment, the 8th Infantry. He was then ordered to Fortress Monroe as Commissary of Musters. He was there some time, and then was ordered to the command of some troops on Governor’s Island, only to be ordered almost immediately, with his regiment, into the field, where he remained until almost the close of the war. In the last Richmond campaign he served as Provost Marshal General to the Ninth Army Corps, and was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel July 30th, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg. He was promoted to the rank of Major October 8th, 1864. In the winter and spring of 1865 he was for a short time in command at Governor’s Island, and during that year was brevetted Colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the civil war.

“At the close of the war he was assigned to garrison duty at Baltimore, and afterward served as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of North Carolina. He also served as Assistant Com-

missary of Musters, and Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau in the same State.

"In 1868 he was made Provisional Mayor of Charleston from March to July. Though when he first undertook that office he was rebelled against in every way, (the feeling was very bitter at that time,) he performed his duties so well and so justly, and did so very much for the city, that when he was ordered away the citizens sent a delegation begging him to resign and become civil Mayor. Of course, he refused. He was too fond of his profession and of his regiment to resign.

"He was placed in charge of civil affairs at Summerville, South Carolina, the same year. That fall, when the army was consolidated, he was transferred from the 8th Infantry, his old regiment, of which he was so fond, and with which he had served for almost twenty years, to the 21st Infantry. The day he said good bye to his old regiment was one of the hardest days of his life. He had built it up and made it one of the finest regiments in the service; officers and men loved him, and would follow him anywhere. He was called the 'Father of the Regiment.' The day he left, it was drawn up in line to say farewell. Young as I was, I remember how old men broke down and cried like children as he parted from them.

"His new regiment was ordered to Arizona, and he took it across the continent on the first train which ever went through. He was present at the laying of the last rail. From San Francisco he took his troops by sea to Los Angeles, Cal., and from there marched to Tucson, A. T.

"At Camp Goodwin he caught the Arizona fever, and this, combined with the hardships of his whole life, shattered his constitution terribly. Fortunately, he was then ordered to Drum Barracks, Cal., but suffered severely for a year, when he was again ordered to Arizona. All his friends, and every army surgeon who knew him, then advised him to retire, as they said it would be certain death if he returned to that hard life. For a long time he refused, but, finally, much against his will, went before the Board and was retired September 26th, 1873, for disability contracted in the line of duty.

"From California he went to Plainfield, N. J.; there he lived six winters, going to quiet seashore, or mountain places in the summer. In the winter of 1877 he went to Florida for his health

and while there the Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home offered him the Deputy Governorship of that institution. The offer was a great surprise to him, but a very pleasant one, and he accepted it gladly, and about May 24th commenced his duties there which he discharged to the entire satisfaction of everyone. He was relieved from duty there June 1st, 1881, owing to the change in the Administration and went to New Mexico, where he spent the summer visiting Colonel J. G. C. Lee of the Quartermaster Department. There he renewed many of the friendships of his youth, and went around visiting old places of which he had been fond. He had always said that he hoped before he died to be able to go back to New Mexico. His stories and anecdotes of that territory, especially when he got with some old friends who had been there at the same time, were very interesting. In the Autumn of 1881 he returned to Washington where he spent the winter, and in April, 1882, was recalled to the Deputy Governorship of the Soldiers' Home, and there as the bugle blew reveille, on the 20th of November, he died, as he had lived, on duty. It was just as he had wished, he was back there among his old men, and it was a sudden death. He never was anything of a society man, but when he did go out, was one of the most charming and entertaining conversationalists I ever listened to. He was a great reader, and one of the best informed men in the Army or out of it. Never was a quotation commenced that he could not finish it and give its author, and with regard to general information he was a perfect encyclopedia. \* \* \* \* His memory was remarkable, and he was a pretty good geologist. Never did an old soldier get into trouble that he did not write to "the Colonel." He was generous to a fault, never turning a deaf ear to want, or pain, or sorrow. He did not know what selfishness meant. Young people idolized him, and animals instinctively loved and trusted him. With all his perfections he was the most modest man I ever knew. One of his peculiar attractions was that very rare and fascinating twinkle in his eyes so dear to the memory of all his friends. \* \* \* Papa never asked in his life to be ordered anywhere, and in the whole twenty years of his active service never had altogether more than three months leave.

His early friend General C. M. Wilcox, has favored me with the following in regard to the character and qualities of the deceased:

"After a service of some six years in the army, I was ordered to West Point, and there was intimately associated with him, we being in the same department. From an uninterrupted and almost daily intercourse of three or four years we became the warmest of friends, and continued as such up to his sudden and unexpected death. In character he was open, manly, independent, of earnest and strong convictions, devoted and sincere in friendship, and not without forbearance and due consideration for those with whom he might differ.

"He was of an active, quick mind, with a retentive memory and devoted to his books. His reading was varied, extensive and most thorough; few men were better posted in the English literature and history, in each of which he was familiar with authors whose names are rarely mentioned and to be understood by few without the aid of a glossary.

"In social life he did not care especially for what may be called fashionable society, but rather preferred to be with those whom he knew well and with whom he had common tastes and associations. With such he was most interesting, never seeking to lead in conversation; he had rather to be drawn out and was then always entertaining, often very instructive, never fatiguing, overflowing, as he was, with good humor and sprightly wit; to me it was always a pleasure to be with him.

"When stationed with him at West Point we were but Lieutenants; recalling him in that grade he was attentive, honorable and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, firm in maintenance of discipline, with a strictness that fairness and justice demanded without ever being tinged with even a suspicion of oppression or wanton annoyance."

"After a separation of near a score of years, we came together again by his being on duty near this city, at the Soldiers' Home, as Lieutenant-Governor of that institution. Our previous acquaintance and friendship were resumed at once. This time he was the head of a family, and in this new (to me) position, traits of character hitherto dormant, were developed, without a knowledge of which his character, full and complete, would not have been fully known and appreciated. In his family, always showing a kindly deference to, and consideration for, his wife, and to his only child, a daughter

just budding into womanhood, a careful, never-ceasing devotion to her education, which he personally directed, and had the gratification of seeing himself so fully rewarded. It is generally conceded that her education could not have been more complete and satisfactory. As an evidence of his kind, generous, unselfish disposition, he had been with his regiment but a short time when he volunteered for a laborious and long protracted tour of duty involving several months, and four or five hundred miles of marching, in order that a brother officer might not be separated from his family at a poor frontier post.

With this brief tribute we leave our friend's memory to the care of those who best knew him, well knowing that there was much about him that they will not willingly let die.

"Leaves have their time to fall,  
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,  
And stars to set, but all,  
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, Oh! Death!

S. B. HOLABIRD.

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EDWARD D. BLAKE.

No. 1367. CLASS OF 1847.

Died, Nov. 29, 1882, at Charleston, S. C., aged 57.

EDWARD DE VEAUX BLAKE was born in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 2nd, 1825 or 26 (the year is uncertain as the family bible and record was lost or destroyed during the war.) He was the second son of Edward Blake and Catherine Louisa de Veaux. His grandfather, Captain John Blake, was a gallant officer under General Moultrie at the battle of Fort Sullivan, Charleston Harbor, in 1776, when the British fleet was defeated and the city of Charleston saved. His maternal grandfather, Andrew de Veaux, was a Colonel in the British Army serving during the war of the revolution in the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida. The peculiar tastes and tendencies which were developed by young Blake at an early age induced his father to give him a preparatory mathematical education, and to seek an appointment for him at West Point. He entered the Military Academy in 1843, graduating in 1847, and was assigned as

Brevet Second Lieutenant to the 2nd Regiment of Infantry, which he joined in the City of Mexico, marching from Vera Cruz with the column of General Patterson, the first reinforcements received by General Scott after his victorious entry into the Valley of Mexico. On the 17th of September, 1847, he was promoted Second Lieutenant in the 8th Infantry, and was engaged in the skirmish of Matamoras Nov. 23, 1847, and the skirmish of Galaxara, Nov. 24, 1847. In 1848 he was on garrison duty at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. In 1849 on frontier service at San Antonio and Fredricksburg, Texas. In 1850 at Fort Martin Scott engaged in Indian scouting; on May 15, 1851, he was promoted First Lieutenant, 8th Infantry, and from that date to 1856, was on Indian service at various parts in Texas. From 1857 to 1859 he was aid-de-camp to Maj.-General Twiggs, and on the 17th of October, 1860, was promoted Captain 8th Infantry, and stationed at San Antonio and Fort Quitman, Texas. He resigned his commission on the 11th day of June, 1861, and served in the Confederate Army during the civil war.

Whatever may be the judgment of impartial history upon the events that culminated in the civil war in America, and on the actors engaged in it, one thing is certain, the army of the United States and its officers from every state of the Union had no part or parcel in the causes that precipitated that historic tragedy. The blow, when it struck, was, to one and all, like a clap of thunder in a clear sky. Attending simply to their duties wherever they were stationed, keeping aloof, as they always had done, from all political discussions, they failed even to realize the possibilities of the terrible storm that was to sweep over the land with the force of a whirlwind, gathering strength at every step of its progress; until the whole country was ablaze with the lurid fires of a fratricidal conflict.

When the ominous clouds spread along the frontier, and hung like a pall on the little garrisons that for so many years, under great discomforts and privations, had defended their common country against a common foe, the troops were suddenly brought face to face with a situation which they had never dreamed of, and an emergency utterly unanticipated. Cut off and completely isolated from all superior authority, the absolute dismemberment of the Union was to all appearances an accomplished fact. There was no alternative but for each to judge for himself what course to pursue. It was in this

position our comrade found himself. With a love and affection for his native State second to that felt by no other of its citizens; with a heart as loyal to a conscientious sense of duty as that of any man that ever lived; with a soul so far above an act of dishonor as ever dwelt in human breast—he decided to defend his post against all but overwhelming numbers, and when his whole duty had been done, to cast his lot with the sovereign State of his birth.

That which should have been regarded by those for whom he sacrificed all the ties and associations of his life as an act of manly courage and unquestionable duty, was subsequently used to his disadvantage in the service he entered, by those too base to appreciate it, and a nature so finely strung as his to every noble emotion felt keenly the injustice. Nevertheless, whatever duty he was called upon to perform, he proved himself at all times *sans peur et sans reproche*. In the Confederate service, Blake served on the staff of General Polk; was at the battle of Belmont and battle of Shiloh, and was at all times conspicuous for his intelligence and gallantry. He afterwards served under Johnston in North Carolina, and was with that command at the final surrender and close of the civil war.

He afterwards went to Mexico and held a position under the Emperor Maximilian, not, however, of a military character. On the fall of that unfortunate Prince, he returned to the United States and engaged in commercial pursuits until his death, which took place November 29, 1882, at Charleston, S. C.

Few men have ever lived whose memory will be cherished with more kindness by all who knew him, and it is the unanimous verdict of all who were ever associated with him that he was the possessor of the highest and noblest traits of manhood.

E. V. L.

## GEORGE C. THOMAS.

No. 876. CLASS OF 1836.

Died, December 2, 1882, at West Washington, D. C., aged 70.

Not with the sound of trumpets or the roll of drums, but wafted by the prayers and love of his sorrowing family and friends, another true heart has ceased to beat, another soul-spark has flown upward to its parent flame.

GENERAL THOMAS was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, October 9, 1812. He was educated at Parsonage Hill Seminary in his native town, by the Rev. Dr. Rudd, and after graduating with the highest honors, read law under John J. Chetwood, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Born of a line of soldiers, he honored the traditions of his race, and was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy by President Jackson, July 1, 1832, on account of the military services of his grandfather, Colonel Thomas, who commanded a Jersey regiment during the entire Revolutionary war, and who had several sons as officers in the "Jersey Line." He graduated July 1, 1836, and was promoted Brevet Second Lieutenant, 4th Artillery. Was promoted Second Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, August 15, 1836. The same year he served a campaign against the Creek Indians in Georgia and Alabama under General Scott, and another against the Seminoles, under General Jessup, being engaged in the defense of Fort Mellon, February 8, 1837; in the Cherokee country in 1838, under Generals Jessup and Taylor; in Northwestern Georgia and Tennessee during the removal of the Indians to the West. Promoted First Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, August 6, 1838; in garrison at Fort Columbus in 1837; at Camp of Instruction, Trenton, N. J., in 1839, and on the Northern Frontier during Canada Border disturbances at Detroit, Mich., 1839-40; on expedition against the Pottawattamie Indians to collect them for emigration, 1840; at Dearbonville, Mich., 1841; Fort Mackinac, Mich., 1841; recruiting, 1841: Fort Mackinac, 1841, and at Fort Niagara, N. Y., 1841. Resigned January 31, 1841, and settled in Washington, D. C.

In 1846 he raised a regiment for the Mexican war, but being recommended unanimously by the members of the New Jersey Leg-

islature for the Colonelcy of one of the ten new regiments of Regulars, and failing to get this, did not go to the seat of war. Mr. Polk offered him a Paymastership, which he declined.

He volunteered in 1846 to serve as Aide on the staff of General Taylor, without pay, during the Mexican war, but which the General would not permit. Was offered the chair of English Literature in the College of Alabama in 1846, and declined, and also declined the position of Assistant Surveyor in the New York Custom House. Was an attorney and agent for claims in Washington, D. C., 1842 to 1858; employed in the Quartermaster-General's office, 1858 to 1860, when, in consequence of the repeated personal solicitations of the Chief of Engineers (Colonel DeRussey) he accepted an appointment as clerk in the Engineer Bureau, to take charge of the Military Academy branch of that Bureau, and continued in charge of the same until this branch was legislated into the War Department proper, and General Schriver was appointed Inspector of the Military Academy. September 1st, 1870, he was transferred to the office of the Quartermaster General, in which position he remained until his death.

In 1860 he was unanimously recommended to the President by the officers of the Army stationed in Washington, for the position of Adjutant-General of the militia and volunteers for the District of Columbia, so that the same might be reorganized and made effective. He was appointed a Major-General May 19, 1860, by President Buchanan. On the 28th of December, 1860, he wrote to Colonel Samuel Cooper, Adjutant-General, U. S. A., calling attention to the feverish state of the community relative to life and property, and suggesting that troops be ordered to Washington at once from Carlisle Barracks and Fort Monroe, and that the regiment of Marines be concentrated at the Capital prior to the 4th of March, ostensibly to participate in the ceremonies incident to the inauguration, but really to be on hand to suppress threatened riot, and protect the Capital of the Nation in case of trouble on that occasion. On the receipt of this letter, by the President, the first movement was made to place Washington in a state of defense, and about three thousand men were ordered to this vicinity.

September 12, 1862, he volunteered as aid-de-camp or military secretary to the President.

On the 9th of November, 1882, he was attacked by *Augina Pectoris*, and on the 2d of December, at 9.45 in the evening, "He gave his honors to the world again, his blessed part to Heaven, and slept in peace."

During the latter years of his life, "Full many a storm on his gray head has beat," and it has been a struggle to comfortably support his large family, but though often his heart was heavy and troubled, he ever met the world with a smiling face and pleasant greeting.

A brave soldier, a valued citizen, an accomplished gentleman, he was beloved by high and low. An indulgent and loving father, a faithful and affectionate husband, a true and self-sacrificing friend, a sincere Christian, brave as a lion, yet tender as a woman, he so lived that when the summons came to join

"The innumerable caravan, which moves  
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take  
His chamber in the silent halls of death,"

He could close his eyes with a pure conscience, and an abiding faith in the mercy and love of Christ.

G. C. T.

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### SIDNEY BURBANK.

No. 557. CLASS OF 1829.

Died, Dec. 7, 1882, at Newport, Ky., aged 75.

And the Veteran has been called to his rest, after more than half a century of honorable service in the Army.

COLONEL SIDNEY BURBANK, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A., retired, died at Newport, Ky., Dec. 7, 1882. He entered the Military Academy at West Point, July 1, 1825, graduated July 1, 1829, and was assigned to the 1st Infantry as Brevet Second-Lieutenant. His standing in his class entitled him to a choice of the Artillery, but with proper soldierly spirit, for the sake of promotion, which hard service on the frontier promised, he preferred the Infantry. While at the Academy, with an amiable and winning character that

endeared him to his classmates, he possessed the superior qualities of a soldier that induced his selection as one of the officers of his class, and the record of his long services show that through life he justified his early promise. His varied career carried him through many years of service on the western frontier, from the head waters of the Mississippi to the Gulf, and from Fort Leavenworth to the Rio Grande; in the Black Hawk war, against the Sac Indians; in the Florida war, against the Seminoles; and in the war of the Rebellion, and always his services were of the most meritorious character. He served for over three years as Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics at the Military Academy with credit to himself, and profit to the institution. After passing through the intermediate grades, he was promoted to Colonel of the 2nd Infantry, and commanded a brigade of Regulars in the Rappahannock campaign, taking part in the battle of Chancellorsville; commanded a regular brigade, Army of the Potomac, in the Pennsylvania campaign, engaging in the battle of Gettysburg, and pursuit of the enemy; and continued in command of brigade of regulars in the field through '64. He was brevetted Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa. After this he was assigned to various select duties until he was retired, at his own request, on the 1st of May, 1870. Besides his immediate family he leaves a host of warm friends to mourn his loss.

W. HOFFMAN.

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ALLAN R. JORDAN.

NO. 2788. CLASS OF 1879.

Died, Dec. 11, 1883, near Camp Verde, Arizona, aged 28.

A dispatch from Gen. Crook, received at the War Department December 19, communicated the melancholy intelligence that Second Lieutenant Allan R. Jordan, 3d U. S. Cavalry, during a temporary aberration of mind, wandered from his tent on the night of December 11, 1882, while absent on a hunt about 25 miles from Fort Verde. After an exhaustive search of three days, his dead body was found. The particulars of his death are not known. Lieutenant Jordan was

a native of South Carolina, and appointed from that State to the Military Academy, from where he was graduated June 13, 1879, and promoted Second Lieutenant of the 3d U. S. Cavalry. His sudden death cuts short a promising career.

*From the Army and Navy Journal, Dec. 23, 1882.*

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FRANKLIN D. CALLENDER.

No. 993. CLASS OF 1839.

Died, Dec. 12, 1882, at Daysville, Ill., aged 66.

The subject of our remarks was born at Manlius, Onondaga County, New York, on the 27th day of February, 1817, and died at Daysville, Illinois, on the 13th day of December, 1882. He received a liberal academic education, and entered the Military Academy at West Point in his eighteenth year. In his class were such men as Stevens, Halleck, Gilmer, and others who have distinguished themselves by their military attainments and also by their success in civil life. Among these, Callender made some warm friends, and his academic standing was excellent. Three years after leaving the academy he won the brevet of First Lieutenant in Florida, where he served against the Seminole Indians under the gallant Worth. In the year 1846 he was at Fort Monroe Arsenal, assisting in organizing and preparing the rocket and howitzer battery for the war against Mexico. This was a new service in our country, and it was a compliment to be selected for it. He accompanied this battery to Mexico and fought with it at the siege of Vera Cruz, again at the battle of Cerro Gordo, and his last effort for his country in Mexico was made at Contreras, the first battle fought in the immediate vicinity of the City of Mexico. His successful career in the war was brought to a sad conclusion by this last named battle, in which he received two wounds within five minutes of each other, and they were of such a character that he was reported at first as killed. His family mourned him as such until later tidings reached them that he would survive and recover. These wounds proved a great source of trouble to him, for some pieces of the injured bone were not entirely removed

until a year after the battle, when, on his homeward way he arrived at Cincinnati, Ohio, where his wounds were successfully treated. His services for bravery were recognized a second time by his government, and the brevet of Captain was conferred on him for "gallant and meritorious conduct" in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. After the Mexican war, he served at many of the arsenals as an assistant, and also on foundry duty. In 1856 he was ordered to command Benecia Arsenal, California, then considered a very distant station, and where, in an emergency, he was forced to rely in some cases on his own judgment. He there matured the plans for and commenced the erection of the permanent buildings at that arsenal, and remained in command of that post until just before the civil war cast its malign influence over our beloved country.

At the commencement of the war he was in command of one of the most important posts in the country, namely, St. Louis Arsenal, and in the midst of a community partially hostile to the interests of the Government and Union. He could hardly distinguish friends from foes, and his social circle of acquaintances embraced both. The latter, of course, expected that St. Louis Arsenal, like all the others except Fort Monroe Arsenal, which were situated in the slave States, should belong to them. But Callender proved equal to the requirements of the occasion, and issued on his own responsibility ordnance, arms and ammunition to the gallant Lyon and his loyal supporters in St. Louis, thus crushing "Camp Jackson" and its hostile organization, saving the Arsenal, and, perhaps, the State of Missouri itself to the General Government. A St. Louis paper publishes the following:

"Of all the faithful officers to whom the Government is indebted for the preservation of St. Louis Arsenal, in the eventful period of 1861, *Callender* stands second to none but Lyon."

He was brevetted a Major, April 14th, 1862, for the valuable services rendered at the breaking out of hostilities as above set forth. This was the third brevet conferred on an officer of his corps for war services in the late civil contest. Callender was engaged in the campaign in Tennessee and Mississippi in the advance upon and siege of Corinth, and received the additional brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel for his services in the field during this siege. At the close of the struggle for the maintenance of the Union he was honored

with two additional brevets "for faithful and meritorious services." A writer from St. Louis, Missouri, says: "We deem it especially fortunate to the Government that such an officer as General Callender should have had the control of so important an arsenal as that of St. Louis during the war, and it is likewise creditable to the Government that his ability and fidelity to so great a public trust has not been forgotten, May all brevets be as worthily bestowed as this one." Of the six brevet commissions bestowed upon this officer, three were for gallantry and active participation in hostilities. Six brevet commissions are an unusual number for any one officer to receive. General Callender was retired from active service May 29th, 1879, after nearly forty years service. He was still active enough at that date to adopt a new pursuit and became a Cincinnati, "beating his sword into a ploughshare and his spear into a pruning hook." The banks of the beautiful Rock River, Illinois, became the home of this retired veteran and he devoted his attention to farming. Callender became as good a citizen as he had been a soldier, and exerted all his influence to promote the best interests of the country in which he had settled. The Chief of Ordnance in his order announcing General Callender's death says he "was an efficient soldier, a kindly gentleman and an honest man, and his services were rewarded by brevets at intervals during his long career."

Callender, like most brave men, was modest and never spoke of his services or the part he took in the battles for which he was brevetted; he was a warm friend, and as gallant a soldier in battle as our country has produced.

J. Mc. A.

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ELEASER A. PAINE.

No. 1009. CLASS OF 1839.

Died, Dec. 16, 1882, at Jersey City, N. J., aged 67.

GENERAL PAINE was born at Painesville, Ohio, September 10, 1815; was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, July, 1835; graduated 1839; was immediately promoted Second Lieutenant, and served in the Florida war until 1840,

when he resigned on October 11th. He then returned to Painesville, Ohio, where he engaged in the study and practice of law. From 1842 to 1845 he was United States Deputy Marshal for Ohio, and during the same years he was Lieutenant-Colonel of Ohio militia. From 1845 to 1848 he was Brigadier-General of Ohio militia. In 1848 he removed to Monmouth, Illinois, where he continued the practice of law until the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861. Besides holding many positions of trust and responsibility after removing to Monmouth, he was a member of the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois from 1853 to 1855.

Immediately on the call for volunteers in 1861, he hastened to Springfield, Illinois, and assisted Governor Yates in organizing and mustering in troops. Was appointed Colonel of the 9th Illinois Volunteers on July 3d, 1861. From July until September was engaged in disciplining volunteers. September 3d, 1861, was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and placed in command of a brigade at Paducah, Kentucky. In January, 1862, was in command of brigade at Cairo, and in February was in command of the post. In March was in command of a division of the Army of the Mississippi, then operating against New Madrid, Missouri, which surrendered March 21st, 1862. His next move was to attack and capture Island No. 10, in April. In May he took part in the siege of Corinth, engaging in the fight at Farmington the same month. From July 13th to August 12th, 1862, he had leave of absence on account of sickness. On his return, he was placed in the District of West Tennessee. From November, 1862, until May, 1864, he was in command at Gallatin, Tenn. After this was in command in Western Kentucky. Resigned April 5th, 1865.

After resigning he returned to Monmouth, Illinois, where he resided until 1878. He then removed to Jersey City, N. J., living there until his death.

In the army he was active and vigorous in his campaigns, and unyielding in his determination to punish the enemy. Many of his positions were very trying, but he managed them with such skill and strategy as to secure the personal approval and commendation of President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, and his superior officers. He was a strict disciplinarian, but so kind at heart, and so brave in action, that he was beloved by his soldiers, and always commanded

their confidence. He visited hospitals daily, looked after the various wants of all his men, and was untiring in his efforts to have their needs supplied in the best manner possible.

In public life he was ambitious and earnest, but actuated always by motives of principle entirely forgetful of personal advantages. In private life he was universally admired for his liberality, warmth of heart, and kindness to the poor and suffering.

D. C. T.

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CHARLES W. THOMAS.

No. 1698. CLASS OF 1855.

Died, Dec. 30, 1882, at Washington, D. C., aged 49.

MAJOR THOMAS was born in Maine and appointed cadet from At Large in 1851 and graduated July 1, 1855. Was assigned to the First Infantry as Brevet Second Lieutenant. Promoted Second Lieutenant, Aug. 7, 1855; First Lieutenant March 15, 1861; Captain and A. Q. M. June 14, 1861.

His service previous to the Rebellion was in Texas. During the war he served on the "Star of the West" expedition to Fort Sumpter and on Quartermaster duty in Virginia to Sept. 1864, and as Chief Q. M. Dept. of the South to July, 1866. At St. Louis, Mo., to Feb., 1870, and at Fort Monroe, Va., to Dec., 1870. He resigned in May, 1872.

Of his career in civil life the Association has no record.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

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PAUL J. QUATTLEBAUM.

No. 1788. CLASS OF 1857.

Died, Jan. 4, 1883, at Columbus, Ga., aged 46.

The death of Colonel P. J. Quattlebaum, which occurred in this city yesterday morning at three o'clock, will be universally regretted by all who knew this esteemed and upright gentleman. For three weeks he had been confined to his bed with pneumonia, and at sev-

eral times his life was almost despaired of, but a strong constitution would bring a renewal of hope as a symptom more favorable would show itself. But all hopes were vain, and yesterday morning all that was earthly was encased in the casket, and his remains taken to Covington, Ky., where they will find a final resting place.

Colonel Quattlebaum was a native of South Carolina, and was born in Lexington district in 1837, thus making him forty-six years of age. He was a graduate at West Point, and was serving in the United States Army at the time the war broke out between the States. When he saw that his country was in danger, he resigned his position and came back to defend the rights of the South. He tendered his services to the Confederate Secretary of War, and served as Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery, and had command of the batteries at Mobile Harbor. After the war he linked his fate with the South, and for the past seven years has been Engineer in charge of the United States Government Works on the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers. The most of this time his headquarters have been in this city, and while absent a greater part of the time, he had identified his citizenship here.

Colonel Quattlebaum was an upright and just man, the very soul of honor and integrity of purpose. Trained in the military school he was a strict disciplinarian, and this often operated to make others think him formal and exacting. But a more kind hearted and generous man we have seldom known, and such he was to all who knew him well. Nothing could deter him from the performance of what he thought to be duty, yet he exercised a great consideration for the opinions of others. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and served his Master with the spirit of one who felt that he must give an account. His loss is a serious one, not only to the bereaved widow and the little heart-broken boy, whom he leaves in their bitter grief, but to this city and the surrounding country at large. The widow left so desolated and the son which has been orphaned have the heartfelt sympathy of all our people in their hour of sadness.

The remains of Colonel Quattlebaum will be interred at Covington, Ky., where they were carried yesterday by Mr. Douglass Green. The burial will probably take place to day. May his ashes rest in peace.

*From the Columbus, (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun of January 5th, 1883.*

## WILLIAM N. PENDLETON.

No. 591. CLASS OF 1830.

Died, Jan. 15, 1883, at Lexington, Va., aged 73.

The death on Monday, the 15th of January, of the Rev. W. N. PENDLETON, D. D., at his home in Lexington, Va., has been generally published throughout the country. His life extended over seventy-three years and a few weeks—he having been born the 26th of December, 1809.

His godly mother trained well her children, and led them in the way wherein they should go, impressing upon them her own elevation and strength of character, as well as her devotion to Christ and His church. Though they were for many years cut off largely from public church services, she kept them to the faith of their fathers as handed down in the Episcopal Church, of which this son became a minister.

When he had reached the age of sixteen a warrant for a cadetship at the United States Military Academy was procured by his father from the late Governor Barbour, of Virginia, then the Secretary of War, under President Monroe. The warrant was left blank to be filled with the name of either one of his sons whom the father might elect. It was offered to each of two older sons in turn, who each in turn declined it. It was then offered to William, who eagerly accepted it, and the blank warrant was filled with his name.

In his course at the Academy he proved the value of his healthy home training, and acquired the habit of thoroughness in study which, added to the foundation there laid, was invaluable to him in all the literary work of his after life.

In reward of these studious habits, his name was never omitted from the weekly roll of the best students during his entire course; and, notwithstanding a large number of "demerits" incurred for noise and mischief, he graduated fifth in his class. His proficiency as a soldier caused him to be made one of the four Captains of the Corps.

On graduating, Mr. Pendleton was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the 2nd Regiment of Artillery, and assigned to duty at Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C. Violent malarial fever, contracted

by sleeping in the stage while crossing the low swamp lands of the coast, attacked him soon after reaching this post, and immediately upon convalescence, he was removed to the U. S. Arsenal near Augusta, Ga., where he remained until June, 1831.

In July of that year he married, and in August was appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy, West Point, and continued there until Sept., 1832.

October, 1832, he was transferred to the 4th Regiment Artillery, exchanging places with Lieutenant Allen who graduated in 1831.

Lieutenant Pendleton was then stationed at Fort Hamilton, commanding the entrance to New York Harbor, where he was employed in mounting the heavy guns for the newly finished Fort La Fayette, close by, in "The Narrows." These guns, then considered of very heavy calibre, were only 60-pounders. Other things besides cannon have changed in 52 years. In '31 the nearest post office to Fort Hamilton was New York City, and a messenger was sent daily for the mails. The only mode of communicating with New York was by the Government six oared barge, which was rowed to and fro as necessity required.

During his stay in garrison at Fort Hamilton, Lieutenant Pendleton was so much impressed with the need of religious services for officers and men, that he and Captain Gardner of the Post, obtained from Bishop Onderdonk of New York, a license for a Lay Reader, and had the service of the Episcopal Prayer Book every Sunday. A flourishing church has arisen from this small beginning.

By this time he had become more than satisfied with the daily round of barracks and parade ground, and resigned his post in the army to become Professor of Mathematics at Bristol College, in Pennsylvania. He entered upon this work in the fall of 1833, continuing at it for about four years, during which, besides the vigorous performance of his professional duties, and extending his studies in the field of physical science, he made preparation for the Christian ministry, to which, within this period, he had resolved to devote himself.

In the month of May, 1837, at Petersburg, Va., he was ordained deacon by Bishop Moore, and in the same year accepted the offer of the Mathematical Chair in Newark College, Delaware, and besides his college duties filled some vacant churches in the surroundings.

In 1838, while living at Newark, he was ordained a priest by Bishop Onderdonk, of Pennsylvania, who at that time exercised Episcopal supervision in Delaware.

Mr. Pendleton had been about two years in Delaware when he was visited by Bishop Meade and requested by him to go to Virginia and establish the Episcopal High School, near the Theological Seminary. He accepted the invitation, and entered upon this new field in October, 1839. He continued for five years in charge of this school, having under his care a large number of youths and young men from various regions, many of whom have filled the places of influence and responsibility in Church and State.

His work as an educator of youth has one striking illustration in the fact that the ministry of the Episcopal Church has had in its ranks more than fifty of those who in more or less of their educational course had been under his training. His kindly and at the same time firm and manly bearing, won the strong affection of almost all, and the respect, no doubt, of every one of those put under his care. His cheerful spirit and love for children and hearty sympathy with the young, were elements of high value in his qualification for such work.

In his ministerial work proper, Dr. Pendleton's longest occupancy of one parish was in Lexington, Va., where he resided with his family from October, 1853, to the day of his death—a period of nearly thirty years. During this time, in the course of his life as a pastor, he gave much serious study to the questions raised as against the Holy Scriptures in the field of physical science. His earlier training came to his hand to give him intelligent interest in this field of study and fitness to work in it. In various ways he contributed the results of his labor in this department to meet the charges against the Scriptures. In a number of lectures which he delivered at the Theological Seminary, he treated several branches of this great subject with thoroughness and ability. And in a published book entitled "Science a Witness for the Bible," he won the strong commendation of some of the best and most competent judges in the land. Besides these, his contributions to the "Southern Review" and other periodicals were proofs of his clear and vigorous thinking.

In April 1861, Dr. Pendleton was suddenly called upon to exer-

cise his long disused military training. A volunteer Artillery company, composed of the best material the town of Lexington had to offer, requested him to instruct and drill them in their unaccustomed duties. As no other person in the place was qualified for such service, he undertook it, without expectation or intention of again becoming a soldier.

In a few weeks the men became so much attached to their Reverend drill-master that, upon being ordered to the front, they unanimously elected him Captain. So urgent were their solicitations that Dr. Pendleton consented to command them until some one among their number should be experienced enough to do so.

This "Rockbridge Artillery," distinguished from the outset for gallantry and efficiency, and in constant and arduous service until its surrender at Appomatox, was ordered to join Colonel Jackson—Stonewall—at Harper's Ferry.

Captain Pendleton was a warm personal friend of Jackson, and was eagerly welcomed by that clear sighted commander to whose force the enthusiastic company with their four guns, "Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John," so called in compliment to their clerical captain, was a valuable addition.

Opportunity never offered for turning over his command to some one else and returning to peaceful pursuits. Indeed, we learn from himself, that in a short time, "prayerful consideration had removed from my mind any hinging scruple as to the rightfulness of a Christian ministers sharing, as best he might, under such emergency in the defense of his home, friends, state and country." This view of ministerial duty he believed sustained by the examples of Abraham, Moses, Joshua and David in the Old Testament, and our Lord's sanction of soldiership when on earth, His patriotic devotion to Jerusalem, over whose coming destruction He wept, and in His being represented as a warrior conquering His enemies.

July 2nd, 1861, a part of Patterson's force crossed the Potomac near Falling Waters, and Jackson prepared to meet him.

He desired Captain Pendleton to accompany him with one gun, as he only expected to "feel the enemy." The gun was posted so as to command the road at the edge of a wood, loaded, and as the head of the Federal cavalry column appeared, aimed by the Cap-

tain's directions, "at the horses' knees," and the first shot of the Army of Northern Virginia was fired.

Around that little gun was a remarkable group, Jackson, "Jeb" Stuart, Captain Pendleton, and others then unused to war, who rose to high military rank, and wrote their valor in blood on many a hard fought field.

A few well aimed cannon balls, and a charge of Jackson's Infantry dispersed the Federal advance, and the process of "feeling the enemy" was satisfactorily accomplished.

Soon after this engagement Captain Pendleton was made Colonel and appointed Chief of Artillery to the Army of the Shenandoah. In this capacity he fought at First Manassas, and received high commendation for the coolness and ability with which his force was handled. General Joseph E. Johnston writing of that battle, says of the Artillery, "that of the South had neither time nor ammunition for practice, while much of that of the North belonged to the regular service. Still, ours directed principally by Colonel Pendleton, was more effective even than the regular batteries of the U. S. Army in that battle."

During the remainder of '61 Colonel Pendleton was diligent in improving the Artillery force, distributing the large supply of guns and ammunition captured, and increasing the efficiency of his batteries in every possible way.

March 26th, 1862, while *en route* to confront McClellan before Yorktown he was commissioned Brigadier-General, the highest Artillery rank in the Confederate Army.

To give a detailed account of the work accomplished, the dangers encountered, the unremitting watchfulness and incessant labors exercised by the Chief of Artillery in the Army of Northern Virginia, from the moment it entered upon its mighty struggles against the Federal hosts to its surrender, would be impossible in the space here allowed.

In the toilsome marches to Yorktown and back to Richmond; in the week of battle which drove McClellan from his intrenchments to the shelter of his gunboats; from Richmond to the Second Manassas; into Maryland over the mountains; at Sharpsburg, and back across the Potomac; facing Burnside at Fredericksburg; driving Hooker back at Chancellorsville; thundering against the can-

non-crowned heights at Gettysburg; sweeping down brigade after brigade in the Wilderness; confronting Grant at Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor; in the trenches at Petersburg for weary months of fighting by day and watching by night; in the storms, and cold, and mud of winter, or the heat, and dust, and fever of summer; everywhere and always the artillery of Lee's Army proved itself active, fearless, skillful and efficient, and furnishes the best evidence of the ability and fidelity of its Chief, as of the gallant officers and devoted men who responded so readily to his efforts and instructions.

At Second Manassas, General Pendleton was so ill on the field that General Lee sent him to the rear for medical advice. On the withdrawal from Maryland in 1862, he was ordered to protect the ordnance and wagon trains, and to seize and guard the fords of the Potomac, so that Lee could cross the river at will; and, after that crossing was effected, he kept the enemy in check at Shepherdstown with artillery and a small infantry support, until the main army was miles away.

When Lee fell upon Hooker at Chancellorsville, he left Early's infantry and a large artillery force under General Pendleton at Fredericksburg, to prevent Sedgwick's Corps from attacking his rear.

With these three exceptions, General Pendleton shared every weary march, and faced the extremest heat of every battle from First Manassas to Appomatox.

Amidst all this marching and fighting, the faithful soldier continued an earnest minister of the Gospel, and preached every Sunday, unless the men were moving or in battle.

When, overborne by numbers; worn out by hunger, cold, ceaseless watchings, incessant fighting, and privations of all kinds, the scanty remnant of that matchless Army was compelled to acknowledge their foe too strong for further resistance, General Pendleton was appointed by General Lee one of the Generals to negotiate the terms of the surrender, and, with Generals Gordon and Longstreet, discharged that painful duty.

The war period ended, Dr. Pendleton returned to his home, made desolate by the loss of his only son, Col. A. S. Pendleton, A. A. G. to Jackson and Ewell, who was killed in a skirmish at Fisher's Hill, September, 1864.

His former parishioners invited him again to become their pastor, and he resumed his ministerial work among them.

During the remaining years of his life, many of which were years of damaged health, he worked his field, a large element of the material in it consisting of young men connected with the two important institutions, "Washington and Lee University" and the "Virginia Military Institute." It was also an interesting feature of his parish that sundry of Dr. Pendleton's contemporaries at West Point, and afterwards associates in the war—notably General R. E. among them—were now his parishioners.

But his work was not confined to the limits of the parish. He ministered from time to time in sundry of the regions beyond, where there was no other clergyman of the Episcopal Church, as at the Warm Springs, Union, the Natural Bridge, Goshen and the mouth of the North Branch of James river.

The bare enumeration of those sundry items of one life's work demonstrates how fully, industriously and faithfully Dr. Pendleton employed his talents and filled out the measure of his day.

His theology, as his churchmanship, found its standard in the Bible and Prayer-book, loved them and the Protestant Episcopal Church as the outward and visible embodiment of their teachings, with an intense and reverent love. The church in Virginia especially, as represented and expounded by her bishops and the great majority of her clergy and laity for the past sixty years, was the object of his most true and loyal devotion. His catholicity embraced and his charity joined hands with all in any branch of Christ's church who loved and served the Lord Jesus Christ.

As a Christian gentleman, pastor, friend of the poor and member of this community he has left a living record not soon to be effaced.

A most prominent characteristic of his daily life was his happy, cheerful temperament, which was the expression of his simple, joyous faith. His health had been such for years that he had counted himself a "minute man"—to use his own phrase, who might be at any moment summoned suddenly away; and yet during all these years his spirit never drooped, nor was the cheery ring of his voice less joyous therefor.

Within the sacred precincts of his home, his life had a special

charm. During a long and happy married life his chivalrous bearing towards the companion of more than fifty years was as beautiful and tender to the last as in the first days of his wedded life.

One object of great interest for several years of his past life was the building of a large and beautiful church, which was designed especially as a memorial of General R. E. Lee, as well as for the accommodation of the congregation here. The church was finished and ready for occupation, save a few items of chancel furniture. All, and not least the pastor, were looking forward with interest, day by day increasing, for the opening service to be held in the new church. But how different that service and the part borne in it by the pastor from that anticipated by him or by his people! On Sunday, January 14, he had held, as for some years past, the usual church services in the basement of the new building, preaching with what many thought more than usual vigor, and besides this, visiting some of the sick in the parish. The next day, Monday, the 15th, he spent actively and dilligently in parish duties and study, even beginning the writing of a sermon for the next Sunday.—After a social and cheerful evening with his family, closing, according to his wont, with the evening offering of prayer, he retired to rest and fell quietly asleep. In a very little while he was suddenly aroused, oppressed with great difficulty of breathing, and in a few moments sank back on his pillow, and his spirit had gone to God who gave it.

On Thursday, January 18th, the body of Dr. Pendleton was borne to the new church of his labors and his love. At 2:30 P. M. a large congregation assembled, and the first service in the new and beautiful temple was the burial service in sacred memory of the venerable and honored pastor. The assemblage, composed of all classes and creeds in the community, followed in solemn procession to the cemetery, the resting place of Jackson and Lee—where near the grave of his own brave son were laid to rest the mortal remains of a nobleman by nature, a Christian by grace, who as pastor, and friend, as husband, father, and servant of his Lord, was “faithful unto death.”

R. N.

## JOHN M. FESSENDEN.

No. 370. CLASS OF 1824.

Died, Feb. 8, 1883, at Washington, D. C., aged 81.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN M. FESSENDEN died in the New-York-Avenue Hotel, in Washington, February 8, 1883. He was 81 years old, having been born in Warren, R. I., in 1802. He was admitted to the Military Academy at West Point, July 1, 1820, and was graduated tenth in his class on July 1, 1824, with the rank of Second Lieutenant. He served on topographical duty on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from 1824 to 1826; on the Kanawha, James and Roanoke Rivers in 1827, and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in 1828. In the following year he was granted leave of absence to go to Europe for professional improvement, and he spent a year abroad. Returning from his European tour in 1830, he was detailed to West Point as an instructor, and while serving in this capacity he was the tutor of Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee. Becoming tired of the inactivity of army life, Lieutenant Fessenden resigned on Nov. 30, 1831, and accepted a position as Chief Engineer of the Worcester Railroad, in which capacity he served five years. He afterward surveyed the line of the Worcester and Springfield Railroad, the Boston and Newburyport Railroad, and the Salisbury and Portsmouth Railroad of New Hampshire. He served as a Railroad Commissioner of the State of Massachusetts from 1845 to 1847, and as Lieutenant-Colonel of Massachusetts Militia from 1832 to 1836. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Harvard University in 1846, and in 1850 he was appointed United States Consul at Dresden, where he remained for two years. After resigning the consulship he remained in Europe five years to educate his children. He was a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point in 1865, and since then he had not been actively engaged. His residence was at Jamaica Plains, near Boston, until a few years ago, when he removed to Washington, where he was a great favorite in society. He was a member of All Souls Church in that city, and took a great interest in religious affairs. He was a regular attendant at the meetings of the Association, and never lost his interest in the Military Academy.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

## GEORGE WEBB MORELL.

No. 786. CLASS OF 1835.

Died, February 12, 1883, at Scarborough, New York, aged 68.

The class which graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1835 was remarkable for the number of Generals it furnished to the Union Army during the Rebellion. The most prominent of these was George G. Meade. At the head of the class was GEORGE WEBB MORELL.

General Morell was the son of Chief Justice Morell, of Michigan, at one time the head of the bar in Otsego County, New York, and afterward Judge of the United District Court in Michigan. His grandfather was General Samuel B. Webb; of Revolutionary fame, a Colonel in the Connecticut Line, a Brigadier-General in the Continental Army, and for some years an aid-de-camp to General Washington. He was one of the thirteen founders of the Society of the Cincinnati.

At the time of his graduation, General Morell, though at the head of his class, was but 20 years of age. He was regularly promoted to Second Lieutenant of Engineers, in 1836, but was induced to resign his commission to take what was then deemed a much better position as Assistant Railroad Engineer to Col. Gibbes McNeil. His final service in this capacity was in 1837 on the Michigan Central Railroad; the completion of that portion of the road on which he was serving terminated his services as Railroad Engineer. He then began the study and afterwards the practice of law in New York City.

During the period between 1842 and the breaking out of the Rebellion, he held several positions in the New York militia, and was appointed in 1846, Major of the 4th New York Volunteers, a regiment raised for the war with Mexico, but which was, however, never mustered into the United States service. The outbreak of the rebellion found him a Colonel and Chief of Staff to Major-General Sanford, commanding the First Division New York State militia. His activity and usefulness in organizing the New York troops and in forwarding them to the seat of war, caused him to be appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers on August 9, 1861. He was assigned to the command of a brigade in General Fitz John Porter's division.

In May, 1862, when Porter was assigned to the command of the Fifth Corps, the command of Porter's division was given to General Morell, and from the battle of Williamsburg to the end of Pope's campaign, and throughout the Maryland campaign and the battle of Antietam, he retained the command of this justly celebrated division.

Beginning at Hanover Court House, fighting at Gaines' Mill, and throughout the seven days retreat of the Army of the Potomac, General Morell was singularly fortunate in finding opportunities to display the fighting qualities of his division, and he took advantage of them. A truthful narrative of the scenes of those days gave him, just before his death, the credit he so richly merited by his conduct during that period. His continued display of good judgment, quiet personal bravery and dogged holding-on qualities called for recognition. He was then appointed a Major-General of Volunteers.

These characteristics of the man were for the first time made apparent during these scenes of battle and skirmish of the Army of the Potomac, and it was hardly to be expected by his friends, that after this display of devotion to the cause, and of his capacity to command, that he would have been deprived of his rank of Major-General after wearing the uniform for nearly a year. But thus it was,—his name was not sent to the Senate, and the commission was never issued.

General Morell was a strictly truthful, christian gentleman. He had always been an active, earnest worker in the charities of the Episcopal Church in New York City during his long residence there before the war. These characteristics he carried with him during his services in the Army. He was a warm friend of Major-General Fitz John Porter and having served with him during the trying campaign of the Second Bull Run, he knew what gross injustice had been done the man who saved Pope's Army at the battle of Manassas. For his outspoken denunciation of the conduct of the Government towards General Porter, has received, it may be, much unjust criticism, even from some who, having served in his command, were well aware of the honesty of his disposition and of the boldness with which he was wont to tell the truth as he understood it. Modest and retiring himself, he naturally showed an aversion for those who made unfounded claims for promotion.

It was not ordered that General Morell with all his general

talent should develop into a brilliant commander of men. Yet the opportunity was afforded him to prove that in the most trying scenes he was fully equal to the position to which he was called as any other of our new Generals. The writer knows that in those days when in battle it was stated that "Morell was there," the answer was, very naturally "he will stay."

Our new levies required the example of just such commanding officers, and much of the well deserved reputation which brigades and divisions afterwards required, was derived from the example of brave and conscientious officers like General George W. Morell.

The brilliant achievements of younger generals who emerged from the line of the Army during the last years of the war could not at the time of which we write, be either expected from or natural to older men who were more learned in the art of war and more cautious, though less mature.

Our armies were speedily relieved of the burden of many boastful, incapable and insubordinate Generals; but in the process of weeding out, the services of some who did not come under this classification, were lost.

In 1866 he married Catherine Schermerhorn Creighton, daughter of Dr. William Creighton, of Tarrytown. They had no issue. He died February 12, 1883, proud of his military career, conscious of having done his whole duty to his country, and willing to submit all his acts to the most careful scrutiny.

ALEX. S. WEBB, L. L. D., *Bvt. Maj.-Gen.*

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### FRANCIS N. BARBARIN.

No. 237. CLASS OF 1820.

Died, Feb. 28, 1883, at Georgetown, D. C., aged 82.

FRANCIS NOEL BARBARIN was born in Brooklyn, N. Y. on the 12th of May, 1801, and died in Georgetown, D. C., on the 28th of February, 1883, being in his 82d year.

He entered the Military Academy at West Point as a cadet March, 1815, and graduating in 1820 was commissioned in the Artillery Corps in 1821.

His death leaves but one survivor to the class to which he belonged.

In 1829 he was married to Miss S. M. Totten, sister of Joseph G. Totten, Chief of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

After serving in the Army for sixteen years at Arsenals and Posts, as Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics at West Point, and as Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, he resigned his commission as First Lieutenant in the United States Artillery Corps, and was for some time engaged as a Civil Engineer in the construction of Railroads in North Carolina, of which his friend, Major Walter Gwynn, a graduate of the class of 1822, was Chief Engineer. On January 10, 1845, he was appointed Chief Clerk in the office of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., discharging the duties of that office until 1871, when declining years rendered them too arduous for his performance, and he was placed in immediate charge of one of the important branches of the office, which position he filled up to the time of his death, his clear, unimpaired mind and vigorous memory combining to render his services specially valuable. He was a man of exemplary character, of affable and courteous manners, and during his long service in office he had the confidence of the several chiefs of the Bureau and their associates, and the esteem of his fellow clerks. Always blessed with remarkable health, he was rarely absent from his post of duty; and his death was caused by a severe cold contracted the last day he spent at his office, which, resulting in an attack of pneumonia, proved fatal on the third day, and he passed to his rest as gently and peacefully as he had always lived.

He was buried from the Chapel of Oak Hill Cemetery, D. C., and in that beautiful home of the dead he sleeps with the beloved wife who had preceded him but a few years.

B.

## JAMES H. SIMPSON.

No. 679. CLASS of 1832.

Died, March 2, 1883, at St. Paul, Minn., aged 70.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS, }  
 UNITED STATES ARMY. }  
*Washington, D. C., March 13, 1883.* }

## GENERAL ORDERS }

No. 2. }

For the tenth time during his brief administration of less than four years, the painful duty devolves upon the Brigadier-General Commanding of announcing to the Corps of Engineers the death of a brother officer.

COLONEL JAMES H. SIMPSON, Corps of Engineers (retired), Brevet Brigadier-General, United States Army, died at St. Paul, Minn., on March 13, 1883.

General Simpson was graduated from the Military Academy and promoted to the grade of Brevet Second Lieutenant in the 3d Artillery, July 1, 1832.

He served in that regiment until 1838, and was on duty at Fort Preble, Maine, Fort Monroe, Virginia, Fort King, Florida, and Charleston, South Carolina; during the Florida war in 1837-'38, he served as Aid-de-camp to Brevet Brigadier-General Eustis, and was engaged in the action of Locha-Hatchee, against the Seminole Indians, January 24, 1838.

Upon its reorganization in 1838, General Simpson was transferred to the Corps of Topographical Engineers, and he served as Assistant Topographical Engineer upon harbor improvements at the east end of Lake Erie, 1838-'39; in the construction of roads in Florida, 1839-'40; in improving Erie Harbor, Pennsylvania, 1846-'41, and in surveying the Northwestern Lakes, 1841-'45; he was in charge of the improvement of Erie Harbor, Pennsylvania, 1845-'48; of constructing Lighthouse at Monroe, Michigan, 1847-'49, and of the exploration of the route from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Santa Fé, New Mexico, in 1849; he served as Chief Topographical Engineer of the Department of New Mexico in 1850; in charge of the construction of roads in Minnesota, 1851-'56; on Coast Survey duty, 1856-'58; as Chief Topographical Engineer with the Army in Utah,

February to August, 1858; on exploration of a new route from Salt Lake, Utah, to the Pacific coast, and in preparation of the report thereof, 1859-'61.

During the rebellion of the seceding States, 1861-'66, he served as Chief Topographical Engineer of the Department of Shenandoah, June to August, 1861; as Colonel of the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, in the defenses of Washington from August, 1861, until April, 1862; in the Virginia Peninsular Campaign from April, 1862, until August 27, 1862, being engaged in action at West Point, Virginia, May 7; Battle of Gaines' Mills, June 27, where he was captured; as a prisoner of war at Richmond, Virginia, June 28, to August 12, and with his regiment until August 27, when he resigned his Volunteer Commission.

He served as Chief Topographical Engineer from August 27, 1862 to March 3, 1863, and as Chief Engineer from March 3 to December 4, 1863, of the Department of Ohio, being engaged in making surveys, constructing and repairing roads, and erecting temporary defenses; he was in general charge of the fortifications in Kentucky from December, 1863, until June, 1865, and Chief Engineer of the District of Kentucky from February 18 to June 27, 1865; he served as Chief Engineer of the Department of the Interior at Washington City from August, 1865, to October, 1867, having general direction and inspection of the Union Pacific Railroad, of government wagon roads, etc.; as Superintending Engineer of the defenses of Key West and Tortugas, December, 1867, to December 1868; of the defenses of Baltimore and Washington, May, 1868, to July, 1869; of the improvement of the Patapsco and Susquehannah rivers, May, 1868, to November, 1870; of the Sixth Lighthouse District, December, 1868, to May, 1869, and of the Fifth Lighthouse District, December, 1868, to November, 1870; of surveys and improvements at the mouth of Cape Fear River and at Nags Head, North Carolina, and Queenstown and Cambridge harbors, Maryland, July-November, 1879; of the defenses of Mobile, Pensacola and Ship Island, and of surveys and improvements of various harbors in Alabama and Florida, and of a portion of the Eighth Lighthouse District from December, 1870, to December, 1872.

He served as Engineer in charge of the removal of obstructions from the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, White, and St. Francis

ivers; of the Ouachita, Yazoo, Little Missouri, Current and Osage rivers, and of the Mississippi River between Alton and the mouth of the Ohio; of the surveys of various rivers and as a member of several important Boards of Engineers from January, 1873, until March 31, 1880, when he was retired at his own request, after an active service of nearly forty-eight years as an officer of the Army.

General Simpson received the brevets of Colonel and Brigadier-General for faithful and meritorious services during the war of the rebellion.

During his career of over fifty years in the Army of the United States, he maintained an unsullied reputation as an able, upright, faithful, brave, conscientious, and efficient officer, who lived as he has died, an exemplary Christian soldier.

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 Brig. Gen. Wright:

JOHN M. WILSON,  
*Major of Engineers, Bvt. Colonel U. S. A.*

HARRY T. HAMMOND.

NO. 2685. CLASS OF 1877.

Died, Feb. 8, 1883, at Monterey, Mexico, aged 27.

MAJOR HARRY T. HAMMOND, son of Police Commissioner R. P. Hammond, class of 1841, died at Monterey, Feb. 8, 1883, after a lingering illness. Harry Hammond was one of the brightest young men of whom California could boast. He was a brave, honest, manly fellow, full of fire, and ambitious ever to secure the respect and love of his fellow-citizens. He was a young man of brilliant attainments and shone in the company of the greatest men of the State. As a lawyer he was far more able and studious than he was given credit for. He took an active part in local politics, not for any sordid hope of gain, but to purify and ennoble the Government of his native state. He was born in San Francisco, on Bush street, where to-day stands the Mercantile Library. After a short course in

the University of California he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, in June, 1873, from whence he graduated June 15, 1877. He was assigned to the 9th Cavalry. He served with General Howard in the Nez Perces Indian war in Idaho and Montana and proved that he was no holiday soldier, though his physique was none of the strongest. On account of ill health he left the Army, March 1, 1878, and choosing the profession of law entered the Columbia Law School in New York. He soon graduated and was admitted to practice at the New York Bar. For some time he studied law with Governor Dorsheimer of New York and then returned to San Francisco where he has practiced ever since. He was appointed Adjutant-General on General Barnes' Staff, was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Infantry, and last year was made Major of the Third Battalion, succeeding Colonel Wason. On August 15, 1881, he was nominated for the office of City and County Attorney by the joint Democratic Convention in Mercantile Library Hall. He was nominated by W. T. Bishop, and so great was the impression made in his favor when he made a brief speech that before roll call was half over, his only opponent, Judge Lamar, withdrew, and he was nominated by acclamation. One of his detractors claimed that Hammond sought that nomination, but those who know the circumstances know that he was literally forced into the fight by a large number of Democrats high in the party counsels. The year 1881 was disastrous to the Democracy here, and Hammond was among the defeated, but he polled 16,198 votes against Cowdery's 16,381, and was the highest man on his ticket except the three Democrats who were elected. His death is a loss to the whole State.

*From San Francisco Examiner, Feb. 10, 1883.*

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### HENRY CONSTANTINE WAYNE.

No. 954. CLASS OF 1838.

Died, March 15, 1883, at Savannah, Georgia, aged 69.

GENERAL HENRY CONSTANTINE WAYNE was appointed from his native State, Georgia, in 1834, a cadet to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point; graduated and received the rank of 2d Lieu-

tenant, 4th Artillery, July 1st, 1838; was transferred to 1st Artillery July 12th, 1838; promoted to First Lieutenant May 6th, 1842; and promoted to Captain and Assistant Quartermaster May, 11th, 1846. He resigned his commission December 31st, 1860.

Brevet Rank—Brevet Major, August 20th, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Contreras and Cherusco.

Upon the secession of Georgia, in the late struggle between the States, he was appointed to the important position of Adjutant and Inspector-General of that State, by the Governor and Commander in Chief, Joseph E. Brown, and served throughout the war with marked ability and most thorough efficiency in the organization and perfect equipment of the State force, of whom it was said when reporting for duty in the field; the Confederate Government had no provision to make beyond assigning them to Brigade or Division. Thoroughly systematic, of an equable, calm temperament and with perfect knowledge of detail, the duties of his office were performed with nothing of hitch or check, thus illustrating the admirable administrative qualities and ability of the man who brought to bear in successful accomplishment the earlier experience of his military career, and the confusion and worry incident to the conditions of the secession of Georgia from utter lack of preparation. The clear head, comprehensive intellect, valuable experience, and that calmness which cometh of knowledge, were potently manifest in Wayne and stood her in good stead, his untiring energy, industry, and prompt measures, enabling Georgia's Governor to send quickly and in rapid succession her quota of regiments into the field, armed and thoroughly equipped for the fight. Who may tell of the trial of spirit growing out of attachment to the service in which he had been reared and the flag under which he had performed so gallant and meritorious service, and which now he must disown and fight against; or who may conceive with anything of proper appreciation, save he who has undergone like experience, the misery of years of deprivation of all that goes to make life desirable, home and home associations—the presence and the love of wife and children—the sundering too, of ties of association with loved comrades, dear to the heart of a true soldier—in a word—the total change of life as regards thought, action, habit, under this new phase of duty? With Wayne these con-

ditions existed in most painful experience, yet never for one moment did he falter in the conscientious, thorough discharge of his duty. To his task was brought all the energy of his soul, all the knowledge that his mind possessed. And it is not too much to say that he had no superior, if ever an equal in the position which he held, and for which, by his studious and methodical nature and his rare educational experience, he was so eminently fitted. The writer will not say with Theobald as applying his words in the present instance, "None but himself can be his parallel," lest he should be charged with undue partiality of friendship, but they find ready echo in his heart, nevertheless.

This much in connection with the military life of Henry C. Wayne. Feeble mention indeed of one

*"Of manners gentle, of affection, mild ;  
In wit a man, simplicity a child."*

Of one who was loved most by those who knew him best, and whose refined, amiable nature and varied accomplishments of heart and mind, rendered him the most endearing and instructive of companions and friends. There are hearts, the love of which die not with his death, and memories in connection with his many virtues and lovable qualities that will remain a source of never ending pleasure to the friends who survive him, and who alone feel the true extent of their loss. In his departure the State has lost a good citizen, society an intellectual and truly conservative member, whose modesty hindered the knowledge of his real merit, the Church a devoted Christian, and his friends a much loved companion. In the fullness of his friend's heart of Love for him, he may be led into the possible injustice of declaring that Henry C. Wayne was not properly appreciated by the world in which he lived, but he has the faith to believe that "a good man enlarges his own existence," and finds comfort in the words as applied to him, to whose memory he would fain have paid greater tribute of honor.

LACHLAN H. McINTOSH.

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The following tribute from General Wayne's friend and class-mate, General McDowell, was received after the above, but it is here inserted :

Henry C. Wayne was a son of Mr. Justice Wayne of the Supreme Court of the United States.

His father was a distinguished citizen of Georgia, a friend of President Andrew Jackson, a jurist of high character, a dignified, courtly gentleman, and a patriot who bore the strain which so many of his fellow statesmen were unable to withstand, and remained in the Union when his native State and hosts of his Southern friends endeavored to quit it.

Wayne had, both from his family and their connections, unusual social as well as educational advantages. He came to West Point on the 4th of June, 1838. Of those who entered the Academy with him that year, but one still remains in the army. Though of Southern family, his sectional feelings had been so far modified, either by his father's national sentiments, or by his life away from his native State, that he was less involved than his fellow Southerners in the bitter quarrel between North and South which characterized his class.

When he graduated, there was serious trouble on the Northern frontier. An insurrection had taken place in Canada against the government which threatened to involve the United States. The General Government was without military force to maintain its obligations of neutrality. Its insignificant army was—all of it—engaged with the Seminole and Cherokee Indians, leaving no organized troops available for the protection of its northern frontier, which had been invaded by the British at Schlosser, New York, where they killed some men, set fire to and sent adrift a steamboat over the Niagara Falls.

In its extreme need, the War Department gathered in all the available recruits it could get, placed them under such sick and broken-down officers as it could find, and stationed them along the frontier from Buffalo, New York, to St. Albans, Vermont; and when Wayne's class graduated, instead of giving the usual furlough, it sent them direct from the Academy to these stations. Wayne served on the Niagara frontier during the early part of the summer. When the law of July 7, 1838, was passed, creating an additional regiment of infantry, all the recruits serving on the frontier were concentrated at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, and were organized as the 8th Infantry, under Colonel Worth. Wayne served with this regiment till it was joined by its own officers, when he

was ordered to his own regiment (the 1st Artillery) which had come up from the Cherokee Nation and was stationed at Plattsburg, New York. He remained there until the difficulties arising out of the North Eastern Boundary Question was the cause of his regiment's being sent to Northern Maine, where he served till ordered to West Point.

He remained at West Point from the latter part of 1841 to 1846, filling the places of Assistant Instructor in Artillery and Cavalry, and Infantry Tactics, and also of the Sword Exercises, and finally became Quartermaster of the Academy and Post.

In the Mexican war he was on duty as Assistant to the Quartermaster-General, having been appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster May 11, 1846.

He went with General Scott's Army from Vera Cruz; participated in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, for his gallant conduct in which he received the brevet of Major.

After the Mexican war and the acquisition of California, the need of some communication by rail with the Pacific coast occupied not only the attention of the War Department but of the whole country. Appropriations were made by Congress for preliminary surveys. Arizona was purchased to enable a good road to be made through to Southern California; and, as it was not thought railroads could be made, if at all, except with extreme difficulty, or that water could be had but on certain restricted lines, the idea of importing camels from Asia and Africa received much attention, and was looked upon with favor throughout the country.

Subsequent events have shown not only that railroads can be, but have been built along lines that seemed impracticable, and that water can be and has been obtained on the drifting, sandy deserts, like those of the great African Sahara.

But at that time it was thought otherwise, and Major Wayne was entrusted with the experiment of bringing over and adapting camels to army uses. This he did with great success, and a caravan, with all its appointments, with Syrian drivers, etc., etc., was seen in Texas, more complete, if anything, than in their native country.

Railroads now cross the dreaded Llano Estacado, and all our deserts, even the drifting sandy ones, causing the old idea of the use of the camels only to raise a smile. But it was, at the time, a mat-

ter of deep interest, not only with us, but abroad, for Wayne received a first class gold medal from the "*Société Imperial Zoological d'Acclimation* of Paris."

Major Wayne resigned from the army December 31, 1860, to accept the place of Adjutant-General of his native State, and did so without the thought of ever being engaged in war with the United States. And if subsequently, as a State officer,—for it is understood he never entered the Confederate service—he became involved in the War of Secession, it must have cost him heavily to go against the country of both his wife and father.

He remained in Georgia after the war, and died at Savannah, March 15, 1883.

IRVIN McDOWELL.

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WILLIAM B. BLAIR.

No. 951. CLASS OF 1838.

Died, March 23, 1883, at Lexington, Va., aged 66.

WILLIAM B. BLAIR was born in Richmond, Va., in 1817. His father was John G. Blair, Esq., for many years the Cashier of the Farmer's Bank of Virginia. His ancestors embraced the names of the most distinguished citizens of Virginia, among whom was the celebrated Parson Blair, of Richmond, Va. Colonel Blair received the advantages of the best schools in Richmond, and at the early age of 16 he was entered as a cadet in the U. S. Military Academy and graduated in 1838. His class mates were Gen. W. F. Barry, Gen. Irvin McDowell of the Federal Army, and Gen. H. C. Wayne, Gen. Beuregard, Gen. W. J. Hardee, and Gen. Edward Johnson of the Confederate Army. Casting in his fortunes with the people of his native state, Virginia, he resigned from the U. S. Army in April 1861, and entered the service of the State of Virginia, as Commissary-General of Virginia. He was subsequently transferred to the same department in the C. S. A., and served with great distinction to the close of the war. In 1865 he was unanimously called to the chair of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the Virginia Military Institute, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of

Lieutenant-General Jackson. This office he held with great distinction until 1876, when ill health compelled him to resign his professorship. In his retirement he continued to be as he always had been, a diligent student, and it was his delight to extend the courtesies of his beautiful and hospitable home to his neighbors and friends. Let the following official minutes from the records of the Virginia Military Institute, and of the Franklin Literary Society, Lexington, Va., show the estimate in which this distinguished graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, was held by those who knew him and loved him:

## HEADQUARTERS VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,

March 23, 1883.

GENERAL ORDER }  
NO. 5. }

It is the painful duty of the Superintendent to announce to the Professors, Officers, and Cadets, the death of Colonel Wm. B. Blair, formerly Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the Virginia Military Institute.

Colonel Blair entered the U. S. Military Academy as a cadet July 1, 1834. and graduated with great distinction July 1, 1838. His high mathematical qualifications led to his appointment as an Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the Academy in 1841, which position he filled with great honor until August, 1843.

He was afterwards advanced to the Commissary of the 2d Division, U. S. Army, during the Mexican war, and for his gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Cerro Gordo, he was made Brevet Captain, August 18, 1847.

At the commencement of the late civil war, he was appointed by the Governor and Council of Virginia, Commissary General of Army of Virginia, which position he held until the Army of Virginia was transferred to the Confederate States, when he was placed in charge of important duties in the same department, which duties he faithfully discharged during the whole war.

In 1865, Colonel Blair was unanimously called by the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute to the chair of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, made vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General Stonewall Jackson, which position he filled with great ability until July, 1876.

And now a life of great honor and great usefulness has closed. As a gallant soldier, cultivated scholar, and courteous gentleman, Colonel Wm. B. Blair will long be remembered by those who knew and loved him here.

As appropriate marks of respect to the memory of the deceased, all academic duties will be suspended to-morrow, and the Battalion of Cadets will be held in readiness to act as a funeral escort to the body at such hour as may be designated, and Professors, Officers and Cadets will wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days.

By command of

Major-General SMITH, Superintendent.

FRANCIS H. SMITH, Jr., Adjutant.

*Extract from the minutes of the Academic Board, V. M. I.*

March 23, 1883.

At a called session of the Academic Board of the V. M. Institute, held on the 23d March, 1883, the Superintendent having announced the death of Colonel Wm. B. Blair, the following minute was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, To the family of our deceased friend and former colleague our sincere sympathy is extended in this afflicting dispensation of Providence.

That the many noble and excellent qualities of mind and heart with which Colonel Blair was endowed by nature, his high integrity of character, his chivalric devotion to duty, his gentle courtesy of manner and demeanor, his honorable and distinguished record in the service of his country, deserve and command our confidence, and admiration. That we cherish his memory and we mourn his loss.

*Resolved*, That these minutes be spread upon the records of the Academic Board, and that the Secretary be directed to transmit a copy to the family of the deceased.

FRANCIS H. SMITH, Jr., *Secretary*.

*Extract from the Records of the Franklin Society.*

At a meeting of the Franklin Society, held March 23, 1883, the President announced the death of Colonel W. B. Blair, a share holding member of the society.

Whereupon, it was ordered that the following minute be spread upon the record.

With sorrow, the Franklin Society recognizes its share of the larger loss which has fallen upon this community by the death of Colonel Blair.

Here, as every where, he displayed the characteristics that secured for him the confidence of all who knew him. His education as a soldier, and his continuous military service trained him in unswerving courage and honor and sincerity, and native kindness opened his heart to friendship and his hand to charity. The fidelity with which he served his native state, had its counterpart in the scrupulous exactness with which he discharged the lesser engagements of social life.

Deliberate in judgment and persistent in purpose, the value of his aid was appreciated in every enterprise in which he was a sharer. Upon others will devolve the sacred duty of preserving the history of his life; it is enough for this Society thus to place on record its estimate of his worth.

JOHN A. B. VARNER, *Secretary*.

Colonel Blair married Miss Judith C. Nicoll, of New York.

Mrs. Blair and his two children survive him. His only son, Henry W. Blair, Esq., being a distinguished assistant in the U. S. Coast Survey, and his only daughter the wife of the Hon. Wm. A. Anderson, of Lexington, Va.

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#### FRANKLIN HARWOOD.

No. 1905. CLASS OF (MAY) 1861.

Died, March 26, 1883, at Boston, aged 44.

FRANKLIN HARWOOD, son of Rear-Admiral A. A. Harwood, U. S. N., was born at Newport, R. I., November 8, 1838. He entered the Military Academy in 1856, and was graduated with the class of May, 1861, standing No. 18. Among his classmates were Ames, Upton, Kilpatrick and others who were conspicuous during the civil war or who have achieved distinction since its close.

As a cadet, Harwood's companionable nature, united to a disposition both honorable and determined, won for him the love and respect of all who came in contact with him. His friendships were strong and enduring, and although hating deceit or craft in any form his kind heart and genial temper readily excused the minor faults of his friends, leaving in his remembrance only their better qualities.

On leaving the Academy and entering upon his career as an officer of the army, Harwood carried with him the same unswerving directness of thought and action which had hitherto been the distinguishing trait in his character.

His military services, a record of which is given in General Cullum's register of graduates, is briefly as follows: During the spring and summer of 1861, he was on duty instructing volunteers at the National Capital, and serving as A. D. C. to the General Commanding the Department of Washington, and later attached to Battery "M," 2d Artillery. In December he joined Battery "A," 3d Artillery, at San Francisco, Cal., serving with it through the following spring and summer, during which time he successfully conducted it through Arizona to New Mexico. For this service he was recommended by Brigadier-General Carleton, commanding Department of New Mexico, for Brevet of Captain "for uncommon labor and zeal in bringing in fighting condition during the heats of summer, across the great American desert, the first light battery that ever crossed it."

Transferred to Corps of Topographical Engineers, July, 1862, and served in Topographical Bureau and as Topographical Engineer on the staff of Major-General Banks, commanding Department of the Gulf until July, 1863, participating in the various engagements attending the advance upon and investment of Port Hudson. Promoted Captain Corps of Engineers, June 5, 1863. On duty at West Point from August, 1863, to January, 1864. Served with Army of Potomac at Headquarters, 9th Army Corps, and with Engineer Battalion as Company Commander, and in command of Battalion to the close of the war. During this period he was actively engaged upon reconnoitering and other staff duty, participating in many combats, notably Peeble's Farm, Hatcher's Run, Dabney's Mills, etc., and in the pursuit of General Lee's army from Petersburg to Appomattox Court House. Commissioned Brevet Major, August 1, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign before Richmond, Va., and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, April 9, 1865, for faith-

ful and meritorious services during the operations resulting in the fall of Richmond, and in the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee.

He remained in command of the Engineer Battalion until June 1865, and in command of Company "D" of the Battalion until April, 1867.

Promoted Major Corps of Engineers, February 22, 1869. During the sixteen years that followed the close of the civil war, Colonel Harwood was constantly employed upon numerous public works of an important and varied character. He was engaged upon construction and repair of fortifications in New York Harbor and on the Northern Frontier; upon River and Harbor improvements and upon Light House duty. The extensive and costly improvements carried on under his supervision in the harbor of Buffalo, Dunkirk, at the St. Clair Flats, and many other places attest his skill and integrity as an Engineer, while his services upon many Boards of Engineers bear witness to the confidence reposed by his superiors in his professional judgment and ability.

In the execution of the various trusts which devolved upon him, Colonel Harwood's methods were often characterized by great originality, while his industry and careful personal attention to the details of his work manifested to an unusual degree a conscientious devotion to duty, well exemplifying the motto inscribed upon his class ring, "*fidèle à outrance.*"

One of his most intimate friends and admirers, in describing his character, pays the following beautiful tribute to his memory :

"Compromise and expediency were words known to his vocabulary only to be execrated. Fixed in his principles, he would have suffered persecution and humiliation rather than yield one jot. He judged himself with Roman severity. So much did he abhor indirectness, prevarication, or suppression, that he caused many to form inaccurate ideas of his character by the excessive openness of his life. He stood ready at all times to condemn himself, unaccused, if need be, rather than gain fame by the glossing over or concealment of the smallest fact. A devoted son, tender and gentle in his filial affections, proud of his father's honorable record, and ever cherishing the chivalric teachings he had learned from him. His wife was

to him the second 'blessed among women,' and he ever looked to her as his shield and protection.

"His devotion to his 'Alma Mater' was like the memory of youth's first love, and every comrade who had drunk wisdom and inspiration from her bosom had in him a stalwart friend and defender.

"In religion a zealot, undaunted in his courage in defending his Faith, undoubting in his utter trustfulness of Revelation, active and diligent 'in season and out of season' in his Master's service, and ready cheerfully to surrender his life, if need be, in avowing and defending Divine Truth, as declared by Mother Church."

At the time of his death, Colonel Harwood had been serving but a few months in charge of a District of Harbor Works in Eastern Massachusetts, his office and residence being at Wareham.

The following extract from a series of resolutions adopted by the Masonic Lodge of that place will serve to indicate how strongly he had become endeared to its citizens during his short residence among them :

"WHEREAS, On the 26th day of the present month, sudden and unexpected death took from us our beloved brother, Franklin Harwood, a member of the Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 440, of New York, therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That in his death we recognize the loss of one who during his brief residence among us has, by his many amiable and manly qualities, not only won the merited esteem of the community at large, but by his frequent and helpful attendance at our Lodge meetings, as well as by his regular and upright conduct as a Mason, had particularly endeared himself to his Masonic Brothers of this Lodge."

Physically, Harwood was never robust, and at times he suffered intensely from exhaustion brought on by overwork and exposure, as a consequence of his rigid devotion to duty. Weakened by a too faithful observance of the Lenten custom of fasting, he visited Boston for the purpose of attending the Easter services of his church, where, imprudently changing winter clothing for light spring garments, a severe cold was contracted. Upon returning to his hotel, he immediately sought his room and was never again seen alive. His body was found the following morning under circumstances which indi-

cated that death had occurred suddenly, induced by congestion of the brain following an acute chill.

Thus, alone, Harwood met his fate; bravely and trustingly, those who knew him best will ever believe.

J. W. B.

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### JAMES LAWRENCE CORLEY.

No. 1489. CLASS OF 1850.

Died, March 28, 1883, at Hampton, Va., aged 50.

The subject of this sketch was born at Watterboro, a small seaside resort near Charleston, South Carolina, on the 5th day of October, 1829. Well reared and highly connected, he found little difficulty in gratifying his youthful ambition, which was to dedicate himself to the profession of arms, and in the spring of 1846 he received his appointment as a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

On the 1st of July following he entered that institution, and in the summer of 1850 was graduated No. 44 as a member of the Class in company with a number of gentlemen who afterwards rose to distinction, among whom were Warner, of New York, Magruder, of Maryland, Slemmer of Pennsylvania, and Ransom, of North Carolina. On the day when he graduated he was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant of Infantry, and assigned to duty at Fort Riley, where he served during the years 1850-'51. May 6th, 1851, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant of Sixth Infantry, and was stationed at Ramsay, Minnesota Territory, part of 1851; also Fort Dodge, Iowa, in 1851 and 1852, and Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, in 1852 to 1854. He was in garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, 1854 and 1855, and was promoted First Lieutenant Sixth Infantry, March 3, 1855. He was on frontier duty at Fort Riley, Kansas, 1855, and Quartermaster Sixth Infantry June 17th to November 27th, 1855; while at St. Louis, Mo., and Adjutant of Sixth Infantry from November 27th, 1855, to April 29th, 1861. In 1856 he was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 1856

and 1857. He was in the Utah expedition in 1858; marched to California in 1858; was stationed at San Francisco 1858-'59; Fort Gaston, 1859; San Francisco, 1859; Benicia, California, 1859-'60; San Francisco, 1860, and Benicia, California, 1860 and 1861.

At this post he was married January 3d, 1860, to Miss Mary C. Riddell, and the year after, the domestic troubles of the Republic having grown to serious proportions, he resigned on the 4th of May, and retired from the service to which he was attached by many ties of professional pride and personal friendship. Among the comrades from whom he then separated was Major-General Hancock, between whom and Colonel Corley a warm regard existed, and survived the rude shocks of the civil war. At the Yorktown Centennial Celebration of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, these two gallant gentlemen were again together, the latter as a guest of Hancock; and not the least satisfactory exhibition on that "era of good feeling," was this evidence of their non-extinguished friendship. On the 4th of May, 1861, as above mentioned, he threw up his commission and rode eastward in the gallant company which came across the Plains with Albert Sydney Johnston to take part in the great war then impending between the States. On his arrival in the then Confederate States, he was commissioned Captain and Acting Adjutant-General and assigned to the staff of General Robert Garnett. This officer had been promoted Brigadier, and taken from the military family of General Lee, to command in Northwestern Virginia, where a slender force under Colonel Porterfield had suffered defeat.

Captain Corley reported to General Garnett, and his first service was in a campaign which was disastrous to Confederate arms. Garnett was killed at Carrick's Ford while personally directing the retirement of Sharpshooters from Taliaferro's Regiment, the 23d Virginia, and his body fell into the hands of the United States troops to receive from McClellan the honors due the ashes of a brave soldier who had fallen at the post of danger. The death of Garnett and the retreat which followed ended the attempt to hold a doubtful region with an inadequate and divided force. During those operations, Captain Corley displayed his skill and gallantry in a conspicuous manner, and shortly after was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the 61st Virginia Infantry. In an account of the affair at Carrick's Ford, for, in the light of subsequent events, it can hardly be

described as a battle, General Taliaferro speaks of the conduct and services of Colonel Corley in terms of hearty praise and generous commendation. In the account of these operations, just referred to, Taliaferro speaks as follows: "His chivalry and soldierly qualities entitled him to a high rank among the general officers of the Confederacy. Governed by a high sense of duty, however, he yielded to the President and General Lee, and accepted the position of Chief Quartermaster of the Army of Northern Virginia, the responsible duties of which office he performed with credit to himself, and benefit to the Army until the close of the war." As this change of service from line to staff was always a source of regret to Colonel Corley, a brief narrative of the precise manner in which it was brought about may not be out of place in these pages. The facts in themselves constitute a high encomium both on his character and attainments, and briefly stated are as follows: Colonel Corley was ordered by President Davis to report in person to General Lee, and on reaching the headquarters of the Confederate Commander he was informed that his services were required for the position above indicated. In reply Colonel Corley made so warm a remonstrance that he was permitted to decline. But two weeks after the date of this interview he was again ordered to report to General Lee. It was explained to him that great need existed for his services, and on "the ground of duty he ought not to decline." Colonel Corley attempted to make a stipulation that after organizing his department he should be permitted to retire; but in this he failed, as he also did in an endeavor subsequently made to return to the line.

Thus he entered on new and uncongenial duties, and the present writer has the testimony of Colonel Walter H. Taylor (author of "Four Years with Lee," and of his military household) to the effect that: "No man could have discharged his trust better than Corley did with the means at his command; that each campaign pressed harder and harder on the resources of his department; but under all circumstances he showed himself equal to the position which he filled with distinguished ability, from the day of his appointment till the end of the war."

For so young a man as Colonel Corley was when appointed Chief-Quartermaster of the Army of Northern Virginia the preference given him for such a post of duty was indeed a high compli-

ment and the facts show that the confidence of his great labor was fully justified!

Through all the weary and anxious years of the civil war, with failing sources of supply behind and around him, he was always cheerful, alert, energetic, and equal, as far as Fate and Adverse Fortune permitted, to the exigencies by which he was surrounded. The personal friendship and esteem with which he was honored by General Lee constitutes his best eulogy, and these he enjoyed unbroken unto the day of the death of that great Commander.

After the surrender at Appomattox, and the country begun to knit together again, Colonel Corley embarked in the insurance business, for which his military education, especially in the Staff, his high character and fine intelligence, qualified him in an eminent degree. He opened his office in Raleigh, and from that place removed to this city, where he began an eminently successful career in the business to which he had devoted himself. He was a genial man when you knew him, but he never lost the aspect or the dignity of an educated soldier. He naturally made friends, and his business grew and prospered. He was often solicited by his fellow citizens to take part in public affairs; but he was reluctant to do this and long refused. But at a time when he felt it necessary for every good citizen to do his part he accepted the office of President of the Street, Drain, and Sewer Commission, and the present writer can testify of his personal knowledge and observation that while he remained in that office he discharged his duties with an eye single to the public good. More recently he had been elected a member of the Common Council, and at the time of his death was the President of the Civil-Service Reform Club. He was also a member in good standing of Pocahontas Council, Royal Arcanum, and represented the following substantial insurance companies: The Royal London and Lancashire, Imperial, Northern, Westchester, Connecticut and the Washington Life.

Some five or six weeks before his death a disease originally contracted in the line of his duty and consequent on the hardships of war, attacked him, and was greatly aggravated by alarming sleeplessness, long continued, exhausting, and inflexible against treatment. On the 28th of March, 1883, at the ancient town of Hampton, by his own act, and in a paroxysm of temporary insanity, he yielded up

his life. Rarely, if ever, has the city of Norfolk received a severer shock than was conveyed by the announcement of this astounding fact. When incredulity had given place to elief in the sad story, there was one feeling and expression of grief and sympathy for the deceased and his bereaved family; and the public verdict, full of tenderness and respect, is expressed in the statement made above as to the cause of his "rash importunity."

The Common Council, the Underwriter's Association and the Civil Service Reform Society, all united in resolutions of respect to his memory; the flags of the city and shipping hung at half-mast, as the ashes of the departed soldier were borne to their last resting place, amid the unaffected sorrow of all classes of the community of which he was a modest but conspicuous ornament.

JAMES BARRON HOPE.

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NAPOLEON B. BUFORD.

NO. 475. CLASS OF 1827.

Died March 28, 1883, at Alton, Illinois, Aged 76.

An old and honored citizen of Chicago and veteran soldier has passed from the ranks of the living. General N. B. BUFORD died at Mercy Hospital at about 12 o'clock last night, after an illness of about a month. He had been removed to the hospital, corner of Prairie Avenue and Twenty-Sixth Street, about a week ago, in order to receive better care in his sickness, and for the sake of the quiet surroundings. There was no particular ailment. The General's system quietly succumbed to old age and his death has been expected at any moment these past four days, during which he has been unconscious. He expired peacefully, no one being present at the time but the nurse. The remains were removed to his late residence, 1302 Indiana Avenue, where the funeral services will be held tomorrow.

General Napoleon B. Buford was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, January 13, 1807. He graduated at West Point in 1827, having studied Engineering with particular interest. April 15, 1862, he was made a Brigadier General of the United States Vol-

unteers. While Lieutenant of Artillery he served on garrison and topographical duty. He also acted as Assistant Professor at the Military Academy until December 31, 1835, when he resigned. He became Civil Engineer of the Licking River improvement during 1835 and 1843. From 1843 until 1861 he had an iron foundry at Rock Island, and from 1857 until 1861 he was the President of the Rock Island and Peoria Railroad. He acted as President of the Bank of the Federal Union at Rock Island from 1858 to 1861. He served during the Civil War as Colonel of the 27th Illinois Volunteers, until he was promoted to the position of Brigadier General. He was actively engaged in the battle of Belmont, the attack on Island No. 10, the capture of Mason City, Kentucky, the expedition to Fort Pillow, the siege and battle of Corinth, the siege of Vicksburg, and was in command of Helena, Arkansas. He received his commission as Brevet Major-General March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct, and on August 24, 1865, was mustered out of the Volunteer service. He then engaged in a mining scheme in Colorado, and became Superintendent of a mining company there. He was appointed special United States Indian Commissioner in 1867, and served in that capacity for a year, when he became one of the Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad, serving a year.

General Buford occupied a distinguished position in the social life of this community, of which his affable and courteous manners made him always a welcome guest. He was among the first in organizing the Chicago Society of the Sons of Virginia, an organization in which he took particular pride. He will be greatly missed in many of our social circles which his genial presence has so often brightened.

*From the St. Louis, Mo., Globe-Democrat of March 29, 1883.*

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### NATHANIEL J. EATON.

No. 502. CLASS OF 1827.

Died, March 29, 1883, at Alton, Illinois, aged 76.

CAPTAIN NATHANIEL J. EATON, whose death, March 29, after a lingering illness, was reported in "The Telegraph" of that evening, was born June 28, 1807, in Brimfield, Massachusetts. He was

the youngest son of General William Eaton, a distinguished soldier who served the country in various official capacities, and whose campaign in Northern Africa, during the war with the Barbary States, is one of the most brilliant chapters in American history. General William Eaton was a friend and associate of Washington, and letters to him from the great Commander are still treasured among the family archives. General Eaton died in 1811, when the subject of this sketch was but four years old. At the age of fifteen the son was appointed a cadet at West Point Military Academy, where he distinguished himself highly by close application, aided by a natural taste for military studies. An older brother, William Eaton, had previously graduated at West Point and entered the regular army, but died while still a young man. Mr. N. J. Eaton graduated with honor in June, 1827, and on September 7th, of the same year, was married to Miss Harriet Hayden, of Waterbury, Connecticut. In October the young couple came West, Captain Eaton having been ordered to report at Jefferson Barracks for duty. He was assigned to the old Sixth Regiment, of which he was Quartermaster and Commissary, and was also on the staff of General Atkinson. During the Black Hawk War he saw active service, and displayed notable military ability. During his army life he was associated with many officers whose names have become familiar to the country. Among his classmates or associates at West Point were Jefferson Davis, General R. E. Lee, General Albert Sydney Johnston, General Joseph E. Johnston, afterwards the leaders of the Southern Confederacy; General Fitz John Porter, General Sedgwick, and other Union commanders. He was also associated with a number of these officers in Jefferson Barracks and in the Black Hawk war. Jefferson Davis was a man he never liked in early life, and always distrusted, and when the Rebellion broke out and Davis became the head of the Confederacy, he predicted its collapse from the first, having no confidence in Davis' ability or honesty of purpose.

Of Fitz John Porter, he had a high opinion, and, since the war, has always believed in his innocence of the charges brought against him, thinking him incapable of treachery.

Captain Eaton's commission was signed by John Q. Adams, and, though a young man, he enjoyed the acquaintance and confidence of the President. Although having a strong predilection for

a military career, he decided, after a nine years' service, to resign his commission. This decision was brought about by the conclusion, in which his wife agreed, that the army was not the proper place in which to bring up his children. Acting on this decision, he left the army and settled in St. Louis, where he engaged in the river business, and was in command of various steamers until 1859, when he became Agent and Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, a position he filled until 1877, when he resigned. In 1864 he removed with his family to Alton, still retaining, however, his St. Louis connection. He lived in Alton until his death, with the exception of a short period spent on his farm at Shipman. While residing in St. Louis Captain Eaton was a member of Dr. Eliot's congregation, and was connected with the Unitarian church of this city.

Of the public life of such a man as Captain Eaton much might be said. He was a natural leader of men, "a man without fear and without reproach;" with a soul in which honor, integrity and brotherly kindness were enshrined. His life was pure and upright; his opinions broad and liberal; his convictions of duty stern and unyielding. In all his relations with men he was the perfect gentleman in the best meaning of the word; genial, courteous, affable, and considerate of others, and yet with a certain innate dignity that would ever check undue familiarity. Captain Eaton was possessed of marked military talent and had he remained in the service would have ranked among the leaders in the war for the Union. He looked and appeared the ideal soldier, tall, erect and commanding. He was a man born to lead, a man his soldier would have trusted implicitly and followed to the death without question. Not sympathizing with the most of his intimate army associates he was a strong and decided Union man during the war, rendering the cause all the service in his power. During the dark days of the spring of 1861 he was a member of the Committee of Safety, and accomplished great work in protecting and preserving order in St. Louis. In politics, while decided in his views, he was more conservative than radical. He was first a Federalist, then a Whig, and then, in natural consequence, a Republican.

His last illness was long and painful, protracted through many long months of suffering, and yet borne with the heroic patience and fortitude characteristic of the man. No murmur escaped his lips;

but, a few days before the end, when his voice was weak and faint, and the world fading away, he whispered to his daughter, "I'm tired." No complaint, only a longing to be at rest. The life of such a man with its lofty aspirations and its faithful fulfillment is a fitting exemplar for all to follow. Conscientious in his public duties, faithful in his business, a model husband and father, his vacant place can never be filled. Justly proud of the name he bore, he has left to his own descendants the record of an unsullied life worthy the name and fame of the noble lineage from which he sprung. Looking back on such a life there is much of consolation for the loss in the proud inheritance transmitted.

*From the Alton, Ill., Telegraph, April 5, 1883.*

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JAMES W. CUYLER.

No. 2023. CLASS OF 1864.

Died, April 16, 1883, at Philadelphia, Penn., aged 42.

The Army will deeply sympathize with General John M. Cuyler, U. S. A., who has this week lost his only remaining son, MAJOR JAMES WAYNE CUYLER, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, who died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 16. The other son, whom we remember well, the gallant Wm. C. Cuyler, a First-Lieutenant of the 3rd U. S. Artillery, and a Brevet Major in the Army, died November 2, 1869, at the outset of a career which promised to be a brilliant one. Major Cuyler, just dead, was graduated from West Point, fourth in his class, June 13, 1864, and was at once promoted First-Lieutenant of the Corps of Engineers, and served with the Army of the Potomac in various engagements until August of that year, and in the defences of Washington from December, 1864, to May, 1865. He received the brevet of Captain, March 23, 1865, for faithful and efficient services. Since the war he has served, in various places, on the important works being carried on by the Engineer Department of the Army, and was held in esteem as an able and efficient officer. On the 7th of March, 1867, he was promoted Captain, and on the 17th of July, 1881, Major. His last post of

duty was at Cincinnati, O., but he had been on sick leave for some time previous to his death.

The funeral services took place at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, Friday afternoon, April 20, and were largely attended. Most of the Army officers stationed in New York City and the forts in the harbor were present to pay a last tribute of affection to their deceased comrade.

*From Army and Navy Journal, April 28, 1883.*

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ANDREW TALCOTT.

NO. 181. CLASS OF 1818.

Died, April 22, 1883, at Richmond Va., aged 86.

ANDREW TALCOTT, belonging to an old Connecticut family, was born at Glastonburg in that State on the 20th of April, 1797.

On the 14th of March, 1815, he entered the Military Academy, and on his graduation, with the standing of second in his class, July 24th, 1818, he was appointed to the Corps of Engineers. His first service was that of Assistant Engineer on the fort at the outlet of Lake Champlain, whence he was called in 1820, to accompany as Engineer and A. D. C., the expedition under General Atkinson, for establishing Posts in the then unexplored territory on the Yellowstone and the head waters of the Missouri River. On his return from this expedition he was employed as Assistant Engineer on the fortifications at Hampton Roads, Virginia, and then as Superintending Engineer in commencing the fortifications at Newport, R. I., and at the mouth of the Delaware River. In 1826-28 he was employed as Engineer of Canals through the Dismal Swamp in Virginia, and from 1828 to '35, as Superintending Engineer on the forts at Hampton Roads, during the latter period he acted also as Astronomer in determining the boundary line between the States of Ohio and Michigan.

In 1836 (Sept. 21) he resigned his commission as Captain in the Corps of Engineers, for the purpose of engaging in the profession of Civil Engineer, which had then become very important in connection

with the rapid development of the Railroad System. In this new capacity his services were constantly called for, in almost every branch of the profession, and he was employed, successively, in the surveys and construction of the New York & Erie Railroad; in the improvement of the Delta of the Mississippi; in surveying the Northeastern boundary of the United States; in examining Navy Yards and projecting docks; in the survey and construction of the Richmond & Danville Railroad; in marking the Northern boundary of Iowa; in making fire proof the U. S. Mint building at Philadelphia; in the construction of the railroad from Cincinnati to St. Louis, known as the Ohio & Mississippi Railway.

In 1857, when a concession was granted to a company, under the presidency of Don Antonio Escandon, for a railroad across Mexico, Captain Talcott's well established reputation as an engineer caused him to be invited to undertake the work, and in 1858 he made the survey of the railroad from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. The location of this road, to surmount the sudden rise of more than 4000 feet in the short distance from the City of Orizaba to the edge of the table land of Mexico, is justly regarded as a great triumph of engineering skill. The operations of the Railroad Company were interrupted by political events, and Colonel Talcott (as he was then called) returned to the United States.

In 1861 he was appointed Chief Engineer of the State of Virginia, in which capacity he served until the next year, when he returned to Mexico and resumed his position as Chief Engineer of the railroad from the city of Mexico to the Gulf. A new company was formed, with the aid of British capital and under the Imperial Government of Mexico, the work of the railroad was vigorously prosecuted in 1865-66, and when Colonel Talcott's direction of the operations ceased, on the change of government, in 1867, the whole road from Mexico to Vera Cruz, with the branch to Puebla, was far advanced towards completion. The successful prosecution of this great work was a fitting termination of his long and active professional career.

After a visit to Europe, he led a retired life in Baltimore, and for a short time in Richmond, Va.

Colonel Talcott's mathematical talents were of a high order, and he was one of the earliest scholars, in this country, to study the

higher branches of mathematical analysis. Practical Astronomy was always a favorite pursuit of his; the writer of this notice has assisted at his observations of the stars; in youth, from the lawn of a secluded cottage, in the midst of the Dismal Swamp, of Virginia; and in advanced age, from the flat roof of his pleasant country house, the "Casa Amarilla," at Tacubaya, in the valley of Mexico.

Whilst engaged in the determination of the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan (1833) he devised (he modestly declined to say *inventea*) the valuable method, now exclusively used in the United States Coast Survey, and widely known, as "Talcott's Method," of determining territorial latitudes by the observation of stars near the Zenith; and he contrived a suitable modification of the Zenith instrument to make it suitable for that purpose.

The continued demands for his services, in various capacities, sufficiently prove the high opinion entertained of his professional abilities. In all these employments his exalted character, his strict integrity and honor, commanded the respect of his associates; whilst his amiable temper, kind heart, generous disposition and modest demeanor secured for him the love and esteem of all who knew him. His long and active life shows that he possessed the great blessing of a "sound mind in a sound body," which were continued to him till nearly the close of his life. His last days were spent at Richmond, in Virginia, the land of his adoption, where a great portion of his life was passed.

Colonel Talcott was married, in 1826, to Catharine Thompson, of Philadelphia, who died in 1828, leaving no child. In 1832, he was again married, at Norfolk, Virginia, to Harriet Randolph, daughter of Richard S. and Harriet (Randolph) Hackley. This union, of forty-eight years duration, was blessed with six sons and five daughters, seven of whom survive their beloved and indulgent parents.

The numerous visitors, from various lands, who had, like the writer of this notice, the privilege of partaking of the liberal hospitality dispensed at the "Casa Amarilla," in the charming climate of the valley of Mexico, must always remember, with grateful pleasure, the generous reception and cordial welcome extended to them by Colonel Talcott and his amiable family.

On the 20th of April, 1883, the eighty-sixth anniversary of his

birth, Colonel Talcott suffered a paralytic seizure which terminated in his death on the 22nd of April.

He had been for several years the oldest surviving graduate of the Military Academy.

His remains were interred in Hollywood Cemetery, at Richmond, Virginia.

ALFRED MORDECAI, of the Class of 1823.

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### JOSIAH GORGAS.

NO. 1064. CLASS OF 1841.

Died, May 15, 1883, at Tuscaloosa, Ala., aged 65.

JOSIAH GORGAS was a native of Pennsylvania, of the old Holland or Knickerbocker stock. His family has contributed several eminent personages in the history of Pennsylvania and New York. He graduated at West Point in 1842, the sixth in his class, and was assigned to the ordnance department, for which he had a peculiar qualification. In this position he served with great efficiency at various arsenals. He was assigned to Mount Vernon Arsenal, in 1853, where he established permanent relations of sympathy and identification with the South by marrying Emilia, the daughter of Governor John Gayle. After serving at various other arsenals of the United States, notably at Charleston, South Carolina, Augusta, Maine, Captain Gorgas was assigned to the large establishment at Philadelphia, where he was in command when secession occurred. The moment he heard of the secession of his adopted State—Alabama—he sent in his resignation, repaired to the capital of the Confederacy, and was appointed Chief of Ordnance of the Confederate States. We leave his record to the full and detailed history of the Confederate struggle and administration. Suffice it here to say that there was no part of the administration of that government which was marked with such wisdom, efficacy and fertility of invention and resources as that of the Confederate Ordnance Bureau. In the organization of blockade running, the exportation and exchange of cotton for arms and munitions, in the establishment of saltpetre beds and foundries all through the South, wonderful results were accomplished. The great powder mills at Augusta, Georgia, and minor ones were

organized and set in operation by General Gorgas. In fact, it may be truly said that he created his office and supplied, through his skill and administrative talent, the material without which the secession of the South would have been merely as tinkling brass and a sounding cymbal. Of what avail were all the virtues of patriot devotion, gallantry and all their military virtues, without the weapons and munitions of modern warfare. These were created and supplied by the energy and genius of Josiah Gorgas. His services and achievements did not supply those elements for dramatic effect by which other actors in the great conflict of our civil war have managed to give attraction and spirit to their narratives and engage the popular attention and applause. And yet no man in his sphere acted a more important part and contributed more largely to the success achieved by the Confederates in that conflict than Josiah Gorgas. Of ardor, vigor and devotion in our great rebellion there was a superabundance. Our great lack and weakness was a deplorable deficiency of arms and munition. It was to supply this deficiency General Gorgas devoted his energies and great administrative abilities. His success was a surprise to the whole Confederacy. The soldiers of the Confederacy did not know where they came from, but it was not long after the commencement of the war, which was with the most antiquated and inadequate weapons, before they found themselves competent to confront, to combat and to conquer their foes, with all their vast resources. It would be an instructive chapter of history which describes the methods by which this marvelous result was achieved. We have not the space nor the information to supply this chapter. But from the highest authority, from the President and Generals of the Confederate armies down, the universal acknowledgement has always been of General Gorgas' chief agency in effecting this happy relief of the distressed condition of our gallant armies.

The performer of such an exploit merits a large and prominent space in the history of American genius and energy.

At the close of the war General Gorgas was invited to the charge, as President, of the University of the South, projected by Bishop Polk. In this position he displayed the same high qualities of administrative ability as he had done in the Ordnance Department. Under his care and direction a splendid College and

flourishing village arose, vying with the oldest and best established Colleges in the South. Every branch of the administration of this enterprise was directed and supervised by General Gorgas. Even the building and the laying out of the grounds were on his plans and under his personal supervision.

In view of his great success in this noble enterprise of our lamented Bishop, General Gorgas was earnestly solicited to perform the same beneficent part for his adopted State of Alabama, whose claims he regarded as paramount. It was while engaged in the oppressive and exhausting cares of his new charge that his health and physical forces gave way, and he was compelled to seek rest and recuperation in retirement therefrom. But it was too late. He had exhausted, by the heavy drafts of his toilsome and wearing duties, his original large resources of physical and intellectual existence and power. His recent death may be mourned as that of a citizen of inestimable value to his countrymen. Especially will it be by those who enjoyed his personal acquaintance and were brought under the influence of his genial, attractive and noble qualities and virtues, which were so harmoniously blended with the highest gifts of intellectual and moral energy, worldly wisdom and juridical capacity.

*From the New Orleans Times-Democrat, May 20, 1883.*

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GEORGE JACKSON.

No. 1740. CLASS OF 1856.

Died, May 27, 1883, at Parkersburg, W. Va., aged 51.

GEORGE JACKSON graduated in the Class of 1856. He was assigned to the 2d Dragoons. He served in California, and with General Albert Sidney Johnston in the Utah Expedition, and previous to the late war he was at Fort Laramie. He forwarded his resignation from that point and joined the Confederate Army. He was made a Captain in the Regular Army of the Confederate States, and assigned as Major of Volunteers to General Garnett, to whom he reported at Laurel Hill, Virginia, (now West Virginia), and was by him assigned to the command of his Cavalry Squadron. When General McClellan

made his advance, attacking Richmond and Laurel Hill simultaneously, Major Jackson was in command of the Cavalry fights at Laurel Hill and was complimented by General Garnett for his bravery and ability. On the retreat from Laurel Hill, he was with the rear guard, and with General Garnett when he was killed at Dry Forks of Cheat River, and he helped conduct the retreat from that point through a strip of Maryland to Monterey in Highland County, Virginia, and afterwards with a battalion of cavalry was stationed at Franklin, Va., to protect General Ed. Johnson's right flank, which was at Green Briar River, in front of Cheat Mountain. This duty he performed satisfactorily. After that he was with General T. J. Jackson in the fight with General Milroy at McDowell, Virginia. Then he was a very sick man for several months at Richmond, Virginia, missing the seven days fight around Richmond as also General Jackson's great Valley Campaign. Afterwards he was assigned with rank of Colonel by General R. E. Lee to command the cavalry in North Carolina and Southeastern Virginia, to form camps of instruction, etc., and was in the important fights in North Carolina under General Whiting, and was at the surrender of General Joe Johnston to General Sherman.

He was regarded as a fine officer, and his commission as Brigadier General of Cavalry had been issued but did not reach him at the close of the war.

After the war he resided in Parkersburg, West Virginia, and was in the oil business and civil engineering. He died of blood poison several days after his left foot was amputated.

WM. L. JACKSON.

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### GEORGE W. DRESSER.

No. 1906. CLASS OF 1861. (MAY.)

Died, May 27, 1883, at Newport, R. I., aged 46.

The death at Newport, R. I., Sunday, May 27, 1883, of MAJOR GEORGE W. DRESSER, formerly of the 4th U. S. Artillery, will be learned of with sincere regret by his old associates of the Regular Army. He was graduated from West Point, May 6, 1861, at once promoted 2nd Lieutenant of the 4th U. S. Artillery, and May 14,

1st Lieutenant. For two months he was engaged drilling Volunteers, and then in Washington. Entered the Manassas campaign, being engaged in the battle of Bull Run and in the defences of Washington; took part in the Virginia Peninsula campaign in March, 1862, and was assigned to Engineer duty at the siege of Yorktown. For two months he was Acting Ordnance Officer of the 3d Army Corps. From September, 1862, until August, 1863, he was Assistant Instructor of Artillery Tactics at West Point. During the remainder of that year he was assigned to Engineer duty and the command of his company in the 4th Regiment of Artillery at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He was appointed Inspector of the 5th Army Corps in July, 1864, and held the position until March, 1865, and during the ensuing four months was on detached service with General W. F. ("Baldy") Smith in New Orleans and in New York. He was brevetted Captain in August, 1864, for gallant services during the operations on the Weldon (Va.) Railroad, and Major in March, 1865, for good conduct and services during the Rebellion. He resigned October 13, 1865, and entered upon the practice of his profession as a Civil Engineer. He was engaged in the survey of Block Island Breakwater and the defences of Narragansett Bay in 1866-68, and was subsequently Resident Engineer of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad, Chief Engineer of the Wickford Branch Railroad, and Assistant Engineer in the Department of Public Works in New York.

Colonel Dresser married the daughter of the late Daniel LeRoy, a well-known resident of New York. Mrs. Dresser died in New York City April 4. Her husband was ill at the time, and afterwards gradually succumbed. The funeral ceremonies took place at Trinity Church, Newport, May 30, and were largely attended, many Army and Navy officers being present. Among the pall-bearers were Major C. B. Throckmorton and Captain Arthur Morris, 4th U. S. Artillery, from Fort Adams, and Captain C. C. Churchill, formerly of the Army.

*Army and Navy Journal, June 2, 1883.*

## ORMENTIZ J. C. HOCK.

No. 2759. CLASS OF 1878.

Died, June 4, 1883, at St. Louis, Mo., aged 27.

LIEUTENANT O. J. C. HOCK was born in Pennsylvania in December 1856, and at the age of 17 years and 7 months was appointed to the Military Academy from Racine, Wisconsin. He entered the Academy in June, 1874, and with most excellent abilities allowed himself to graduate at the foot of his class in 1878. He was appointed Additional 2d Lieutenant 17th Infantry, June 14, 1878, 2d Lieutenant 17th Infantry, 1878, and died at St. Louis, June 4, 1883, aged 26 years and 6 months. Shortly after he entered the service he was married at Fort Pembina, D. T., to Miss Clara N. Wilson, and leaves his wife and two small children to mourn his loss. He was continuously on duty in the Northwest until the fatal illness compelled him to get a leave of absence in the hope of regaining his health.

From officers who had served with him and knew him well as a companion and brother officer, I have learned that he was a faithful and able soldier, a warm, true friend, and a genial messmate. His abilities were far greater than his class standing indicated, and had he lived he would undoubtedly have been an honored member of his chosen profession.

J. S. P.

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DANIEL TYLER.

No. 216. CLASS OF 1819.

Died, November 30, 1882, at New York City, aged 83.

GENERAL DANIEL TYLER was born, January 7, 1799, in Brooklyn, Windham County, Connecticut; and died, November 30, 1882, at New York City, at the advanced age of 83.

His descent, on the side of both parents, was distinguished; his father having been the Adjutant of Putnam's regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill, and his mother was the eldest grand-child of the celebrated President Jonathan Edwards, the noted American meta-

physician and theologian, whom Dugal Stewart describes as "indisputably the ablest champion of the scheme of necessity since the time of Collins."

At the age of thirteen years young Tyler, having received a good public school education, was sent to the Plainfield Academy to fit himself for Yale College; but his destination was changed to the Military Academy, at West Point, which he entered September 28, 1816. Here he made such rapid progress in his studies that he, availing himself of the privilege then allowed, was advanced to the third class on January 1, 1817, and again to the second in June following; and, but for the advent of Colonel Thayer to the Superintendency of the Institution, would have made another leap in six months to the first class. Under the new regime, says he, "I had to *bone it* for the next two years to pass the annual examinations." He was graduated and promoted in the army, July 1, 1819, to a Second Lieutenancy in the Light Artillery, being assigned to duty in Boston Harbor.

Upon the re-organization of the army in 1821, through an error, he was transferred to the Fifth Infantry; but, so soon as he complained of it, the Secretary of War put him back in the First Artillery stationed at the Fort Monroe Artillery School for Practice, and, May 6, 1824, he received his promotion to a First Lieutenancy. Here his efficiency so won the estimation of his commanding officer that he was made the Adjutant of the School; but was relieved April 20, 1826, after a short incumbency, and placed upon Ordnance duty in the command of the Pikesville Arsenal, near Baltimore, Maryland, where he remained till October 20, 1826.

While exercising this pleasant command, an incident occurred which largely shaped his future military career. In the winter of 1825-26, a Board of Officers, General Scott being its President, was appointed to prescribe a system of "Exercises and Instruction of Field Artillery, including Manœuvres of Horse Artillery, for the Militia of the United States." It devolved upon Colonel Eustis, the only Artillery officer on the Board, to prepare this system; but, finding "the water too deep for him to wade in," he wrote to Tyler to come to Washington and bring with him a translation the Lieutenant had made of a French Artillery work. This was submitted to the Board exactly as it came from Tyler's pen; adopted by it,

December 7, 1826; approved by the Secretary of War, March 2, 1829; and was then published for the use of the militia. This work proved so satisfactory to the General-in-Chief that Tyler, with Colonel Eustis, was ordered to prepare a more comprehensive work on Artillery for the Regular Army. To be with Eustis, Tyler was directed to proceed to the Artillery School for Practice, of which he became the Adjutant, October 29, 1826.

After devoting a year of such leisure time as he could spare from his other duties to this Artillery work, he became satisfied that, to do it properly, he must go abroad to obtain the necessary data for his undertaking. Accordingly, December 27, 1827, he was relieved from duty at Fort Monroe and ordered by the Secretary of War to "proceed to France for the accomplishment and preparation of the contemplated project," and to collect whatever information he could for the improvement of our military service.

Tyler embarked for France about the middle of January, 1828, with the understanding that the new system of Artillery should be based upon that of the "Guibeaupal," which had been in use by us since the Revolution, somewhat modified, though not improved, by the Army Board of 1818.

Early in April, 1829, Tyler was admitted into the French Artillery School of Practice, at Metz, which he found so vastly superior to our own at Fort Monroe that he concluded "we had everything to learn in Artillery without any means of learning." Hence he seriously felt the importance of his mission, and forthwith commenced a translation of the latest French system of "Manœuvres of Artillery," including Field and Heavy Artillery. At the end of a year this task was completed, and three hundred lithographed copies, in three volumes, were sent to our War Department. But, while carrying on his translation, he was fully satisfied that the new system of French *Materiel*, recently adopted from the English, would entirely supercede the Guibeaupal. Accordingly Tyler collected copies of every drawing and memoir connected with this French system of Field, Siege, Sea-Coast and Mountain Artillery, which he brought back with him to Washington. The expense of copying these memoirs and drawings, about \$2,000, Tyler had paid out of his own pocket with no little inconvenience to himself; but generously offered them, free of charge, to the government, pro-

vided a Board, consisting of three Artillery and two Ordnance officers, should pass upon their merits and adopt them as the *materiel* for the Artillery of the United States Army," to which proposition Colonel Bomford, then Chief of Ordnance, demurred, declaring that his department had the sole right to prescribe the system. At the same time he was willing that Tyler should go to the Watervleit Arsenal to construct one of these French batteries, he receiving "the whole credit of introducing the system." Upon the advice of some of his Artillery friends, Tyler declined Colonel Bomford's proposition. Some years later after Tyler's resignation from the army, Mr. Poinsett, then Secretary of War, invited him to return to the service; but, upon Tyler's declining the offer, the Secretary insisted upon paying him for his drawings and memoirs \$1,600, that being the whole balance of his available "contingent fund." He asked Tyler if that sum would be satisfactory, to which he replied: "Perfectly, though he did not ask any repayment." Thus, says Tyler, "the drawings for the system of Artillery, which I had expected to make me a Captain of Ordnance, passed into the possession of the Government (which had neither the means nor the ability to create a system for itself) at a cost of less than two thousand dollars. This system, now and ever since that period, has constituted the Artillery system of the United States. It has aided in carrying the country successfully through two great wars, and the sole change made from the drawings, furnished at that time, is the doubtful one of substituting leather for rope traces in the harness."

While in Europe, Tyler examined the Cavalry camp at Luneville; the Pontonnier School at Strasburg; the Armory of Klingenthal; the establishments and manœuvres of the French army at Paris; and the Artillery School at Woolwich, England.

After returning home in 1829, Tyler was still kept on Ordnance duty to prepare a translation of the "School of the Driver," which in the French service is separate from the Artillery.

This duty completed, Tyler was sent, January 6, 1830, to the Springfield Armory to report upon the system pursued there in the manufacture of small arms as compared with the methods he had seen at the French Armory at Klingenthal. He found that the systems were very different, much of the work done in France by hand being performed with us by machinery, which did not produce as

good work and the cost was not lessened, the profit of the machine labor going to the mechanics who received from \$150 to \$200 per month. These discoveries so startled the Ordnance department that a Board, of which Tyler was a member, was convened at Springfield to report upon the proper prices for "piece work done at the Armory."

The workmen, by the lavish use of money and the aid of political influence, secured a strong opposition in Congress to the bill to re-organize the National Armories with Ordnance, instead of Civilian Superintendents. A long struggle ensued, one side trying to keep up excessive wages and the other to reduce them to a fair compensation. Honesty finally triumphed by substituting Ordnance for Civil control of the Armories, incalculably to the advantage of the Government. In the whole of this bitter contest Tyler took an active and efficient part.

Early in 1832 the Ordnance Department having had its attention called to the imperfection of the arms manufactured on contract at private Armories, Tyler was made "Superintendent of the Inspectors of Contract Arms." At the first inspection he had to reject every musket\*, none coming up to the requirements of the contracts. After this the contractors much improved the arms, their manufacture being too lucrative to them to abandon their agreements. Of course the fidelity of the Inspector brought a storm of indignation about Tyler's head, which was threatened with decapitation by the noisy political belligerents. Armed in honesty, and of sterner stuff than his antagonists, the Inspector triumphed, the contractors being notified "that they must either submit to the Inspectors or surrender their contracts." Prudence and profits soon dictated the acceptance of the former alternative.

Tyler, however, by his integrity, sacrificed his professional advancement. President Jackson, influenced by scheming politicians, refused to appoint him a Captain in the new Ordnance Corps, though strongly recommended by the Chief of Ordnance and every Democratic member of Congress from the State of New York.

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\* These miserable weapons subsequently became famous in history as the "George Law muskets," more dangerous to the user than to the enemy.

Smarting under the injustice which he conceived to have been done to him, he tendered his resignation from the army, which was accepted to take effect May 31, 1834.

Upon the incumbency of Mr. Poinsett to the War Department, he urged Tyler to return to the army in which he had been so useful; but he declined this overture, saying: "My army life has been without any reward, and I have lost all ambition to be connected with the service where politics and prejudice ruled, and where the fact that a man was not born in the South was a bar to promotion." This last allusion had reference to the recent re-organization of the Ordnance Corps in which "all the officers but five had been selected from the South, and that of the captains appointed three were Second Lieutenants, of whom one had never seen a day's service since he graduated at West Point."

Tyler, now a civilian, became the President of an Iron and Coal Company in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and was sent to Great Britain to examine the methods there adopted for coal mining and operating furnaces and rolling-mills. Upon his return he commenced in 1835, the erection of the *first coke, hot-blast furnace ever built in America*, and, after a hard struggle of two years, succeeded in making pig-iron, using bituminous coal for the fuel; but the operations of the company were suspended owing to the great fall in the price of the manufactured article.

Tyler, in 1840, became the President of the Norwich and Worcester railroad, which then, through incompetent management and want of capital, was on the eve of bankruptcy. By great energy and financial skill he completed the road; opened a new route to New York; bonded the entire floating debt; increased the market value of the stock thirty per cent.; and established his reputation for railroad management.

The Morris Canal and Banking Company, in 1843, had become bankrupt; was sold under foreclosure of a mortgage; and had fallen into the hands of New York capitalists owning large stock interests in the Norwich and Worcester railroad. As this latter corporation was then entirely out of its difficulties, Tyler was invited to become the President and Engineer of the former company. Upon examination of the canal, he found that it had been constructed originally to float twenty-five ton boats, but that the old locks had been par-

tially rebuilt to pass the Lehigh Canal Company's boats carrying seventy-five tons of coal. He saw at once that if the latter carrying capacity could be given the canal, it would constitute the only direct route from the Lehigh mines to the city of New York. The water supply was the great problem to be solved. By diminishing the consumption of water; enlarging the prism of the canal's waterway; and by an ingenious use of "Summit Planes" with railroad tracks upon which cars were moved by the power of Turbine wheels, Tyler succeeded in solving the puzzle, and, despite the opinion of some able engineers, by July 10, 1844, the canal was ready for business, the first boat passing over demonstrating "that the prism in depth of water, etc., was well adapted to the boat's capacity, that the new planes answered their purpose fully, and that it required less time and less water to pass over a plane a thousand feet in length, than to pass through a lock of eight feet lift." The extreme drought which soon followed this success, and various questions of water-rights in a measure nullified Tyler's great achievement. Consequently, says he, "after closing various legal matters connected with the rights of the Morris Canal Company, in the fall of 1844, and seeing that there was no disposition on the part of the company to go on and re-build the additional nine planes required, and after making a final report, wherein I vainly urged the needed work, I offered my resignation, February, 1845. This was accepted and I reluctantly gave up a public improvement which, if completed at that time at a cost not exceeding \$386,000, would not only have given large pecuniary benefits to its stockholders, but would have added very substantially to my professional reputation;" besides, if finished upon his plans, as it was four years after, "could have floated into the city of New York at least a million of tons of coal per annum."

During the winter of 1844-45, Tyler was requested to take charge of the Macon & Atlanta railroad, which was unfinished and in great pecuniary embarrassment. Seeing the importance of this connection between upper and lower Georgia, and that this railroad which had cost \$1,200,000 would be sold for about \$150,000 under a decree of the chancery court, Tyler took it in hand as its President under the new name of Macon & Western Railroad. With the aid of some of the old stockholders and a few New York capitalists, he reconstructed the road without the issue of a single bond; and,

before the close of 1844, it was open to traffic. At once it was a success, paid eight per cent. annual dividends, and its stock is still considered one of the best and safest investments in the Southern States.

Tyler says: "I remained President of the company until the summer of 1849, in perfect harmony with the Southern Board of Directors and the people of the South. During my four years' residence there I had been a careful observer of the political movements of the South, and after six months stay was convinced that my residence would be temporary and that the political changes going on from day to day would, in less than ten years, result in a disruption of the Union. My resignation took the Board by surprise, and, when asked my reasons, my answer was, as nearly as I can recollect after so many years, as follows: 'Gentlemen, you have never heard me say a word against slavery, and, although I am no abolitionist, I would not bring my boys here to educate them under your system if you would give me the Macon & Western railroad. You are educating your young men to hate the Union and despise the North; and the result will be a conflict within ten years, and in that event I mean to be with my family north of Mason and Dixon's Line.'

In this year of 1849 Tyler was a member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, taking an active part in everything connected with his alma mater, to whose welfare he was devoted through a long life.

Upon his return to the North, Tyler found that a very important investment which he had made in the securities of the Cumberland Valley Railroad was in danger of being sacrificed. With his usual promptitude and energy he rebuilt and re-organized the road in 1850-51, since which time it has been one of the most successful roads in Pennsylvania, and now, under the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, pays annual dividends of eight per cent., besides having a surplus of over a million of dollars.

Tyler, from 1852 to 1861, was engaged upon various public works. Among them the road of the Dauphin & Susquehanna Coal Company, the extension of which was designed to connect with the Central New Jersey Railroad, the whole constituting a trunk coal road from the Antricitie region to the City of New York. As the

former road threatened to be a serious rival to the Reading road, it was purchased by the Reading Company.

Under a contract Tyler also constructed the principal part of the Philadelphia & West Chester Railroad. He purchased for the bondholders the Maysville & Lexington Railroad in Kentucky; and, in 1856, personally assumed the obligations of the Schuylkill & Susquehanna road to construct nine miles of railroad from Pine Grove to Lorberry Creek, which he sold at a very large profit to the Reading road.

Tyler's residence in the South had fully prepared him for the secession movement, in 1860-61, of the Cotton States, and he doubted not that the Rebellion would be a long contest. Though he had attained the age at which officers were retired from active service in the army, Tyler, with the inherited fire which his father had displayed at Bunker Hill, at once resolved to again gird on his sword for the defense of the Union and of that sacred flag under which he had been educated. No sooner had he heard of the attack upon Fort Sumter, than he repaired to Washington to tender his services in whatever capacity they would be most useful. General Scott wanted him for service in the field, and General Ripley—Chief of Ordnance—wished him at once to go to Europe to purchase arms for the Government. The very day it was to be decided to which duty he should be assigned, Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, telegraphed for him to report at New Haven to take command of the first State regiment then being raised for the war. With great difficulty, owing to the destruction of the railroad bridges, he reached his destination. Immediately he encamped and drilled his command, and early in May was in Washington with a full regiment, completely armed and equipped, and provided with all needful transportation and camp-equipage for active service. Soon after, the Second and Third Connecticut regiments arrived in the capital, when Colonel Tyler, May 10, 1861, was commissioned a Brigadier-General of State volunteers, these three Connecticut and a Maine regiment constituting his brigade.

Soon following General Schenck's Vienna fiasco, Tyler established his command at the advanced position of Fall's Church, near the enemy, which he held till the movement of the army to Bull Run.

While at this post he captured a body of Virginia negroes, which "were the first slaves manumitted under martial law."

Unforeseen delays deferred, until July 16th, the march of McDowell's army, composed of five divisions. The first and largest, commanded by Tyler, was divided into four brigades, respectively under Keyes, Schenck, Sherman and Richardson. On the 17th Centreville was occupied, and Tyler, finding his advance unopposed, made a reconnoissance the next day towards Blackburn's ford, which ended in a sharp engagement. McDowell subsequently represented this affair as one of the causes of his defeat at Bull Run, where Tyler contends that this battle should have been fought on the day of Blackburn's ford or on the next, before there was possibility of Beauregard's army being reinforced by Johnston's. This union of the Confederate forces Tyler had greatly feared from the beginning of the campaign, and says that his railroad experience proved to him conclusively that heavy trains with troops from the Shenandoah Valley had been arriving at Bull Run for two nights and a day preceding the battle, of which he apprised both the Secretary of War and General McDowell.

Early on Sunday morning, July 21st, the movement of one army took place. Tyler's division was ordered to march by the Warrenton turnpike direct to the "Stone Bridge," while Hunter's and Heintzleman's divisions were to take a circuitous route and cross Bull Run higher up, thus to turn the enemy's left flank. The plan of battle was an admirable one, except that it involved a long and fatiguing night march. A little past midnight McDowell's army was astir, and the three designated divisions sallied forth full of enthusiasm. Hunter and Heintzleman were unluckily delayed some two or three hours in reaching "Sudley's Ford." Tyler's division, except Richardson's brigade left with the reserve, moved cautiously, reaching the Stone Bridge at 3 A. M. Some hours later, when the battle was fully engaged on our right, Tyler was ordered to press the attack from our left. Accordingly, Sherman crossed Bull Run and Keyes followed, Schenck being left to take care of the Stone Bridge and prevent any flank movement from the enemy in that direction. The morning battle, in which Sherman's and Keyes' brigades actively participated, was a complete success.

In the afternoon a second battle was fought, when McDowell's

forces were reduced by severe losses and much fatigued by twelve hours' marching and fighting, while the enemy's troops were comparatively fresh and constantly increasing. By a fatal error a Rebel regiment was mistaken for a support coming to our advanced batteries on Henry Hill, and was allowed to approach and almost annihilate them. Over these disabled batteries the contest surged back and forth. Brigade after brigade was brought forward and three times the batteries were recovered and again lost. By half-past four all of the Union reserves had been brought up, while the enemy's accession of fresh regiments from both of their armies continued to reach the battle-field, snatching the morning victory from our brave but undisciplined volunteers, faint with hunger, mid-summer heat, and marching and fighting since midnight. When, therefore, two fresh Confederate brigades had repulsed the Union flank attack west of the Sudley road, and another brigade with its artillery burst through the woods further to the west, threatening our right flank and rear, the battle, as by the common consent of our exhausted troops, came to an end and the retreat of our army began, Tyler retiring in good order with Keyes' and Schenck's brigades upon Centreville. From this point the army fell back to the defenses of Washington, most of it in a very demoralized condition.

After the completion of his report of the battle of Bull Run, General Tyler, with his Connecticut regiments of three months' volunteers, August 11, 1861, was mustered out of the State service. He now retired to his home, where, in accordance with the wishes of the General-in-Chief, he advised and assisted the Connecticut authorities in recruiting, equipping and forwarding the States' new regiments of volunteers.

Upon the solicitation of General Scott, Tyler was appointed, March 13, 1862, a Brigadier-General of U. S. Volunteers, which commission he accepted on condition that he should be assigned to active duty in the field. He was ordered at once to the army of the Mississippi, headquarters Pittsburg Landing, and in Stanley's division was engaged in the advance upon and siege of Corinth. In the action of Farmington, May 23, 1862, he commanded a brigade; upon the occupation of Corinth, May 30, a squad of his troops raised upon the place the first Union flag; and in the pursuit of the enemy he advanced as far as Baldwin.

Broken down by anxiety and the fatigues of this campaign under General Halleck, Tyler obtained, June 27th, a sick leave of absence; but, as soon as he was convalescent, he was again organizing and forwarding Connecticut volunteers to the field. From September 17 to November 23, 1862, he commanded Camp Douglass, Ill., when he was detailed as a member of the military commission to investigate the campaign of General Buell in Kentucky and Tennessee. This duty occupied him till May 10, 1863, when he was ordered to Baltimore and assigned to the command of the troops and defenses of the city. While detached, June 8-26, to guard the Upper Potomac, he was engaged in the action of Martinsburg, June 14, 1863, and then took command of Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights—a most important trust, the enemy having invaded Pennsylvania from the Shenandoah Valley. General Schenck, commanding the Middle Department, fearing that Lee might make a movement upon Baltimore, ordered Tyler, June 26, to resume his command of that city, which he held till July 3, 1863, when all danger was removed by the retreat of the Confederate army from Gettysburg. Tyler was then placed in command of the District of Delaware, where he remained till he resigned his commission, April 6, 1864, because of the death of his wife and his conviction that the back-bone of the Rebellion was broken and could be ended by younger and more active men.

He continued, however, to follow the progress of the war with the liveliest interest; and it must have been a proud moment to him when Atlanta, September 2, 1864, surrendered to General Sherman. Nearly two years before that great event he said to the members of the Buell investigating commission: "Atlanta, and not Richmond, should be the objective point, and there our hardest fighting is yet to be done. That is the belly of the Confederacy, and not only the most exposed, but the most vital part. There is where it lives. Back of that are their store-houses and supplies; and to cover these it will do its most desperate fighting; loss, there, means final defeat."

Tyler, after his resignation, passed his time in the various occupations of a country gentleman, and in traveling through the Southern States and Cuba; but, after enjoying this for a few years, his active mind required larger scope and more substantial food. Accord-

ingly, he made an extended European tour, arriving in England at the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War, in which, as a military man, he became deeply interested. Writing to his son respecting this struggle, he says: "You will see a progress in civilization that the most sanguine philanthropists have never dreamed of; and the motive power which will have caused it will have been the gun fired from Fort Sumter. Beauregard little dreamed how that gun would shake the world."

In the spring of 1872, after his return home, he made a trip to Alabama to examine some iron properties there, which resulted in his founding large cotton and iron manufactories, and building the town of Anniston upon a cheerless old estate of twenty, now thirty thousand acres. One of Tyler's associates in the Woodstock Iron Company says of him: "He was always planning and suggesting something for the benefit of Anniston and its people; plans and suggestions that to us at first seemed impracticable and premature, we found from his clear reasoning and hearty co-operation, not only could be carried out, but were needed. In acting on his suggestions and plans, we found how wise he was in forethought, and wondered why we had not thought of the plans ourselves. To his earnest exertions and liberality we are indebted for the water works, the cotton factory and car works, the promotion of emigration, the successful cultivation of the grasses, the introduction of blooded cattle and improved stock, large and more comfortable dwellings for the workingmen, the building of churches and schools for them, and facilities for the education of their children. He was a grand old man, one of the most generous and unselfish I ever knew, always interested in and planning for the welfare of others, and never so happy as when those he aided profited by his advice and assistance."

In the summer of 1873, Tyler again went to Europe. While in London, he was invited to look into the affairs of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad, then in financial difficulties. Upon his return to this country, he arranged for its purchase and accepted the Presidency of the new company, which he held till February 25, 1879, bringing to it his long experience and almost youthful energy. From a completely broken down concern, he regenerated and made it a road in structure, equipments and discipline equal to any in the Southern States.

While residing at Montgomery, Ala., directing this road, Tyler was requested to investigate the condition and prospects of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad, which led to an investment in Texas lands, where he established the Capote Farm of twenty thousand acres. This was his winter residence till he died, which sad event occurred while he was on a visit to the North to see some of the members of his family. Till within two days of his death he was active and able to attend to his business, when pneumonia quickly terminated his long and useful life. His remains were, in accordance with his wishes, carried to Anniston, when the town was draped in black, and nearly two thousand mourners followed his body to the grave, made between two boulders that stand as nature's sentinels on either side, a fit resting place for this kind, generous, good and noble old man.

To those of our Association of Graduates over whose annual reunions our elder brother so often and so admirably presided, it is perhaps unnecessary to say more of General Tyler; but as others may read this brief record of his life's work, we will add a few words by way of a summary of his character.

Tyler was above medium height, erect as a cadet even to the day of his death, graceful and easy in all his movements, and possessed a mien eminently striking and handsome. His intellectual forehead, his flashing gray eyes, his bold aquiline nose, and his firmly compressed lips marked him as a leader to command men, to stem opposition, and to penetrate to the marrow of intricacies. His quick perceptions clearly saw all that was before him, and his logic-mill soon winnowed the wheat from the chaff. Direct of purpose, his speech was outspoken and his reasoning never was lured aside by sophistry and shams. Whatever he undertook was with the integrity of his truthful spirit, the intensity of his excessive earnestness, and his sanguine anticipation of complete success. Having no toleration for plausible incompetency, and abhorring all paltering with right or wrong, he chose his many agents for their knowledge and honesty. Yet, stern as he was in all mental and moral requirements in the transaction of business, he was full of affection, abounded in genial humor, and had a woman's tenderness for those whom he esteemed. His friends all loved him because he was sincere, kind, unselfish, above any meanness, always considerate for others, and

never arrogant, though proud of his many achievements. He was the soul of honor, contemned any indirectness of speech or act, and justly bore "the grand old name of gentleman."

Tyler was a very distinguished civil and mining engineer—bold, enterprising, skillful, and eminently successful in whatever he undertook. It seemed to be his delight and pastime from dead carcasses to produce living, breathing realities. Broken-down railroads, moss-grown coal companies, collapsed iron works, crumbling canals, and such like financial ruins, his wizard touch suddenly transformed into engines of power and profit. We have already recorded the skillful surgery of this master-healer of diseased corporations, and even in old age how he made a solitary desert in Alabama voluble with spindles, glowing with furnaces, and teeming with busy life.

As a soldier, Tyler, in his early manhood, was an accomplished artillerist; in his maturity, an ordnance officer to whom our army is much indebted for its present system of field batteries and the excellence of its small arms; and, in his after life, a general most efficient in organization, collected and bold in battle, and clear headed and sagacious in strategy. Age and rank debarred him from enlarged command; but he certainly possessed many of the most valuable attributes of a true soldier,—strength and activity of mind, indomitable will, unflinching courage, tenacity of purpose, restless energy, prompt decision, professional ambition, and appreciative recognition of juniors which always secured their zealous coöperation.

Governor Buckingham reposed unbounded confidence in Tyler's military capacity and executive energy; and the good organization, discipline, and soldierly tone of the Connecticut volunteers showed that his trust in his selected general was not misapplied. Though these troops were enlisted for only three months, their commander in this brief period imbued them with true military spirit, a realizing sense of their solemn duty, and a loyal rivalry to accomplish their utmost for their country's cause. Upon them he tried to impress his own gallant daring, his disdain of political machinery to secure preferment, a deep sense of the responsibility resting upon all to do or die for the preservation of the Union, and to make every sacrifice for the maintenance of the nationality of a great people. All feared, yet loved him, for they well knew that quick punishment followed

every direliction of duty, while fidelity and assiduity never went unrewarded.

Tyler's name, says a distinguished Senator, "will remain high in the illustrious roll of gallant soldiers and patriots that Connecticut has furnished, embracing every war to which she has been called, from her earliest years as a colony. And a multitude of personal friends will mourn him as a devoted friend, a cheery, brave, gallant, glorious old gentleman, soldier and patriot."

GEO. W. CULLUM,

Brevet Major-General

U. S. Army.

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Of the foregoing, sixteen were members of the Association — Allen, Blair, Burbank, Cogswell, Collins, Dresser, Eaton, Fessenden, Harwood, Jackson, Morell, Simpson, Thomas, G. C., Tyler, Warren and Williamson.

|                    |       |
|--------------------|-------|
| In the Army.....   | 15    |
| In Civil Life..... | 24    |
|                    | <hr/> |
| Total.....         | 39    |

THE TREASURER PRESENTED THE FOLLOWING  
REPORT.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 12, 1883.

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

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| <i>Dr.</i> —To Balance from last account, | \$ 66 81   |
| “ “ Initiation fees since last report,    | 620 00     |
| “ “ Sale of Books, since last report,     | 33 00      |
| “ “ Amount donated by Unknown Party,      | 10 00      |
| “ “ Interest on Bonds since last report,  | 35 00      |
| “ “ Bonds in Bank of Commerce,            | 1,000 00   |
| Total,                                    | \$1,764 81 |

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| <i>Cr.</i> —To Printing Report for 1882, as shown by Receipt,      | \$ 213 75  |
| “ “ Lieutenant Braden for expenditures,                            | 50 84      |
| “ “ Expenses for Binding 100 copies Supplemental<br>Registers,     | 30 91      |
| “ “ Paper, Stamps, Stamped Envelopes, and Express-<br>age on Books | 41 91      |
| “ “ Subscription to Army and Navy Journal,                         | 4 00       |
| “ “ Expense for Badges,  | 3 34       |
| “ “ Cash paid by Lieutenant Braden, per Receipt,                   | 10 00      |
| “ “ Expense, new Receipt Book,                                     | 6 00       |
| “ “ Bonds in Bank of Commerce,                                     | 1,000 00   |
| Total,   | \$1,360 75 |
| Balance on hand,   | \$1,404 06 |

Examined, found correct and approved.

For the Executive Committee,

PETER S. MICHIE,

*Professor U. S. M. A.*

## MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

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The report of the Treasurer was accepted and adopted.

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

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 12, 1883.

*To the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy :*

As Chairman of the Thayer Monument Committee, I have the honor to submit the following report :

General Thayer died, September 7, 1872, at Braintree, Massachusetts. At the next annual meeting of this Association the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

“That it be referred to the Executive Committee to consider what steps should be taken to place at West Point a suitable memorial of General Thayer, some time Superintendent of the Military Academy ; and that the Committee be instructed to report at the next meeting of the Association.”

Not till five years after the death of General Thayer could the consent of his surviving relatives be obtained to the removal of his remains to West Point, where they were re-interred, November 8, 1877, with appropriate military honors.

Up to this time less than a thousand dollars had been collected to carry out the wishes of the Association,—a sum entirely inadequate to secure any notable memorial of the great Superintendent, though various suggestions were made by the Thayer Committee to adopt something justified by our limited means,—a bust in the library, a memorial tablet in the Chapel, or an obelisk on the plain.

Not till 1881 was the difficult problem solved by the adoption of a design for a white granite statue upon a high pedestal ; but the cost of this far exceeded the amount of our subscriptions. However, I made the contract with the New England Granite Company, and by great personal exertions have obtained the requisite funds to pay for the monument, which is now erected in the southwest angle of the Plain of West Point. The work was completed last Saturday, June 9, 1883, the ninety-eighth anniversary of the birth of General Thayer ; and the statue was unveiled yesterday, with imposing ceremonies in which you participated.

The monument is worthy of the sculptor, who has so artistically fashioned it ; it is worthy of the great Superintendent, whose majestic port and intellectual visage the statue so faithfully represents ; and it is worthy of this Association which has persevered, amid so many difficulties, to raise such a memorial to the “Father of the Military Academy.”

The following is the list of the subscriptions, with the amount contributed by each:

|  |            |                                |            |
|--|------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| Trustees of Thayer Estate.....             | \$1,000 00 | General Henry Prince.....      | 20 00      |
| General Daniel Tyler.....                  | 500 00     | General Jos. R. Anderson.....  | 20 00      |
| General Thos. A. Davies.....               | 500 00     | Major Hamilton W. Merrill....  | 20 00      |
| General George W. Cass.....                | 200 00     | Colonel J. S. McCalmont.....   | 20 00      |
| General George W. Cullum.....              | 200 00     | Colonel R. S. Williamson.....  | 20 00      |
| Seth M. Capron.....                        | 100 00     | Professor G. L. Andrews.....   | 20 00      |
| William C. Young.....                      | 100 00     | General A. T. A. Torbert ..... | 20 00      |
| Josiah P. Cooke.....                       | 100 00     | Professor Peter S. Michie..... | 20 00      |
| Robert W. Burnett.....                     | 100 00     | Professor E. W. Bass.....      | 20 00      |
| Mrs. Bradford R. Alden.....                | 100 00     | Lieutenant J. R. Williams..... | 20 00      |
| General John G. Barnard.....               | 100 00     | A. C. Kingsland.....           | 20 00      |
| General Henry DuPont .....                 | 100 00     | Colonel Wm. Chapman.....       | 10 00      |
| Colonel J. B. Moulton.....                 | 100 00     | Rev. N. Sayre Harris.....      | 10 00      |
| Mrs. George Ticknor.....                   | 50 00      | General Silas Casey.....       | 10 00      |
| Colonel Washington Seawell,                | 50 00      | Professor James Clark.....     | 10 00      |
| General Thomas Swords.....                 | 50 00      | General Jacob Ammen.....       | 10 00      |
| General Abemarle Cady.....                 | 50 00      | General W. H. Emory .....      | 10 00      |
| General A. S. Humphreys.....               | 50 00      | General J. V. Bomford.....     | 10 00      |
| General George W. Morell....               | 50 00      | General H. W. Wessells.....    | 10 00      |
| General Thos. W. Sherman....               | 50 00      | General Schuyler Hamilton ...  | 10 00      |
| General Joseph Hooker.....                 | 50 00      | Colonel F. F. Flint.....       | 10 00      |
| Captain Thos. H. Barber.....               | 50 00      | Colonel Jas. G. Benton.....    | 10 00      |
| Colonel E. M <sup>K</sup> . Hudson.....    | 40 00      | Colonel Chas. E. Blunt.....    | 10 00      |
| General Benjamin Alvord.....               | 30 00      | Captain J. C. Symmes.....      | 10 00      |
| General Z. B. Tower.....                   | 30 00      | General J. G. Parke.....       | 10 00      |
| Colonel C. S. Stewart.....                 | 30 00      | Colonel H. C. Hodges.....      | 10 00      |
| General Henry Brewerton.....               | 25 00      | Captain P. H. Remington.....   | 10 00      |
| Colonel F. E. Hunt.....                    | 25 00      | Captain C. B. Phillips.....    | 10 00      |
| General B. W. Brice.....                   | 25 00      | Captain Ed. Maguire.....       | 10 00      |
| Captain Thos. J. Lee.....                  | 25 00      | Stanislaus Remak.....          | 10 00      |
| Colonel R. H. K. Whately <sup>b</sup> .... | 25 00      | Frank W. Russell.....          | 10 00      |
| General E. D. Keyes.....                   | 25 00      | J. R. Anderson.....            | 10 00      |
| General Ed. Schriver.....                  | 25 00      | Miss Berard.....               | 10 00      |
| Colonel H. L. Kendrick.....                | 25 00      | Russell Thayer.....            | 10 00      |
| General John M. Schofield....              | 25 00      | Major Alfred Mordecai.....     | 8 28       |
| General E. Upton.....                      | 25 00      | General H. A. Thompson.....    | 5 00       |
| Major O. H. Ernst.....                     | 25 00      | Horace Bliss.....              | 5 00       |
| Captain Daniel W. Payne.....               | 25 00      | General Hannibal Day.....      | 5 00       |
| Professor Robert Fletcher.....             | 25 00      | General Francis H. Smith.....  | 5 00       |
| S. Thayer Moulton.....                     | 25 00      | General J. L. Donaldson.....   | 5 00       |
| Professor W. H. C. Bartlett....            | 20 00      | General O. B. Willcox.....     | 5 00       |
| General E. B. Babbitt.....                 | 20 00      | Colonel W. P. Craighill.....   | 5 00       |
| Professor Albert E. Church....             | 20 00      | Colonel J. V. D. DuBose .....  | 5 00       |
| General Wm. Hoffman.....                   | 20 00      | Major J. W. Cuyler.....        | 5 00       |
| General J. H. Simpson.....                 | 20 00      |                                |            |
|  |            | Total subscribed.....          | \$4,739 78 |

From the above sum of \$4,739.78, the entire cost of the monument, and the expenses of the removal of the remains of General Thayer from Braintree, Massachusetts, have been paid. The balance in the hands of the Treasurer—Professor G. L. Andrews—it is hoped will suffice to erect a plain massive tablet in the West Point Cemetery, over the grave of the deceased.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. CULLUM, Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

*Chairman of the Thayer Monument Committee.*

After considerable discussion over the report of the Committee on Badges, Colonel John M. Wilson, class of 1860, moved that the Committee be discharged, and the whole subject of badges be indefinitely postponed, and that the thanks of the Association be tendered to the Committee for the labor of the members.

The motion was carried.

Judge Findlay, class of 1824, presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Association of Graduates are hereby tendered General Cullum for his able, elaborate and instructive address on the life and character of Colonel Thayer, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication with the proceedings of the Association.

General Alvord, class of 1833, moved that the thanks of the Association be tendered to General Cullum and the other members of the Thayer Monument Committee for the admirable manner that they have performed their duties.

Carried unanimously.

The following was, on motion of Prof. Wheeler, class of 1855, adopted.

It is moved that the fourth and fifth lines of paragraph 2 of the Constitution, which read as follows: "The Secretary and Treasurer, to be selected from the officers of the Military Academy;" be amended to read as follows: "The Secretary and Treasurer to be selected from the members of the Association residing at West Point."

"It is moved that the Presiding Officer of the Association may, whenever he deems it expedient, appoint one and the same person to fill both the offices of Secretary and Treasurer of the Association."

The following motion by Colonel Merrill, class of 1855, was adopted: "That a committee of five members of the Association, two of whom shall be of those stationed at West Point, be appointed by the presiding officer, who shall consider and report to the Association some practical measure for the establishment at West

Point of some suitable place of assembly, entertainment and reception for this Association and its individual members."

The following were appointed members of this Committee: Col. T. B. Arden, Prof. J. B. Wheeler, Col. Lewis Merrill, Prof. E. W. Bass, Mr. D. S. Dennison.

Colonel Austin, class of 1828, stated that the surviving members of his class owned a picture of the late Prof. Mansfield, and that they desired to present it to the Association to be hung in the Library.

On motion of General Cullum the gift was accepted with the thanks of the Association.

Colonel Austin, has, since the meeting, deeded the above mentioned portrait to the Secretary of the Association, in trust for the Association. The deed will be framed and hung in the office of Secretary.

The Chairman then appointed the following committee and announced the officers for the ensuing year:

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

|                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| GENERAL CULLUM,      | COLONEL HASBROUCK, |
| PROFESSOR MICHIE,    | LIEUTENANT FULLER, |
| LIEUTENANT LOVERING. |                    |

#### SECRETARY.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES BRADEN.

#### TREASURER.

PROFESSOR S. E. TILLMAN.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

CHARLES BRADEN, Lieut. U. S. A.,

*Secretary.*

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#### ENTERTAINMENT.

At 7:30 P. M., the members proceeded to the Cadet Mess Hall, where they partook of the annual dinner, Major Alfred Mordecai, Class of 1823, presiding.

The following were the regular toasts, prepared by Prof. J. B. Wheeler.

"OUR COUNTRY."—Responded to by Gen. W. T. Sherman.

"I do love

My country's good, with a respect more tender,  
More holy, and profound, than mine own life."

"OUR FLAG."—Responded to by Gen. H. J. Slocum.

"Freedom from her mountain height  
Unfurled her standard in the air."

"THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES."—Responded to by Judge French.

"Honor to the men who bring honor to us, glory to country, and dignity to character."

"THE ARMY AND THE NAVY."—Responded to by Col. Wm. C. Church.

"Have you  
An Army [and Navy] ready, say you?"

"OUR ALMA MATER."—Responded to by Gen. C. P. Stone.

"Now come I, to our Mother,  
[Oh! that she could speak now] well — I kiss her."

"OUR DISTINGUISHED ASSOCIATE, GENERAL U. S. GRANT."—Responded to by Gen. U. S. Grant.

"He has deserved worthily of his country."

"OUR DEAD."—Responded to by Gen. Robert Ransom.

"He gave his honors to the world again,  
His blessed part to Heaven, and slept in peace."

"WOMAN."—Responded to by Col. H. L. Kendrick.

"From every one  
The best she hath—  
I love her therefore."

"OURSELVES."—Responded to by Gen. Horace Porter.

"Now good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both!"

One hundred and six graduates and ten invited guests were present at the dinner, which lasted until one o'clock.

The dinner was prepared by the Chief Cook of the Cadet Mess, served by the Cadet Waiters, and, except the wine glasses, the whole table service belonged to the Cadet Mess.

The meeting and dinner brought together the largest gathering of graduates ever at West Point.

LIST OF MEMBERS WHO HAVE JOINED THE ASSOCIATION SINCE LAST REPORT.

|                         | CLASS. |                       | CLASS. |
|-------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| Ivers J. Austin,        | 1828   | John McClellan,       | 1867   |
| Thomas F. Drayton,      | "      | Orsemus B. Boyd,      | "      |
| Gabriel R. Paul,        | 1834   | Chancellor Martin,    | 1868   |
| Peter C. Gaillard,      | 1835   | Henry L. Harris,      | 1869   |
| Peter G. T. Beauregard, | 1838   | Winfield S. Edgerly,  | 1870   |
| William Austine,        | "      | Walter S. Wyatt,      | 1871   |
| James N. Caldwell,      | 1840   | Richard H. Poillon,   | "      |
| James W. Abert,         | 1842   | Frederick D. Grant,   | "      |
| Edward F. Abbott,       | 1847   | Frank O. Briggs,      | 1872   |
| Lewis C. Hunt,          | "      | George H. Ruhlen,     | "      |
| Edward A. Palfrey,      | 1851   | William H. Bixby,     | 1873   |
| Godfrey Weitzel,        | 1855   | Jacob E. Bloom,       | "      |
| George D. Ruggles,      | "      | Ezra B. Fuller,       | "      |
| Orlando M. Poe,         | 1856   | Fred. A. Smith,       | "      |
| Thomas W. Walker,       | "      | John P. Jefferson,    | 1875   |
| John C. Palfrey,        | 1857   | John M. Baldwin,      | "      |
| William Sinclair,       | "      | Francis C. Eltonhead, | "      |
| George H. Weeks,        | "      | Heman Dowd,           | 1876   |
| Wesley Merritt,         | 1860   | Herbert S. Foster,    | "      |
| Wade H. Gibbes,         | "      | Oscar F. Long,        | "      |
| Malbone F. Watson, May, | 1861   | William J. Elliot,    | 1878   |
| Wm. H. H. Benyuard,     | 1863   | James E. Runcie,      | 1879   |
| Thomas Ward,            | "      | Guy R. Beardslee,     | "      |
| Alexander Mackenzie,    | 1864   | Edward Burr,          | 1882   |
| William A. Rafferty,    | 1865   | John T. Thompson,     | "      |
| Benjamin D. Greene,     | 1866   | Clarence R. Edwards,  | 1883   |
| Thomas Turtle,          | 1867   |                       |        |