

SIXTEENTH

ANNUAL REUNION

OF THE

ASSOCIATION  GRADUATES

OF THE

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

WEST POINT, NEW YORK,

June 12th, 1885.

EAST SAGINAW, MICH.:
EVENING NEWS, PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1885.

ANNUAL REUNION, JUNE 12, 1885.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JUNE 12th, 1885.

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

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

The roll was then called by the Secretary.

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

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

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.

Thos. J. Leslie, Died, Nov. 25, 1874, at New York, N. Y., 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, 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, Died, April 15, 1885, at Lyme, Conn, aged 86.
Daniel Tyler, Died, Nov. 30, 1882, at New York, N. Y., aged 84.
William H. Swift, Died, April 7, 1879, at New York, N. Y., aged 79.

1820.

- EDWARD G. W. BUTLER, St. Louis, Mo., care E. J. Gay & Co.
Rawlins Lowndes, Died, Aug. 10, 1877, at Staatsburg, N. Y., aged 76.
 JOHN M. TUFTS, Rahway, N. J.

1821.

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

1822.

- *WILLIAM C. YOUNG, 465 W. 23d St., New York, 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, N. Y.
 HANNIBAL DAY, Col. U. S. A., (retired) Morristown, N. J.
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, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

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*, Died, Aug. 14, 1884, at Detroit, Mich., aged 79.
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, N. Y., 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, Newport, R. I.
Gustave S. Rousseau, Died, Feb. 5, 1879, at Plaquemine, La., aged 72.
 THOMAS F. DRAYTON, Charlotte, N. C.
Crafts J. Wright, Died, July 23, 1883, at Chicago, Ill., aged 75.

1829.

- CATHARINUS P. BUCKINGHAM, Pres. Chicago Steel Works, Chicago, Ill.
 JOSEPH SMITH BRYCE, Newport, R. I.
Sidney Burbank, Died, Dec. 7, 1882, at Newport, Ky., aged 75.
William Hoffman, Died, Aug. 12, 1884, at Rock Island, Ill., aged 76.
 THOMAS SWORDS, Col. U. S. A., (retired) 115 E. 38th St., New York, N. Y.
 ALBEMARLE CADY, Col. U. S. A., (retired) 444 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.
 *THOMAS A. DAVIES, 610 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
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. A., (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, Died, Sept. 21, 1883, at New Haven, Conn., aged 73.
 JACOB AMMEN, Beltsville, Md.
Andrew A. Humphreys, Died, Dec. 27, 1883, at Washington, D. C., aged 73.
 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, 1305 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

1832.

BENJ. S. EWELL, New Orleans, La.

*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) 1314 N St., Washington, D. C.

Ward B. Burnett, Died, July 5, 1884, at Washington, D. C., aged 74.

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., New York, N. Y.

Rufus King, Died, Oct. 13, 1876, at New York, N. Y., aged 63.

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

William H. Sidell, Died, July 1, 1873, at New York, N. Y., aged 63.

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

HENRY DUPONT, Wilmington, Del.

Benjamin Alvord, Died, Oct. 16, 1884, at Washington, D. C., aged 71.

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) 26 Jackson Square, Baltimore, Md.

*HENRY L. KENDRICK, Col. U. S. A., (retired) West Point, N. Y.

Alexander S. Macomb, Died, May 8, 1876, at New York, N. Y., aged 62.

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 Garrisons, 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, Nov. 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, Dec. 2, 1882, at Georgetown, D. C., aged 70.
Arthur B. Lansing, Died, Feb. 9, 1880, at New York, N. Y., aged 63.

1837.

- Henry W. Benham*, Died, June 1, 1884, at New York, N. Y., aged 71.
 JOHN BRATT, Garrisons, N. Y.
 *ISRAEL VOGDES, 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., Wash-
 ington, D. C.
 JOSHUA H. BATES, 27½ W. 3d St., Cincinnati, O.
 ROBERT M. MCLANE, Baltimore, Md.

1838.

- PETER G. T. BEAUREGARD, New Orleans, La.
 JOHN T. METCALFE, Physician, 18 West Thirtieth St., New York, N. Y.
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, Died, April 29, 1884, at New York, N. Y., aged 70.
Irvin McDowell, Died, May 4, 1885, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 67.
 WILLIAM AUSTINE, Maj. U. S. A., (retired) Brattleboro, Vt.
 *HAMILTON W. MERRILL, 120 East 60th St., New York, N. Y.

1839.

- *GEORGE THOM, Col. U. S. A., (retired) Portland, Maine.
 LUCIUS H. ALLEN, San Francisco, Cal.
 JAMES B. RICKETTS, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., (retired) 1829 G St., N. W., Wash-
 ington, D. C.
 THOMAS HUNTON, 15 Gravier St., N. O., La.

1840.

- Charles P. Kingsbury*, Died, Dec. 25, 1879, at Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 61.
 WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, General U. S. A., (retired) 912 Garrison Ave., St.
 Louis, Mo.
George H. Thomas, Died, March 28, 1870, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 54.

*STEWART VAN VLIET, Col. U. S. A., (retired) 819 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

GEORGE W. GETTY, Col. U. S. A., (retired).

JAMES N. CALDWELL, Major U. S. A., (retired) Carthage, O.

PINCKNEY LUGENBEE, Col. U. S. A., (retired) 74 Edmund Place, Detroit, Mich.

*OLIVER L. SHEPHERD, Col. U. S. A., (retired) 141st Street, West of 11th Avenue, New York, N. Y.

1841.

ZEALOUS B. TOWER, Col. U. S. A., (retired) Army Building, New York, N. Y.

John Love, Died, Jan. 29, 1881, at Indianapolis, Ind., aged 61.

Harvey A. Allen, Died, Sept. 20, 1882, at Schraalenburg, N. J., 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, Chief of Engineers U. S. A.

WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS, San Rafael, Cal.

THEODORE T. S. LAIDLAY, Col. U. S. A., (retired) Glenham Hotel, New York, N. Y.

GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, No. 10 Perry St. New York, N. Y.

James G. Benton, Died, Aug. 23, 1881, at Springfield, Mass., aged 61.

John Hillhouse, Died, March 29, 1882, at New Brunswick, N. J., aged 65.

ABNER DOUBLEDAY, Col. U. S. A., (retired) 55 Cliff St., New York, N. Y.

JOHN S. McCALMONT, Franklin, Pa.

George Sykes, Died, Feb. 9, 1880, at Fort Brown, Tex., aged 57.

EUGENE E. McLEAN, New York, N. Y., 111 Broadway, or 20 University Place.

Charles T. Baker, Died, February 28, 1881, at New York, 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, N. Y.

WILLIAM F. RAYNOLDS, Col. U. S. A., (retired).

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

JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, Col. U. S. A., (retired) Ft. Monroe, Va.
 HENRY F. CLARKE, Col. U. S. A., (retired).
 CHRISTOPHER C. AUGUR, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.
 ULYSSES S. GRANT, ex-President of the U. S., New York, N. Y.
 CHARLES S. HAMILTON, 694 Marshall St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 RUFUS INGALLS, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., (retired).
Cave J. Coutts, Died, June 10, 1874, at San Diego, Cal., aged 53.

1844.

WM. G. PECK, Prof. Mathematics and Astronomy, Columbia College, New York, N. Y.
 DANIEL M. FROST, 1711 Nash St., St. Louis, Mo.
Samuel Gillman, Died, Jan. 18, 1876, at Cincinnati, O., aged 52.
 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, Flushing, New York.
 FITZ-JOHN PORTER, Morristown, N. J.
 HENRY COPPEE, 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, Died, March 8, 1885, at Washington, D. C., aged 63.
 *HENRY B. CLITZ, Col. 10th U. S. Infantry.
 THOMAS G. PITCHER, Col. U. S. A., (retired) Supt. Soldier's Home, Bath, N. Y.

1846.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, New York, N. Y.
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., Washington, D. C.
 PARMENAS T. TURNLEY, Highland Park, Lake Co., Ill.
 GEORGE H. GORDON, 7 Court Square, Boston, Mass.
 DELANCY FLOYD-JONES, Col. U. S. A., (retired) 29 W. 34th Street, New York, N. Y.
 SAMUEL B. MAXEY, U. S. Senator, Paris, Texas.

1847.

- *JOHN HAMILTON, Col. 5th U. S. Artillery.
 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.
 *JAMES B. FRY, Col. U. S. A., (retired).
 HORATIO G. GIBSON, Col. 3d Artillery.
Ambrose E. Burnside, Died, Sept. 13, 1881, at Bristol, R. I., aged 57.
 JOHN GIBBON, Col. 7th Infantry.
 ROMEYN B. AYRES, Col. 2d Artillery.
Thomas H. Neill, Died, March 12, 1885, at Philadelphia, Penn., aged 59.
 WILLIAM W. BURNS, Col. and Asst. Com. Gen. U. S. A.
 EDWARD F. ABBOTT, 402 Scott St., Covington, Ky.
 *EGBERT L. VIELE, Cor. 88th St. and Riverside Ave., New York, N. Y.
 LEWIS C. HUNT, Col. 14th Infantry.

1848.

- WM. P. TROWBRIDGE, Prof. of Engineering School of Mines, Columbia College, New York, 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, Died, July 26, 1883, at McMinnville, Tenn., aged 58.
Thomas D. Johns, Died, July 31, 1883, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., aged 59.

1849.

- QUINCY A. GILLMORE, Col. Corps of Engineers.
 JOHN G. PARKE, 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) 2001 I St., Washington, D. C.
 BEVERLY H. ROBERTSON, Washington, D. C.
 RICHARD W. JOHNSON, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., (retired) St. Paul, Minn.
 SAMUEL B. HOLABIRD, 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) 2818 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, Lieut.-Col. 1st Artillery.

*CALEB HUSE, Highland Falls, N. Y.

ALEXANDER J. PERRY, Lieut.-Col. and Dep. Q.-M.-Gen. U. S. A.

WILLIAM H. MORRIS, Fordham, 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 St., New Orleans, La.

1852.

THOMAS L. CASEY, Col. Corps of Engineers.

George W. Rose, Died, May 19, 1870, at Detroit, Mich., aged 39.

*HENRY W. SLOCUM, 465 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

*DAVID S. STANLEY, Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

JAMES W. ROBINSON, 64 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

MILO S. HASCALL, Goshen, Ind.

JOHN MULLAN, 404 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

Sylvester Mowry, Died, Oct. 17, 1871, at London, Eng., aged 40.

Marshall T. Polk, Died, Feb. 29, 1884, at Nashville, Tenn., aged 53.

PETER T. SWAINE, Col. 22d Infantry.

ALEXANDER MCD. MCCOOK, Col. 6th Infantry.

WILLIAM MYERS, Lieut.-Col. U. S. A., (retired) Omaha, Neb.

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.

WILLIAM W. LOWE, Omaha, Nebraska.

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, Col. 18th Infantry.

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

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

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

OLIVER D. GREENE, Major 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 Deputy Q.-M.-Gen., U. S. A.

1855.

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

Godfrey Weitzel, Died, March 19, 1884, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 49.

GEORGE H. ELLIOT, Lieut.-Col. Corps of Engineers.

JUNIUS B. WHEELER, Col. U. S. A., (retired) Lenoir, N. C.

John V. Du Bois, Died, July 31, 1880, at Hudson, N. Y., aged 45.

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

JOHN W. TURNER, St. Louis, Mo.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen., U. S. A.

LEWIS MERRILL, Major 7th Cavalry.

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

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

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

1856.

DAVID C. HOUSTON, Lieut.-Col. Corps of Engineers.

ORLANDO M. POE, Lieut.-Col. 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, Major and Com. of Sub., U. S. A.

THOMAS W. WALKER, Capt. U. S. A., (retired) Girard House, Philadelphia, Penn.

George Jackson, Died, May 27, 1883, at Parkersburg, W. Va., aged 50.

WILLIAM B. HUGHES, Major and Q.-M. U. S. A.

*FITZHUGH LEE, Alexandria, Va.

John McL. Hildt, Died, April 25, 1877, at New York, N. Y., aged 41.

1857.

JOHN C. PALFREY, 87 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

E. PORTER ALEXANDER, Vice-President Louisville & Nashville Railroad,
Louisville, Ky.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Major 2d Artillery.
 MANNING M. KIMMELL, Henderson, Ky.
 GEORGE H. WEEKS, Major and Q.-M. U. S. A.
 JOHN S. MARMADUKE, St. Louis, Mo.
 JOSEPH S. CONRAD, Lieut.-Col. 22d Infantry.
 ROBERT H. ANDERSON, Chief of Police, Savannah, Ga.

1858.

*ASA B. CAREY, Major and Paymaster, U. S. A.
 William J. L. Nicodemus, Died, Jan. 6, 1879, at Janosville, Wis., aged 44.

1859.

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

1860.

WALTER MCFARLAND, Lieut.-Col. Corps of Engineers.
 HORACE PORTER, Pullman Palace Car Co., New York, N. Y.
 JAMES H. WILSON, Wilmington, Del.
 JAMES N. WHITEMORE, Lieut.-Col. Ordnance Corps.
 ALANSON M. RANDOL, Major 1st Artillery.
 JOHN M. WILSON, Lieut.-Col. Corps of Engineers.
 EDWARD R. HOPKINS, unknown.
 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 22d Infantry.

MAY 6, 1861.

HENRY A. DUPONT, Wilmington, Del.
 Orville E. Babcock, Drowned, June 2, 1884, in Mosquito Inlet, Fla., aged 48.
 ADELBERT R. BUFFINGTON, Lieut.-Col. Ordnance Corps.
 Emory Upton, Died, March 14, 1881, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 42.
 NATHANIEL R. CHAMBLISS, Selma, Ala.
 SAMUEL N. BENJAMIN, Major and Asst. Adjt.-Gen. U. S. A.
 *JOHN W. BARLOW, Lieut.-Col. 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.
 CHARLES MCK. LEOSER, 46 Beaver St., New York, N. Y.
 HENRY C. HASBROUCK, Capt. 4th Artillery and Commandant of Cadets,
 U. S. Military Academy.
 FRANCIS A. DAVIES, 818 Franklin St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 MALBONE F. WATSON, Capt. U. S. A., (retired) Dayton, O.
 EUGENE B. BEAUMONT, Major 4th Cavalry.
 CHARLES H. GIBSON, 1131 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JUNE 24, 1861.

- DANIEL W. FLAGLER, Lieut. Col. Ordnance Corps.
 WILLIAM H. HARRIS, 490 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.
 ADFRED MORDECAI, Lieut.-Col. Ordnance Corps.
Charles C. Parsons, Died, Sept. 7, 1878, at Memphis, Tenn., aged 40.
 LAWRENCE S. BABBITT, Major Ordnance Corps.
 *PETER C. HAINS, Major Corps of Engineers.
Joseph C. Audenreid, Died, June 30, 1880, at Washington, D. C., aged 40.
 *JOSEPH B. FARLEY, Major Ordnance Corps.
 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 Philosophy,
 U. S. Military Academy.
 WILLIAM H. H. BENYAURD, 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, Captain Ordnance Corps.
 WILLIAM S. BEEBE, 25 Grace Court, Brooklyn, L. I., N. Y.
 THOMAS WARD, Major and Adjt.-Gen., U. S. A.
 JOHN G. BUTLER, Captain Ordnance Corps.
 ROBERT CATLIN, Captain U. S. A., (retired) Washington, D. C.
 CHARLES H. LESTER, First Lieutenant 8th Cavalry.
 JAMES M. J. SANNO, Captain 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.
 VANDERBILT ALLEN, 58 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 CHARLES J. ALLEN, Major Corps of Engineers.
Edward D. Wheeler, Died, Oct. 12, 1883, at Pfeiffer, O., aged 44.

1865.

*CHARLES W. RAYMOND, Major Corps of Engineers.
 A. MACOMB MILLER, Major Corps of Engineers.
 *MILTON B. ADAMS, Major Corps of Engineers.
 DAVID W. PAYNE, Corning, N. Y.
 WILLIAM H. HEUER, Major Corps of Engineers.
 *WILLIAM S. STANTON, Major Corps of Engineers.
 THOMAS H. HANDBURY, Major Corps of Engineers.
 JAMES C. POST, Captain Corps of Engineers.
 *JAMES F. GREGORY, Capt. Corps of Engineers and Aid to Gen. Sheridan.
 *ALFRED E. BATES, Major and Paymaster U. S. A.
 JOHN P. STORY, Captain 4th Artillery.
 J. HARRISON HALL, Dayton, Ohio.
 WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY, Capt. 6th Cavalry.
 APPLETON D. PALMER, 115 Broadway, New York, 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, Captain and A. Q.-M., U. S. A.
 WILLIAM S. STARRING, Captain Ordnance Corps.
 EDWARD HUNTER, Captain 1st Cavalry.
 EDGAR C. BOWEN, Captain U. S. A., (retired) Minneapolis, Minn.
 SAMUEL M. MILLS, Captain 5th Artillery.
 WILLIAM D. O'TOOLE, Post Trader, Fort Keogh, Montana.
 *GEORGE G. GREENOUGH, Captain 4th Artillery.
 ARCHIBALD H. GOODLOE, Capt. U. S. A., (retired) 56 Winder St., Detroit,
 Mich.
 CASS DURHAM, Captain 18th Infantry.
Robert B. Wade, Died, Jan. 8, 1884, at Chicago, Ill., aged 39.
 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) Box 56, Milwaukee, 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.
 JOHN F. STRETCH, Captain 10th Infantry.

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.
 *JOHN PITMAN, Capt. Ordnance Corps.
 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 and Aid to Gen. Hancock.
 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, Stamford, Conn.
 STANISLAUS REMAK, 123 South 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 EDWARD S. GODFREY, Captain 7th Cavalry.
 WILLIAM J. ROE, Newburgh, N. Y.
 ORSEMUS B. BOYD, Captain 8th Cavalry.

1868.

ALBERT H. PAYSON, Captain Corps of Engineers.
 *EDGAR W. BASS, Prof. of Math. U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y.
 JOSEPH H. WILLARD, Captain Corps of Engineers.
 *HENRY METCALFE, Captain Ordnance Corps.
 ROBERT FLETCHER, Prof. Dartmouth College, Hanover, 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, Capt. Ordnance Corps.
 *DAVID S. DENNISON, Hillview, (Lake George) Warren Co., N. Y.
 ALEXANDER L. MORTON, First Lieut. 5th Artillery.
 WILLIAM J. VOLKMAR, Major and Asst. Adj.-Gen. U. S. A.
 JAMES H. JONES, Col. 12th N. Y., 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, N. Y.
 CHARLES F. ROE, First Lieut. and Adjt. 2d Cavalry.
 DELANCEY A. KANE, Knickerbocker Club, 249 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

1869.

ERIC BERGLAND, Capt. Corps of Engineers.
 *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, Penn.
 *CHARLES BRADEN, First Lieut. U. S. A., (retired) West Point, N. Y.
 WILLIAM F. SMITH, 34 E. 36th St., New York, N. Y.
 WILLIAM GERHARD, Overbrook Station, Philadelphia, Pa.

1870.

FRANCIS V. GREENE, Capt. Corps of Engineers.
 WINFIELD S. CHAPLIN, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.
 CARL F. PALFREY, Capt. Corps of Engineers.
 EDWARD G. STEVENS, Clinton, Mass.
 EDGAR S. DUDLEY, First Lieut. 2d Artillery.
 CLARENCE A. POSTLEY, 51 Park Ave., 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, Died, Oct. 28, 1883, near Huntsville, Ala., aged 36.
 SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN, First Lieut. 8th Cavalry.
 ROBERT E. COXE, Worcester, Mass.
 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, Capt. 7th Cavalry.
 *CLARENCE A. STEDMAN, First Lieut. 9th Cavalry.
 ISAIAH H. McDONALD, 8th and F Sts., Washington, D. C.
 JOHN CONLINE, First Lieut. 9th Cavalry.
 ROBERT N. PRICE, 116 C St., Washington, D. C.

1871.

ANDREW H. RUSSELL, Capt. Ordnance Corps.
 GEORGE S. ANDERSON, Capt. 6th Cavalry.
 WALTER S. WYATT, First Lieut. 9th Infantry.
 *WALLACE MOTT, First Lieut. 8th Infantry.
George E. Bacon, Died, Dec. 20, 1883, at Fort Concho, Tex., aged 35.
 THOMAS M. WOODRUFF, First Lieut. 5th Infantry.
 RICHARD H. POILLON, 367 Jay St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 JAMES N. ALLISON, First Lieut. 2d Cavalry.
 JAMES B. HICKEY, First Lieut. and Adj. 8th Cavalry.
 DANIEL H. BRUSH, First Lieut. and R. Q. M. 17th Infantry.
 FREDERICK D. GRANT, New York, N. Y.

1872.

ROGERS BIRNIE, Capt. Ordnance Corps.
 STANHOPE E. BLUNT, Capt. Ordnance Corps.
 OBADIAH F. BRIGGS, Trenton, N. J.
 CHARLES D. PARKHURST, First Lieut. 4th Artillery.
 GEORGE RUHLEN, First Lieut. 17th Infantry.
 JACOB R. RIBLETT, Peoria, Ill.
 THOMAS C. WOODBURY, First Lieut. 16th Infantry.
 WILLIAM B. WELMORE, 15 Waverly Place, New York, N. Y.
 THOMAS B. NICHOLS, 223 Alleghany Ave., Alleghany, Pa.
 HERBERT E. TUTHERLY, First Lieut. 1st Cavalry.
 WILLIAM H. W. JAMES, First Lieut. and Adj. 24th Infantry.
 HENRY H. LANDON, New York, N. Y.

1873.

WILLIAM H. BIXBY, Capt. 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 Adj. 12th Infantry.
 AUGUSTUS C. TYLER, New London, Conn.
Samuel N. Holmes, burned to death, Feb. 15, 1884, at Prescott, Arizona,
 aged 36.
 *QUINCY O'M. GILLMORE, First Lieut. 8th Cavalry.

1874.

JOHN P. WISSER, First Lieut. 1st Artillery.
 EDMUND K. WEBSTER, Second Lieut. 2d Infantry.
 RUSSELL THAYER, Sup't Fairmount Park, 33 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 GEORGE R. CECIL, First Lieut. 13th Infantry.
 WILLIS WITTICH, First Lieut. 21st Infantry.
 *LOUIS A. CRAIG, First Lieut. 6th Cavalry.
 EDWARD E. HARDIN, First Lieut. and Adj. 7th Infantry.
 THEODORE H. ECKERSON, First Lieut. 19th Infantry.

1875.

- JOHN P. JEFFERSON, Warren, Pa.
 JOHN M. BALDWIN, New Orleans, La.
 *ELBERT WHEELER, Nashua, N. H.
 *FRANCIS E. ELTONHEAD, First Lieut. 21st Infantry.
 *ALEXANDER RODGERS, First Lieut. 4th Cavalry.
 *JOHN G. BALLANCE, First Lieut. 22d Infantry, Aid to Gen. Stanley.

1876.

- JOHN R. WILLIAMS, First Lieut. 3d Artillery.
 HEMAN DOWD, New York, N. Y., Lieut.-Col. 12th N. Y.
 *ALEXANDER S. BACON, Drexel Building, New York, N. Y., Capt. 23d N. Y.
 HENRY H. LUDLOW, First Lieut. 3d Artillery.
 JOHN T. FRENCH, First Lieut. 4th Artillery.
 *LEONARD A. LOVERING, First Lieut. 4th Infantry.
 HERBERT S. FOSTER, First Lieut. 20th Infantry.
 *CARVER HOWLAND, Second Lieut. 4th Infantry.
 OSCAR F. LONG, Second Lieut. 5th Infantry, Aid to Gen. Miles.
 CHARLES L. HAMMOND, Crown Point, N. Y.

1877.

- *ALBERT TODD, First Lieut. 1st Artillery.
 WILLIAM W. GALBRAITH, Second Lieut. 5th Artillery.
 JOHN J. HADEN, Second Lieut. 8th Infantry.
 HENRY J. GOLDMAN, Second Lieut. 5th Cavalry.
 JOHN BIGELOW, JR., First 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.
 FRANK DEL. CARRINGTON, First Lieut. 1st Infantry.
 *WILLIAM J. ELLIOTT, 1308 Spruce St., 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.
 *JOHN S. MALLORY, Second Lieut. 2d Infantry.
 GUY R. BEARDSLEE, East Creek, N. Y.

1880.

CHARLES S. BURT, Marquette, Mich.
 CHARLES E. HEWITT, Trenton, N. J.
 GEORGE H. MORGAN, First Lieut. 3d Cavalry.
 JAMES S. ROGERS, Second Lieut. 20th Infantry.
 *FRANCIS J. A. DARR, Second Lieut. 12th Infantry.
 CHARLES B. VODGES, Second Lieut. 1st Infantry.

1881.

EDWIN ST. J. GREBLE, Second Lieut. 2d Artillery.
 CHARLES H. BARTH, Second Lieut. 12th Infantry.
 JAMES T. KERR, Second Lieut. 17th Infantry.

1882.

EDWARD BURR, First Lieut. Corps of Engineers.
 ORMOND M. LISSAK, Second Lieut. 4th Artillery.
 JOHN T. THOMPSON, Second Lieut. 2d Artillery.
 CHARLES P. ELLIOT, Second Lieut. 13th Infantry.
 CHARLES J. STEVENS, Second Lieut. 9th Cavalry.

1883.

EDWIN C. BULLOCK, Second Lieut. 7th Cavalry.
 CLARENCE R. EDWARDS, Second Lieut. 23d Infantry.

1884.

JOHN B. BELLINGER, Second Lieut. 5th Cavalry.

1885.

JOHN M. CARSON, JR., Second Lieut., unassigned.

NOTE—There are 585 members upon the roll; of these 68 were present and 119 had died.

Mr. William C. Young, Class of 1822, was called upon to preside and was conducted to the chair by Mr. Thomas A. Davies, Class of 1829, and Gen. George W. Cass, Class of 1832.

Mr. Young delivered the following address:

ADDRESS.

Standing in this sacred place and with these chapel surroundings, I am reminded, that I am a Soldier of the Cross—one of a “forlorn hope,” resolute, and hopeful of a spiritual victory, fast marching to that bourn, (whence there’s no return) the last earthwork, in life’s campaign—the grave.

GRADUATES OF THE ASSOCIATION,

On this spot, hallowed by the momentous history of the past, we dedicated ourselves to our country, over which still waves the same glorious stars and stripes of our boyhood—the ensign of union, liberty and equality.

I feel the high privilege of presiding at this reunion of graduates, met, to renew the memories of our dear *Alma Mater*, and, to promote that fraternal fellowship, for which we are associated.

This meeting being for business purposes, we will defer till our evening muster, to

“Tell the tales, that to us were so dear,
Sing the songs, we delighted to hear,
Long, long ago, long ago.”

Since the last year of the last century, when I was born, what mighty changes time has wrought, what a romance of history! In the then solitary log cabin of Youngstown, Ohio, now a city of 25,000 inhabitants, I was cast upon the tide of

time, to float with its ebbs and flows, its floods and torrents, its winds and waves, among rocks and quicksands, with hopes and fears; until a medley of peoples, industries, discoveries, inventions, haunt the imagination, 'till memories faint, save some outlines of human sympathies, and an abiding sense of God's providence and mercies.

I am not unmindful of graduates who have served in long, fierce and bloody Indian wars, from Dade's massacre in Florida, to Custer's in Montana, extending over our vast territory, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Northern Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico—an immense domain, now happily subdued, to our peaceful civil government.

We read of Indian warfare, during all the years of the Revolution; of marauding parties, from the frontier of Ontario, and Niagara, mostly composed of fierce Indians and more ferocious Tories, desolating Central and Southern New York, by fire, tomahawk, murder and plunder, unparalleled in history.

In 1822, the citizens of Goshen, Orange County, New York, collected the bones of those slain in the battle of Minisink, July 22, 1779, caused them to be buried in the village, and erected a monument in memory thereof. Amid the throng of 15,000 there assembled, I had the honor to be present as one of the Corps of Cadets, who marched, under the command of the gallant Worth, to Goshen, to assist in those memorable ceremonies. The history of that savage slaughter, under the Mohawk chief Thayendenega (Captain Brant), lasting from eleven in the morning till dark of that long July day, we will not repeat. Suffice it to say that of all who went forth to that battle, only thirty returned to tell the horrid barbarities of that appalling carnage, embracing even the wounded and their attending surgeon.

Before this audience of my brother graduates, many of whom have been engaged in Indian warfare, and who in

mightier conflicts "have felt the stern joy, which warriors feel, in foemen worthy of their steel," it is unnecessary to speak, upon their prowess in the field, during two-thirds of a century since I entered the Military Academy. I look with pride and with no less satisfaction upon those engaged in civil careers, particularly, as engineers who have improved our harbors and rivers, developed our mineral wealth, and united by canal and railways the remotest regions of our vast domain, over which is now spread a teeming population, and the blessings of civilization.

I feel the inspiration which has brought us together, from distant posts and varied occupations, to meet here again upon this revered spot: to cherish memories of our *Alma Mater*; to drink once more at the fountain of youth; and to renew our pledge of devotion to the Flag and the Union.

NECROLOGY.

JOHN FITZGERALD LEE.

No. 758. CLASS OF 1834.

Died, June 17, 1884, at St. Louis, Mo., aged 71.

JOHN FITZGERALD LEE was born on the 5th day of May, 1813, at Sully, the home of his father, in Fairfax County, Virginia. He was the second son of Francis Lightfoot Lee and a grandson of Richard Henry Lee, who was a strenuous advocate of American Independence in the Congress of 1776; was the author of the resolution of independence subsequently embodied in Jefferson's immortal "Declaration," and in eloquence was the chief rival and almost the equal of Patrick Henry.

In 1830 John F. Lee was provisionally appointed a cadet in the military service of the United States. After passing the preliminary examination he was admitted into the Military Academy on the 1st day of July of that year. He completed the course of studies and graduated in 1834.

Throughout this whole period his position was distinguished, and the estimate of his abilities formed by his comrades, as well as by the academic staff, was even more flattering than the high place he held in his class. On graduating he was commissioned Brevet Second Lieutenant of the First Regiment of Artillery. He began his army life as a commissioned officer with the highest character gained by four years of gentleman-like and soldierly deportment at West Point.

In 1834 we were, with the exception of Indian disturbances, at perfect peace with the whole world. There seemed no prospect of any interruption of these relations, and army life offered but little temptation to men of active minds.

Many who had completed the course of study at West Point had betaken themselves to civil employment, and the government of that day encouraged the resignation of their commissions by those who, having been fitted for military life, preferred civil pursuits during a period of peace. The purpose of the Military Academy was declared to be to diffuse among the community a number of men possessed of a knowledge of military affairs, who, in case of war, would be the resource of the country.

Mr. Lee had intended to study law, and, after completing the study, to resign his commission to practice it. Before he had completed his studies, however, the Seminole war broke out. The massacre of Major Dade's command, which was the first incident of the war, gave more than usual importance to the conflict. Lieutenant Lee was ordered to Florida and served there until the close of the hostilities. He was brevetted a captain of artillery for gallant conduct during this tour of duty, and shortly afterwards he was commissioned a captain in the Ordnance Corps.

He had become conspicuous by this time for his knowledge of military law and his aptitude for the duties of Judge-Advocate. The recognition of this aptitude was not only flattering, but the duties which resulted from his being detailed in that capacity were highly congenial. It began to be perceived that the discipline of the army demanded greater attention to these duties than they had hitherto received. During several years Captain Lee was mainly on duty at Washington. Though often sent to distant points to act as Judge-Advocate of a Court-Martial, or Court of Inquiry, the call for his presence when the record was sent to the War Department caused him to spend much of his time at the Federal Capital. He was brought in contact with nearly every officer of the service. His varied accomplishments made him a great favorite in general society. He was unusually fond of literature and few were more familiar with the works of the best writers. His cheerfulness, his lively wit, his exemplary habits, his warm heart and genial disposition, rendered him universally popular.

In 1845 he married Miss Hill, a lady of Prince George's County, Maryland, then residing with her mother in Washington; and so agreeable had become the position he had gained in the army, and so flat-

tering the hope that he would be appointed to the superintendence of Military Law, that his early purpose of leaving the service was practically abandoned,

It was not until the 2d of March, 1849, that the act was passed directing the President to appoint one of the captains of the army to the office of "Judge-Advocate for the Army," with the brevet rank, pay and emoluments of a major of cavalry. Under this act the President on the 3d of March, 1849, appointed Captain Lee. In fact, it was known to the whole army that the law had been framed for the purpose of securing his services.

From this time his office was in the War Department building. His duties were exacting, but, as has been said, very congenial. It has been stated that Major Lee's literary tastes and acquirements were unusual. His good sense and sound judgment, in combination with these accomplishments, were very conspicuous in the discharge of his quasi-judicial duties. He imposed upon his lively wit the severest restraint when dealing with either disputed facts or commenting on the law applicable to them. He severely resisted the temptation to substitute rhetoric for logic. He examined every question of military law with research and discernment. His aim was perspicuity, and he announced his conclusions without a trace of advocacy. Nothing short of his exemplary self-denial could have won the universal approval with which the whole army rewarded his labors. It is not enough that a judge should be impartial; he must shun all appearances of personal feeling if he would avoid planting a sting in the minds of those against whom he is compelled to decide. Major Lee never lost sight of this truth. The records of his office are monuments of the care he bestowed in framing charges so as to assert, in the most simple and logical terms, a violation of some one of the articles of war, and of the perspicuity with which he insisted on the observance of the rules of evidence directed to the establishment of these charges. These will long serve as a guide to those who have succeeded to his duties; and those best qualified to judge are most deeply sensible of the value of the model.

The civil war, which placed so many others in a painful dilemma, and compelled them to decide between what they considered conflicting duties, did not spare Major Lee. He continued to perform the

duties of Judge-Advocate with scrupulous fidelity, but he could not divest himself of sympathy with his relatives and friends in Virginia, and recoiled from the idea of bearing arms against them. He was therefore entirely out of harmony with the passions of the hour. By the act of July 17th, 1862, his office was abolished; and, as he was resolved not to go into the field, he resigned his commission. He was then in his fiftieth year. His health was excellent; his habits were exemplary, and he might even then have entered upon civil life. He was urged to do this, but was of opinion that so long a time spent in the army had practically disqualified him for civil pursuits. At any rate he thought that to make the attempt was to try an experiment which might fail, and for the trial of which no necessity existed. He preferred retiring to his farm, near Upper Marlboro, and discharging the duties of a citizen of Prince George's County, Maryland. It was not long before he was called to perform such duties.

In 1867 a constitutional convention was assembled in that State. Of this body he became a valuable and influential member. In the following year he was elected a member of the State Senate, and in this capacity also rendered services which were warmly recognized. He might have filled other and higher offices, but he was wholly without political aspirations, and refused, after the end of his senatorial term, to continue in public life.

He mostly spent his winters at Washington, and enjoyed keenly the society of that city. Hosts of old friends, and some whose acquaintance he formed after leaving the army, welcomed the possessor of the pleasing accomplishments and sterling excellence of character which were his. The cordial and general recognition which his wit, his vigorous understanding, his extensive and accurate information, his cheerful, genial temper and ready sympathy, secured for him amidst this large circle, made his time pass very agreeably. He had been most happily married. His sons had, with the most favorable auspices, entered upon the business of life, three of them being residents of St. Louis, and his remaining child, a daughter, remained at home. This home was rendered so attractive by his wife, his daughter, and the frequent society of attached friends, as to convict of folly any ambition the indulgence of which would have separated him from it. The even-

ing of life is seldom cheered more equably and rationally than was that of Major Lee.

During the last few years his health declined. He was saddened by the calling away of some of his most cherished cotemporaries, and his failing strength admonished him that he would soon follow. In the fall of 1883 he removed, with his wife and daughter, to St. Louis, there uniting himself with three of his sons, two of them unmarried, who resided there. He grew more feeble as he completed his 71st year, and soon afterwards, on the 17th of June, 1884, he passed away. His last moments were assuaged by the presence and affectionate care of his wife and children and the ministrations of the Roman Catholic Church, in which he had been born. His remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery, at St. Louis, on the 19th of June, the grave closing, in the presence of a large concourse of friends, over the remains of a man who was born to an honored name, and who had passed through more than the ordinary term of life without a single act to tarnish this illustrious inheritance.

THOMAS T. GANTT.

EDWARD R. PLATT.

NO. 1419. CLASS OF 1849.

Died, June 17, 1884, at Fort Leavenworth, Ks., aged 58.

Such is the brief mention which closes the career of a gallant officer, but it would ill befit his friends to allow this to be all that should appear in the annual volume of the Association, for while there were those who failed to see the kindness of heart concealed behind an occasional outward seeming of official severity and austerity, and were not of the number of his friends, those who knew him intimately respected him for his justice and integrity and loved him for the kindness of his disposition and the charity of his soul.

He was a man of varied talents and a wide scope of reading, and associated a keen sense of humor with a quick and ready wit, while with all this existed a tenderness of heart and a wide-reaching, though well-concealed, charity, which, although not generally perceived, were

well known to those whose intimate relations with him allowed them to see beneath the shell of official austerity, which too often shielded these noble attributes from general observation.

His official record is as follows: Graduated from United States Military Academy and promoted Brevet Second Lieutenant Third Artillery July 1, 1849; served in Florida against the Seminole Indians in 1849-50 and again in 1854-5; promoted Second Lieutenant Second Artillery July 8, 1850, and First Lieutenant October 8, 1853; at Military Academy as Asst. Professor of French 1855 to '59, and on frontier service 1860 to '51.

His service during the rebellion began with the defence of Fort Pickens, Fla., from April 19 to June 27, 1861. He was promoted to Captain Second Artillery May 15, 1861, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run, where he won the brevet of Major for gallant and meritorious service. He took part in the Peninsular campaign and in the other campaigns and battles of the Army of the Potomac up to July, 1864, receiving the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Fredericksburg. During this service he was, on Sept. 4, 1862, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General of Volunteers, and served as Inspector-General of the Sixth Army Corps until Nov. 2, 1863, and as Judge-Advocate, Army of the Potomac, until detailed as Acting Professor of Spanish at the Military Academy, July 27, 1864. March 14, 1865, he was assigned to duty at the Academy as Assistant Instructor of Artillery Tactics, which position he held until the following July, when he joined his battery in San Francisco Harbor, with which he remained until April 1st, 1866. He was then detailed as Judge-Advocate, Department of California, and as Aide-de-Camp to the Department Commander. He commanded his battery and the post of Point San Jose, Cal., until Nov. 18, 1872, and the post at Charlotte, N. C., until promoted Major and Assistant Adjutant-General, March 6, 1873.

From May, 1873, to January, 1876, he served as Assistant Adjutant-General at headquarters Department of the Gulf, whence he was ordered to duty as Assistant Adjutant-General at the headquarters Department of the Missouri, where he served until death put an end to a long, varied and useful service.

In the order announcing his death General Augur, as whose Ad-

Adjutant-General he was serving, says: "Graduated at the Military Academy in 1849, for thirty-five years his best abilities and efforts have been ardently devoted to the service of his country. Whether serving under his first commission as a Lieutenant of Artillery, against hostile Indians in Florida; or, saving his battery from capture in Texas at the outbreak of the rebellion, or commanding it on the first fields of the war; or, as Chief of the Artillery of a corps in the Virginia Peninsula; or, while Inspector-General of a grand division of the Army of the Potomac and Judge-Advocate of that army; or, after the termination of the war, returning to his lineal command of a battery; or, when acting as Professor at the Military Academy; or, in the discharge of the arduous and responsible duties of Adjutant-General of large geographical departments, he has been found faithful, conscientious, and fully equal to the discharge of every trust imposed upon him.

Benevolent, generously hospitable, with polished manners and cultivated literary tastes, loyal to religion, he illustrated many of the best qualities of a Christian gentleman and soldier, and the great loss to the service suffered in his death will be deeply deplored throughout the Army.

For ourselves—his friends—all we can say, alas! is,
 Farewell! old friend, for many a day;
 May the sod lie light above thee
 Until the final trumpet sounds,
 And the dead from earth and sea
 Shall answer the final roll-call,
 When we meet at the "last reveille."

D. M. TAYLOR,
 Captain of Ordnance, A. D. C.

At the request of the family of Colonel Platt the following order is added to the obituary:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,)
 WEST POINT, N. Y., MARCH 4, 1865. }

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 36.

Professor Patrice de Janon, having reported to the Superintendent by virtue of the order of the War Department, dated February 28, 1865, will relieve Major Platt as the head of the Spanish Department.

In relieving Major Platt from his responsible position the Superintendent avails himself of the opportunity to express his high appreciation of the valuable services and untiring zeal of this meritorious officer, and to acknowledge the indebtedness of the Military Academy to him for the

masterly ability with which he has filled one of its difficult departments of instruction.

By order of GENERAL CULLUM.

(Signed) EDWD. C. BOYNTON,
Captain and Adjutant.

A true copy.

ELI D. HOYLE,
First Lieut. 2d Artillery, Adjt. U. S. M. A.

WARD B. BURNETT.

No. 678. CLASS OF 1832.

Died, June 24, 1884, at Washington, D. C., aged 74 years.

GENERAL WARD B. BURNETT entered the U. S. Military Academy July 1st, 1828, having been appointed a cadet from the State of Pennsylvania, under the name of Benjamin Burnett, and graduated on the first of July, 1832, and was promoted to Brevet Second Lieutenant, Second Regiment of Artillery, U. S. Army; having towards the close of his cadetship prefixed the name of Ward to his name. This, it was understood at the time, was done by authority of the Legislature of the State of New York, and at the request of the Honorable Aaron Ward, who was for many years the distinguished representative in the Congress of the United States from West Chester County, New York.

A few days after the graduation, Burnett with about two-thirds of his class being in New York, and hearing that General Scott, then in command of the "Eastern Department," was about to take the field against Black Hawk's Indians on the Upper Mississippi, volunteered for duty with the command.

About this time the Asiatic cholera made its first appearance in America, and proved to be a more destructive enemy than the Indians.

On his return from the field Burnett was on special duty, making drawings at the Military Academy, 1832; in garrison at Fort Jackson, Louisiana, 1832-33; on duty at the Military Academy as Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics, November 4th, 1833, to December 20th, 1834; on topographical duty, December 23d, 1834, to January 21st, 1836; and on ordnance duty in Florida, March, 1836. He resigned from the army in 1836, and embarked as a civil engineer until about the time of the war with Mexico, in which he served with great dis-

tion in 1846-48 as Colonel of the First Regiment of New York Volunteers, being engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, March, 1847; battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17-18, 1847; battle of Contreras, August 19-20, 1847, and battle of Churubusco, August 20, 1847, where he was severely wounded.

He was disbanded August 1st, 1848, and shortly thereafter resumed the profession of civil engineer, being employed on some of the most important works of the time. He was superintendent of the construction of the dry dock in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, Pennsylvania, 1849-52, and of that at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, New York, 1852-55; chief engineer of the water works at Brooklyn, New York, 1853-54, and of the water works at Norfolk, Virginia, 1856. He was United States surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska Territories, 1858-60.

He received the thanks of the Legislature of the State of New York, 1850, with the Brevet of Brigadier-General of New York Volunteers, 1853, for "gallant and distinguished service in the war with Mexico." He was awarded a silver medal from the corporation of New York City, July 30th, 1848, and on August 20th, 1853, a gold medal by the regiment he commanded in the Mexican war. On the 18th of August, 1859, the surviving members of the same regiment voted him to be the proper recipient of the gold box which the City of New York presented to Major-General Andrew Jackson.

The following are the inscriptions on the gold box:

FEBRUARY 23, 1819.

Presented by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty
of the City of New York,

—TO—

MAJOR-GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON,

With the Freedom of the City, as a Testimonial of Respect
for his

HIGH MILITARY SERVICES.

THE
HERMITAGE, TENNESSEE,
August 17th, 1859.
BEQUEATHED

—BY—

MAJOR-GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON,

"To that Patriot of New York City, who (should our happy Country not be blessed with peace) shall be adjudged by his Countrymen to have been the most distinguished in defence of his Country and our Country's rights," and

AWARDED

Under that Bequest, by the General Voice of his Brethren in Arms,

—TO—

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL WARD B. BURNETT,
Colonel of the First Regiment of New York Volunteers
in the late War with Mexico.

ANDREW JACKSON, JR.,

TRUSTEE.

NATHANIEL H. MCLEAN.

No. 1395. CLASS OF 1848.

Died, July 5, 1884, at Cincinnati, O., aged 57.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NATHANIEL HENRY MCLEAN was born at Piqua, Ohio, on the 27th of November, 1827. He was the son of the Honorable William McLean, who for many years represented the State of Ohio in the halls of Congress, and the nephew of the Honorable John McLean, Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

His parents removed to Cincinnati when he was two years of age, and that city was thereafter his home. Upon the death of the father the son, at an early age, came under the protection and guidance of his uncle, Mr. Justice McLean, and through his influence was, in 1844, appointed a cadet-at-large at the United States Military Academy. After passing through the curriculum of that institution he was graduated in 1848 and was assigned as a Brevet Second Lieutenant to the Seventh Infantry. In 1849 he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant of the Second Infantry, and immediately proceeded to join his regiment, then serving in the newly-acquired territorial possessions of California. There, amid all the romance and the excitement of the early American days on the Pacific slope, he served for five years through-

out the length and breadth of the military occupation of the land, and became known and beloved of all its people. With the pioneers of that country the kindly remembrance of him lingers to this day.

From California his regiment was transferred for a brief season for recruitment to Carlisle Barracks, and then was sent to the outposts against the Sioux, on what was then known as the Upper Missouri River, and he accompanied it. From early in 1855 till late in 1857 he was its Adjutant. Later he served a tour on recruiting service and a brief season on Coast Survey duty, and then was appointed Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Captain. He soon after attained the rank of Major. He served in the Departments of Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri from early in 1861 to late in 1863. At this time he unexpectedly received orders which carried him away from the theatre of war to duty in Oregon and Washington Territory. This was the reward of disagreeable duty, faithfully performed by him, which had unearthed grave irregularities, and which he felt had brought down upon him the weighty power of parties in influence implicated by his reports. This injustice to him, noted for his strict integrity, untiring devotion to duty and watchful care of the best interests of the Government, intensely affected his sensitive nature and cast a shadow over his whole after life—a shadow which grew deeper with each succeeding year, until it finally enveloped him in gloom, impossible to dispel. Obeying his orders, he sought redress and a return to the scenes of conflict, but in vain. Disheartened, he then threw up his commission; his resignation was accepted on the 24th of June, 1864, and he returned to his home in Cincinnati. There he tried various pursuits, but found nothing congenial in any one. His heart was with the Army, with his comrades, and with his *Alma Mater*. As years passed and the passions of war times had partly subsided, Congress took up his case and after due investigation enacted a special law in his favor, under which he was restored to the Army by the President, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and was then retired. But this did not restore him to his wonted self. His spirit had been broken and the retired list did not afford him the associations and the camaraderie of his youth. In the gloom of his disappointed life there was nothing that so brightened him as the sight of an old army friend. To recall with such an one the memories of West Point and Army associations was ever

dear to his heart. His health failed, and day by day he became weak and weaker. The tender ministrations of wife and daughters could but assuage his sufferings; they could not arrest the disease. To the latest moment he lay conscious of their devotion to him, and holding them, and with them his beloved profession, close to his heart, he exclaimed, "the weary march is over!" and yielded up his spirit to the Creator who gave it.

He died in the full communion of the Episcopal Church, honored and trusted by it, and was laid to rest by brother officers at the side of his deceased children in Spring Grove Cemetery.

In our recollection of him let us not dwell upon the sufferings and sorrows of his latest years, but let us rather remember him only as the joyous, generous, cheery comrade that he was when with us, and as the high-minded, high-spirited man, steadfast throughout his life.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES.

WILLIAM HOFFMAN.

NO. 558. CLASS OF 1829.

Died, August 12, 1884, at Rock Island, Ill., aged 76.

WILLIAM HOFFMAN was a son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel William Hoffman, who served in the war of 1812 as First Lieutenant Forty-first Infantry, and was retained in the Peace Establishment of 1815. He died at Corpus Christi, Texas, in 1845, while Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Infantry. Two of his other sons held commissions in the Army. Alexander T., Second Lieutenant Sixth Infantry, died at St. Augustine, Fla., in 1844, and Satterlee, Second Lieutenant First Artillery, was killed 20th August, 1847, in the battle of Churubusco, Mexico.

The subject of this memoir was born in the city of New York, N. Y., December 2, 1807. He attained his seventeenth year while his father was a Captain of the Second Infantry. He is described in a letter from Colonel Cutler, recommending him for an appointment to the Military Academy, as "discreet, manly in his deportment, and without a taste for dissipation, correct in his habits." His father, "a faithful

and meritorious officer," had "a numerous family and was dependent solely on his commission for their support." Reared in a garrison, far from the usual opportunities for schooling, William Hoffman was indebted entirely to the young officers of the Posts where his father was stationed, for his preparation to enter West Point. Lieutenants J. J. B. Kingsbury, Hannibal Day and Kirby Smith are mentioned among those who kindly gave him instruction. He was very studious, and his preparatory course was thorough. His skill at chess was at this time quite remarkable, and he was nearly the equal of the best player at the post. He also developed much talent for mechanical inventions, which was several times turned to good account in contriving, and even constructing useful appliances for various purposes. In after years this early talent found exercise in the invention of a knapsack for Infantry which was approved by officers of high rank. Colonel Cutler's recommendation for his appointment as a Cadet was strongly endorsed by Major-General Jacob Brown, General Gaines, Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence of the 2d Infantry, Colonel Thayer, then Superintendent of the Military Academy, and Mr. Henry R. Schoolcraft, so famous in connection with the history of the North-Western Indians. All of these gentlemen spoke from their personal knowledge of the young man's merits and promise.

William Hoffman was appointed a Cadet, entered West Point, July 1, 1825, and graduated in 1829. His regular military services are duly recorded, and show the average amount of exposure on the distant frontiers, and also a distinguished gallantry in battle, for he was twice brevetted during the war with Mexico. The actual outbreak of the Rebellion found him serving as Lieutenant-Colonel in command of the 8th Infantry in Texas. He joined the regiment too late to be able to take any steps to prevent its surrender. He was accordingly made prisoner of war with his regiment, under terms previously arranged. A gallant soldier* of his regiment writes: "Ben McCulloch, the Commander of the Texas forces numbering about 1,500, demanded unconditional surrender of the United States Troops, about 120, but was informed that he could not get the arms, etc., that were in the hands of

*The author of this statement was Sergeant-Major of the regiment. He was very indignant at having to surrender. He saved the regimental flag by wrapping it around his person, under his uniform.

the men until he took them. Fearing the loss of many of his men, which he knew would be the case if he insisted upon his demand, the troops marched out of the city with the band playing 'Red, White and Blue,' and went into camp about three miles from the city. In accordance with the agreement entered into with the State Commissioners, all the troops in the state of Texas were permitted to leave the state. Colonel Hoffman remained in the city of San Antonio until the latter part of April. Although not being permitted to exercise any authority over his old command, he nevertheless gave us many words of encouragement to remain steadfast to the flag, when finally seeing that he could be of no more benefit to us, and the avenues to the North being about to be closed altogether, he left San Antonio with his family, arriving safely at New York City."

While still under parole, Colonel Hoffman was appointed in 1861, Commissary General of Prisoners, which responsible office he held, according to Cullum, for five years. An extract from a communication made by him to the War Department in 1863, will throw light upon his novel experience in military duty at this period.

"As Commissary General of Prisoners I have the supervision of four camps of paroled troops, at which there have been rarely less than 10,000 men, and the supervision and control of seven permanent camps, or stations, besides several others occasionally used, where prisoners of war, and political prisoners are held; and of all these the records are kept in my office. Two other camps, capable of receiving 10,000 prisoners each, are now in preparation, one of which will be occupied immediately. As part of my duties, all claims for commutation of rations by prisoners of war, for the time they were held by the enemy, are examined and audited in my office. My duties are entirely new to the service, and I have at no time received special instructions." One camp of U. S. paroled prisoners was commanded by a Brigadier-General, two were commanded by Colonels, and one by a Lieutenant-Colonel. Three camps of prisoners of war were commanded by Brigadier-Generals. The appreciation of the value of his services in this sphere, quite as new to the officers of the War Department as to Colonel Hoffman, was evinced by conferring upon him the brevets of Brigadier and Major-General, U. S. Army. In May, 1870,

General Hoffman was retired from active service, on his own application, after forty years of service.

In his private, as well as official relations, General Hoffman was ever regarded with high respect and esteem. His manners were gentlemanly and refined, in keeping with his fine personal appearance. Having married a second time in Rock Island, Illinois, in 1871, he afterward made that place his home. He was "a devout, active and exemplary Christian" gentleman, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and it is related that he served as senior warden in the church at Rock Island not very long before his decease. This strong trait of his character doubtless enabled him to bear, as he cheerfully and manfully did, the great suffering which he endured for nearly a year before he was finally taken to his rest. His remains repose in the Chippiannoch Cemetery at Rock Island.

E. D. T.

EBENEZER S. SIBLEY.

No. 470. CLASS of 1827.

Died, August 14, 1884, at Detroit, Mich., aged 79.

EBENEZER SPROTE SIBLEY, of Detroit, Michigan, was the son of Judge Solomon Sibley, who was appointed Territorial Judge of the Territory of Michigan in 1824 by President James Monroe.

The Judge came of an old Massachusetts family, and was himself a man of strong character and straight-forward, honest purpose. He was the father of four stalwart sons and as many fine daughters.

The sons were Ebenezer, Henry, Alexander and Frederick, one of whom, Henry H. Sibley, is still living in Saint Paul, enjoying the honors due to a life of distinguished services to his State (Minnesota) and his government. As Brigadier-General he commanded the forces that suppressed the last great Sioux war.

The subject of this brief sketch, known among his familiar friends as Sprote Sibley, was graduated from the Military Academy (to which he was appointed from Michigan) after four years' study in 1827, standing No. one in a class of thirty-eight members. This class bore

upon its roll the names of such men as William Maynadier; Napoleon B. Buford; Rt. Reverend Bishop Leonidas Polk, afterwards Lieutenant-General Confederate States Army; General Gabriel J. Rains, Confederate States Army; General Philip St. George Cooke, United States Army; Major Joseph H. LaMotte, United States Army; Colonel Jefferson Van Horn, United States Army; and others more or less noted in public and private life.

July 1st, 1827, Lieutenant Sibley was assigned to duty with the First Artillery, and served with his regiment on engineering and on frontier Indian duty until May 3, 1837, when he was appointed Aide-Camp to General Brady. July 7, 1838, he was appointed Captain and Assistant-Quartermaster.

He served at various posts and stations and finally in the Florida war.

He went to Texas with the "Army of Occupation," and was personally engaged in the battle of Buena Vista, on which occasion he was breveted for gallant and meritorious conduct in that battle.

Colonel Sibley was selected in 1857 for service in the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., where he remained until 1864, when he resigned and immediately became engaged in copper-mining on Lake Superior.

Colonel Sibley's clear intellect, great technical military knowledge and sterling integrity fitted him peculiarly for the position which he held in the Quartermaster-General's office at the outbreak of the great Rebellion of 1861-5, but eventually the harassing nature of his duties and the wearing effect of such close confinement told upon him so seriously that he had to seek relief in a change of scene and occupation. Moreover, hard labor and intense application had not brought that promotion which he had every right to expect.

Colonel Sibley was not a man to press his own claims; his was the virtue of patient merit that is only its own reward. He was deeply religious in his convictions and conduct, quiet and genial in his manners, impressing his friends with a lively sense of his great gentleness, inward peace and a conscientious noble character. In fact he was an instance of cultivated polished manhood—a true ornament of his race and time.

S. B. HOLABIRD.

GEORGE G. WAGGAMAN.

No. 806. CLASS OF 1835.

Died, September 9, 1884, at St. Louis, Mo., aged 69.

Died at 9.20 o'clock on the evening of the 9th of September, in this city, MAJOR GEORGE G. WAGGAMAN, late of the United States Army, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Major Waggaman was born in 1816, in the County of Gloster upon the James river in Virginia, and sprang from one of the most distinguished families of that Commonwealth, being on his father's side a near relative to General Wm. H. Harrison, and a nephew of President John Tyler on his mother's. At an early age he entered West Point, where he graduated with distinguished merit, and upon entering the army served through the Florida and Mexican wars, and in the latter did duty upon General Zachary Taylor's staff. After the Mexican war he was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious service, and promoted to the position of Commissary of Subsistence, where he served for several years, both in New Orleans and St. Louis, until the unfortunate commencement of our civil war. When Virginia attempted to leave her place in the Union by secession, Major Waggaman left his position in the army and retired to the quiet of civil life in St. Louis, where he has lived honored and tranquil ever since. It was here, as friend and companion, he was only to be known and fully appreciated. By birth and training the soul of honor, with a heart as gentle and tender as a woman, in the social intercourse of life his was a nature that would brook nothing mean, and was ever intolerant of flattery or deceit. A man of extensive reading and large intercourse with the world, yet always indulgent to and tolerant of the mistakes of those who thought they knew more than he did, therefore a true gentleman, never overbearing or egotistical in his intercourse with others. Shortly after his uncle, Mr. Tyler, had been called to the Presidency, Waggaman, then a young Lieutenant, was introduced into his household, and during his stormy career of several years was his confidential Secretary, learning to know and appreciate the public men of that day.

With a keen insight into individual character and large experience of men, he was one of the most interesting companions I have ever met. Always just, but measuring men by the true standard of their

worth; without ostentation or vanity, no love of show or blazonry of superior qualifications, he possessed the most noble and sterling qualities of manhood it has ever been my good fortune to mingle intimately with through life. For twenty-five years past the writer of this trifling tribute to his manly worth and noble qualities, was his most intimate friend and companion; and he, in conjunction with Dutille Cabanne, Lewis V. Bogy and George G. Waggaman, were a quartette of friends of nearly the same age, origin and instincts, who for more than twenty-five years never exchanged an unkind word with each other.

Major George Waggaman possessed in an eminent degree high moral instincts, with a clear, cultivated, logical mind, always imbued with religious sentiments above his fellows. A few years ago he turned his attention to the working out of the truth of revealed religion, and to ascertain, if possible, in what living body it existed. As intimate as a brother, I admonished him of his end in such a search. With a mind strong and unprejudiced, logical in its processes and stored with knowledge, he must at his age become an infidel or a Catholic. Some three weeks before he died he had satisfied himself and in the unpretentious church of Normandie, true to his nature, despising show, he bent the knee and united himself to the Catholic church. The last time I conversed with the Major, a few days ago, was when the shadows of night had fallen in gloom and darkness upon the porch where we sat. His mind was then dwelling on the hereafter. Within a week after our conversation, without admonition, the cold hand of death had chilled his pious resolution, and he passed from our midst forever, leaving dear and devoted friends and an affectionate wife and loving step-children, who loved him as a father, to mourn his absence the short time we will be separated.

About thirty-three years ago Major Waggaman was united in marriage in this City to Mrs. Memie B. Kennedy, widow of Dr. Kennedy, formerly of the United States Army, and daughter of the late Bartholomew Berthold, and grand-daughter of the late Cadet Chouteau of St. Louis, so that in his family associations here he was united with many of the oldest families of this City, all of whom appreciated and loved him for himself.

M.

From St. Louis (Mo.) Republican.

WILLIAM P. CLARK.

NO. 2244. CLASS OF 1868.

Died, September 23, 1884, at Washington, D. C., aged 39.

CAPTAIN CLARK was born at Deer River, Lewis County, N. Y., July 27th, 1845; appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy, graduated in the class of 1868, and was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Second Cavalry, June 15th, of that year.

He joined his company (A) October 1st at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., and served with it until July 31st, 1869, when he was appointed Regimental Adjutant, in which capacity he served with signal credit to himself and regiment until July 1st, 1876.

The great Sioux war of the Northwest had then commenced, and in order to join the troops in the field he resigned his position on the regimental staff, soon after the battle of The Little Big Horn, and joined General Terry, then in the Yellowstone country.

During the operations immediately following under Generals Terry and Crook, his exceptional energy and capacity attracted the attention of those veteran commanders, the latter of whom attached him to his staff and placed him in immediate command of his scouts. Subsequently he was regularly appointed Aid to General Crook, and served in that capacity until he resigned his staff appointment and joined his company at Fort Keogh, M. T., in General Terry's department, and under the immediate command of General Miles.

In January, 1881, General Sheridan ordered him to his headquarters in Chicago, and he remained attached to the staff of the Lieutenant-General until his death. During this time he completed his work on the "Indian Sign Language," which remains a memorial of his capacity and industry.

In each of the several positions in which Captain Clark served from the date of leaving the Academy until his death, he was distinguished for his conscientious performance of duty and by conspicuous talents displayed in the execution of the various and delicate duties devolved upon him.

As adjutant of large and mixed commands; as commanding officer of scouts in a hazardous and bloody Indian war; as aid to a

general officer in the field, and as his representative in the settlement of the half-subdued Indians after the fighting ceased in the field; and in garrison, he won the respect, love and admiration of all who came in contact with him.

The changes in his official positions were a series of changes by selection, where he was taken from one important post only to fill some other where his services were deemed more necessary. From the date of his joining the troops in the field on the Yellowstone in 1876, his dash and dauntless bravery, his cheerful, bright and happy disposition, his gentle and modest demeanor attracted the attention of his companions and superior officers.

The hopes formed for him then were more than fulfilled; his star continued to rise until death suddenly claimed him when in the fullness of mental and physical manhood.

The following extracts from official letters of some of the officers under whom he served may be read with pride by all who knew him:

General Crook writes as follows: "My estimate of his character and abilities could not have been more emphatically and distinctly outlined than by the responsibilities confided to him during the times when the firmest and yet most judicious behavior was an indispensable adjunct of the officers selected. From my earliest acquaintance with Clark in 1875 down to the present year, I have never had the slightest occasion to doubt the correctness of my first opinion. He was cool and judicious in council, a man of great tact and gentle diplomacy, one admirably calculated to win the respect and esteem of savages, and of a courage which had all the elements of daring without the slightest tinge of fool-hardiness. I regret most sincerely his untimely end, and feel that the service has lost an officer whose future elevation was an assured fact. Had Clark lived in the time of a great national conflict the highest ranks would have been occupied by him."

Again in an official letter General Crook said of him: "While a First Lieutenant in the Second Cavalry this officer served upon my staff, during the campaign carried on in 1876-'77 against hostile Sioux and Cheyennes, and rendered services of which I cannot speak in terms of sufficient praise. He is a gentleman of unusually fine natural powers; quick, active and ambitious; has had extended worldly experience; and besides these qualifications, can point to a record of

hard work with troops in the field and garrison, or with Indians on reservations or in hostility, that few, if any, officers in our army can excel and of which any officer might be proud."

General Terry says of him: "Captain Clark served for years in this department; he was often intrusted with important duties and responsibilities; he never failed to fulfill both to the high satisfaction of his superiors and to his own credit and distinction. He was one of the best officers of his grade in the army."

In connection with this expression from General Terry, it is appropriate to make brief mention of the most important military success of Captain Clark's career. In the winter of 1878-'79, the Cheyennes, who had been removed to the Indian Territory, left their camp there and started north to join Sitting Bull and the northern hostiles. After a successful combat with the troops in the Department of the Missouri, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis was killed, the Indians continued their march across the States of Kansas and Nebraska, evading General Crook's forces in the Department of the Platte, and in February, 1879, reached the region of the Little Missouri in Dakota. Captain Clark was sent from Fort Keogh to intercept them with a command consisting of two companies of cavalry, a detachment of one officer and twenty men, an artillery squad of one non-commissioned officer and two men with a Hotchkiss gun and four Sioux scouts. The report of this scout, which lasted about one month, is too long for introduction here, but General Terry says of it in his annual report of 1879:

"The movements of the force under Lieutenant W. P. Clark, Second Cavalry, which left Fort Keogh on the 22d of February for the purpose of capturing Little Wolf's band of hostile Cheyennes, then moving toward the Yellowstone river with the intention of proceeding to join Sitting Bull, deserve much more than the passing notice which it has received in the foregoing narrative of events. The events were so important and Lieutenant Clark displayed so much energy and zeal, and such admirable judgment in the whole affair, that I should do him injustice were I not to set forth particularly all the details of his operations. This can best be done in his own words, and I therefore embody his report in mine."

This scout lasted from February 22d to March 23d, and was con-

ducted in "the bad lands of the Missouri." It is almost impossible to understand the difficulties attending a march in that country, especially in the early spring. The face of the country is so broken as to be almost impassible at any time, and many of the streams running into the Yellowstone are deep, swift and dangerous. Captain Clark says in his report: "While the command was out the thermometer indicated thirty-three degrees below zero; it has snowed and rained, and the ice has gone out of the streams, leaving them swollen and difficult and dangerous to cross." These difficulties were overcome, however, and by his skill, perseverance and good judgment, he achieved a bloodless victory, capturing one of the most determined and warlike bands of Indians on the plains, obliging them to lay down their arms, give up their horses and surrender themselves to the authority of the government without conditions. This band of Little Wolf consisted of thirty-three armed warriors, and when taken were in a position in which to effect their capture might have cost as great a sacrifice of life as did that of the Modocs who had about the same number of men.

General Bradley writes: "I have known him for most of the years he has been in the army, and he served with me in 1877 while in command of the district of the Black Hills at a time when a large part of the Sioux Indians were hostile and when we narrowly escaped an Indian war. Captain Clark rendered very valuable service at that time, and by his courage, energy and skill contributed as much as any one man to the controlling the hostile elements in the bands of Minneconjou, Ogalalla and Brule Sioux. I say here what I have said before that I regard him as a soldier of ability of the first order."

General Miles says: "Captain Clark in the ordinary requirements of service discharged his duties with commendable fidelity, zeal and intelligence. In the more difficult service in the field, his career has been conspicuous for most energetic and zealous efforts accompanied with marked success. He has made himself familiar with the habits, customs and languages of the Indians with whom he has been brought in contact. He has been engaged in several perilous expeditions, and on one occasion he captured a camp of hostile Cheyenne Indians that had committed many depredations, and had evaded several other commands. His record and merits are worthy of consideration and reward."

For some years he had made Indian character and Indian life his especial study, and perhaps there was no one in the service who more thoroughly understood the peculiarities of this interesting race than he. His book on the sign language is not only a monument to his industry and intelligence, but it is a most reliable contribution to the world's knowledge of primitive races.

General Gibbon says of this work: "Every language must have its dictionary, but this one of Captain Clark's gives not only what we may call the *pronunciation* of words by the hands, but the meaning and derivation of the signs used, as well as descriptions of most of the interesting ceremonies, customs and habits of Indians; and these not only make his 'dictionary' exceedingly interesting reading to the general student, but must add very much to the popular information regarding a race not well understood even in this country, and now rapidly disappearing before the advance of civilization. The quickness with which the Indian picks up and adopts 'signs' for persons and things novel to them is remarkable. The distinguishing peculiarity of a person will be hit upon almost instantly, and even a white man will at once recognize the sign used to designate an individual. One who, like Captain Clark, was quick to note, understand and use these designations, would at once become a marked man amongst the Indians, and having extensive communication with them, he soon established for himself a great reputation and influence. His untimely death was a great loss, not only to them, but to the military service in which he had already distinguished himself."

These testimonials to his official worth made by some of his commanding officers express the opinion of all in the service who knew him. His official career was bright and successful. The service met a great loss in his death.

In his private life he was a peculiarly lovable man, possessing in a superlative degree all those qualities which must endear men to each other. Brave, gentle, and generous to a fault, full of sympathy for the misfortunes of others, he will be long remembered and always mourned by those who have ever been associated with him.

A coterie of his friends in Chicago upon hearing of his death telegraphed to General Sheridan their sentiments of regard for Clark, and regret for his loss, concluding in the words of the great poet: "His

life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him, that nature might stand up and say to all the world: This was a man!"

A. E. BATES.

PATRICK FITZPATRICK.

NO. 2271. CLASS OF 1868.

Died, September 23, 1884, at Saint Martins, Ohio, aged 37.

PATRICK FITZPATRICK was born in Ohio, A. D. 1847. He entered the Military Academy in 1863 and was graduated in 1868. His class would have been that of 1867, but the loss of his right arm at artillery drill caused him to be detained another year at the Academy.

He was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Forty-third Infantry June 15, 1868, was unassigned April 8, 1869, assigned to the Thirteenth Infantry July 14, 1869, and promoted First Lieutenant April 1, 1872.

While serving with his regiment at Fort Steele, Wyoming, in 1872 it was discovered that he had contracted enlargement of the heart (a result of the accident alluded to) to such a degree as to unfit him for active service. He was accordingly retired June 29, 1872.

During the short period of his active service, by strict attention and the conscientious discharge of his duties, he won the approval of his superiors and gave every indication of becoming an excellent officer. Fitzpatrick took great pride in his profession, so that he felt it a heavy blow to be retired at the early age of 25. And not only this had he to bear. His physicians forbade him engaging in any pursuit of an exciting nature, on account of his heart trouble. This would have soured the dispositions of many men, but not so with our friend; he was more considerate of others than himself.

If one wished at any time to engage Fitzpatrick's attention he had only to speak of West Point. He loved to dwell on the time spent there and the fellows who were with him.

During the year before his death he knew he could not last long, but kept up bravely. Shortly before the end his anxious mother took him from Cincinnati to the village of Saint Martins, Ohio, hoping the

change would be beneficial, but there was to be no more change for him but the one great one which must come to us all.

He died September 23, 1884. *Requiescat in pace.*

W. H. McLAUGHLIN.

BENJAMIN ALVORD.

No. 728. CLASS OF 1833.

Died, October 16, 1884, at Washington, D. C., aged 71.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BENJAMIN ALVORD was born August 18th, 1813, at Rutland, Vt. Here he grew up to manhood an earnest youth, studious in habit, and imbibing an ardent love of nature from every fountain of the beauty and grandeur of his native state diversified by hills and valleys, elevated plateaus and soaring mountains, and fringed on one side with historic lakes and on the other with the most picturesque of rivers. Here he learned the lessons of patriotism which have characterized the Green Mountain boys since the days of Ticonderoga and Bennington. And here, by the example of Allen, Stark, Warner, and other revolutionary heroes, was implanted that love of military fame which made the enthusiastic lad a soldier of his country.

At the age of sixteen, Alvord entered the Military Academy where he developed decided mathematical talents, being always among the first to work out difficult extra problems, and was noted for his ingenious application of geometrical methods in their solution.

Upon his graduation, July 1st, 1833, he was promoted to the Fourth Infantry, in which distinguished regiment he served over twenty years, himself adding not a little to its merited reputation. After two years' of garrison duty at Baton Rouge and Key West, he went to Florida, the Seminole war having opened with Dade's Massacre and the threatened destruction of the population of the state, for none could tell at what moment, or in what manner, they would be assailed and subjected to the most cruel and brutal death. Though the troops did their best and fought bravely at Camp Izard, Oloklikaha, and Tholontosassa creek, in all of which actions Alvord took an active part, the campaign

of 1836 was a failure, and, without any knowledge of the country, it could scarcely be otherwise. The theatre of operations was in a dense wilderness, where every hommock and swamp was a natural citadel garrisoned by unseen savages, who could sortie from their places of safety to the attack of exposed parties, and, if pressed, return to their hiding places with the fleetness of deer.

Alvord was soon relieved from the constant watching, daily disappointments and weary marches against this Parthian foe, for a more congenial employment at the Military Academy as an Assistant Professor of Mathematics, from which department he was soon transferred to become the Principal Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, holding that position, to the great advantage of the Academy, till August 28, 1839, when he was ordered to frontier duty in the Indian Territory, where at various posts he remained two years.

The Florida war had continued with varying success, when, in 1841, Alvord was again ordered to that pestilential region. While the northern settlements of the state were as well protected as human skill and military means could devise, the available force of the army, aided by the navy, was directed against the Southern Indians, who counted upon all immunity from danger, environed as they were by swamps, deep mud, mangrove bushes, and a large expanse of everglades. Here were to be seen dragoons wading in water waist-deep, the artillery and infantry picking their way along oozy paths amid cypress stumps and shining alligators, and sailors and marines alternately serving in boats and on dry land. With fortitude, for months, all bore the toils and privations of this amphibious life in the Big Cypress Swamp till the Indians were dispersed and taught that white men could penetrate to their securest strongholds.

From Florida, Alvord again went to the western frontier, and, in July 1845, joined the "Army of Occupation," under General Taylor, to take possession of Texas which "had become an integral part of our Union." This involved the United States in the War with Mexico, hostilities beginning upon the Rio Grande, where were fought the Battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma in both of which Alvord participated and won his brevet of Captain for his "gallant and meritorious conduct" in these engagements.

For a year Alvord was detached on recruiting service, after which

he again took the field as Chief of Staff of Major Lally's column, "a little more than a thousand strong," conveying sixty-four wagons from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. The Mexican guerrillas (1200 to 2000) believing that a large quantity of specie was being transported in the train, attacked it, August 10, 1847, at Paso Ovejas—a strong position behind the ruins of a stone-house upon a hill. In this spirited engagement, "Alvord," says Major Lally, "distinguished himself by his example of coolness and courage in rallying the men and leading them up to charge the height and stone-house in front and on the right, from which the enemy delivered a very heavy fire." On the twelfth, Lally's column was again met in force by the enemy at the National Bridge, but, though our loss was severe, the guerrillas were beaten and forced to retreat. The struggle was renewed with vigor on the fifteenth, from the various strongholds of Cerro Gerdo where, four months before, General Scott had gained a great victory over Santa Anna. Though the enemy had been severely punished in these engagements, a fourth attack was made on the nineteenth, at Las Anamas. In this last, Major Lally being wounded, the command of the column devolved upon Captain Alvord who continued its march to the city of Jalapa, which he occupied the next day. In this series of actions great gallantry, fortitude, and perseverance had been shown by these raw troops, whose total casualties amounted to one-hundred and five, while those of the enemy were much greater. Alvord's dauntless pluck, skillful leadership and good judgment did much for our success, and his merits were recognized by the bestowal upon him of the brevet of Major "for gallant and meritorious conduct" in these engagements.

Lally's command after resting at Jalapa to refit the train, recruit the animals and provide for the sick and wounded, resumed its march and, under General Lane whom Lally had joined, encountered Santa Anna, with four thousand Mexicans, on October 9th, at Huamantla, in which combat Alvord did good service.

After the Mexican war had terminated, Alvord was in garrison at various posts. While in southern Oregon, constructing a military road, he was appointed, June 22, 1854, a Paymaster with the rank of Major, and, for six years, continued in Oregon as the Chief Paymaster of that department.

Upon the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, Alvord has-

tened to offer his services for active duty in the field. President Lincoln, so soon as apprised of Alvord's military qualifications and high character, appointed him, April 15, 1862, a Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, and assigned him to the command of the District of Oregon, embracing nearly the same territory as the present Department of Columbia. Although far from the scene of actual hostilities, his command was by no means an unimportant one. Fidelity, prudence, decision and vigilance were absolutely needed, and these he possessed in an eminent degree. His administration of military affairs in his district, remote from Washington, from July 7, 1862 to March 26, 1865, required great discretion, and it is needless to say that he acquitted himself of his trust to the entire satisfaction of the government, which bestowed upon him three brevets for his "faithful and meritorious services."

Alvord resigned his Brigadier-Generalship of Volunteers, August 8, 1865, and resumed his duties of Paymaster at New York City, from whence he was transferred as Chief Paymaster of the District of Omaha till April 15, 1869, and then of the Platte till December 28, 1871. His long and valuable services now reaped their reward, he being appointed Chief of the Pay Department with the rank of Colonel, January 1, 1872, and of Brigadier-General, July 26, 1876. This elevated position he held till retired from active service, June 8, 1880, with great credit to himself, reflecting honor upon the army, and with manifest advantage to the government.

From the foregoing narrative it will be seen that General Alvord lived most of his life in the field, where he was separated from society and books, yet he became a learned scholar; skilled in dialectics, ready in conversation, and polished in his writing. He had a special fondness for mathematics, botany, history and biography, upon all of which subjects he prepared instructive and sometimes quite original papers. A singular fatality attended his higher labors. The manuscript of a History of the Mexican War was lost in the wreck of the "Southerner" on Cape Flattery, December 1854, and a mathematical treatise, accepted for publication by the Smithsonian Institution, was lost in the fire in their building, January 1865. The latter was re-written with additions, and published in the American Journal of Mathematics, 1882.

The following are some of the Memoirs of General Alvord, viz:—

The Tangencies of Circles and Spheres, in Vol. 8 of Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, 1855.

On the Interpretation of Imaginary Roots in questions of Maxima and Minima, in Vol. 2 of the New York Mathematical Monthly, 1860.

On "Tangencies"—a very learned article in Vol. 4 of Johnson's New Universal Cyclopaedia, 1877.

The Mortality among Army Officers from 1824 to 1873, in the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1874.

The Intersections of Circles and the Intersections of Spheres in Vol. 5 of the American Journal of Mathematics, 1874.

Curious Fallacy into the Theory of Gravitation in Vol. 5 of the Bulletin of the Philosophical Society of Washington, 1883.

A Special Case of Maxima and Minima in Vol 6 of the Bulletin of the Philosophical Society of Washington, 1884.

An Account of the Compass Plant (of which Alvord was the scientific discoverer), read to the National Institute of Washington, 1842, and, with additions, subsequently delivered to other scientific bodies and finally published.

"Winter Grazing in the Rocky Mountains," published in the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society, 1883.

Biographical Sketches of several Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy, 1874-82.

Papers read before societies upon "Indian Superstitions," "Introduction of the Catholic Worship into Mexico," "Treatment of the Natives in America by the Spanish Monarchs of the 16th Century," "True Science as opposed to Scepticism," &c., &c.

The most notable of Alvord's mathematical memoirs were those on "The Tangencies of Circles and Spheres" and the "Intersections of Circles and Spheres." The first of these memoirs, now well known, created much interest when it appeared. The latter memoir is a generalization of the former, the problems involved being: First, to draw a circle which shall make a certain *given* angle with three given circles. Second, to draw a sphere which shall cut each of four given spheres at the same angle. The problems are solved by purely geometrical processes. As the solution of the question of Tangencies of Circles in the first memoir was carried up and made to embrace the Tangencies

of Spheres, in like manner the question of the Intersection of Circles is extended to the Intersection of Spheres. The whole solution is based on the principle of converging chords, giving a unity to both memoirs as accomplishing a generalization of the entire problem.

Alvord's paper on "Winter Grazing in the Rocky Mountains" is a startling revelation, in published form, of an established fact unknown till 1869, that, in the coldest weather and without shelter, all the domestic animals can find ample food on the nutritous summer-cured grasses, and that myriads of these animals are yearly raised on the elevated, arid, yet mild plateaus of the west, embracing an area of a million square miles, or about one-fourth of our whole territory. The article fully explains how the grasses in the Rocky Mountains, as they stand on the soil, are cured by the summer's sun, the heat drying them and thus retaining and concentrating in the stalk the sugar, gluten and the other constituents of which they are composed. He also shows how the fine dry snows of these regions are drifted into the valley leaving the uplands uncovered for grazing.

Alvord, as a soldier, was zealous and efficient in the performance, for half a century, of every duty, devolving upon him; as a mathematician, he had a high capacity, particularly for geometrical investigations in which he had few superiors; as a botanist, he was a close observer of nature, many of whose curious secrets he discovered; in historical and literary lore he was one of the best informed officers in the army; and as a writer, he wielded a fluent, forcible and perspicuous pen. But it was in his personal relations that Alvord was most attractive. Though ordinarily grave, he was never austere and gloomy; studious and contemplative, he had no arrogance of intellect; his matured wisdom continually welled out into new fountains of thought; his conversation, earnest, refined and often playful, was always instructive; and whatever he wrote was trustworthy and sparkled with strong brain-force. His moral beauty of character surpassed his intellectual. Every one who knew him in social life respected and loved him, so genial was his humanity and so broad his charity. Abounding in sympathy, benevolence and kindness to his fellows, he was necessarily tolerant of their infirmities. Though he was in temper as gentle as a child and in manner as modest as a maiden, it was not from weakness, as those best knew who met him in debate or upon the battle-field. Always considerate of

others, he was most exacting to himself, manfully bearing his own burdens which he never sought to cast upon other shoulders. In fine, Alvord was a most useful officer, a sterling patriot, a devoted husband and father, a generous and tender-hearted friend, and a thorough Christian gentleman.

GEO. W. CULLUM,
Bvt. Major-General, U. S. Army.

DANIEL HUSTON.

No. 1403. CLASS OF 1848.

Died, Dec. 2, 1884, at Burlington, New Jersey, aged 60.

A veteran officer, well-known throughout the army, Colonel DANIEL HUSTON, U. S. A., retired, died at Burlington, N. J., Dec. 2. A native of Maine, he was appointed to the Military Academy from New York July 1, 1843, and was graduated July 1, 1848, and appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant of the Eighth Infantry. In 1849 he was promoted Second Lieutenant First Infantry and attained the rank of Captain Dec. 8, 1856. During the war he served with distinction, receiving the brevets of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel for distinguished services at Wilson's Creek, Mo., the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., and generally throughout the period of service in the field.

From February, 1862, until December, 1864, he was on duty as Colonel of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry. On the 1st of August, 1863, he was promoted Major Eleventh Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth Infantry Feb. 22, 1869, Colonel Fifth Infantry Feb. 6, 1882, and retired June 22, 1882. Colonel Huston was an officer of the old school, known to his familiars as "Dan," and his death will be sincerely mourned by numerous friends and surviving comrades. The Sixth Infantry especially, with which regiment he was identified for thirteen years, will hear of his death with deep sorrow.

Army and Navy Journal, Dec. 13, 1884.

LARKIN SMITH.

No. 832. CLASS OF 1835.

Died, Dec. 3, 1884, at San Antonio, Texas, aged 70.

LARKIN SMITH was born on the 9th day of April A. D. 1814, at Fredericksburg, Virginia. He was the eldest son of Major Charles Henry Smith, Paymaster U. S. A., there being seven sons and six daughters in the family. His boyhood days were spent in the cities of Fredericksburg and Norfolk, Va., until his 17th year, when he entered the Military Academy on Sept. 1, 1831. He was graduated on July 1, 1835, and promoted in the army to Brevet Second Lieutenant Third Infantry. From 1835 to 1838 he was stationed at various military posts in Louisiana and at Fort Towson, Indian Territory. From the latter place he was ordered to the northern frontier during the Canadian disturbances, where he remained until 1840, stationed at Fort Covington and Sackett's Harbor, New York. While at Sackett's Harbor he was promoted to First Lieutenant Eighth Infantry. In 1840 and 1841 he was actively engaged in the Florida war, returning from Florida in the spring of 1841. He was married on the 19th day of May, 1841, at Brownville, N. Y., to Catherine Storrow, youngest daughter of General Jacob Brown, United States Army. Shortly after his marriage he returned to Florida, where he remained until 1845. He was engaged in the most important battles of the Florida war, and conducted successfully several important scouting expeditions. In 1845 and 1846 he was stationed in Texas as aide-de-camp to Major-General Worth. On the 21st of July, 1846, he was promoted to Captain Eighth Infantry. In the war with Mexico he was engaged in the defense of the convoy at Talome, capture of San Antonio, battle of Contreras and battle of Churubusco. On the 20th of August, 1847, he was breveted Major for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. On Sept. 8th, 1847, he was engaged in the battle of Molino del Rey, where he fell severely wounded. The citizens of Norfolk, Va., presented him with a handsome silver tea-set in token of their appreciation of his conduct and personal bravery during the Mexican war. From 1847 to 1851 he was stationed in Texas. During his stay there he

made many life-time friends and became so attached to western Texas that he ever wished to return there and make it his home. He was thoroughly acquainted with the country, and all of the frontier posts had known him at one time or another.

For the years from 1851 to 1856 he was Deputy-Governor of the Soldiers' Home near Washington, D. C., and from 1856 to 1861 he was again in Texas, until May 13, 1861, when he resigned and joined the south in the war of 1861 to 1866. There were few, if any, who deplored more the necessity of resigning the positions which they had held in the army so long and so honorably than did the subject of this sketch, but his State seceded, and although, perhaps, he could see no good to result from it he considered it his duty to follow. He was a man that never faltered from the path of duty. During the war of 1861 to 1866 he held the position of Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Confederate States, being stationed at Richmond, Va., until the fall of that place. After the war he immediately engaged himself in commercial pursuits and was connected with a cotton factory at Columbus, Ga., and was engaged in the oil commission business until 1870, when he was appointed secretary and treasurer of the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railway, with his office in Atlanta, Ga., a position which he held until 1878, when he resigned and went to Florida, being employed there under the United States Government in the work of improving the harbors on the west coast. He was on this work until 1883, but his health, which had been gradually failing, became so feeble that he had to give it up, and he went to San Antonio, Texas, hoping that the life on a ranch which he had purchased among the hills north-west of San Antonio would strengthen him, but, although he took great interest in his new enterprise, it was too late; tired nature could hold out no longer, and on the 3d day of December, at his son's residence, in San Antonio, after being confined to his bed a little over two months, he peacefully breathed his last, surrounded by his family. For about twenty-five years previous to his death his health was such that he was scarcely ever free from pain, but he was endowed with great energy, and not a year passed, from his boyhood till his death, but found him engaged in some occupation, alike useful to his country and reflecting credit on himself. He needs no formal panegyric; his career speaks for itself.

Larkin Smith was buried, in accordance with his request, in the National Cemetery at San Antonio, Texas, with Generals Stanley, Vincent and Smith, of the army, and distinguished gentlemen from the city as pall-bearers. So that, after having passed his boyhood days in close association with the army, and the days of manhood till middle life, as a distinguished officer through two wars under the old flag, he is again, at his own request, placed under the flag of his country to await the sound of the *Grand Reveille*.

EUGENE M. BAKER.

No. 1836. CLASS OF 1859.

Died, Dec. 19, 1884, at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ter., aged 47.

“EUGENE MORTIMER BAKER was the eldest son of Amyel Baker and Salome Bigelow, his wife; was born in the Town of Fort Ann, Washington County, New York, on the 7th day of July, 1837, and always resided in said Town with his parents, until he entered the Military Academy in June, 1854. His education was acquired in the public and select schools of his Town and in the Noy Conference Academy at Poultney, Vermont. As a boy, he was easily and without question, a leader as a scholar, and in other respects among those of his own age and older, and was always trustworthy, manly, truthful and just. The only instructor he had of more than local reputation, was Joseph E. Walker, who was the principal of the Poultney Academy when Colonel Baker attended that institution. General Charles Hughes, of Sandy Hill, a distinguished lawyer of New York State, then Member of Congress from the district in which Colonel Baker's parents resided, appointed him to the Military Academy, by the procurement of his father, who visited Washington the winter before, for that purpose. It was on his own motion that this appointment was procured, and against the wishes of his parents, who only yielded to his earnest and repeated solicitations made for a long time before. As a boy he was a great reader, and particularly fond of military history, and from an early age had expressed a desire to become a soldier and a graduate from the Military Academy.”

The foregoing was furnished by Colonel Baker's family. The writer was particularly anxious to know who was Colonel Baker's instructor in mathematics, for he was the only cadet known to the writer during a five years' course at the Academy who had been instructed in mathematics in the method adopted at the Military Academy. At the time of entering, Cadet Baker understood the West Point method, and could acquire so easily the lesson of the day that he appeared not to study at all. He had a very strong and vigorous mind, as well as a marvelously powerful and perfect physique. The writer, whose mathematical education had been of the ordinary kind, was greatly indebted to his classmate, Cadet Baker, for assistance in his mathematical course; and, in regard to his physical powers, many living graduates remember the frequent wrestling matches, in the area of barracks, between Cadet Baker and his two active but less strong classmates, Stoughton and Beckham, in which Baker almost invariably withstood their combined strength and skill.

The very faculty with which he acquired the studies of the first year at the Academy undoubtedly caused him to neglect study and to depend upon his natural ability to keep up in his class the following years. We all know how the bright but negligent scholar is passed the latter years at the Academy by the diligent 'plodder.' And thus it was with my friend Baker, who by his ability might have graduated in the fives, but actually dropped to the middle of his class.

The turning back, unjustly as they felt it to be, of the younger half of the class which entered in 1854 to form a five year course, (all of that class had entered with the expectation of graduating in four years,) caused many of the younger class to lose their youthful ambition. Amongst others who felt most keenly this set-back was Cadet Baker, who was one of the oldest appearing of his class. He never could bear with patience the ignominious title which our class was the first to receive, namely, that of "yearlings." It is certain our class has never forgiven Jeff. Davis, then Secretary of War, the supposed cause of our misfortune in being set back a year, the real cause of another result of it, viz: The Superintendent of the Academy having refused to forward our petition to be allowed to graduate with the upper half of our original class, the petition was forwarded over the Superintendent's head. The result was an order from the War Department

making the army regulations a part of our course of study. The writer never hears the army song with its chorus of "Hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree," without thinking of the injustice done him as a boy and joining heartily in the chorus. He knows his dear old classmate, "Tim" Baker, always had the same feeling. That action of the War Department caused some of us to join the "Saturday Afternoon Benny Havens' Club."

Colonel Baker's military record commences as a "Brevet Second Lieutenant at the Cavalry School of Practice at Carlisle, Pa." The mere mention of Carlisle, Pa., must remind an old trooper (*idem*, cavalry officer) of a story. Did anyone ever spend an evening in a cavalry camp without hearing a yarn about what happened to the host at Carlisle?

When promoted to Second Lieutenant First Dragoons, Feb. 28, 1860, Lieutenant Baker went to Fort Churchill, Nev. He was promoted First Lieutenant First Dragoons, May 7, 1861, (the First Dragoons afterwards became the First Cavalry). Lieutenant Baker came east and was in Washington with his regiment in the winter of 1861-2; with the Army of the Potomac in the Peninsular campaign; Captain First Cavalry, dated Jan. 16, 1862; engaged in the siege of Yorktown April 5 to May 4, 1862; battle of Williamsburg May 4 and 5, 1862; brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious services at that battle; scouting and reconnoitering May-August, 1862; in the Maryland campaign, (Army of the Potomac) September-November, 1862, being engaged in a skirmish at Falls Church, Va., Sept. 4, 1862; battle of South Mountain, Sept. 4, 1862; battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, and march to Falmouth, Va., October-November, 1862; on leave of absence December, 1862, to January, 1863; on special duty at Washington, D. C., January-March, 1863; in the Rappahannock campaign, (Army of the Potomac), April-June, 1863, being engaged in the action of Beverly, May 10, 1863. (The action at Beverly was a bloody and obstinate contest between cavalry of the two sides without infantry assistance; after this action the Rebel cavalry always had great respect for the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac). In the Pennsylvania campaign (Army of the Potomac) June-July 1863, being engaged in a skirmish at Middleburg, Va., June 21, 1863, and pursuit of the enemy from Gettysburg, Pa. to Warrenton, Va., July 1863; as Inspector of

Cavalry horses, October, 1863 to September, 1864; in command of 1st Cavalry on the Rappahannock (and Sheridan's Valley Campaign), September-December, 1864; Bvt. Lieutenant Colonel, September 19, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Winchester, Va.; leave of absence, December 17, 1864 to January, 1865; in command of regiment (1st U. S. Cavalry) in Shenandoah Valley, January-March, 1865; as Acting Asst. Adjutant General of Cavalry Corps, in operation in Virginia, March 28 to May 20, 1865, and at New Orleans, La., June 2d to November, 1865; in garrison at San Francisco, Cal., January to April, 1866; on frontier duty at Ft. Boise, Idaho, April-May, 1866; Ft. Dalles, Oregon, May-June, 1866; Camp Watson, Oregon, June, 1866 to May, 1869; Major 2d Cavalry, April 8th, 1869; on leave of absence, July-November, 1869; in command of Fort Ellis, Mon., December 1st, 1869 to October 15th, 1872; on frontier duty at Ft. Sanders, Wyoming and Omaha, Neb., February-March, 1873; member of Board to purchase horses, August, 1873; on frontier duty in command of Camp Canby, Neb., to October, 1873; Camp Brown, Wy., November 2d, 1873 to February 19th, 1874; with Cavalry Column on Sioux expedition, February 19th to March 16th, 1874; at Ft. Laramie, Wy., to September 27th, 1874; in command of Camp Brown, Wy., October 6th, 1874 to November, 1875, and Camp Stambaugh, Wy., to February, 1876; on leave of absence, sick to October, 1876; on frontier duty at Ft. Sanders, Wy., November 1st, 1876 to September, 1877; Ft. Keogh, Mon., October, 1877 to August 15th, 1878; on Colonel Miles' expedition, August 15th to October 8th, 1878; with battalion of regiment in the field, October 14th to November 6th, 1878, and at Ft. Keogh, Mon., November 6th, 1878. Colonel Baker remained on duty with the Second Cavalry in the northwest until his death at Fort Walla Walla, December 19, 1884.

The foregoing record needs no comment. Wherever there was arduous or dangerous duty to perform Colonel Baker, as Lieutenant, Captain of troops, Commander of regiment, or as independent commander of expeditions against hostile Indians, was always on duty and equal to the occasion.

This record omits several expeditions against hostile Indians in which Colonel Baker was in command. He was one of the most successful commanders of such expeditions that our service has produced,

a consequence of which was that he has been most violently abused by the ruthless press of our country.

His most successful expedition, and the one for which he was most severely handled by the press, was made against the Blackfeet Indians in northern Montana in the winter of 1870. His command was accused of massacring women and children. Of course, the accusation was false, since the command brought one hundred and forty women and children into Fort Benton, in spite of the terrible suffering of the troops, in a temperature of thirty to forty degrees below zero. Colonel Baker told me that no women or children were killed unless accidentally upon the first charge upon the village. In justice to my gallant classmate and comrade, general order number one, headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, dated Chicago, Ill., March 12, 1870, is given herewith:

"The Lieutenant-General commanding this military division takes great pleasure in announcing to his command the complete success of a detachment of the Second Cavalry and Thirteenth Infantry, under the command of Brevet-Colonel Baker, of the Second Cavalry, against a band of the Piegan Indians in Montana on the 23d of January last. These Indians, whose proximity to the British line has furnished them an easy and safe protection against attack, have hitherto murdered and stolen with comparative impunity, in defiance and contempt of the authority of the Government. After having been repeatedly warned, they have at last received a carefully prepared and well-merited blow. In the middle of winter, with the thermometer below zero, when experience had led them to believe they could not be reached, the blow fell. One hundred and seventy-three Indians were killed, three hundred horses captured, and the village and property of the band totally destroyed. The Lieutenant-General cannot commend too highly the spirit and conduct of the troops and their commander under the difficulties and hardships they experienced in the inclemency of the weather, and as one of the results of this severe, but necessary and well-merited punishment of these Indians, he congratulates the citizens of Montana upon the reasonable prospect of future security for their property and lives.

By command of LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN.

GEORGE L. HARTSUFF,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Colonel Baker was a host or a guest of the real cavalry sort, and under his cadet soubriquet of "Tim Muggins" or "Tim" Baker was known and beloved throughout the cavalry. But the life of danger and privation which he necessarily led in the active service he experienced would have broken down any constitution. Unfortunately, Colonel Baker, like so many officers of fine physique, believing that nothing could injure his constitution, neglected such precautions as he might

have taken and broke down sooner than he had the slightest idea that he could.

He died in the new northwest, amidst a part of our people, for whom he had done much, and who could appreciate his services.

Requiescat in pace!

A CLASSMATE.

HENRY LAWRENCE EUSTIS.

NO. 1111, CLASS OF 1842.

Died, Jan. 11, 1885, at Cambridge, Mass., aged 65.

PROFESSOR EUSTIS was cradled in the military service. He was born on the 1st of February, 1819, at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, where his father, Lieutenant Colonel, afterwards Brigadier-General, Abraham Eustis, was in garrison. His mother, Rebecca, daughter of Dr. John Sprague, of Dedham, Mass., died while he was in his second year, and, motherless, he was carried to St. Augustine, Florida, where his father was next stationed. But he was soon given into the care of his grandmother, at Cambridge, Mass., where he lived with her till his seventh year, and then in 1825 went back to his father and garrison life at Fortress Monroe, of which Colonel Eustis was then commandant. Here, there being no school at hand, he was taught for a year, chiefly in French, by a private teacher. The next seven years were passed at school in the academies at Stow and Lancaster, Mass., but at twelve years old he again gravitated within the influence of army life, and was sent to a boarding school on the Hudson River, opposite West Point. The father had graduated at Harvard College, (in 1804) and there the son followed him. He entered, at fifteen years old, in the summer of 1834, and graduated in due course in 1838. James Russell Lowell, W. W. Story, and Judge Devens of the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts, were his classmates. Here already young Eustis won place and favor by the qualities which in after life brought him distinction. He gained the full series of college honors, a *Detur* in the Freshman year, parts at the Junior and Senior exhibitions, and an oration at Commencement.

Leaving college, Eustis gravitated once more to the Army and entered West Point, September 1st, 1838, nineteen years old. The lists of his contemporaries there are full of names that were made conspicuous by after service, in the Mexican war, and in the war of secession. Newton, Rosecrans, Benton, Pope, Doubleday, N. J. T. Dana, Longstreet were his classmates; Grant, Sherman, Halleck, Canby, Reynolds, Hancock, Fitz-John Porter were his fellow students; McDowell and Beauregard graduated as he entered; McClellan and Stonewall Jackson entered as he left.

While still cadet Eustis was made an assistant instructor. He graduated first in his class July 1st, 1842, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Engineers, in regular course.

Lieutenant Eustis was first assigned to duty in Washington as assistant on the Board of Engineers. The next summer he was transferred to Boston Harbor, where, as Colonel Thayer's assistant, he superintended the work on the Lovell's Island sea wall and at Fort Warren for two years. In 1845 he was ordered to Newport, R. I., where as Superintending Engineer he had charge of the constructions at Fort Adams and the pier, breakwater and lighthouse at Goat Island until the summer of 1847. These five years spent in active constructive work were the best possible preparation for his later career as teacher, and from there he was called in August, 1847, to be Principal Assistant Professor of Engineering at West Point.

When Mr. Abbott Lawrence established the Lawrence Scientific School as a branch of Harvard University Professor Eustis was chosen to take charge of the Department of Engineering. At the end of November, 1849, he resigned his position at West Point and immediately assumed the chair of Professor of Engineering at Cambridge, which he held till his death. He was then thirty years old, full of zeal for his work, and the freshness of interest which indeed never left him, trained in the best school of construction, and ripened by his experience as a teacher. With characteristic judgment and thoroughness he organized the course of instruction which he administered for thirty-five years with rare success, and to which many of the best of our engineers owe their training. He was not, however, left to finish his civil life unbroken. The sound of the civil war roused him, as it did hundreds of other retired

officers all over the land, to bring his military knowledge to the aid of the government, and drew him back once more to army life.

When the war broke out he was traveling in Europe for the sake of his health, but when he returned he offered his services to Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts. It was about the time of the startling actions in Hampton Roads, and when a panic flashed through all our seaboard cities at the first news of the destruction of our fleet by the *Merrimac*. Professor Eustis found himself suddenly roused at midnight by a visit from Governor Andrew, in haste to have his advice how to defend the harbor of Boston against the new enemy. Soon after, in August, 1862, he was commissioned Colonel of the Tenth Massachusetts Volunteers. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and for two years Professor Eustis shared the hard work and hard fighting of that army. He was at the battle of Williamsport, the march to Falmouth, the Rappahannock campaign, the battles about Fredericksburg, the fatal attack on St. Mary's Heights, the battle at Salem, and the passage of the Rappahannock. He had his part in the Pennsylvania campaign and in the forced march of thirty-five miles which preceded the battle of Gettysburg. In that battle and the following pursuit he commanded his brigade, the second of the third division of the Sixth Corps. That summer he was commissioned Brigadier-General. He carried his brigade through the winter campaign, the battles of Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, the march to Charlottesville and back, the second battle of the Wilderness, in the following spring, and the long-continued fighting and marching about Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor. His health, however, broke down again under these hard experiences, and he had to withdraw from service. He resigned his commission in June, 1864, and went back to his duties of professor at Cambridge, which he did not quit again except for a second visit to Europe, in 1871, and for a short trip southward just before his death in the vain effort to throw off the pulmonary disorder which had long been gaining on him, and of which he died in Cambridge on the 11th of January, 1885.

At the close of his college course Eustis had wavered, with an inclination to enter the Episcopal ministry. But probably no other career would have suited the bent of his mind so well as that which he chose. Coming of a family of talent, he inherited from his ambitious

father a determination to make the most of his abilities. His older brother, John, who was one year before him at Harvard, held the second place in his class. When Henry in his turn came out second at graduation his father's only comment was: "I expected you to be first." He decided for West Point, and there he took the first place and kept it. He had all the mental qualities to give him superiority as a student, quickness of apprehension, readiness of statement, everything that makes for what is commonly called brightness. To these he added a clear and orderly mind, a mental solidity and grasp that were unusual, an instinct for seizing at once the essentials of the matter before him, a sense for thoroughness that would not be satisfied with any half-knowledge. His turn of mind was more scientific than literary—more so than he at first suspected, for when in his junior year at Harvard Professor Pierce sent for him and asked him to deliver a mathematical exhibition part, he was altogether taken by surprise, and did not spare fun among his friends over the "osculatory curve" which the Professor gave him for his subject.

These qualities of mind could have found no better field for use than his life as Professor. In spite of the magnetism of circumstances, which from his infancy drew him back again and again into the circle of army life, the military life itself was never attractive to him. The attraction which took him to West Point as a cadet was not the military character of the school, but his bent for the study of engineering. It is likely that he would not have gone there if he had not counted on graduating into the engineer corps. The homelessness of his boyhood and early manhood, instead of leading to Bohemianism, seems to have engendered an intense desire for a settled life and the tranquility of a home. Frontier life, in which so many of our officers have passed a large part of their service, would have been intolerable to him. One of the early letters written during his cadetship shows him looking forward rather gloomily to a long and eventless service in the army, and contrasting it with the studious charm of a professor's career.

And with the qualities of the successful student, Professor Eustis had all the natural gifts of the teacher, quickened by his long and thorough training. All his knowledge lay in order in his mind and was ready for instant use. Not only the matter of the lesson before him, but the whole of the related subject was present to him, for compari-

son, illustration, enforcement. So his teaching had never the hand-to-mouth fragmentary character which is common to much instruction in scientific matters, to the undoing of the student's sense of breadth. What he said at one time did not need to be modified or readjusted at another to suit new connections. His power of clear, compact, logically coherent statement was a revelation to a pupil who came to him from sitting under an average instructor. No one knew better what to insist on and what to keep subordinate. With the same keenness with which he saw into his subject he saw into his pupil's mind and established with him an intellectual sympathy, which was half the secret of his power as a teacher. Once sure of his pupil's intelligent attention and effort there was no end to the patience and fullness of explanation with which he followed him through his task. The student found the cobwebs swept from his brain with surprising thoroughness. If he did not end by liking and understanding his lesson it was because he was exceptionally dull, or indifferent, or perverse.

For cloudiness of mind or statement Professor Eustis had no favor. He always insisted that a man who had a clear idea could find a clear statement for it, and the luminousness of his own exposition was his best warrant for this doctrine. Superficial glibness won small indulgence from him. The self-confident student or the half-taught scientist who came to him with a bee in his bonnet—and there were many such—was pretty sure of a good-humored but unsparing setting-down. For the makeshifts and rules of thumb, and for the practitioners or instructors who try to make these do the duty of sound knowledge, he had a hearty contempt. His instinct was to do his work with the utmost thoroughness, and he followed the literature of his profession both at home and abroad with constant attention, so that his teaching was abreast of the best practice of the day. It was always his aim to make thoroughly-instructed engineers, and he cared more to lead his pupils to mastery of their profession than to fit them for immediate profitable employment. The solid training of his early years and his serious habit of mind made him altogether intolerant of smatterers. It is natural to dwell on Professor Eustis' qualifications as a teacher, because this is the important aspect of his life, and because his gifts as a teacher were exceptional. But in all scientific matters his mind was active. Whoever came to him intelligently with mechanical or kindred prob-

lems was sure of a cordial interest, and, if he needed, of help. He was a member of the American Academy and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He delivered occasionally public lectures on scientific subjects, and wrote some short treatises, among them a pamphlet on the composition and use of mortars in engineering construction, and a paper on a hurricane which passed over the neighborhood of Boston. He clung to his duties as Professor to the last with zealous tenacity. After his strength failed so that he was unable to walk up-stairs he had himself driven to his classes and kept up his instruction. When his physician at last forbade this he still had his pupils come to him at his house, and so long as he had strength to hear them taught them there in his sick-room.

To his friends Professor Eustis' qualities of disposition and heart were as notable as his intelligence. Uncompromising uprightness and a soldierly straightforwardness of manner won the respect of those who met him on the footing of ordinary acquaintance. Although a tinge of reserve kept him from forming many close intimacies he had in social intercourse a *bonhomme* that was very attractive. The desire for home life, which was very strong upon him in early years, grew stronger as years went on. In 1844 he married Miss Sarah Eckley, of Boston. Their children were three sons and a daughter. After some years Mrs. Eustis died. In 1856, he married Miss Caroline B. Hall, who survives him, and whose children are two sons. His domestic disposition gained upon him with the charm of family life, and his years in Cambridge were passed in the quiet he had longed for in his young manhood. To his students he was always open and accessible. His frank geniality, which won their hearts from the beginning, was a singular and charming contrast for those who were used to the rigidity of an older generation of professors. He was exceptionally fond of music, and this fondness opened to him the hearts of many of the students who did not officially come under his notice. He played the flute *con amore*; in his college days he had been the leader of the Pierians, the college musical society, and won himself social favor far and wide by nightly serenading. Later these attentions were liberally returned upon him. He used to say that no music was pleasanter to him than that of a good quartette of male voices, and the students' glee clubs knew that at Professor Eustis' door at least their songs were always welcome.

So it happened that while he stimulated the intellects of his students he won their affections. Few teachers leave behind among their pupils so keen a sense of debt for intellectual benefits; fewer still, perhaps, leave so much personal affection, or so much feeling of personal loss at their death.

W. P. P. LONGFELLOW.

WILLIAM STEELE.

NO. 1047. CLASS OF 1840.

Died, Jan. 12, 1885, at San Antonio, Texas, aged 66.

GENERAL STEELE was born in New York in 1819 and entered West Point at the age of 17 years, in 1836, and graduated from that military academy in 1840, when he was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the Second Regiment of United States dragoons. During the years of 1841 and 1842 he served in the Florida Seminole war and had many hair-breadth escapes in his skirmishes with the Indians. He was promoted then to a First Lieutenancy for personal gallantry. He went all through the Mexican war, was in the battles of Monterey, Chapultapec, Cherubusco, Cerro Gordo, Molino del Rey and Contreras, was breveted for bravery in the action at Churubusco, and promoted to a Captaincy for his gallant service at Contreras. He was also present when the City of Mexico capitulated. In 1851 he was engaged with his company of the Second Dragoons in several Indian skirmishes on the Texas frontier, and was in command of Old Fort Conrad, near Val Verde, from 1853 to 1856, and while there had many successful encounters with the Lipan and Mescalero Indian. General Steele served in the United States Army until 1861, when he entered the Confederate service with the rank of Brigadier General, and was first stationed in New Mexico, but subsequently was sent to the Red River district, where he commanded one of the brigades which routed the army of General Banks. At the close of the war he settled in San Antonio, and in 1867 entered the commission business with Colonel T. G. Williams, under the firm name of Steele & Williams, at the corner of Navarro and Commerce streets. He retired from that bus-

iness and was appointed Adjutant-General of the State by Governor Coke, served under Governor Hubbard, and was superceded during the regime of Governor Roberts. He lost his wife during his service there and she was buried in Austin. He returned to San Antonio shortly after he was retired from the Adjutant-Generalship, where he has lived in reduced circumstances. During his military career his record was one of the brightest in the service of both armies in which he served. His record as Adjutant-General was a fine one, for he brought order out of chaos, and at great pains and expense procured and published a list of all escaped convicts and other fugitives from justice, a copy of which list he furnished the sheriffs of each county. His record as a private citizen was also without reproach, and he was admired and esteemed by all who knew him.

When stricken by paralysis he was alone, his daughter, Miss Lily Steele, being in Chicago, whither she had gone to complete a particular branch of study. She was telegraphed the unhappy tidings and started at once, and will reach the city by Thursday, when the remains will be taken to Austin for burial, the General having expressed a desire to be buried there by the side of his beloved wife.

General Steele attended the Episcopal Church, and a minister of that denomination will conduct the services.

The General's death creates profound and wide-spread sorrow, as in him our city and state loses a gallant and noble citizen, but he leaves behind an example well worthy of imitation by its younger generation. His memory will always remain with his old friends and comrades whom he leaves behind. To his grief-stricken daughter, in her sad hour of affliction, we would offer our heartfelt and sincere sympathy, for the General was a personal friend of every member of our staff. Peace to his ashes, and comfort be to those who mourn.

From San Antonio (Texas) Papers.

THOMAS G. WILLIAMS.

No. 1438. CLASS OF 1849.

Died, Jan. 22, 1885, at San Antonio, Texas, aged 57.

COLONEL THOMAS G. WILLIAMS, one of our best known and most highly respected citizens, died at his residence in this City yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, from paralysis of the brain, having been confined to his bed but two days. He passed away from earth peacefully and without pain. As he was regarded by the entire community as one of the purest and best of men, talented, genial and hospitable, his death will be regarded as a great loss, not alone to his beloved family, but to the City and entire State.

From some of his nearest and best friends we were enabled to glean a few points in his eventful history, as given below:

Colonel Williams was born at Richmond, in the State of Virginia, on April 29, 1828, and was consequently 57 years of age on the date of his death. At the age of 17 he entered the Military Academy at West Point, in 1845, and graduated with high honors four years later, having for his classmates General Hollabird, Colonel T. A. Washington, Colonel John Withers, and others, who are well known in San Antonio. On graduating he was appointed to and entered the First Infantry as a Second Lieutenant, and was ordered to the Texas frontier on the Rio Grande, where he served with distinction at Fort Duncan, Fort McKavett, San Antonio, Indianola and other places in the State as a line officer as well as Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence, and underwent many hardships in the wilds of west Texas in campaigns against the Indians.

When the war between the States broke out in 1861, the young Lieutenant resigned his position in the United States Army and entered the Confederate service as a Captain in the Subsistence Department. He was ordered to Richmond, the Confederate capital, soon after the organization of the government, was appointed Assistant Commissary-General, in which capacity he served about three years,

and did much toward organizing and putting that necessary department on a substantial basis. Early in 1864, after the expiration of his service as Commissary-General of the Confederate forces, he was made Commissary-General of his native State of Virginia, and served in that position faithfully until the close of the war. Looking to Texas again for a peaceful home he came to San Antonio and began commercial business as a member of the firm of John Withers & Co., and afterwards formed a copartnership with the late General Steele in the same business, as Steele & Williams. When that firm was dissolved Colonel Williams was elected Secretary of the San Antonio Gas Company, in which position he served until relieved by the hand of death.

A few years ago, when it became necessary and desirable for the United States Government to remove the Kickapoo Indians from their reservation in Mexico to the Indian Territory, that delicate duty was delegated to Colonel Williams, under a commission from the President. In conjunction with Colonel Atkinson and Captain W. M. Edgar, that duty was performed with the greatest satisfaction to all concerned. To Colonel Williams also belongs the credit, in a great measure, for having secured the permanent location of military headquarters in San Antonio.

As a young Lieutenant, the lamented Colonel married early in life and brought his wife to Texas. Her maiden name was Miss Mary Curtis, daughter of Dr. Curtis, of Powhattan, Va., and a niece of ex-President John Tyler. In his immediate family circle he leaves a wife, one son and four daughters. Two of the latter are married, one to Mr. Gresham, of Washington City, and the other, but recently, to John James, Esq., of this City.

He died as he lived, a good and pure man, worthy citizen, and kind husband and father. No man stood higher in the estimation of the community in which he lived, and none will be more sincerely lamented.

Peace to his ashes, and may the God of the just send peace and comfort for those who mourn.

From San Antonio (Texas) Papers.

JOSEPH D. SEARIGHT.

No. 439. CLASS OF 1826.

Died, Jan. 22, 1885, at Cumberland, Md., aged 83.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH D. SEARIGHT was born in Maryland, appointed to the Military Academy from Pennsylvania in 1822, and graduated in 1826. Appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant Fourth Infantry, and Second Lieutenant Sixth Infantry, July 1, 1826; First Lieutenant Sixth Infantry, April, 1835, and Captain same regiment, December, 1837, and resigned November 7, 1845. His military service was in Florida and in the West, being engaged in the Black Hawk War. After his resignation he was employed for several years in the Commissary General's office at Washington. About 1849 Captain Searight moved to Cumberland, Maryland, where he lived at the time of his death.

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

The above is taken from General Cullum's Register of Graduates.

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

JOHN W. PHELPS.

No. 865. CLASS OF 1836.

Died February 2, 1885, at Brattleboro, Vt, aged 72.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN WOLCOTT PHELPS was born at Guilford, Vermont, November, 13, 1813. Charles Phelps, his great-grandfather, was a lineal descendant of William Pheips, one of the earliest settlers of Dorchester, Mass., who removed to Windsor, Conn., where he became a leading citizen of great influence, and a Judge of the first Court ever held in that State. Charles Phelps was born in Northampton, Mass., educated to the law, and settled in Hadley, in that State, and was one of the earliest settlers of that Township. From there he removed to Marlboro, then a part of Cumberland County, New York, but soon to become a part of Vermont, and was the first

lawyer to reside in what is now the State of Vermont. There came with him two of his sons, Solomon and Timothy; the latter became a prominent citizen, and was made sheriff of Cumberland County under the jurisdiction of New York, and fearlessly upheld the authority of that State in the dispute and turmoil, which arose about the "New Hampshire Grants." He had two sons—John and Charles—both lawyers; the latter settled in West Townsend, Vermont, and the former in the Town of Guilford, where the subject of this notice was born.

The father of General Phelps had two wives. The first, Lucy Lovell, of Rockingham, by whom he had eight children; of these, the General was the last survivor. By the second, Mrs. Almira Lincoln, a notable teacher and author, who died last July at the age of ninety-one years, there were two children—Charles Edward and Elmira, both now living in Baltimore, the former a Judge of the Baltimore Superior Court.

Like most New England boys of those days, young Phelps' education commenced by his attending the district schools of Guilford and Brattleboro; later he went to a select school in the latter village, taught by a Mr. Sanborn, where he fitted for his entrance to the United States Military Academy at West Point. Entering there in 1832, he graduated in 1836 with the rank of Second Lieutenant, a short time before the breaking out of the war with the Creek Indians. For the next two years from 1836 until well into 1838, he participated in active operations against the Creeks and Seminoles, in Florida, as Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery. His gallantry was conspicuous in the action of Lochà-Hatchee in January, 1838.

After the war he had charge of the Indian emigrants for the west, his headquarters being with the Cherokee Nation. He had not completed this work before another outbreak in Florida recalled him there, where he remained until the Indian troubles, for that time, were over. For these services he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy, and placed in command of a camp of instruction. This peaceful employment lasted but a few months, when the disturbances broke out along the Canadian borders in the autumn of 1839. The government then sent him to Detroit, where he remained on border duty for about three years, serving at Detroit, Fort Mackinac, Fort Brady and Buffalo. From 1842 to 1846 he was on garrison and recruiting duty.

In 1847 he went to Mexico with the first force sent after the declaration of war. He participated in the battle of Monterey, and was before Vera Cruz during the siege of that place in the spring of that year, and afterward, under General Williams, took part in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco and Molino del Rey, and also in the assault and capture of the City of Mexico. For gallant conduct at Contreras and Churubusco he was brevetted Captain, but declined the nominal promotion. Three years later in March, 1850, he received a regular promotion to that rank. Meanwhile he served in garrison and was a member of the board appointed by order of Congress to devise a complete system of instructions for siege, garrison, sea-coast and mountain artillery.

For eight years after his duties called him away from civilization, and he participated in the roughest kind of service along the troubled borders of the then "far west," his first station being at Fort Brown, Texas, when border ruffianism was in the full flush of its boastful power. Military duty there consisted of unceasing vigilance, and frequent well-planned raids upon outlaws and cut-throats, who were seeking to overthrow government authority, that they might hold newly acquired territory under the rule of a most brutal reign of terror. To more fully accomplish this object, a well-planned filibustering expedition was organized, and had attained to a condition of considerable strength, when it was discovered, and Captain Phelps distinguished himself by overthrowing it with the little force at his command.

In 1855 he marched from Fort Brown to San Antonio, with orders to suppress crime and lawlessness along the route, and at San Antonio. He carried out his orders successfully, and for a time peace reigned along the line of his march. Soon after he received a respite from active field duty, and was appointed a member of an Artillery Board at Fortress Monroe.

In 1857 the Government again ordered him to the field on frontier duty at Fort Leavenworth, and soon after he became a part of the Utah expedition, from 1857 to 1859. About this latter date, for certain reasons, more or less sentimental, which he deemed sufficient, he made up his mind to resign from the service, and in order to relieve himself from influences and associations, which he did not approve of, he sent in his resignation which took effect in November, 1859. The next two

years he engaged in literary pursuits, passed a studious and pleasant life at Brattleboro in his native State.

One morning in May, 1861, soon after the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, the citizens of New York saw marching through Broadway a full regiment of sturdy, serious-faced men, composed of doctors, lawyers, clergymen, school teachers, mechanics, farmers, etc. In this body of earnest slavery-hating soldiers, all classes of citizens of a patriotic State were represented. Their steady, but not quite soldierly tread, and their frank, manly bearing attracted the curious and interested attention of all beholders. At the head of this body of men, there was a tall, middle-aged, stooping, awkward-looking man, clad in an old half-worn regulation Captain of Artillery uniform complete, including a dilapidated soft felt hat with a well-worn and long-saved part of a black ostrich feather on one side. The wearer of these signs of former service was about the last man out of that eight hundred strong, an expert would have selected for the splendid soldier that he was. He was the living, marching realization of one of the best of Cromwell's great captains, eager to crush out with his righteous wrath an institution which he hated with his whole soul; full of faith in the success of a good cause, brave, sturdy, serious and true. This man was John Wolcott Phelps, Colonel of the First Vermont Volunteers; a man for the times, but ahead of them; and in advance of others in seeing opportunities to accomplish great results, and with adequate courage for taking advantage of them.

When Vermont in response to the first call of President Lincoln, raised her first regiment of volunteers, for three months' service, Captain Phelps was made its Colonel, and reported with it to General Butler, who was in command at Fortress Monroe, May 13, 1861. Soon after, with his own and other regiments, he took possession of Newport News, a position about eleven miles up the James River, where under his direction, an important military post was established and a strong earthwork erected. He continued in command of this station until the date of his departure for Ship Island, as a part of an expedition then being formed for the capture of New Orleans.

Life at Newport News during the hot summer and autumn of 1861 was rather even and tranquil for soldiers who were eager to meet the enemy upon the field of battle. The daily routine resembled that

of a great, well ordered and industrious military school, presided over by a competent and active instructor. The habitual drills by squad, company, batallion and brigade, occupied the better part of the working hours of each day. The little intervals of time between them were made useful in the way of acquiring knowledge of camp-police duties, perfecting sanitary measures pertaining to camp and persons, studying tactics, regulations, general orders, writing reports, etc. In these daily rounds of duty, nothing was omitted which the Commandant deemed essential for developing the perfect, or at least useful soldier. At first obedience to orders was not as cordial as it might have been, but soon every subordinate, taking inspiration from the commanding officer, went to the performance of his allotted share in the work before him, *con amore*, and the result was most telling and satisfactory.

During the first summer of the war, the rebels in the vicinity of Newport News did not display any particular degree of activity. Occasionally word would come to camp from an outpost that the enemy were on the way and might be expected at any moment. Upon a few occasions the long roll was ordered, but merely, as was suspected, as a test of alertness, rather than for the purpose of meeting an enemy that never came.

The exception to this generally peaceful condition of affairs was the so-called or rather sometimes called "Battle of Big Bethel," which although a little tragic, may be considered chiefly ridiculous. The officers who commanded the detachments upon that occasion, made excellent use of words in recounting their achievements, but failed to present a death list of any magnitude, the result of their doing and daring.

The several detachments of infantry, with a section of regular artillery in command of Lieutenant Greble, left Newport New rather late the night before the Big Bethel affair. Colonel Phelps, Major Stuart of the Engineers, and the writer, accompanied Lieutenant Greble, who had the left in the line of march for about three mles. During the walk back to camp, Colonel Phelps stated that in his opinion, the detachments coming from Camp Hamilton and those going from Newports News, commanded by inexperienced officers, would meet in the early dawn, mistake each other for the enemy, then a contest between friendly troops, resulting in a slaughter of our own

men, the alarm of the enemy, their escape, and the total failure of the expedition. The writer parted with him at his tent about one o'clock in the morning. He said he was sure the anticipated blunder would be made, and that the writer as soon as he heard the firing must get his regiment ready to move. At early dawn two of the detachments met. Townsend's Third and Bendix's Seventh New York Volunteers fired into each other, and all the bad results anticipated were realized.

The echo of this musketry had hardly died away, when Colonel Phelps stood at the entrance of the tent of the writer, and said, "It is as I thought it would be, they are firing into each other; get your regiment ready and report as a reinforcement to General Pierce."

The account of the affair of the two Bethels has passed into history. This, however, is the first time that this singular example of intuition on the part of General Phelps has ever been written for publication.

In July, 1861, General Butler recommended Colonel Phelps for promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General. In one part of his letter he said: "Although some of the regular officers will, when applied to, say that he is not in his right mind. The only evidence I have seen of it, is a deep religious enthusiasm upon the subject of slavery, which, in my judgment, does not unfit him to fight the battles of the North. As I had never seen him until he came here, as he differs with me in politics, I have no interest in the recommendation, save a deliberate judgment for the good of the cause after two months' trial."

Soon after the promotion was made, General Butler called upon the writer to accompany him to the tent of Colonel Phelps, for the purpose of hearing the announcement of the promotion, and seeing presented a pair of Brigadier-General's shoulder-straps, which General Butler had procured for that purpose. We were received very quietly and kindly by Colonel Phelps, a little eulogistic speech was made, and the straps placed upon a table near where he was seated. Soon as he saw them, he said, "What are these?" General Butler explained that they were a present from him. Then came this answer: "I am just as much obliged to you, General, as though you had done me a favor, but, you can take them back, I don't want them;" and he brushed them away to the opposite side of his table. He believed in the old and manly tradition of all honest and brave soldiers—of earning spurs

before they were put on. Up to that period in his later term of service, he was quite certain that he had done nothing to warrant the President in promoting him.

A few months later, when he was about to be assigned to a command, which was to form a part of the important expedition for the capture of the forts below New Orleans, and the occupation of that City, he consented to accept the rank to which he had been promoted.

The most notable event which occurred while our forces were upon Ship Island, was the issuing by General Phelps of his so-called Emancipation Proclamation, which was not of the character of usual proclamations, but more like a well considered essay upon the relations of government and slavery, and the influence of the latter upon the former. One sentence of this essay, only, which has turned out to be a most notable example of accurate prophecy, we venture to insert in this notice:

“Indeed, we feel assured, that the moment slavery is abolished, from that moment our southern brethren, every ten of whom have probably seven relatives in the north, would begin to emerge from a hateful delirium. From that moment, relieved from imaginary terrors, their days become happy and their nights peaceable and free from alarm. The aggregate amount of labor, under the new stimulus of fair competition, becomes greater day by day; property rises in value, invigorating influences succeed to stagnation, degeneracy and decay; and union, harmony and peace, to which we have so long been strangers, become restored, and bind us again in the bonds of friendship and amity, as when we first began our national career, under our own glorious government of 1789.”

There were very few events during the rebellion which gave rise to more unfavorable comment and severe criticism than the issuing of this manifesto. The managers of the republican press handled it very timidly, while the politicians of that party were greatly frightened, for fear that it might take from their support a few democratic votes. These classes were in a sad quandry, but neither quite dared to repudiate it or its doctrines, for fear of making enemies within their own ranks.

From the democrats of the north and rebels of the south, there came a savage howl of wrath, and from the latter rewards for the head

of the inconsiderate, liberty-loving soldier who had written the offending paper.

No one knew better than General Phelps that in his subordinate capacity, he had no right to attempt to commit the Government to the carrying out of his particular ideas of what was right, or to the public adoption of this or that policy in relation to dealing with slavery or any other great question. He did, however, believe that he had a right to speak to the "loyal citizens of the northwest," to whom his manifesto was addressed; and also to influence and stimulate his command, to the putting forth its best exertions in eliminating from the face of the earth, an accursed institution which he knew was a great blot upon our nationality. What he did was only a little in advance of the government, and as it turned out he was only a protomyrter to a great event (the arming of the slaves), in the interest of a few millions of the humblest of God's creatures.

From December 4th, 1861, when he landed at Ship Island, until the first day of May, 1862, when the City of New Orleans was occupied by the Union forces, General Phelps was engaged in the usual duties incident to camp life, instructing and looking after the welfare of the troops under his command. In the expedition against the forts near the mouth of the Mississippi river, he was not called upon to take an active part. After their capture his troops occupied them until they were sent to co-operate with the naval forces in the capture of New Orleans. Soon after the taking of that City and the landing of the Union troops, he was assigned to the command of Carrollton, an advanced position about seven miles above the City.

From the time that General Phelps assumed command at his new post, he had been overrun with an influx of slaves, fleeing from their masters and seeking the protection of Union troops. A very large number of them bore upon their persons the evidence of most cruel and inhuman punishment. To return them to their owners would be to expose them to a repetition of cruelties more intense and barbarous than any they had previously experienced. Although no formal order was issued upon this matter, on May 23, 1862, General Butler wrote General Phelps, as follows: "General, you will cause all unemployed persons, black and white, to be excluded from your lines. You will not permit either black or white persons to pass your lines." * * *

Parton says General Phelps was struck with horror at this command; he obeyed it however by removing the fugitives to a shelter just above his lines, where they lived upon the bounty of the soldiers, who generously shared their rations with them.

While the order of General Butler might serve to keep the slaves out of his camps, it could not prevent them from hovering around them, and the environs of the post at Carrollton were soon filled with all sorts, sizes and conditions of black fugitives, and starvation stared them in the face, while they were in full sight of warehouses well filled with provisions. General Phelps desired not only to feed them all, but to make soldiers of the able-bodied men to fight for the Union cause. He had been in favor of this policy from the commencement of hostilities, and had often urged the employment of negro troops upon the attention of his superiors. He now became more intense and determined in his advocacy of this, his favorite measure, than ever; and although knowing it would end his career as a soldier, he made up his mind to force an issue with the powers at Washington upon this great question. Having determined upon this course, he was prepared for any consequences however unpleasant which might ensue, and in order that he might be perfectly understood, June 16th he addressed to Captain R. S. Davis, General Butler's Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General, a communication which has immortalized its author, and has no peer in the whole range of rebellion literature. Neither Garrison, Phillips nor Whittier ever made a more pathetic, eloquent or convincing appeal in the interest of the slave than this.

In fact it is unanswerable and will stand forever, a monument of pathos, eloquence and irresistible logic, worthy of the greatest apostle of liberty who has ever labored for the raising up of a down-trodden race.

No sketch of the life and services of General Phelps, with this letter left out, can give an adequate insight into the earnest, honest, humane, intellectual and refined character of the man, and since in this brief account we cannot insert the whole, we must content ourselves by giving one paragraph as an illustration of the style and scope of the whole. In speaking of the slaves, he says:

“There are of that, four millions of our colored subjects who have no king or chief, nor in fact any government that can secure to

them the simplest natural rights. They cannot even be entered into treaty stipulations with and deported to the East, as our Indian tribes have been to the West. They have no right to the mediation of a justice of the peace or jury between them and chains and lashes. They have no right to wages for their labor; no right to the Sabbath; no right to the institution of marriage; no right to letters or to self-defense. A small class of owners, rendered unfeeling, and even unconscious and unreflecting by habit, and a large part of them ignorant and vicious, stand between them and their government, destroying its sovereignty. This government has not the power even to regulate the number of lashes that its subjects may receive. It can not say that they shall receive thirty-nine instead of forty. To a large and growing class of its subjects it can secure neither justice, moderation, nor the advantages of Christian religion; and if it can not protect *all* its subjects it can protect none, either black or white."

On June 18 General Butler wrote to Secretary Stanton, inclosing a copy of this letter of General Phelps. In one part of his communication the former says:

"General Phelps, I believe, intends making this a test case (referring to making soldiers of slaves who had escaped from their rebel owners) for the policy of the government. I wish it might be so, for the difference of our action upon this subject is a source of trouble. I respect his honest sincerity of opinion, but I am a soldier, bound to carry out the wishes of my Government so long as I hold its commission, and I understand that policy to be the one I am pursuing. I do not feel at liberty to pursue any other. If the policy of the Government is nearly that I have sketched in my report upon this subject and that which I have ordered in this department, then the services of General Phelps are worse than useless here. If the views set forth in his report are to obtain, then he is invaluable, for his whole soul is in it, and he is a good soldier, of large experience, and no braver man lives."

June 30, nothing definite having been heard from the war department, General Phelps made a formal requisition for arms, accoutrements, clothing, camp and garrison equipage for three negro regiments. In this communication he stated that his white troops were dying at the rate of two a day, and, although he does not say so in so many words, we may infer that he desired to make out of these willing ne-

groes—Southern loyalists—soldiers to serve in malarious swamps, which were proving so hurtful and fatal to Northern troops.

July 31 General Butler issued an order authorizing General Phelps to employ the negroes in cutting trees to make abatis, etc., etc. This did not answer the purpose at all. General Phelps had long since convinced himself of the fact that negroes could be made as good targets for Southern bullets as white men, and he was more firm than ever in his determination to force to an issue the question of making them Union soldiers.

In answer to this order General Phelps said: * * * "In reply I must state that while I am willing to prepare African regiments for the defense of the Government against its assailants I am not willing to become the mere slave-driver which you propose, having no qualifications that way. I am, therefore, under the necessity of tendering the resignation of my commission as an officer of the army of the United States, and respectfully request leave of absence until it is accepted. * * *." Other interesting letters, relating to the matters involved, passed between the two generals, several discussing the question of the resignation and its acceptance. No argument, however, could induce General Phelps to turn aside from the course he had marked out.

After his resignation had been tendered General Phelps continued to command "Camp Parapet," as his post was called, performing only routine duty, until September 8, when he received notice that his resignation had been accepted. With this acceptance ended his military career, and he immediately made arrangements to return to his native state. In relation to what followed the reader is referred to "Parton's General Butler in New Orleans," page 514.

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Soon after his resignation had been accepted General Phelps returned to Brattleboro, where he remained until December of that year. During that month, in company with the Governor of the state of Vermont, he visited Washington. While there he found that five months and a series of disasters in the field, culminating with Fredericksburg, had brought about a marked change in the minds of high officials; they were then ready to accept negro troops; and President Lincoln, who had a very high appreciation of the character and military skill of

General Phelps, ordered made out and tendered to him a Major-General's commission, and accompanied it with an offer to place him in command of all the negro troops raised. As a vindication of his previous course, General Phelps asked to have his commission dated back to the day of his resignation; this request was refused, the matter of his again entering the service dropped, and he returned to Vermont.

His life, after the last service he performed in the field, was somewhat secluded, but by no means inactive. Among the results of his literary efforts are a translation from the French of a work on secret societies, "Sybylline Leaves;" a book on "Good Behavior," for the young; a "History of Madagascar," a "History of the Town of Guilford" for Miss Hemenway's Historical Gazateer, besides many contributions to leading literary, educational and scientific periodicals. His great interest in education led to his being elected to the office of president of the Vermont Teachers' Association. His prominence as an anti-Mason and a hater of all secret organizations made him the candidate of a semblance of an American Anti-Mason party for President in 1880. He was an earnest and intelligent advocate of the metric system, and delivered an instructive lecture upon the subject of weights and measures only a week before his death.

In his 70th year—April 30, 1883—he married Mrs. Anna B. Davis, who, with his infant son, survives him. Monday morning, February 2, 1885, he was found dead in his bed in his house at Guilford, where he had lived for the year previous. There was evidence in his rooms of his having been engaged in literary work immediately before his death. A student lamp had burned itself out, and in an unsealed letter which he had written he mentioned the occupations of his last day, among them, as was his daily custom, the reading of a portion of the New Testament in the original Greek. It was decided by his physician that he must have passed away peacefully and from natural causes.

RUSH C. HAWKINS.

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For a brief estimate of the character of General Phelps the writer has thought best to conclude this sketch with a communication written by him and printed in the New York Daily Times of Feb. 4, 1885. It is as follows:

To the Editor of the New York Times.

General John W. Phelps, of Vermont, whose death was announced in your issue of this morning, was one of the most notable officers of the army. He was an accomplished soldier of the highest and best type, a patriotic citizen with an unblemished reputation, a scholar well versed in mathematics, science, history, theology, several of the dead and four or five of the living languages. As a soldier he was all that the best authorities demand, and even more, for it might be said of him that he possessed an inner sense of duty which no written formula could prescribe.

It was his faithful care, intelligence, and attention to his whole duty as a commanding officer, and above all his example of indefatigable industry, which made his command one of the best disciplined, best drilled, and most efficient in the whole army. He was not much of a believer in the extra-unofficial-off-duty dress parade business which to many officers who were mere *poseurs* seemed to be of so very much importance. Neither was he a martinet. He had the rare good sense to accept the volunteer army for exactly what it was. He weighed its defects and measured its virtues, and governed the performance of his duties accordingly. He knew he could trust its patriotic sense of duty and intelligence to imitate a good example, and its willingness to follow when it could not be driven; and there never was a commanding officer more implicitly obeyed or more confidently trusted. It was my good fortune to have been ordered to his command at Newports News, Va., soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion in the spring of 1861. When I reported to him with my regiment, I was given to understand that we were engaged in a most serious undertaking, involving as it did the national life, and that we could only hope to overcome our foes by taking advantage of all of our resources (he was the first to urge the organization of negro troops) and molding our raw material into a well-disciplined army; that the accomplishment of the latter was the immediate work in hand; and work he made of it, such as many of us had never dreamed of before; but we saw the necessity for labor and the good sense involved in his orders and criticisms, and all worked with a will, men and officers, to reward the great industry of a commander who had won our affection, admiration and deep respect.

We went to him as children, go to a school and left him after three months' tuition a thoroughly well-disciplined regiment, of whose after record he was justly proud. To that kind-hearted, quaint, honest old man, with his perfect sense of justice, the men and officers of my regiment owe a debt of gratitude, which can only be effaced from their memories when the last survivor of that command shall have passed away. This little statement, inadequate as it is, is the tribute I bring to the grave of an honored friend of a quarter of a century. I could not do less. I wish I could do more. Take him for all in all, I have never known a man so free from the hypocrisies, sins and vices which make humanity despicable as was John W. Phelps.

RUSH C. HAWKINS.

New York, Tuesday, February 3, 1885.

CHARLES ROBERT WOODS.

No. 1555. CLASS OF 1852.

Died, February 26, 1885, at Newark, Licking County, Ohio, aged 57.

CHARLES R. WOODS, a native of the City of Newark, in the County of Licking, and State of Ohio, entered the United States Military Academy in June, 1848, and was graduated in June, 1852. Among his classmates were Sheridan, Stanley, Kautz, Crook, Hartsuff, Van Voast, Casey and Bonaparte.

He was appointed a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the First Infantry on July 1st, 1852, and served in that regiment and in the Ninth Infantry on the Texas frontier, and in Washington Territory until near the breaking out of the late civil war, at which time he had attained the rank of Captain. Still holding his commission in the regular army he was mustered into the volunteer service on October 13th, 1861, as Colonel of the Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry, and on September 1st, 1866, was mustered out of the volunteer service with the rank of Brigadier-General and Brevet Major-General. The brevet of Major-General of volunteers was conferred "for long and continued service, and for special gallantry at Griswoldville, Georgia."

In the meantime he had been brevetted in the regular army, as follows: Lieutenant-Colonel, July 4th, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services at the capture of Vicksburg, Miss.; Colonel, November 24th, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Brigadier-General, March 13th, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles before Atlanta, Georgia, and Major-General, March 13th, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina.

This list of brevets gives an idea of the nature and value of his services during the civil war. Beginning at Fort Donelson, Tennessee, and ending at Bentonville, North Carolina, he commanded either a regiment, brigade, or division, in sixteen battles, among them the battles of Shiloh, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Atlanta and Griswoldville. He took part in the sieges of Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss.; Atlanta and Savannah, and in skirmishes and pursuits almost without number. During the whole period of the war he was excused from duty on account of sickness but ten days, and was with his command in every battle, siege or skirmish in which it was engaged.

After the war he served as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-third Regiments of Infantry, and as Colonel of the Second Infantry, in which rank he was retired December 14th, 1874, for disability incurred in the line of duty.

General Woods was an experienced and seasoned soldier, disdainful of ease, inured to hardships, faithful to duty, and as a commander sound in judgment and cool and intrepid in the hour of danger and emergency. Deeply imbued with the love of his country, devoted to her honor, her glory and her unity—proud of and skilled in his profession, he belonged to the highest type of the American citizen and soldier. Such men are the bulwark of the Republic in the hour of peril, and worthy exemplars to be followed by the youth of the country whether in military or civil life. The estimate in which he was held by the General of the Army, under whose eye and command he served during the greater part of the war, is shown by the following extract from a letter written by General Sherman to a friend of General Woods, after the death of the latter:

“Come when it may, death catches us unprepared; but when one

has done on earth his life's work, a few years more or less seem unimportant. When we look back on the career of General Charles R. Woods from boyhood to a reasonably old age, we find nothing but the good, the brave and the manly.

"During the period of his life to which we naturally turn, when war tried the man, he was near me all the time, and in almost every battle from Vicksburg to Bentonville his name stands prominent, among the bravest and best. Naturally of great physical strength, a genial generous temperament, a well balanced judgment, strengthened by the best instruction, he became a typical soldier and commander, and above all he possessed the high quality of military prescience and *coup d'oeil* which gained for him the title of General. I always knew that wherever he was there could be no mistakes and all would be done at the time and in the manner required.

"He was singularly beloved by those under his command and universally esteemed by those under whom he served, especially by myself, who soon learned his great merit as a soldier, the sincerity of his friendship, and the ardor of his patriotism.

"No man has left behind a name which his widow and children may venerate with more pride than General Charles R. Woods."

General Woods measured six feet three inches in height, and when in good health weighed about two hundred and forty pounds. Notwithstanding his great size he was, until crippled by rheumatism, singularly athletic and active. He was skilled in woodcraft, an eager, successful angler, and a dead-shot with the rifle. He was as masculine in mind, tastes and habits as in person. He was in all respects the most manly of men. So marked was this trait that one of his class-mates at West Point when he first met the over-grown boy gave him, on the principle of *lucis a non lucendo*, the nickname of "Susan," which was so ludicrously inappropriate that his comrades in the old army, from the General down, with affectionate persistency called him by that name to the end of his life.

General Woods was a brother of Justice W. B. Woods of the United States Supreme Court, and was highly respected and esteemed at his ancestral home where he died. The people of the city and county where he lived were proud of his abilities, his services, his high

character and his national reputation, and will not soon forget his familiar figure, his courteous manners and his kindly and playful humor.

"Death makes no conquest of this conqueror:
For he now lives in fame, though not in life."

H. W. SLOCUM.

DELOS B. SACKET.

NO. 1262. CLASS OF 1845.

Died, March 8, 1885, at Washington, D. C., aged 63.

"A brave soldier, a valued citizen, an accomplished gentleman, a true and self-sacrificing friend, has been summoned to his rest."

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SACKET, Brevet Major-General U. S. A., Senior Inspector-General of the Army, died in Washington, D. C., Sunday morning, March 8th, 1885. He was born at Cape Vincent, N. Y., on April 14, 1822, so that had he lived he would in a year and a few days have rounded off an active military career of over forty years and been permitted to enjoy a well-earned and honorable rest on the retired-list. He was one of the most deservedly popular officers in the army, and out of it his friends were legion. Courty in manner, kindly in speech, full of intelligence, and with a heart as large in its affections as his frame was massive and imposing, he made friends wherever he went, and lost not one. As an Inspector-General he was most efficient and thorough, and his valuable advice and co-operation have aided much in many a scheme for the improvement of the army during the past twenty years.

General Sacket entered the Military Academy in 1840 and was graduated July 1, 1845, in a class including W. F. Smith, T. J. Wood, C. P. Stone, Henry Coppee, G. P. Andrews, J. P. Hatch, Gordon Granger, H. B. Chitz, Thomas G. Pitcher, and others of equal fame. He was assigned to the Second Dragoons, and served with efficiency through the Mexican war, receiving the brevet of First Lieutenant, when brevets meant something, for gallantry at the battles of Palo

Alto and Resaca de la Palma. From 1847 to 1850 he was on frontier duty in Arkansas and New Mexico, receiving an appointment of First Lieutenant of the First Dragoons in 1848. While scouting against the Apache Indians in 1850 he won especial commendation as an active and enterprising officer. In December, 1850, Lieutenant Sacket was assigned to duty at West Point as Assistant Instructor of Cavalry tactics, remaining on this duty till April, 1855. He had been promoted to Captain, First United States Cavalry, on the 3d of March previous, and on the 31st of January, 1861, had risen to the rank of Major. On the 3d of May, 1861, he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Second Cavalry and assigned to duty as Inspector-General of the Department of Washington. October 1, 1861, he was made Colonel on the staff and Inspector-General. He served from August to December as recruiting officer in New York, and then joined the Army of the Potomac as its Inspector-General. He served continuously with this army through the Peninsula, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Rappahannock campaigns, taking part in all the battles and sieges, and to his supervising energy and untiring fidelity and skill much of the splendid discipline of the army was conspicuously due.

In 1862 he was assigned to the command at Harper's Ferry, when that important post was threatened by the advance of Stonewall Jackson; and the unbounded confidence reposed in him by the Government is shown in the dispatches and orders sent him almost daily by Secretary Stanton and the President. On the 24th of May, 1862, Secretary Stanton writes:

"Exercise your own judgment as to your defence. Whatever you do will be cordially approved, be the result what it may." On the 25th: "By special assignment of the President, you are assigned to the command of the forces and operations at Harper's Ferry, without regard to seniority of rank." On the same day President Lincoln writes him: "I did not mean to question the correctness of your conduct. On the contrary, I approve what you have done." On the day following: "Whatever you do will be approved." On the 1st of June, on the withdrawal of Jackson's forces, Mr. Stanton sends General Sacket a despatch which he concludes as follows: "I have reserved to say to you personally what I feel concerning the important services you have rendered the Government, and the high

sense I have of your skill and ability in the performance by your arduous duties, which have fulfilled my expectations." Nor should the closing communication from Mr. Stanton to General Sacket, in reference to the latter's operations at Harper's Ferry, be omitted from this incomplete enumeration of the laurels he achieved:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, }
JUNE 17, 1862. }

"GENERAL:—The thanks of this department are cordially tendered to you for your late able and gallant defence of Harper's Ferry against the rebel forces under command of General Jackson. You were placed in command at this point at a moment of extreme danger and under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty. By your gallantry and skill great service was rendered to the country, which I feel it to be the duty of this department to acknowledge and place on record; assuring you at the same time of my personal confidence and regard.

EDWIN M. STANTON.
Secretary of War."

Since the war, General Sacket has served as Inspector-General of the Division of the Atlantic and the Division of the Missouri; and on the retirement of General Marcy, January 2, 1881, he became the senior Inspector-General of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier-General—an office which he has filled with marked ability.

I cannot close this notice without some reference to those finer inner qualities and personal traits of character which so greatly endeared General Sacket not only to those who knew him best, but to all with whom he came in either official or social contact. I refer to the example he set us in his unswerving fidelity to trust, his sweetness of nature, his warmth and kindness of heart; his generosity of hand, to which no deserving appeal was ever made in vain, and which difused the benefits of his ample wealth, not alone among the suffering poor, but among scores of brother officers and their families less fortunately endowed them himself. He was remarkable for his guilelessness of character, his loveableness, his gentleness, which, without weakness, led him to the tenderest judgment of his fellows. And united with these precious traits and blending them into harmonious unity, was a grace and courtesy of manner which made him appear in every company the polished stately gentleman he was. His life was a greater blessing to its possessor and to those whom in its many-sidedness it touched, than are the lives of most of those who wrangle

for and win the great prizes of the world. Of him it may be said in the quaint words of Wotton's immortal hymn:

"How happy is he born, or taught,
Who serveth not another's will;
Whose armor is his honest thought,
And simple truth his utmost skill."

C.

THOMAS HEWSON NEILL.

NO. 1357. CLASS OF 1847.

Died, March 12, 1885, at Philadelphia, Penn., aged 59.

GENERAL NEILL was the son of Dr. Henry Neill, a distinguished physician of Philadelphia, and was born in that city April 9th, 1826.

He received his early education at the school of Dr. Samuel Crawford, and entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1841, where he remained until the end of his sophomore year, when he received the appointment of cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York.

He entered that institution July 1st, 1843, as cadet, and began there that service to his country which ended on the same spot nearly forty-two years after. On July 1st, 1847, he was graduated at the Military Academy as Brevet Second Lieutenant of the Fourth United States Infantry, but until September 1st of the year of his graduation he was detailed at the Academy as Assistant Instructor of Infantry Tactics.

On October 5th he sailed in the ship *Empire* for Vera Cruz, to take part in the Mexican war; but the *Empire* was fated never to reach her destination. Five days after setting sail she was totally wrecked off the Florida coast, on the Abaco Islands. Here, on a barren coral reef, he and his men were confined for two weeks, when a small schooner from Nassau picked them up and landed them at Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor. A ship was sent from New York to take the command to their destination, but she, too, was wrecked, off Cape Rowan Shoales, and obliged to put into Charleston for dry-dock repairs. At length, however, they were enabled to proceed on their

journey, and sailed from Charleston Harbor for Vera Cruz on January 6, 1848—three months after they first set out. In eleven days the three snow-clad mountains of Mexico were sighted and they approached near enough to see the lighthouse of Vera Cruz itself, when the fortunes of the sea a third time turned against them. A “norther” struck the ship, and in twenty-four hours drove them so far east toward Campechy that three days were required to make Vera Cruz again. Here they landed and marched to Orizaba with General Bankhead’s column.

Lieutenant Neill was under the immediate command of Colonel Guy Henry, Third Infantry. On their way to Orizaba they were engaged in a slight skirmish on the road. The troops remained at Orizaba until spring, when they marched on the city of Mexico. Here Lieutenant Neill joined his regiment—the Fifth Infantry—to which he had been promoted as Second Lieutenant. He served with his regiment at Tacubaya and in the city of Mexico until the end of the war, when the troops marched back to Vera Cruz and set sail for Pascagoula, Miss. Here they were distributed, and, acting as Regimental Adjutant, Lieutenant Neill was ordered to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. He remained on frontier duty from 1848 to 1851—the last two years at Fort Washita. In 1851 he marched to, located and built Fort Belknap, Texas.

About this time he was ordered to report for duty at the Military Academy at West Point as Assistant Professor of Drawing. Here he remained until July 14, 1857, and while here was promoted to be First Lieutenant of the Fifth Infantry. From the day he arrived, Nov. 26, 1852, until the day he left he was engaged in what had always been to him a pleasure and a delight. He was under the direction of Professor Weir, whom he loved and respected with all the warmth and spirit of his nature. It was during this time that at one of the classes Professor Weir gave as the subject for that evening’s sketch, a “Meeting,” and himself lined out on a rough piece of brown wrapping paper that meeting of Marmion and the spectral knight:

“I took my steed and forth I rode,
And, as the moon shone bright and cold,
Soon reached the camp upon the wold;
* * * * *

When sudden in the ring I view,
In form distinct of shade and hue,
A mounted champion rise.”

So full of spirit and the truest merit was this rough sketch that Lieutenant Neill persuaded Professor Weir to touch it up a little and give it to him as a memento—and as long as he lived that picture went wherever he went.

On leaving West Point, soon after, Lieutenant Neill was ordered on frontier duty with the Utah expedition, with which he remained from July, 1857, to December, 1860. While on this duty he marched from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Salt Lake City, Utah; was at Camp Floyd, Utah; marched to Santa Fe, N. M., and thence to Albuquerque to locate the present Fort Wingate, at Ojo del Oso. He was engaged against the Navajo Indians until his return in 1860. He made many sketches while on these marches, which have been preserved.

During the rebellion of the seceding states he served first in mustering in more than 10,000 volunteers at Philadelphia during May, 1861, and from June to August of that year was Acting Assistant Adjutant-General to Major-General George Cadwalader in the operations on the upper Potomac. After that he served under General Robert Patterson in the Shenandoah valley. At the close of the three months' campaign he organized a battalion of regulars from fragments of the First, Third and Eighth Regiments, which had been captured and afterward paroled in Texas. On February 17th, 1862, he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. This regiment had been raised by General Birney, who was promoted Brigadier before he ever led them into battle. From March to August, 1862, he was with the Army of the Potomac in the Virginia campaign on the Peninsula, being engaged in the following battles and sieges: (1) Siege of Yorktown, April and May, 1862. (2) Battle of Williamsburg, May 5th. (3) Battle of Fair Oaks; his horse was shot under him May 31st. (4) Battle of Savage Station, June 1st. (5) Battle of Malvern Hill, July 1st; he was brevetted Major, U. S. A., for gallant and meritorious services in this battle. (6) Engaged at the battle of Centreville and Germantown in command of a brigade. From August 31st to September 2d he was on the retreat from Manassas to Washington.

In the Maryland campaign (Antietam) he was in command of a brigade in the Army of the Potomac during the autumn of 1862, guarding the crossings of the Potomac from Point of Rocks to Ed-

wards Ferry. He was on the march to Falmouth, Va., during October and November of 1862, and was made Brigadier-General United States Volunteers November 22d of that year.

In the Rappahannock campaign he was in command of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, from December, 1862, to May, 1864, and was engaged in the following battles: (7) First battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862, and was assigned to the command of the brigade on the battle field, *vice* Vinton, shot on the picket line. (8) Second battle of Fredericksburg. (9) Storming Marye's Heights, in which fight he displayed great personal courage and presence of mind. (10) Battle of Salem, where his second horse was shot under him; on May 3d, 1863, he was made Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville, and in the Pennsylvania campaign, during the summer of 1863, after a forced march of thirty-five miles, he was engaged in the first and second day's fight at (11) Gettysburg. In command of a light division he was sent in pursuit of the enemy through Fairfield Gap to Waynesborough, Pa., and continued all the way to Warrentown, Va. On the 26th of August he was promoted to be Major of the Eleventh Infantry.

While with the Army of the Potomac in the Rapidan campaign he was engaged in the (12) battle at Rappahannock Station, November 7th, 1863, and until December of that year was employed in the Mine Run operations.

During the Richmond campaign he was with the Army of the Potomac under Grant, and during the (13) battle of the Wilderness, May 5th and 6th, 1864, a third horse was shot under him. On May 8th he assumed command of the Second Division, Sixth Corps, which he retained until June 23d. While with this command he was engaged in the (14) battles about Spottsylvania, and (15) from May 23d to 26th in the battles at North Anna. In return for his services at Spottsylvania he was made Brevet-Colonel on May 12, 1864. On May 30th he was engaged in the (16) battle of Tolopotomy and (17) in the several actions and battles about Cold Harbor during the early part of June. From June 23d to October 1st he was engaged in the (18) siege of and battles about Petersburg; and in the Shenandoah Valley campaign under Sheridan was engaged in the (19) battle at Winchester.

This makes up his War Record, comprising nineteen engagements with their usual accompaniments of forced marches and other hardships; three horses shot under him; twice wounded; three times brevetted for gallant and meritorious services at particular actions and twice subsequently for gallant and meritorious services during the war—namely March 13th, 1865, Brigadier-General United States Army and Major-General United States Volunteers.

On December 8th, 1865, General Neill was ordered to report as Commandant at Ft. Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass., where he remained until March 20th, 1866. He was in command of the Eleventh Infantry at Camp Grant, near Richmond, Va., when a severe epidemic of cholera broke out—and General Neill was left alone in command of the regiment during its prevalence. From April 15th, 1867 to December, 1869, he was a member of the Board of Examiners of Candidates for appointment as Officers of the Infantry. During this period he was ordered to join the Twentieth Infantry at Baton Rouge, La. Upon reporting for duty to General Hancock, who was in command at New Orleans, he was made Inspector-General of the District under General Buchanan; and when the latter succeeded to the command of the Department of the Gulf, he was made, in addition to his other commands Acting Assistant Adjutant-General under General Rousseau.

On February 22nd, 1869, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Infantry and on May 1st of the same year was placed on the unassigned list and immediately assigned to the command of Governors Island, where he remained until June 1st, 1871. While at Governors Island, the place was visited with yellow fever and placed in quarantine for four months.

On the expiration of this command he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth Cavalry, the commission to date back to February 22nd, 1869. He at once reported for duty with his regiment in the Department of Missouri, and was ordered to Ft. Scott to command the troops in south-east Kansas, where he remained until December 13th, 1871. He was in command of the Sixth Cavalry at Ft. Riley, Kansas and in the field near Fort Hays, for the year following, scouting the Republican on the north and Arkansas on the south. He was in command of Fort Scott a second time until March 1st, 1873.

Just about this time General Neill obtained a six months leave of

absence and employed the time by making an extended tour through Europe—traveling through England, France, Italy, Austria, Germany and Switzerland—visiting the World's Fair then being held at Vienna. On his return to the United States, he at once reported for duty with his regiment and was assigned to the Department of Texas and placed in command of the District of Indian Territory and of the post of Fort Gibson, which he retained until May, 1875, returning, thus, to the scene of his first frontier duty. While stationed here, he was in camp near Cheyenne Agency, I. T., in command of the troops operating against the hostile Cheyennes—from August, 1874 until the following summer. During this period there was one fight with the hostiles, near the Agency, in which he was in command of the troops.

On May 1st, 1875, he was appointed by the President Commandant of the Corps of Cadets at the Military Academy at West Point. On leaving the Department of the Missouri, General Pope issued an order (G. O. No. 12.) in which he highly complimented General Neill, commending "his example as one well worthy of imitation by every Officer in the Department" and congratulating the Military Academy upon the acquisition of a Commandant of Cadets possessing "every quality likely to ensure efficiency to the Corps and to reflect honor upon the Academy."

While at West Point he commanded the Corps during their visit to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, June 27th to July 6th, 1876. His tour of duty at West Point expired June 1st, 1879.

After leaving West Point he visited Europe a second time, returning in the latter part of the year. On his return he proceeded at once to Texas, arriving at Ft. Ringgold, March 15th, 1880, in command of the District and Post of Rio Grande. While in Texas he was detailed as Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service with headquarters at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. He set out at once and arrived at that post in October, 1880, and assumed command. Soon after this his health began to fail and on October 5th, 1882, he was granted a six months leave, which he spent at Buffalo. Rest could do but little for a frame worn out in the active service of his country and in April, 1883, he was ordered on the retired list.

In the fall of 1884 he came to Philadelphia in bad health, and grew gradually weaker until March 10th, 1885, when he died of Uræmia.

He was buried from the residence of his nephew, Dr. Hollingsworth Neill, on March 16th, and the veterans of the old Twenty-Third Pennsylvania Volunteers turned out in a body, acted as pall-bearers and escorted the remains to the railroad station.

He was interred with full military honors in the cemetery at West Point, March 17th, 1885, by the side of his wife and two children.

On November 20th, 1873, he married Miss Eva D. Looney of Looneyville, N. Y., by whom he had three children—the oldest of whom, a daughter, survives him.

To describe the character of such a man, no need to look beneath the surface. His face bespoke his whole nature—and that nature can be summed up in a word: He was brave. He was gentle. He was singularly modest. Tenderness and courage were his distinguishing characteristics, whether in domestic life or on the field of battle. In his intercourse with other men, he always expected as much of them as he demanded of himself—a strict disciplinarian but never discourteous, never tyrannical. He was every inch a soldier and he loved his profession. Obedience was a part of his nature—his love for his country a deep-rooted sentiment. Ever thoughtful of the feelings of others, refined in every taste and in the expression of it, he fulfilled the true ideal of a soldier and a gentleman.

JOSEPH H. TAYLOR.

NO. 1741. CLASS OF 1856.

Died, March 13, 1885, at Omaha, Neb., aged 49.

JOSEPH HANCOCK TAYLOR entered the Military Academy July 1st, 1852, at the age of 16 years and 5 months, under an appointment "at large" from President Fillmore. He was the son of the late Commissary General Joseph P. Taylor, the nephew of President Zachary Taylor, and the grandson of Richard Taylor, who was a Captain in Patrick Henry's Virginia Regiment of the Revolution, later a Major of "Continental."

With such a lineage it might fairly be expected that the young

cadet's highest aspirations in connection with his coming career at the Academy, would be largely in the direction of the purely military part of the course; and such was in fact the case. While his ambition did not lead him to aspire to high class honors, he nevertheless gave conscientious and faithful work to all branches of study included in the academic course, which secured him such class rank as fulfilled all his desires in that direction. But the dearest hope of his heart was to attain the military honors of his class—the Adjutancy. This was awarded to him by the academic authorities and by common consent of his class and the corps was regarded as deservedly won, though in competition with such classmates as Snyder, McAllister, Poe, Fitzhugh Lee, Guilford, Bailey, George D. Bayard, "Tony" Forsyth, Sprigg Carroll, Sanders, Vinton, and many others, who subsequently achieved great distinction in the service.

He bore his honors well, and was the model Adjutant of the day, distinguished for high military bearing, for strict attention to all points of discipline; but courteous withal, eminently popular in his class, and beloved in the Corps.

Upon being graduated, his highest hopes, in connection with his future military career, were gratified by his assignment to the Cavalry arm of the service. The then First Cavalry had been organized only during the previous year, with the ever gallant, noble E. V. Sumner at its head. From the Colonel to the Junior Second Lieutenant, every officer had been specially selected either on account of previous services, or for manifest fitness. From the completion of its organization, the military history of our nation cannot be written without mention of nearly every one of its officers.

Let us recall the names of a few of those best known and remembered to-day: Glorious old Sumner, Joe Johnston, John Sedgwick, Emory, McClellan, Sacket, T. J. Wood, Sturgis, McIntosh, Carr, Stanley, Frank Wheaton, "Jeb" Stuart, Colburn, George D. Bayard—a galaxy of names which should live as long as the profession of arms is honored in our country.

To this regiment Taylor was assigned, and he joined without delay. The times were favorable to young officers of spirit and ambition. The great western plains, from Dakota to Texas, were alive with hostile Indians, whose physical courage was of the highest order, as yet un-

daunted by the reverses of battle, and whose manhood had not been impaired by the vices of frontier civilization. To conquer a lasting peace from these people, constituted a continuous and exceedingly dangerous work for all our Cavalry during many years. Upon this work Taylor entered with a zeal and devotion which were conspicuous and unflagging. Within two short years from joining, while still a Junior Second Lieutenant, he became a marked man among the distinguished of his regiment. Three more years of the same character of service, full of professional experience, energy, and success to him, brought us to the outbreak of the late war, and gave Taylor a record at the War Department which ensured his promotion to one of the Senior Captaincies of the Sixth Cavalry, then being raised. He joined his new regiment early in August, 1861, and entered upon the organization and instruction of his troop with characteristic zeal and energy. But, in those stirring days of our history, the pressing need of officers of knowledge, experience, and ability, would not long permit his retention as a Captain of Cavalry. In November following, upon urgent, special and personal application, he was assigned as Assistant Adjutant-General, and Chief-of-Staff to his old Colonel, Sumner, (now become a Major-General, and commanding one of the most important and famous divisions of the Army of the Potomac) than whom no one knew Taylor better, or appreciated him more highly. From that time his service with Sumner's Division, with the Second Corps, and the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, was recognized throughout that army as conspicuous, brilliant, and of the first order of military merit.

His varied services subsequent to the war, though comparatively inconspicuous, are known to the Army; and his brother officers need no reminder of them to feel assured that they were faithfully performed.

But his account is now closed. His record is written. At the War Department it is one of which the military service may well be proud. In the memory of his brother officers it is that of a gentleman of the most elevated sense of honor; a brilliant, gallant soldier; a sincere, faithful and beloved comrade. In the hearts of his family it is that of a dutiful son, a loving and tender husband, an affectionate and devoted father. His name will be remembered and honored in our Association so long as our well loved *Alma Mater* shall live. O. D. G.

JOSHUA BAKER.

NO. 212. CLASS OF 1819.

Died, April 15, 1885, at Lyme, Conn., aged 86.

JUDGE JOSHUA BAKER was born in the last century, March 23d, 1799, near Washington, Mason County, Kentucky, while the Father of his Country was still living and making earnest efforts for founding this Military Academy, created by the law of March 16, 1802. Baker was consequently three years older than this noble institution, and its senior surviving graduate April 15, 1885, when he died at Lyme, Conn., at the advanced age of 86.

After receiving a good elementary education at Lexington Academy, Kentucky, young Baker entered the Military Academy, October 25, 1817, and was graduated therefrom July 1, 1819, tenth in his class, though, at the time, being fourth in the second class, he having passed through all the courses of instruction in less than two years. His professor—the veteran Colonel Mansfield—in attestation of his superior talents, gave him, December 3d, 1819, the following testimonial:

“The bearer of this, Mr. Joshua Baker, is one of those young gentlemen who have lately finished their course of studies at the Military Academy, and who, in consequence, have been commissioned by the government of the United States.

“During the last year Mr. Baker was under my immediate tuition in the studies of natural and experimental philosophy. With a vigor and strength of mind possessed by few, and a precision of thought and language not less rare, his acquirements, from their application to that science, were luminous and extensive. He has accordingly been selected, from a class consisting of an extraordinary number of young men of brilliant talents, as one of the honorary five, who have the highest standing assigned to merit. A consideration which adds still more to this is, that Mr. Baker, though pre-eminent in the whole course of studies pursued in this Academy, has rendered himself so in the short time of two years, or half that which is allowed and allotted to students in general. The moral qualities of this young gentleman, I have every reason to believe, are not inferior to his high intellectual en-

dowments; and I am persuaded that he is calculated to shine in any situation of life where such qualities are distinguished."

Upon graduation Baker was promoted a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Artillery, and, after the usual leave of absence, was ordered back to West Point, at the request of Colonel Mansfield, to be the First Assistant Professor in the Department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. At the end of the academic term he tendered his resignation from the army, which was accepted, to take effect October 31, 1820.

Baker's career in civil life is given in my Biographical Register of the Graduates of the Military Academy, as follows, viz:

"Counsellor at law in Louisiana, 1822-29 and 1832-38; Engineer of Plaquemine Navigation Company, Louisiana, 1827-29; Parish Judge and (*ex officio*) Judge of Probate, Louisiana, 1829-32; appointed United States Surveyor-General for Louisiana March 3, 1831, (declined); Assistant Engineer of the State of Louisiana, 1833-38; Director of the the Board of Public Works of the State of Louisiana, 1840-45; Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Major, to Major-General Overton, 1826; Colonel, Louisiana Militia, 1826-29, and Captain of Cavalry, 1846-51; Member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy, 1853; Sugar-planter, St. Mary's parish, Louisiana, 1829-75; Military Governor of the State of Louisiana, 1868."

Though living, during the whole period of the Rebellion of 1861-6, in a seceding State, he continued faithful to the flag of the Union under which he had been educated, and during the period of reconstruction was the zealous and faithful Governor of his state.

Judge Baker was a sound lawyer, a skillful engineer, a successful planter, a genial companion, a warm-hearted friend, and a true patriot. We all know his deep interest in the welfare of the Military Academy, and his constant presence at the reunions of this Association, over which his modesty prevented his presiding, though its senior member and president for several years.

GEORGE W. CULLUM,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

IRVIN MCDOWELL.

No. 963. CLASS OF 1838.

Died, May 4, 1885, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 67.

MAJOR-GENERAL IRVIN MCDOWELL terminated his checkered military career May 4, 1885, at San Francisco, Cal., where he died of pyloric disease of the stomach. He was born October 15, 1818, at Columbus, Ohio; was of Northern Irish descent; and received his early education at the college of Troyes, in France. At the age of sixteen he entered the United States Military Academy, from which he was graduated July 1, 1838, and promoted to the First Artillery, in which regiment he served, chiefly on the Maine frontier, till 1841, when he was detailed for duty at the Military Academy, of which he was the Adjutant till October 6, 1845, being then appointed Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General John E. Wool.

Soon after the beginning of the Mexican war McDowell became the Acting Adjutant-General of Wool's column in its march for Chihuahua, and participated in the battle of Buena Vista, February 22-23, 1847, where, for his "gallant and meritorious conduct," he was brevetted a Captain, and, May 13, 1847, received the same rank in the Adjutant-General's department. He continued with the "Army of Occupation" till nearly the end of the war, when he was detailed to muster-out and discharge volunteer troops from service.

From July, 1848, till the outbreak of the Rebellion he was employed on his appropriate staff duties at Washington, New York and Texas, having in the meanwhile, March 31, 1856, been promoted to a Majority in the Adjutant-General's department.

When Fort Sumter was fired upon McDowell was at Washington City, engaged in mustering and inspecting volunteer troops, and while on this duty attracted much attention by his military intelligence and soldierly bearing. Then the cry of "On to Richmond!" from Congress, the press and the people of the north was so strong that even the veteran Scott—General-in-Chief of the army—could not resist its might. Already a large body of volunteers had been assembled at Washington whose terms of enlistment would soon expire, and, though undisci-

plined, uninstructed and ill-equipped for battle, the pressure upon the President to do something, before their discharge, was so great that it was decided to march against the enemy, encamped almost in sight of the capitol. For this purpose McDowell was selected to lead our forces, he being made a Brigadier-General of the army, through the instrumentality of Secretary Chase, with whom he was a favorite.

McDowell, then in the ripe vigor and strength of manhood, professionally well-informed, ambitious of distinction, and with two years of war experience in Mexico, was willing to undertake, with an army mostly of raw recruits, the serious task of contending for success against an antagonist no better prepared for conflict. McDowell took command of the Army of the Potomac May 27, 1861, and July 16th opened his campaign against the Confederate army under his classmate at West Point—General Beauregard. With about thirty thousand men, in four divisions, McDowell moved direct upon Centreville, where he prepared to give battle, July 21st, by turning the left while threatening the front of the enemy, well posted behind Bull Run. The plan of battle was excellent, but, unfortunately, the long and fatiguing twelve miles march of our right, by way of Sudley's Ford, brought its weary troops in contact with the enemy fresh and prepared for the terrible conflict which followed. In this morning battle success attended the Union arms, but in the afternoon the exhausted federal forces had to renew the battle against the united armies of Johnston and Beauregard, fresh for the fray and well-acquainted with the ground upon which they had to operate. By a fatal error a rebel regiment, marching to the attack of Henry Hill, was mistaken for a support to the federal advanced batteries there posted. Over these batteries a sanguinary conflict ensued till they were lost and won three times. By half-past four all of the Union reserves had been engaged, when fresh rebel regiments were brought up, thus enabling the enemy, like Napoleon at Marengo, to neutralize its morning disaster and snatch victory from our brave but undisciplined volunteers, faint with hunger, oppressed with mid-summer heat, and weary with fourteen hours of continuous marching and fighting.

McDowell, through no fault of his own, had lost his first great battle, but, with the magnanimity of a generous soldier, he assumed the entire responsibility of his defeat, without a word of censure upon

his subordinates, or complaint of the character of his troops, which, except a few regulars, were only armed citizens in uniform. He had felt sanguine of success when marching to the front, little dreaming that four thousand of his volunteers would, on the eve of battle, march off the field to the sound of the enemy's guns, or that he was to encounter a second army, coming up like the Prussians at Waterloo, which Patterson—the American Grouchy—had failed to keep at bay.

After the defeat of Bull Run McDowell was superceded by General McClellan, the former taking command under the latter of a division of the Army of the Potomac in the defenses of Washington. Upon the reorganization of this army McDowell was assigned, March 13, 1862, to the command of the First Corps, which was to accompany McClellan in his Virginia peninsula campaign. The federal government, feeling that Washington was not adequately protected by the Army of the Potomac, detained McDowell's corps and interposed it on the Rappahannock, between the capital and the enemy occupying the peninsula. This corps, April 14, was designated the Army of the Rappahannock, and its forty thousand troops were placed under the independent command of McDowell, then a Major-General of Volunteers.

This is not the place to discuss the wisdom of the measure, but suffice it to say that the government had the right to decide the question for itself, and it was the duty of every patriot to yield a cheerful obedience to its mandates.

Not only had McDowell been detached from McClellan, but Fremont and Banks had each been assigned to independent commands, the former to that of the Mountain department and the latter to that of the Shenandoah. Thus four armies were operating upon one theater of war, and too widely separated from each other for mutual support in sudden emergencies. To increase the errors of this very faulty arrangement, the troops in and about the Shenandoah Valley had been subdivided into four divisions—Milroy on the Staunton and Parkersburg road, Fremont at Franklin, Banks at Strasburg, and Shields on the east side of the Blue Ridge. The enemy quickly discovering this strategic blunder, promptly sent Stonewall Jackson to destroy our scattered forces in detail. With consummate skill he suddenly fell upon Milroy and routed him, May 8, 1862; by forced marches

turned Banks' position and defeated his corps, capturing many prisoners and much property; gave battle, June 8th, to Fremont at Cross-Keys, remaining master of the field after a long and bloody conflict; and then severely punished Shields, near Port Royal, putting him to flight. Thus, in thirty-five days, Jackson marched two hundred and forty miles, fought four desperate battles, and had beaten all of the Union forces in the Valley, numbering four times his own gallant division.

The government at Washington, thoroughly alarmed, ordered McDowell to cross the country and intercept the retreat of the bold raider, but Jackson escaped and joined Lee's army in front of Richmond, in time to deal powerful blows against McClellan in his seven days' change of base to the James river.

Thus thirteen thousand men, ably handled, neutralized about one hundred thousand of our troops, scattered over the Shenandoah Valley and upon the Rappahannock, which forces, had they been united to co-operate with McClellan's army, could have crushed the enemy, captured Richmond, and probably have terminated the Rebellion.

McDowell was not responsible for this great fiasco, for he had not sought to retain an independent command, nor to go upon the foolish diversion to the Shenandoah Valley; but, on the contrary, was most anxious to march to McClellan's support, and earnestly protested against undertaking a wild-goose-chase in pursuit of Jackson.

After these humiliating failures the government at Washington determined, for the greater security of the capital, to establish a great army on the north of the Rappahannock. McDowell naturally expected to command it, as he still retained the confidence of the administration; but his baleful destiny again interfered, an accident in the saddle having rendered him helpless for ten days, during which time General Pope was appointed to the command of the Army of Virginia, made up from the forces of McDowell, Banks and Fremont.

While Pope was concentrating and reorganizing his army the military situation of the peninsula had so changed as to render necessary the union of our two armies in Virginia, which were operating upon exterior lines, while the enemy held the interior ready to mass his powerful forces against each of ours in succession, and possibly to defeat both.

This is not the place to discuss the question whether the Army of Virginia should have marched to the support of that of the Potomac or the latter be joined to the former, as directed by the government, to better secure the capital of the nation by interposing all of its northern forces between the enemy and Washington. Before this concentration to form a single army could be effected Stonewall Jackson, with thirty thousand men, was detached from Lee's forces to secure the confederate communications with the north, by the Orange & Alexandria railroad. To oppose this forward movement of the enemy, who could easily break through McDowell's attenuated line guarding the Rappahannock and Rapidan, Pope directed Banks to take up and hold a strong position near Culpeper, C. H., which was the key of the roads leading from the Shenandoah Valley and Manassas Junction. But Banks, instead of maintaining a strong picket line to check the enemy until he could be reinforced, gave battle, August 9, 1862, at Cedar Mountain, against the vastly superior forces of his antagonist, and, consequently, was disastrously defeated, though fighting desperately.

General Lee now directed his whole remaining fifty-five thousand Confederates to advance rapidly from the peninsula, where nothing more was to be apprehended from McClellan, and attack Pope before he could be reinforced. The latter, in his weak condition, judiciously fell back behind the Rappahannock to await the co-operation of the Army of the Potomac. But his active enemy, while threatening the Union forces about Rappahannock Station, was already preparing to make a wide and bold sweep, by Thoroughfare Gap, around the right of the Army of Virginia. So soon as Pope discovered the enemy's movement he decided to strike the flank of Lee's army in march, separate his two corps, and with the entire Union forces attack Jackson before Longstreet could get through Thoroughfare Gap to his support. This excellent plan was frustrated by the dilatory and blundering movements of subordinates, particularly Sigel. Pope, failing to carry out his design, fell back and concentrated his forces on the west side of Bull Run, where he fought the desperate battle of Manassas, in which McDowell took a very active and most important part. In this engagement Henry Hill, the scene of McDowell's last struggle in his

defeat of July 21, 1861, was again the final position tenaciously held by his troops in the well-contested conflict of August 29-30, 1862.

"Here," says McDowell in his report, "the campaign ended. If it had been short it had been severe. Beginning with the retreat from Cedar Mountain, seldom has our army been asked to undergo more than our men performed. With scarcely a half day's intermission, the Third Corps [McDowell's] was either making forced marches, many times through the night and many times without food, &c., or was engaged in battle." Though worn out with fasting, marching, and fighting, McDowell's men were neither demoralized nor disorganized, but preserved their discipline to the last.

McDowell was relieved, September 6, 1862, from duty in the field. This he deemed a reflection upon him as a soldier, and, therefore, asked for a court of enquiry to examine into all allegations, professional and personal, against him. The court, after mature deliberation upon all the charges preferred, reported "that the interests of the public service do not require any further investigation into the conduct of Major-General McDowell."

Though acquitted by his peers, a strong prejudice remained against him in the public mind because no further field command was entrusted to him during the Rebellion. From May to July, 1863, he served as president of a court to investigate alleged cotton frauds; and, from July 11, 1863, to May 21, 1864, as president of a retiring board, at Wilmington, Delaware. He took command, July 1, 1864, of the Department of the Pacific, which he held till after all hostilities in the civil war had ceased. For his "gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Mountain," he was breveted Major-General, United States Army; and, September 1, 1866, was mustered out of the volunteer service.

On the termination of the Rebellion, Major-General Halleck was placed in command of the Division of the Pacific, McDowell retaining, till March 31, 1868, the southern portion of it, designated the Department of California. From July 16, 1868 to December, 1872, McDowell commanded the Department of the East, headquarters New York City. After his promotion, November 25, 1872, to be a Major-General in the United States Army, to succeed Major-General Meade, deceased, he was put in command of the Division of the South till June 30, 1876,

when he returned to San Francisco, California, to command the Division of the Pacific, which he held till his retirement, October 15, 1882, after having completed nearly half a century of active service.

While in command on the Pacific, McDowell settled many Indian difficulties with the various tribes roaming over the vast region from northern Alaska to southern Arizona; prevented, when President Lincoln was assassinated, what threatened to be a serious outbreak; made notable improvements to the Presidio reservation, now the fashionable drive to the Golden Gate; with generous hospitalities entertained all distinguished strangers visiting California; and by his munificence and public spirit so endeared himself to the people of San Francisco, that this city became his pleasant home till his death.

To the masses McDowell was chiefly known as our unsuccessful commander at Bull Run, a disaster which did him no discredit as a general, though it was a humiliating check to his ambitious hopes. General Johnston, his antagonist, says of the result of that battle: "The Confederate army was more disorganized by victory than that of the United States by defeat." In the subordinate commands in which McDowell was afterwards placed, he exhibited soldierly fortitude, great zeal and activity, and an unswerving patriotism. He was not popular with the public, for he had no personal magnetism, and possessed little power to call out the enthusiasm of his subordinates, by whom he was considered a martinet, yet his heart was always tender to the private soldier, whose comfort he carefully studied and whose hard lot he tried to alleviate.

Much of his unpopularity was doubtless due to his inability to recall names and faces, and an abstraction of mind when conversing with others—serious deficiencies that caused him frequent embarrassment and often led friends to fancy themselves intentionally slighted. But he had genuine kindly feelings as those best knew who were thrown in close contact with him, particularly at his own liberal table where he was ever most cordial in manner, engaging in conversation, and instructive to his guests, for he had seen much of the world, mingled with the best society, and his culture was liberal and varied. So appreciative were those who had partaken of his bounty, that, when he relinquished his command on the Pacific, he was complimented with a brilliant reception in testimony of the respect and regard of those associated with

him. In San Francisco he was not only looked upon as a social leader, but as one of the most noted and trustworthy citizens. His well-ordered hospitality doubtless did much to make him a favorite, but he had higher claims upon the community, for he was ever ready, though disliking to write, to prepare cogent and clear papers upon important questions of the day, and took a large interest in the improvement of the "Golden City," of which he was one of the Park Commissioners. He had a fondness for landscape gardening, was an amateur architect, and highly enjoyed music, painting, and all the aesthetics of art.

General McDowell's death was a public loss, for his career, even under the frowns of fortune, had been one to be emulated and honored. He bore his reverses with great dignity and filled many places of high responsibility with conspicuous credit to himself and profit to the government of which he was always a brave, loyal, obedient and faithful servant. In private life his character was pure and irreproachable, and in his family was tender, affectionate, and, under the severest trials to a husband and parent, he was a model of patience and fortitude.

GEO. W. CULLUM,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen., U. S. A.

STEPHEN C. LYFORD.

NO. 1943. CLASS OF JUNE, 1861.

Died May 9, 1885, at the Frankford Arsenal, Penn., aged 46.

To a host of friends this announcement will bring home a sense of loss, which to the world at large might seem greatly disproportionate to the cause—a single life given up.

This was no ordinary life, but one full of incident and opportunity.

Flung into active life at a period calculated to develop in an individual every germ of manliness and of patriotism; with a mental and physical energy of the highest order; actuated by the sternest principles of justice and of honor; governed by a warm sense of duty, exhibited both in the office and the field, STEPHEN C. LYFORD stood before his countrymen the embodiment of great hopes and possibilities.

That death has crushed these hopes, denied these possibilities, is the common loss; but to those whose privilege it was to know him in his social life, there comes the feeling of special loss—the generous, genial companion gone; the self-sacrificing warm-hearted friend no more.

The gravity of this blow to the Ordnance Department is best expressed by the Chief of Ordnance in his obituary order on the death of Colonel Lyford:

“In the death of Colonel Lyford the department has lost an officer of ripe experience, of marked administrative and executive ability and of many strong traits of character. The services he so well rendered during his career, were most important and valuable, and gave him great prominence in the army and country. His social qualities made him many friends who will mourn his death, while the department is deprived of the services of one who was cut off in the very meridian of his powers and when a successful future seemed to spread out before him.”

Colonel Lyford was graduated at the Military Academy June 24, 1861, and appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant First Dragoons, June 24, 1861; Second Lieutenant First Dragoons, June 24, 1861; transferred to Ordnance Department October 24, 1861; Assistant at St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri, November 2, 1861, to February 1, 1862; in command of Cairo Ordnance Depot, Illinois, February to May, 1862, being detached to the Cumberland River, and present at the surrender of Fort Donelson, Tennessee, February 16, 1862; as Assistant Ordnance Officer in Major-General Halleck's Mississippi campaign, May-July, 1862, being engaged in the siege of Corinth, May, 1862; as Chief Ordnance Officer Department of Tennessee, July 11, 1862, to September 6, 1863, being engaged in the battle of Corinth, Mississippi; First Lieutenant of Ordnance, March 3, 1863; operations in Northern Mississippi, November-December, 1862, and campaign and siege of Vicksburg, February-July, 1863; Brevet Captain, July 4, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi; Assistant in Ordnance Bureau at Washington, D. C., September 11, 1863, to February, 1864; Captain of Ordnance, September 15, 1863; Assistant Inspector of Ordnance at Reading, Pennsylvania, March 8 to September 13, 1864; Chief Ordnance Officer Department of the Cumberland, October 4 to December 1, 1864; Assistant In-

spector of Ordnance at New York, December 5, 1864, to August 26, 1865; Brevet Major, March 13, 1865, for faithful and meritorious services in the Ordnance Department, and in the field during the Rebellion; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the Rebellion; Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy, August 31, 1865, to June 26, 1867; Assistant at St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., July 10, 1867, to September, 1868; Charleston Arsenal, September, 1868, to December, 1870; Headquarters Department of the South, Louisville, Ky., from December, 1870, to January, 1872; Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery at the U. S. Military Academy from January, 1872, to June, 1872; June 22, 1872, assigned to duty as Principal Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance; September 18, 1872, appointed member of Board to arrange details for construction of the heavy guns selected by the Heavy Gun Board appointed by G. O. 57 of 1872; July, 1874, visited Japan for the purpose of presenting to the Mikado specimens of the arms manufactured in the workshops of the Ordnance Department, &c.; June 23, 1874, promoted to Major of Ordnance; G. O. 28 of 1874, President designated him as Chairman of the Board of the Executive Departments at the International Exhibition of 1876; May 14, 1878, member of Board to prescribe rules, &c., to be observed in opening bids for contracts under the War Department; May 18, 1880, assumed temporary command of the Washington Arsenal; June 16, 1880, assumed command of the Frankford Arsenal; May 24, 1884, appointed President of the Board of Executive Departments on World's Industrial and Cotton Exhibition at New Orleans, La.

L. S. B.

CUVIER GROVER.

NO. 1453. CLASS OF 1850.

Died June 6, 1885, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, aged 57.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL CUVIER GROVER, Colonel First United States Cavalry, a distinguished officer, died suddenly at Atlantic City,

N. J., at 7 A. M., June 6. A native of Maine, he entered the Military Academy from that State July 1, 1846, was graduated (fourth in his class) July 1, 1850, and promoted Brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery. On the 16th of September following he was promoted Second Lieutenant, and March 3, 1855, was promoted First Lieutenant Tenth Infantry; September 17, 1858, Captain Tenth Infantry. He was in the Utah expedition of 1857-8, and on frontier duty at Fort Union, N. M., at the breaking out of the war in 1861. April 14, 1862, he was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and served with the Army of the Potomac in the Virginia Peninsular campaign. He took part in the siege of Yorktown and battle of Williamsburg in 1862. For gallant services in this battle he was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel. For like services in the battle of Fair Oaks he was brevetted Colonel. General Grover was at the battles of Savage Station, Glendale and Malvern Hill. In the Northern Virginia campaign of the same year he took part in the action at Bristoe Station and the battle of Manassas. From December 30, 1862, to July, 1864, he commanded a division of the Nineteenth Corps in the Department of the Gulf, and participated in the occupation of Baton Rouge and the engagements at Irish Bend, Vermillion Bayou and Port Hudson, where he commanded the right wing of the besieging army. From August to December, 1864, he commanded a division of the Nineteenth Corps in the Shenandoah campaign, and on October 16 was brevetted Major-General United States Volunteers for gallantry at the battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill. He was wounded in the battle of Cedar Creek on the same day. From January to June, 1865, General Grover was in command of the District of Savannah, and in March, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier-General and Major-General United States Army. He was mustered out of the volunteer service August 24, 1865, and since then has been most of the time in active service in the West. On the 31st of August, 1863, he had been promoted Major Third Infantry, and on the 28th of July, 1866, was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-eighth Infantry, placed on the unassigned list in 1869, and in 1870 assigned to the Third Cavalry. On the 28th of December, 1875, he was promoted Colonel First Cavalry. The remains were taken to West Point on Tuesday, accompanied by Colonels Hodges and Gillespie and other army officers, and on arrival were re-

ceived with due honors by General Merritt, Superintendent of the Military Academy, and his officers, and buried with military honors.

General Grover was a gentleman of cultivated tastes, as well as an officer of distinction and ability. Some of the paintings which adorned the walls of his quarters bore testimony to his skillful cultivation of the art to which he was first introduced under the direction of the now venerable Professor Wier.

The remains, on arrival at the wharf, were placed on a gun caisson, the casket being covered with flags. When the cortege arrived on the plain the dead General's horse was in waiting, draped in black, and with boots hanging over the saddle, and was led to the rear of the caisson. The corps of cadets was drawn up in line on the plain, and when the little funeral procession passed along the front the cadets presented arms and the band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The cadets then wheeled by companies to the front of the caisson bearing the remains, and the march was taken up for the post cemetery along the hard roadway fronting the cottages on the west side of the esplanade, the band playing a dirge and the cadets carrying their muskets reversed. In the rear followed General Merritt and staff and professors of the Academy. After the body was deposited in the cemetery the cadets fired volleys of musketry over the open grave, when the military pageant was at an end.

Army and Navy Journal, June 13, 1885.

JOHN T. PRATT.

NO. 202. CLASS OF 1818.

Died November 29, 1883, at Georgetown, Ky., aged (about) 87.

JOHN T. PRATT was born in Kentucky and appointed to the Military Academy from the same State in 1814; was graduated in 1818, and assigned to the First Infantry. He never served with his regiment; was on leave of absence from graduation to July 1, 1819, when he resigned.

He held the commissions of Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel,

and Brigadier and Major-General of Kentucky Militia; was postmaster of Georgetown. Ky., from 1828 to 1838; was a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives and State Senate from 1834 to 1847.

Before entering West Point he served as a private of Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry at the battle of the Thames in Canada, October 5, 1813.

At the time of his death, General Pratt was the oldest living graduate of the Military Academy.

From Cullum's Register of Graduates.

WILLIAM T. DITCH.

No. 2259. CLASS OF 1868.

Died near Chicago, Ill., about May 1, 1884, aged 38.

WILLIAM T. DITCH was born in Illinois and appointed to the Military Academy from the same State. He graduated June 15, 1868, and was assigned as Second Lieutenant to the First Cavalry; promoted First Lieutenant March 1, 1870, and honorably discharged September 7, 1870. He served with his regiment in Washington Territory and California.

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

SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Of the above, Alvord, Baker, Burnett, Hoffman, McDowell, McLean, Neill, Sackett and Sibley were members of the Association.

In the army.....	14
In civil life.....	14
Total.....	28

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Treasurer presented the following report, which was accepted and adopted:

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 12, 1885.

Professor S. E. Tillman, Treasurer, in Account with Association of Graduates, U. S. M. A.:

<i>Dr.</i> —To Balance from last account.....	\$ 119 80
“ Initiation Fees since last report	270 00
“ One year's interest on 4% U. S. \$1,000 Bond.....	40 00
“ Sale of Books since last report.....	16 00
“ Surplus from Thayer Monument Fund.....	156 86
“ Surplus from Dinner Fund, June 13, 1884	62 00
“ One \$1,000 4% U. S. Bond.....	1,000 00
Total.....	\$1,664 66
<i>Cr.</i> —Printing Report for 1884, as shown by receipt.....	\$ 269 06
Envelopes, Stamps and Postal Cards, as shown by receipt..	33 57
1½ years' Subscription to Army and Navy Journal, as shown by receipt.....	4 50
Army and Navy List (Hudson), as shown by receipt.....	2 00
1,600 Sheets of Paper, for Circulars, as shown by receipt...	3 00
Freight on Annual Reports, 1884, as shown by receipt.....	3 44
Lieut. Braden, Secretary, for Expenditures, as shown by re- ceipt	4 43
Expense, fitting Picture Frame, &c., as shown by receipt...	3 12
\$1,000 U. S. 4% Bond, in Bank of Commerce.....	1,000 00
Total.....	\$1,323 12
Balance on hand.....	341 54
	<u>\$1,664 66</u>

Examined, found correct and approved.

(Signed,)

PETER S. MICHIE,

*For the Executive Committee of the U. S. M. A.
Association of Graduates.*

The Chairman appointed the following committee and announced the officers for the ensuing year:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GENERAL CULLUM, GENERAL MERRITT,
 COLONEL HASBROUCK, PROFESSOR MICHIE,
 LIEUTENANT RODGERS.

SECRETARY.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES BRADEN.

TREASURER.

LIEUTENANT FRANCIS J. A. DARR.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

CHARLES BRADEN, Lieut. U. S. A.,
Secretary.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Immediately after the parade, the graduates proceeded to the Cadet Mess Hall, where the annual dinner was served, Mr. William C. Young, class of 1822, presiding.

Remarks were made by members of the Board of Visitors, who were present as guests of the Association; also by General Viele, General Slocum, General Clitz and General Fitzhugh Lee.

Including guests, there were ninety-seven present at the dinner.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

CONSTITUTION.

ART. I.—THE ASSOCIATION OF THE GRADUATES OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY shall include all the Graduates of that Institution who shall have assented to the Constitution and By-Laws.

ART. II.—The object of this Association shall be to cherish the memories of the Military Academy at West Point, and to promote the social intercourse and fraternal fellowship of its Graduates.

ART. III.—*Par. 1.*—The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five members.

Par. 2.—The oldest Graduate belonging to the Association shall be the President; and, in his absence, the senior Graduate present shall preside at the meetings of the Association. The Secretary and Treasurer, to be selected from the members of the Association residing at West Point, shall be appointed by the Presiding Officer, at each annual meeting, for the ensuing year.

Par. 3.—The Association shall meet annually at West Point, New York, on such a day in the month of June as shall be designated by the Executive Committee.

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

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

BY-LAWS.

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

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

3. The Treasurer shall disburse all moneys of the Association upon the order of the Executive Committee, attested by the signature of its Chairman, and shall at each annual meeting make a full report of his receipts and disbursements.

4. The Secretary shall cause a book of records to be kept, exhibiting the address and occupation of every member of the Association.

5. The records of the Association shall be preserved at West Point, N. Y., and shall be open to the inspection of the members.

6. All members of the Association who may be prevented, by any cause, from personally attending the annual meeting, are expected to notify the Secretary, and to impart such information in regard to themselves as they may think proper, and as may be of interest to their fellow members.

7. No member of the Association shall speak more than once on any subject or question of business, and no longer than five minutes without the consent of the meeting being first obtained.

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

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

*The following Names have been added to the List of Graduates
since last Report :*

CLASS OF 1885.

- 3058 1 Joseph E. Kuhn, Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers.
- 3059 2 William E. Craighill, Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers.
- 3060 3 Michael J. O'Brien, Second Lieutenant 13th Infantry.
- 3061 4 Cornelis DeW. Willecox, Second Lieutenant 2d Artillery.
- 3062 5 Haydn S. Cole, Second Lieutenant 3d Infantry.
- 3063 6 Arthur F. Curtis, Second Lieutenant 2d Artillery.
- 3064 7 John C. W. Brooks, Second Lieutenant 4th Artillery.
- 3065 8 Charles H. Muir, Second Lieutenant 17th Infantry.
- 3066 9 John D. Barrette, Second Lieutenant 3d Artillery.
- 3067 10 Charles F. Parker, Second Lieutenant 2d Artillery.
- 3068 11 Robert A. Brown, Second Lieutenant 4th Cavalry.
- 3069 12 Lorenzo P. Davison, Second Lieutenant 7th Cavalry.
- 3070 13 Elmer W. Hubbard, Second Lieutenant 1st Artillery.
- 3071 14 JOHN M. CARSON, JR., Second Lieutenant 5th Cavalry.
- 3072 15 Austin H. Brown, Second Lieutenant 4th Infantry.
- 3073 16 Almon L. Parmeter, Second Lieutenant 21st Infantry.
- 3074 17 Willard A. Holbrook, Second Lieutenant 1st Cavalry.
- 3075 18 Frank DeW. Ramsey, Second Lieutenant 9th Infantry.
- 3076 19 John K. Cree, Second Lieutenant 3d Artillery.
- 3077 20 Henry P. McCain, Second Lieutenant 3d Infantry.
- 3078 21 Frank A. Cook, Second Lieutenant 4th Cavalry.
- 3079 22 William S. Biddle, Jr., Second Lieutenant 13th Infantry.
- 3080 23 John Little, Second Lieutenant 24th Infantry.
- 3081 24 Lewis M. Koehler, Second Lieutenant 6th Cavalry.
- 3082 25 George S. Cartwright, Second Lieutenant 24th Infantry.
- 3083 26 Robert E. L. Michie, Second Lieutenant 2d Cavalry.
- 3084 27 Robert L. Bullard, Second Lieutenant 10th Infantry.
- 3085 28 Samuel E. Smiley, Second Lieutenant 11th Infantry.
- 3086 29 Daniel B. Devore, Second Lieutenant 23d Infantry.
- 3087 30 Beaumont B. Buck, Second Lieutenant 16th Infantry.
- 3088 31 Philip A. Bettens, Second Lieutenant 9th Cavalry.
- 3089 32 George L. Bryam, Second Lieutenant 1st Cavalry.
- 3090 33 George F. Putnam, Second Lieutenant 16th Infantry.
- 3091 34 Edward R. Gilman, Second Lieutenant 5th Infantry.
- 3092 35 Charles D. Towsley, Second Lieutenant 2d Infantry.
- 3093 36 James W. Benton, Second Lieutenant 9th Cavalry.
- 3094 37 William F. Martin, Second Lieutenant 25th Infantry.
- 3095 38 Herbert S. Whipple, Second Lieutenant 10th Cavalry.
- 3096 39 Edward P. Lawton, Second Lieutenant 13th Infantry.

THE MARCH

OF THE U. S. CORPS OF CADETS TO BOSTON, BETWEEN THE 20TH OF JULY
AND 26TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1821.

COMPILED BY MR. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

According to previous arrangements made with the proprietors of the steamboats Richmond and Fire-Fly, they arrived at West Point on the 20th of July; the former at four, and the latter at two o'clock P. M. The left wing, together with the tents, baggage, &c. under command of Lieutenant Griswold, went on board the Fire-Fly immediately on her arrival, and proceeded to Albany, while the Commandant, with the right wing, remained to embark on board the Richmond, which reached the Point already crowded with passengers. The day was clear, and our having the band on board rendered the passage up the river delightful.

Saturday, 21st.—Reveille was beat at the usual hour, and we found we had overtaken the Fire-Fly, within a few miles of Albany, where we arrived in company at seven o'clock. The removal of the baggage and placing it in the wagons occupied considerable time, so that it was not until near nine that we disembarked, and were received by the independent uniform volunteer companies, under command of Major Williams, and escorted by them to our encampment; a spot noted from its having been the scene of the murder of Major Birdsall a few years since.

After having encamped, we were escorted to the Capitol, to partake of a collation prepared for us, and handsomely arranged in the great hall of the building; immediately opposite to the entrance was painted in large letters "The U. S. Corps of Cadets,"—this mark of attention was *felt* by those who noticed it and highly appreciated, as a testimony of regard from our fellow-citizens; we felt that we were soldiers, and the soldiers of a republic; and though many may laugh at this kind of enthusiasm, yet there are times, when, freed from the more disagreeable duties of our profession and attentions are shown us as a body, that every one in the heat of the moment will feel proud of himself and his fellows.

At three o'clock we returned to our encampment and relieved Captain Dunn's company, which had volunteered to do guard duty for us in our absence.

Sunday, 22d.—Having received invitations to attend divine worship at St. Peter's and the Dutch Reformed Church, we went in the morning to the former, and to the latter in the afternoon.

Monday, 23d.—In the morning, which was cloudy and disagreeable, we drilled at our encampment, and occupied the rest of the day in visiting the city and making preparations for our departure early on Tuesday morning. For the gratification of the inhabitants, the band performed in the evening at the capitol; when notwithstanding a drizzling rain, which had continued a great part of the day, an immense crowd had collected. Here the committee appointed by the Commandant, waited on that on the part of the citizens of Albany, to return thanks in behalf of their brother cadets, for the kindness and hospitality with which we had been received by the citizens during our short halt with them. The following letter was presented by them to the chairman :

Camp Birdsall, July 23d, 1881.

GENTLEMEN :

In behalf of the Commandant and the Corps of Cadets, permit us to return our warmest thanks for the politeness and hospitality with which we have been received by the citizens of Albany.

The military appearance of the escort with which we were honored, convinced us at once that we were with soldiers, not only in theory but in practice. We saw that by them the precepts of Washington had been faithfully attended to, and we felt that with these we could fight as brothers for our common country.

Though the period of our stay amongst you has necessarily been short, the impressions made by your kindness will, we are sure, be lasting, and, whatever may be our future situations in life, the recollection of the hospitality of the citizens of Albany will always afford us the highest satisfaction.

With feelings of the highest respect and esteem,

We remain, yours, &c.,

J. H. B. LATROBE,

J. PICKELL,

T. B. WHEELOCK,

R. HOLMES,

F. GUION,

Committee of Cadets.

To the Committee in behalf of the Citizens of Albany.

The lateness of the hour prevented their returning an immediate answer, and it was not until we reached Springfield, that the Commandant received the following letter:

Albany, July 25th, 1881.

DEAR SIR :

The late hour at which the communication from the Corps of Cadets was delivered to the committee of the citizens of Albany,

prevented their answer before the corps had left the city, and its transmission has since been delayed by their ignorance of your route.

It is now enclosed to you, with a request that you will please deliver it according to its direction, and explain the reason of its delay. Accept from the committee assurances of their great respect and esteem.

JAS. STEVENSON, *Chairman.*

Major Worth, Commandant Corps Cadets.

ENVELOPE.

Albany, July 24th, 1821.

GENTLEMEN :

The committee of the citizens of Albany acknowledge the receipt of your polite note of yesterday. From a knowledge of the high reputation of the Corps of Cadets, the citizens of Albany had anticipated much pleasure from their visit, but their most exalted expectations have been more than realized.

The elegant and soldierlike appearance of the corps, reflects credit alike upon the officers and members of the Military Academy. With officers selected from such an institution, combining all the qualities of soldiers with the accomplishments of gentlemen and the acquirements of scholars, we feel confident that our army will always be respectable, and that when our country shall require its services in the field, it will add glory and renown to her arms.

The committee are much gratified if they have in any manner contributed to the pleasures or comforts of the corps while in this city, and indulge the hope that some future tour of duty may enable them to cultivate an acquaintance so agreeably commenced.

Gentlemen, accept for yourselves and the Officers and Corps of Cadets the assurances of our great regard and good wishes for your future welfare.

By direction and on behalf of the general committee.

(Signed,)

JAS. STEVENSON, *Chairman.*

To J. H. B. Latrobe, J. Pickell, T. B. Wheelock, R. Holmes, F. Guion, Committee on behalf of Corps of Cadets.

Tuesday, 24th.—At daylight the tents were struck, and we commenced our march through the city to the ferry, in a cold and disagreeable rain, which accompanied us with little intermission during the day, but which enabled the battalion to proceed farther than would otherwise have been in their power. We crossed the river to Greenbush, a small village on the opposite bank, and marched rapidly to the place intended to breakfast, four miles distant from the ferry. After remaining here two hours, we continued towards Lebanon, through a hilly country highly cultivated, and bearing every mark of the wealth of its inhabitants. Schodaek, Union Village and Brainard's Bridge were the places we passed through

this morning; and at half-past one we halted to dine, two miles beyond the last mentioned village, making the distance we had reached from the place of our encampment twenty-four miles. It was near four when we resumed our march, and when within two miles of Lebanon, the rain which had continued all day, poured down in torrents, nor did it cease until after we had pitched our tents.

Wednesday, 25th.—We remained at Lebanon and bathed in the water, for which the place is celebrated.

Lebanon, so deservedly celebrated for the beauty of its scenery, is situated near the head of a deep valley, in the highest possible state of cultivation. Even on the summits of the mountains around it, immense fields of grain are seen intermingled with the dark green foliage of the forest, and forming a scene more resembling an immense garden than a tract of country, including several counties, and terminated by the boundary line between New York and Massachusetts.

Thursday, 26th.—Having breakfasted at Lebanon, we started at nine o'clock for Lenox, a distance of twelve miles, and soon reached the Shaker's village (two and one-half miles), the neatness and regularity of which, together with the size and bright yellow color of the buildings, form one of the most pleasing objects seen from the valley. Conspicuously placed on the side of a mountain, and everything around them bearing marks of the greatest care and cultivation, it would seem that the beauty of the spot, and the certainty of support, would, exclusive of religious motives, be sufficient to induce many to enter a society and embrace a religion, where, while living, they had no care for the morrow, and when dead were certain of a decent grave. Be this however as it may, during the hour's halt we made in the village, we had every kindness shown us, refreshments were largely distributed among the corps, and we left them, highly gratified with the entertainment received from a body, who, (on account of their religious principles) we had as little to expect as from any.

Our road, on leaving the village, crossed Mount Hancock, one of the Hoosack range, on which is the boundary line between New York and Massachusetts; and continued through a mountainous country, rivalling in some places the gloomy magnificence of Alpine scenery, and the contrast formed, when, on turning an angle in the road, Lenox, with its three steeples and houses of a brilliant white, appeared almost beneath our feet, was as striking as it was beautiful. From this spot we had a view as far as the eye could reach in the direction we were to proceed, and the endless succession of hills, among which the Becket Mountains were proudly conspicuous, gave us no favorable anticipation of the pleasure that would arise from the marching part of our expedition.

We entered Lenox at three o'clock, encamped—remained there that night.

Friday, 27th.—We marched on, after having a dress parade at nine in the morning. Two miles from the town we crossed the Housatonic, here a narrow, rapid stream, turning several mills and a factory, which formed quite a village on the road side. From this spot the country begins to be less thickly settled; the land is evidently worse, and the inhabitants look poorer than those a few miles back—this appearance increases as we approach, and continues until we pass the mountains.

At four o'clock we halted to dine, in a large field by the road, fifteen miles from Lenox, at the foot of the Becket Mountains, and remained there until near sundown, when we resumed the line of march for Chester Factory. It was the evening of a beautiful day; the heat, which was oppressive a few hours since, had moderated; the rest we had enjoyed, together with our dinner had refreshed us, and we started nearly all in good spirits.

We immediately entered the mountain defiles, where nothing was to be seen but precipices towering above you, scathed and blackened in many places to their very tops by fire, and nothing heard but the roar of the torrent, which is one of the sources of the Agawam, mingled with the hum of noises, as the battalion appeared and disappeared on the road which wound through this pass of the mountains. There was something in this evening's march which none of us will ever forget; all the enthusiastic feelings of youth were excited; what we had read in the fictions of romance or the facts of history, seemed here to be realized or experienced; and as the column almost ran down the gloomy defile, we wanted but the roar of artillery and the noise of action, to transport us in imagination to the confines of Italy, and make our peaceful march, the passage of the Alps. After marching five miles in this manner, we reached Chester Factory, a miserable spot among the hills, where no field could be found fit for us to encamp on, and our tents were pitched along the road side.

This place, during the late war, was quite a respectable village, owing to a large glass manufactory established here, which, together with the dwellings of the workmen, we saw deserted, and presenting the very picture of poverty. Since the conclusion of the war, when the factory fell through, the place has fallen off considerably, and everything appears as if it was going to ruin.

Saturday, 28th.—At daylight we struck our tents, and followed the course of the Agawam, which runs through a deep and narrow valley, having in many places scarcely width sufficient for the road, on its bank, we crossed and re-crossed the river several times, and at six o'clock arrived at Chester village, a pretty little spot at the entrance of the valley. Here we breakfasted, and after remaining an hour and a half, proceeded, still continuing with the Agawam towards Westfield.

From Chester village the country becomes more open, the land better, and everything bears the appearance of comfort and industry. The day was oppressively warm, the roads very dusty, owing to the long drought,

and the march altogether fatiguing. Halting for a short time to rest under the shade on the bank of the river, the battalion were suffered to bathe, which enabled us to reach Westfield (twenty miles from the factory) with greater ease than otherwise would have been possible. We encamped on the green in the centre of the village, at three o'clock, and were indebted to the kindness of the ladies of Westfield for some additions to our late dinner, as agreeable as unexpected.

Sunday, 29th.—Between three and four in the morning we were on our road to Springfield (nine miles), which we reached near eight o'clock, and encamped on the square in front of the U. S. Armory.

Every country town or village, however small, (in Massachusetts), appears to have had for its principal aim, to build in the first place a church, and afterwards to paint it and all their houses white. This gives to all the towns in the New England States an air of neatness which we seldom meet with anywhere else, and which in no place is more conspicuous than in Springfield. In the afternoon the corps attended divine service in the chapel attached to the United States establishment here. On Monday we visited the Armory, to the politeness of the superintendent of which we were indebted for much pleasure and more valuable information.

On Tuesday afternoon, after a short drill at our encampment, we marched under a national salute into the town, where refreshments were prepared for us, and at sundown returned to parade.

The view from the summit of Mount Holyoke, in sight of us at Springfield, embraces, perhaps, a scene of as abundant fertility as can anywhere be met with in our country. On the borders of Connecticut, as far as the eye can reach it, it is one immense flat, scattered over with towns. Springfield, twenty miles from you, looks almost within five; and, indeed, from this hill, as we look around, we are almost led involuntarily to exclaim,

“Who on this scene can gaze, or on this mountain stand,
And not feel prouder of his native land?”

Wednesday, August 1st.—Understanding that for many miles on the road was one continued bed of sand, which, on account of the want of rain for the last two or three weeks, would be very fatiguing to march through in the heat of the day, the Commandant decided upon starting at eleven o'clock on the night of the 31st, hoping that the heavy dew would in some measure make amends for the want of rain. It was a fine star light evening, and everything was favorable for our march, which lay through a low country, where mosquitoes were so thick that it was impossible to stop for an instant without being covered with them; as to pantaloons, they were no sort of protection, and the only way to preserve a whole skin was to be continually in motion. After proceeding about nine miles, the road suddenly turning to the left, brought us to the bank of the Chickapee river, here a dark, sluggish stream, and which for three-fourths

of a mile continues through one of the most lone, gloomy spots imaginable. On one side was the river separated only from the road by a line of trees, whose dark leaves made still blacker in appearance by the time of night, formed, by their branches uniting with those that projected from the hill which rose perpendicularly on our right, an arch excluding the little light we might otherwise have enjoyed.

Indeed, few of us had ever witnessed a more gloomy scene, and in the hands of the novelist, the stillness of the column as it marched through the glen, interrupted only by an occasional word of command, or the dull, heavy sound of the wagons and the voices of their drivers, would have been a subject on which he might well exert his powers of romantic description.

At five A. M. we reached Sodom, a few houses on the road side, where we breakfasted, and after remaining two hours, proceeded to Palmer, a small village five miles farther, which we reached by nine o'clock, making the distance from Springfield sixteen and a half miles. At Palmer we remained during the heat of the day, which was by far the warmest we had experienced on the road; and at four in the evening we proceeded over a hilly country, five miles to Thomas' tavern, which we reached, excessively fatigued, by sun down. This day was, without exception, the most oppressive of our march, as during the last five miles we were not able to procure a drop of water. We encamped on a delightful spot on the banks of the Chickapee, and completely refreshed ourselves by bathing and a good night's rest.

Thursday, 2d.—We marched at four in the morning of a fine day for Leicester, where we intended remaining the night. Two miles from Thomas' we passed through Western, a neat village, and by half-past six reached West Brookfield, where we breakfasted. The country here is filled with immense ponds, covering many acres of ground; and which, peeping here and there through the trees, add greatly to the beauty of scenery. The main post road from Albany to Boston, which we had been traveling, was in as good order and repair as it was possible, so that our baggage found but little difficulty in keeping up with the battalion; even in passing the mountains the road was excellent, and all to be complained of was the dust, which was unavoidable. Leaving West Brookfield, we passed through East Brookfield, prettily situated, two and a half miles from the former place—the country in a high state of cultivation, very hilly however, and the scenery the same. At eleven o'clock we reached Spencer, fifteen miles from where we last encamped—dined and remained there till four, when we started for Leicester, distant six miles, where we arrived without difficulty by sun down. The village is on the summit of a high hill, from whence you have a view of the surrounding country for many miles. We encamped on the green in front of the academy, which is said to be in a flourishing condition, and if a fine healthy situation can

be of any advantage, no where is it enjoyed in a higher degree than at Leicester.

Friday, 3d.—Early this morning we struck our tents, and proceeded rapidly towards Worcester. When within a few miles of the town, we were met by a committee of the inhabitants, who escorted us under a national salute to our encampment, which we reached by half-past six, and in the middle of which had been erected a staff, on which was waving a national flag.

At one o'clock the corps marched to an elegant collation prepared for them, and we enjoyed ourselves much to our satisfaction until three, when we returned to camp in a violent storm of wind and rain, the want of which had been so severely felt during the last days of our march.

At this place the commanding officer received a very polite communication, by the hands of the principal police officer, from Mr. Williams, chairman of the selectmen of Boston, tendering to the corps, on its arrival at that place, a suitable spot for encampment and the hospitality of the citizens. This communication was made by the chief municipal officer, in conformity to a vote of the citizens in town meeting.

On our leaving Worcester, the annexed letter was presented to the committee on the part of the inhabitants :

Camp Worcester, August 3d, 1821.

GENTLEMEN :

In behalf of our Commandant and the Corps of Cadets, permit us to return our warmest thanks for your politeness and hospitality—it has made an impression on our minds which cannot be easily effaced; and one of our chief excitements to future exertion, will be to show ourselves worthy of the attentions shown us by our fellow-citizens.

With the highest respect and esteem,

Yours, &c.,

J. H. B. LATROBE,
J. PICKELL,
T. B. WHEELLOCK,
R. HOLMES,
F. GUION,

Committee of Corps of Cadets.

To Levi Lincoln, Esq., Chairman of Worcester Committee.

Saturday, 4th.—At the usual hour we started on a beautiful road for Framingham. Half an hour's march brought us to the Worcester Long Pond, across which is a floating bridge. The scenery here is remarkably fine—the pond, with its dark green promontories over which the mists of the morning were yet hanging, together with the glittering of the rising sun upon our arms, formed a picture rarely if ever surpassed.

Six miles from Worcester we stopped to breakfast, near a large tavern, where a crowd of the neighboring inhabitants had collected to see us

pass; and where, after remaining an hour and a half, we proceeded rapidly towards Framingham.

On the outskirts of the village we were met by the marshal of the day, with a large cavalcade of the inhabitants of the township, and a fine uniform volunteer company under command of Captain Hamilton.

The following address was delivered to the Commandant by the marshal :

SIR :

Allow us to offer to you, and through you to the corps under your command, the hospitality of our village.

Although we hope that the peace which we now enjoy may be perpetual, yet we cannot but admire the wisdom of our government in taking such precautions as will be sure to guarantee it. The institution at West Point is fully adapted for that purpose—it will furnish us in time of need with officers on whom their fellow citizens can rely for the defence of our common country, and whose respect for its laws will equal their valor in its defence. It is therefore with the warmest feelings, that we bid you a hearty welcome to the village of Framingham. The Middlesex Guards wait, sir, to escort you to the place of your encampment.

To which, previous to our leaving the place, the following answer was returned :

The Corps of Cadets, sir, esteem themselves highly fortunate in the opportunity thus offered, of accepting the flattering civilities you are pleased, in behalf of the citizens of Framingham, to offer them.

We most heartily reciprocate the patriotic sentiment, that our happy country may long enjoy the blessings of peace; believing at the same time it will ever be prepared stoutly to resist oppression, and nobly maintain the invaluable institutions bequeathed by our ancestors and consecrated by their blood.

Be pleased, sir, to present our thanks to the Middlesex Guards and their commander, Captain Hamilton, for the honor done us on this occasion; and suffer us to add, that with such citizen soldiers, a good cause will never want good support. Accept, sir, for yourself and fellow citizens, our warmest thanks for the distinction and hospitality with which we have been received; alike grateful to our pride as a corps, and concurring to our comfort as individuals.

J. H. B. LATROBE,
J. PICKELL,
T. B. WHEELOCK,
R. HOLMES,
F. GUION,

To Major Wheeler.

Committee of Cadets.

We were escorted to our encampment under a national salute, and found tables set there on which it had been intended to have placed a substantial dinner; but our early arrival had prevented it, and they had only time to cover the long rows with plenty of lemonade, punch, &c., &c.

Sunday, 5th.—We attended divine worship at the village church, on the green before which we were encamped, both morning and afternoon.

Monday, 6th. At daylight the tents were struck, and we were on the road to Boston. At eight and a half miles from Framingham we halted to breakfast, whence we proceeded rapidly to Roxbury, where we were met by the Norfolk Guards and escorted by them to our encampment on the hill above General Dearborn's, making the distance we had marched nineteen miles. We arrived at twelve o'clock, and at half-past one partook of an elegant collation, spread on tables under an immense marquee in the General's garden; and our long and dusty march in a hot sun, rendered the hospitality of our generous host highly acceptable. We were indebted to him during our short halt at Roxbury for many conveniences, the want of which we would otherwise have seriously felt, particularly water, which he had drawn in barrels to our encampment. Indeed, during our whole march, to no individual were we under greater obligations than to General Dearborn.

Tuesday, 7th.—After eight o'clock parade we commenced our march to the town of Boston, across the Neck. When within a short distance of the line we halted, and remained until informed that the municipal authorities had reached the place where they intended receiving us. On our meeting them, the chairman of the selectmen delivered the following address to the Commandant :

SIR :

We are charged with a message from our fellow citizens to you, and through you to the very respectable corps under your command, to say we tender to you the hospitality of the town of Boston.

It is no less our inclination than our duty, to offer you every accommodation in our power for your convenience during your stay with us—for that purpose we have appointed a part of the Boston Common for your encampment.

Our object in meeting you this morning, sir, was for the purpose of conducting you to the place we have assigned. We wait your pleasure, sir.

Major Worth then made the following reply :

The Corps of Cadets are sensible of the distinguished honor conferred upon them, and in their behalf I thank you for this cordial welcome. We will, with much pleasure, occupy such ground as has been designated for our encampment; and, it will be an additional pleasure, in all respects, during our halt, to conform to the wishes of the citizens of Boston.

Having thus been welcomed by the municipal authorities, the gentlemen who accompanied them formed a cavalcade and escorted us to our encampment, through an immense concourse of people. As the battalion entered the Boston Common, a national salute was fired, under which we concluded our march to Boston; and surely never were troops, after a steady march of one hundred and seventy miles, in better spirits, or, from the gratifying reception this day given us, in better hopes as to the pleasure they would enjoy during their halt; nor can any one say he was disappointed.

PART SECOND.

BOSTON.

By half past ten everything was in order—tents pitched and sentinels posted. The situation of our camp was excellent, surrounded with undoubtedly the first buildings in Boston on three sides, and the other open towards the water. In front of us the Mall, with its rows of venerable trees, and the State House, rising proudly on the hill, just behind us. It would have been impossible to have selected another spot equally convenient as an encampment, and agreeable from the pleasing objects around it.

At one o'clock we partook of a substantial repast, which had been prepared for us at Concert Hall.

This day the Commandant received letters from Mr. Farnham, proprietor of the baths at Craigie's Bridge, and from the directors of the West Boston Bridge Company, inviting the corps to make free use of their bathing establishments during our halt in town.

Invitations were also received from Messrs. Shaw and Topliff, offering us the free use of the reading rooms of the Atheneum and Merchant's Hall, of which they were the respective proprietors.

Wednesday, 8th. Agreeably to a very polite invitation which we had received, we attended the Amphitheatre in the evening.

Thursday, 9th. Visited the New England Museum in the evening.

Friday, 10th. The President of Harvard University, understanding that the corps intended visiting Cambridge, sent the following note to our Commandant :

DEAR SIR :

It will be agreeable to us to see you as near to ten o'clock as you may please. I ask you to let the corps halt a few minutes before the

president's house, when I hope the pleasure of receiving you and the other officers whom you may please to introduce, and when I shall have the pleasure of informing you of the subsequent duties and forms.

With respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. KIRKLAND.

We therefore started at nine, and arrived at the president's house a little after ten o'clock, from whence we were conducted by a procession of the officers and students of the institution to the University Hall, where we were welcomed to "academic ground" by the president.

The classes were then separated, and attended by the gentlemen of the college, visited the philosophical chamber and apparatus, the mineralogical collection, the chemical laboratory, the anatomical rooms, and the other parts of the establishment which it was thought would interest us. After this we drilled for an hour in the college yard, and at two o'clock sat down, together with the officers and students to a hospitable entertainment, which had been prepared for us in the Commons Hall.

In the afternoon we drilled at the Light Infantry, on the common, before the college, after which we returned to Boston in good time for parade.

Our visit to Cambridge was altogether one which we will not soon forget.

To give us a reception as a military body was nothing new; every town and village we had passed through had done it; but to be received as a scientific institution by one of the first colleges in the country, had something in it pleasing on account of its novelty, and gratifying to our pride as members of the Military Academy—and, as the long procession formed by the two institutions wound through the streets of Cambridge, we felt that though we were not, in the language of fulsome flattery, "the best hopes of the nation,"* yet still something was expected from us, in defence of our common country, and from *them* in the advancement of the happiness of their fellow citizens—our end the same, the benefit of community—we differ only in our means of obtaining it.

Saturday, 11th.—

TO MAJOR WORTH, COMMANDANT CORPS OF CADETS:

SIR:

The selectmen of the town of Boston propose to present the Corps of United States Cadets, under your command, a stand of colors, on Saturday next, at twelve o'clock A. M., if that day and hour will suit your convenience.

ELIPHALET WILLIAMS, *Chairman.*

Selectmen's Rooms, Aug. 3, 1821.

*Vide some newspaper paragraphs.

Agreeably to the above note, the space allotted for such ceremonies was enclosed with chains on the sloping ground before the State House, and around it the inhabitants began to collect soon after breakfast; and at twelve o'clock the crowd was immense. The windows, roofs and balconies of the houses around were filled with spectators, forming as lively a scene as it was possible to be conceived. The day was remarkably fine, and had it been only a few centuries back, the cloudless sky and delightful air, together with the appearance of satisfaction manifested by the multitude about us, would have been regarded as a happy omen—a presage that the colors we this day received would be bravely defended, and that the eagle, the representative of the wild bird of our own native mountains, which for the first time waved over the battalion, would never be yielded while our graves could form it an intrenchment.

And let who will laugh at this kind of enthusiastic feeling, we will appeal to any of our companions and ask him if, when the colors were advanced in front of the line, he did not feel as if he could defend them.

"Feel to the inmost bosom's rising core,
Its pride awaken'd, and its spirits soar."

The time will come when, older by many years than we are now, the objects of excitement in youth will have lost their effect—when the show which dazzled us will appear in its true light, and when reason will call foolish what enthusiasm would have delighted in. But it will not be the case with the recollections of this day—in after years we will recur to them with pleasure, and regret that the season of youth, that season of enjoyment, lasted not forever.

At twelve o'clock a procession was formed in front of the State House, consisting of several handsome volunteer companies, under command of Captain Brimmer, the board of selectmen, public officers, officers of the army and navy, and other invited guests, who entered the square, and formed a line on the highest part of the descent. The battalion then marched into the square, wheeled into line immediately opposite the board of selectmen. The ranks were opened, the officers took their posts in front; the battalion presented arms, and the Commandant and his staff then advanced to the chairman of the board, who delivered the following address to him, viz :

SIR :

Being called to reflect on the institutions of our country, we find much reason to rejoice that our origin was at a period in which the acts that contribute to the welfare of a nation, were, in general, well understood and highly appreciated.

With the history of other nations as lessons of experience and wisdom, our fathers devised the government, framed and endowed the institutions, which have for many years not merely upheld our nation in do-

mestic tranquility and happiness, but shed a lustre on our history at home and abroad, in peace and in war, cheering to our thoughts, bearing joy and consolation to the firesides and bosoms of every friend to his country.

Among the institutions of our government, in which we have a pleasure and a national pride, is that of public schools for the education of our youth in military and naval tactics; and of these, none is held more highly in our estimation, than the one which has, at this time, done us the honor of a visit, and of which you, sir, are one of the most respected instructors. With the thought that our national glory in arms may hereafter be confided to the skill and judgment of some one or more of these young gentlemen, we feel a lively interest—an anxious concern, in the improvement, character, and honor of every individual under your command; for, while we deprecate a state of war, and pray that we may be delivered from any hostile attempt, yet we are fully sensible that the true policy of our government is, and will be, in peace to prepare for war.

With this sentiment—with veneration for the institutions of our fathers—with particular and special approbation of the Military School under your charge—with sentiments of high respect for the general government, which has, and I trust will continue to foster and support this institution, to the honor of our country—and in conformity to the spirit of hospitality which the inhabitants of the town of Boston entertain towards you, and the pupils under your charge—in behalf of those inhabitants and in their name, I have the honor to present to you, and through you to the Military Academy at West Point, this stand of colors (here the colors were presented, and a national salute fired to them); may it long remain in that part of our country, hallowed to our feelings by the fortitude and patriotism which the immortal Washington there displayed in a time of peril and calamity, in opposing not only the powerful force of our open enemy, but in confounding the perfidy and treachery of his fellow officers in arms.

To which the Commandant, on behalf of the Corps of Cadets, returned the following answer :

SIR :

In accepting this splendid manifestation of the munificence of the citizens of Boston, of their good will towards and their approval of the conduct of the corps, which it is my good fortune, pride and honor to command, I feel entirely inadequate to the task of making to you, and to your fellow citizens, suitable acknowledgements. It cannot be doubted that this day and the interesting associations connected with it, will act as a powerful excitement to honorable exercise, whenever foreign aggressions shall compel the people to call them to the defence of our common country; and, that whether in peace or war, they will, by the transactions of this day, deem themselves doubly pledged to conduct themselves as becomes brave soldiers and good citizens.

That the sacred emblem of our country will never be tarnished by them individually, or collectively as a corps, I have no hesitation to pledge everything that is dear to a soldier; and this battalion flag, sir, will ever be their rallying point, whether in defence of their country's honor, or in pursuit of the science essential to successful war.

We particularly recognize on this occasion, the genuine expressions of attachment to the government and constitutions of our country generally, and an approval of every act calculated to consolidate its power and secure its defence. Such sentiments are the natural growth of a soil where the spirit of liberty first sprung into life.

Unable as I am to do justice to the occasion, I can only offer to you the cordial thanks of the superintendant, professors and teachers of the Military Academy, and more especially of this youthful corps; with the sincere assurance that the citizens of Boston shall never have occasion to reflect that their kindness and confidence have been misplaced.

[The colors thus presented to us are the productions of two rival artists, Penniman, who executed the battalion flag, and Curtis, who painted the national standard, and are done in their best style. The former (white) represents Minerva surrounded with her attributes. In the rear is seen a camp, near the figure the implements of war, together with the colors of the United States, and under the whole the motto, "*A Scientia ad Gloriam*," with the inscription, "*Presented by the town of Boston*."

The eagle is painted on a dark blue ground, with the same inscription as the first.]

[EXTRACT FROM A BOSTON PAPER.]

"This interesting ceremony being performed, the cadets returned to their camp, stacked arms, and again appeared in the square, from whence they were escorted, with the other invited guests, by the volunteer companies, to Fanueil Hall, for the purpose of participating in a public dinner, which had been voted by the town at their late meeting. The number of persons who occupied the hall as guests are presumed to be from seven to eight hundred; the escort sitting down to tables provided in the galleries, and the cadets, citizens and other guests, occupying sixteen tables, covering the whole lower floor."

We returned at five o'clock to camp.

Sunday, 12th.—In the morning we attended divine worship at the Rev. Mr. Pierpont's, and at St. Paul's Church in the afternoon, at both of which places the sermon was addressed entirely to us.

The sermon of the Rev. Mr. Pierpont was peculiarly pleasing. It was written in that sort of language, which seizes at once upon the imagination, and the beautiful flow of which, exclusive of the subject, was sufficient to keep alive our attention, and make us regret when it was concluded.

Monday, 13th.—This day being appointed for our review by the Governor, his marquee was pitched, and the same space enclosed as had been on Saturday. At twelve o'clock, the first and second classes, being detailed for the purpose, fired the Governor a national salute as he entered the square, accompanied by the officers of the militia in full uniform, and escorted by his guard, the Boston Independent Cadets, who did duty during the day at the marquee.

The battalion then passed with the usual ceremonies in review. after which we were individually introduced to the Governor, and partook of refreshments provided for us on the spot.

The next day the Commandant received the following letter :

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Governor Brooks is happy in the opportunity afforded him by the politeness of the Commandant, of expressing the high gratification he derived yesterday from reviewing and witnessing the perfect discipline of the United States Corps of Cadets, as displayed in their various exercises and evolutions in Boston. A perfect persuasion of the intelligence and scientific attainments of the individuals composing the corps, and of the relations they must hereafter maintain with the destinies of our country, associated with great tactical order and precision, imparted peculiar interest to the exhibition.

The institution of a national school for the advancement of philosophical and moral, as well as military improvement, is a measure that seems to be happily calculated to provide efficaciously for the national defence; whilst the friendships formed amongst the members of the same corps, who are engaged in the same honorable pursuit, who are taken from every section of the union, and are destined to be enrolled among the future guardians of our nation's interests and honor, must exert an auspicious and lasting influence on the harmony and integrity of the United States.

The Commandant, and the corps he with so much honor commands, may be assured that they will carry with them from Massachusetts, and into their future walks in life, the Governor's best wishes for their prosperity and happiness.

Medford, August 14th, 1821.

To a letter from the commanding officer, desiring that the corps might be allowed to pay their respects to President Adams, at any time when it would be most convenient to him, he received the following answer:

TO MAJOR WORTH, COMMANDANT CORPS OF CADETS:

DEAR SIR:

I have received the letter you have this day done me the honor to write. I congratulate you on your fortunate arrival in Boston, and shall be happy to receive a visit from you, and the U. S.

Cadets, at any hour you will please to designate. Mr. Shaw will have the honor to deliver this, and to receive from you your commands.

I have the honor to be, with the highest esteem for the establishment at West Point, for its officers, and the young gentlemen, the cadets,

Yours, &c.,

JOHN ADAMS.

Early on the morning of the fourteenth, we left our encampment for the ex-President's seat, at Quincy, and after marching nine miles through a finely cultivated and thickly settled country, reached there at nine o'clock. Having stacked our arms, we were formed in front of the house, when the following address was delivered to us by Mr. Adams :

MY YOUNG FELLOW CITIZENS AND FELLOW SOLDIERS :

I rejoice that I live to see so fine a collection of the future defenders of their country in pursuit of honor under the auspices of the national government.

A desire of distinction is implanted by nature in every human bosom; and the general sense of mankind in all ages and countries, cultivated and uncultivated, has excited, encouraged, and applauded this passion in military men, more than in any other order in society.

Military glory is esteemed the first and greatest of glories. As your profession is, at least, as solemn and sacred as any in human life, it behooves you seriously to consider—What is glory?

There is no real glory in this world or in any other, but such as arises from wisdom and benevolence. There can be no solid glory among men, but that which springs from equity and humanity—from the constant observance of prudence, temperance, justice and fortitude. Battles, victories and conquests, abstracted from their only justifiable object and end, which is justice and peace, are the glory of fraud, violence and usurpation. What was the glory of Alexander and Cæsar? The glimmering which those "livid flames" in Milton "cast pale and dreadful"—or the "sudden blaze, which far round illumined hell."

Different, far different, is the glory of Washington and his faithful colleagues! Excited by no ambition of conquest, or avaricious desire of wealth—innaled by no jealousy, envy, malice, or revenge—prompted only by the love of their country, by the purest patriotism and philanthropy, they persevered with invincible constancy in defence of their country—her fundamental laws—her natural, essential and unalienable rights and liberties, against the lawless and ruthless violence of tyranny and usurpation.

The biography of these immortal captains, and the history of their great actions, you will read and ruminare night and day. You need not investigate antiquity, or travel into foreign countries to find models of excellence in military commanders, without a stain of ambition or avarice, tyranny, cruelty, or oppression, towards friends or enemies.

In imitation of such great examples, in the most exalted transports of your military ardor, even in the day of battle, you will be constantly over-awed by a conscious sense of the dignity of your character as men—American citizens, and as Christians.

I congratulate you on the great advantages you possess for attaining eminence in letters and science as well as arms. These advantages are a precious deposit, which you ought to consider as a sacred trust—for which you are responsible to your country, and to a higher tribunal. These advantages, and the habits you have acquired, will qualify you for any course of life you may choose to pursue.

That I may not fatigue you with too many words, allow me to address every one of you in the language of a Roman dictator to his master of the horse, after a daring and dangerous exploit for the safety of his country—“*Macte virtute esto.*”

JOHN ADAMS.

The Commandant then addressed the ex-President as follows:

SIR:

The hope of being thus allowed to manifest our respect and veneration for your person and character, has been amongst the most pleasing anticipations of our march—the honor of having done so will certainly be among our most gratifying recollections.

To the above address a reply was afterwards made by a committee of cadets, appointed by Major Worth, as follows:

SIR:

With sentiments of pride and gratitude, we receive this invaluable testimony of regard and patronage from one of the fathers of our glorious independence—from one who assisted in breaking the link that bound us to the throne of tyranny, and contributed to the establishment of that freedom which we have sworn to preserve inviolate. We cannot forget, sir, that to your exertions in the councils of our country, we are indebted as citizens, not only for our political existence, but for that importance which we now hold in the scale of national character; and as soldiers, for the strong and able support afforded by you to our great Washington, in laying the foundation of that institution, whose members are now presented to you. Be assured, sir, the recollections of this interesting interview shall ever add pride and pleasure to retrospection; and the impressions made by the hospitality and distinction we have this day received from the sage of Monticello, will be retained so long as pride, gratitude and benevolence hold a place in our bosoms.

In surveying that galaxy of worthies who achieved our independence, we recognize among its brightest stars, the name and virtues of our venerable patron, who this day gives another evidence of that policy which led him to advocate in the cabinet the establishment of a military nursery for our country.

On looking back, sir, on the years which have crowned you with honor and renown, we are gratified in observing that it was under your wise and happy administration that our infant institution attracted patronage and interest, and the advantages which we now enjoy as a body, began to develop themselves. We recognize in your friendly and paternal address to us this day, the same undeviating principles of philanthropy which guided you in the arduous struggle for independence—which gave strength and energy to means, and decision and wisdom to counsel; and we observe with great pleasure that while age has enfeebled the physical system of our patriot statesman, the powers of the mind retain their vigor and intensity, and the warm feelings of the soul are still unchilled. That happiness may smile around the declining years of our venerable patriot and statesman, is the prayer of those who have been nurtured in that military institution of which he is the political architect.

With great respect and gratitude, we are your obedient servants,

JOHN C. HOLLAND,
JNO. PICKELL,
R. HOLMES,
WILLIAM W. GAILLARD,
Committee of Cadets.

In delivering his address our venerable host appeared to be considerably affected. The hand which forty-five years ago, pledged his life, his fortune, and his sacred honor, in support of the declaration we are bound to defend, now trembled with the infirmities of age; but as he proceeded, he grew warmer in his tone, and more energetic in his manner, and when he concluded, the stillness of all showed that we felt what he had uttered.

The hospitality of Mr. Adams had provided for us an excellent breakfast, placed under a large awning erected for the purpose; after partaking of which, at eleven o'clock, we proceeded to Milton Hill, the seat of Barney Smith, Esq., where the battalion had been invited to dine, and where a number of ladies and gentlemen had collected for the purpose of seeing us pass.

The elegant garden and extensive ground, together with the fine collection of paintings at Mr. Smith's, afforded us ample amusement until dinner, which was served in an immense bower, where everything was provided us that could render the repast agreeable.

At four o'clock we commenced our march back to Boston, which we reached at sun down.

Wednesday, 15th.—Nothing particular occurred.

Thursday, 16th.—

Charlestown, August 7th, 1821.

SIR :

The undersigned committee on behalf of the citizens of Charlestown, request you, with the corps under your command, to visit the town,

and encamp as long as may be consistent with your other arrangements. They also request you, with your officers and corps, to do them the favor to partake of a collation the day on which you enter the town.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

L. M. PARKER,
NATH'L AUSTIN,
SETH KNOWLES.

To Major Worth, Commandant of the Corps of Cadets.

To this an answer was returned, acknowledging in suitable terms the politeness of the inhabitants of Charlestown.

In compliance with the above invitation we struck our tents on Boston Common at seven o'clock, and marched across the Charlestown bridge to our encampment on Bunker's Hill, where, on our arrival, a handsome address was delivered to the Commandant, and through him to the corps, by the committee of the inhabitants appointed for that purpose.

The place provided for us was a little to the left of Warren's monument, in front of the American intrenchments, and where the contest for them had been the warmest. The works were still visible; the rail fence was gone, but the exact spot where it stood was pointed out. A large potatoe field is on the ground up which the English grenadiers charged; and the neck where the slaughter was so great on account of the fire from the ship, and across which the Americans retreated, is now covered with houses.

The old intrenchments are scarcely visible—the parapet and ditch are almost on the same level, and little except the monument of *wood* (and it cannot last long) remains to tell the casual visitor, that here had been a battle; great, not on account of the numbers engaged, but as being the first hard struggle for independence.

It may not, perhaps, be amiss to relate an anecdote, told by one whose authority cannot be doubted, and which, as the hero of it was young, will interest those who of the same age, would be supposed to have a similar feeling. When the Americans were arming themselves, a boy, scarcely fourteen years of age, animated by the same spirit which impelled all, seized his fowling piece, and accompanied his father to the heights. It is well known that one of the chief causes of the retreat of the Americans was the want of ammunition. This boy, among others, got out; and as he loaded his last charge, observed to one of his companions, "this shant go for nothing." Just then an English subaltern mounting the parapet, waved his sword, exclaiming, "my lads, we've got them, we've got them." "Aye," said the boy, "but you've lost them." He fired; and the Englishman fell a corpse from the parapet he had so bravely gained. We would all wish, no doubt, that our young American had survived to complete what he had so well begun; but, in the slaughter at the sally-port, he fell among the rest who were killed there.

While such enthusiasm existed in children, could England hope to subjugate America? They might! but it would have been over the dead bodies of two generations.

At one p. m. we marched into the town, where a handsome repast had been prepared for us.

Friday, 17th.—Visited the navy-yard, and through the politeness of Commodore Hull, who furnished the ship's barges, part of the battalion had an opportunity of visiting Fort Independence, in the harbor.

Saturday, 18th.—At daybreak everything was in readiness for the march. We left Charlestown and marched through Boston to Dedham (thirteen miles) where we intended breakfasting.

In leaving Boston, there were but few who did it without regret. The attention and hospitality shown us, both as a corps and individually, was such as we can never forget. The good will manifested by so large a portion of our fellow citizens, was an additional motive to the many we already had, for our exertions to deserve it. We had heard of the hospitality of the Bostonians, and from the accounts received as we approached their town, expected to be treated with kindness; but our reception surpassed our most sanguine expectations. Those who went prepossessed against the inhabitants, left there strongly prejudiced in their favor; and if any one should, in our presence, speak lightly of them, we have only to say, "Go and visit them."

As passing visitors in mass, we could not help observing the manners of the children we everywhere met—they were convincing proofs that the numerous school houses we passed on the road were not without their use; and to see the boys and girls nodding and courtesying to us as we marched along, was a presage that the attentions which they as children thus showed to strangers, would, when men, grow into a hospitality honorable to themselves and the state in which they lived.

At eight o'clock we halted at Dedham, where a breakfast had been provided for us by the hospitality of the inhabitants. After remaining here three hours, we proceeded towards Walpole, eight miles farther, which we reached by two o'clock and encamped. Here the battalion was welcomed to the village (through the Commandant) by the minister, an aged man, who had lived there since the commencement of the revolution. This simple mark of kindness showed as much good will and hospitable feeling, as all the display made with the same view elsewhere.

Sunday, 19th.—Left Walpole early in the morning for Wrentham (eight miles), halted and encamped there at seven o'clock. Here an excellent breakfast was given us by the inhabitants. We attended divine worship at the village church, and at half-past five the tents were struck and we resumed our march towards Barrow's tavern, our halting place for the night. We passed, near sun down, through Attelboro', a pleasant village, in the immediate neighborhood of which there are nine cotton factories, and reached our place of encampment a little after dark.

Monday, 20th.—At daylight we were on the road to Providence. After marching four miles, we crossed the Massachusetts and Rhode Island line, at Pawtucket, a pretty manufacturing village on the Pawtuxet, where a breakfast was prepared for us. After remaining here two hours, we proceeded, accompanied by several gentlemen of that town to Providence; and, as we approached it, the cavalcade continued increasing, and at last formed a considerable escort.

On the outskirts of the town we were met by several volunteer companies, and escorted by them to the place provided for us. After we had encamped, the following letter from the committee of the inhabitants was handed to our Commandant:

Providence, August 20th, 1821.

TO MAJOR WORTH, COMMANDANT OF THE U. S. CORPS OF CADETS:

It affords us great pleasure, as the municipal authority, and as the organ of the committee of citizens, spontaneously assembled in anticipation of your present visit, to welcome you, and your young associates in arms, to the town of Providence, and to tender to the corps the hospitality of the place, and the sincere and respectful good wishes of the inhabitants.

The high character which the Academy at West Point sustains as a literary institution, apart from its primary object of initiating youth in military science, entitles it to public regard; while the reputation gained by the instructors and pupils for the exact discharge of their several important duties, furnishes for both a passport for the most respectful attention.

Permit us, sir, on this occasion, to express a wish that this youthful corps will, by their rigid discipline, their cultivation of letters, and their proficiency in martial and general knowledge, to maintain that rank in the estimation of their fellow citizens, which has, during their military tour, secured them so flattering a reception in every part of the country where they have been seen and are known, and which will have a direct and powerful tendency to develop the objects, and manifest the utility of this national institution.

We are, sir, with high considerations of regard, yours, &c.,

JOHN CARTILL,

Acting President.

To which the following reply was made by the Commandant:

Suffer me, in behalf of the young gentlemen of the Military Academy, to thank you, and through you your fellow citizens, for the polite and flattering welcome you have been pleased to tender them on their arrival in the town of Providence.

They will remember the hospitality you have shown them this day with pleasure and with gratitude; and I will add the hope and belief,

that their conduct through life, whether as servants of the republic, or private citizens, will ever be such as to induce a recurrence to it on your part with equal satisfaction.

With the highest respect, yours, &c.,

W. J. WORTH,

Major commanding Corps of Cadets.

To John Cartill, Esq.

The hospitality of the inhabitants showed itself to-day in making us a large present of claret, and indeed, during our halt in Providence, every attention was shown us that could conduce to our comfort.

In the evening the corps received a very polite invitation to attend the theatre, where the Boston company were then performing, and from whence we returned to camp, very highly gratified with our entertainment.

Tuesday, 21st.—At eleven o'clock we struck our tents and commenced our march towards New London. On our way through town we halted to partake of an elegant collation prepared for us in the State House, and which we left in high spirits at four o'clock for Warwick, or Green Factory. Providence is finely situated at the head of Narragansett bay. Its beautiful steeples, and the houses rising one above the other on the hill, presented a singular yet pleasing appearance; and the beauty of the town is only surpassed by the hospitality of its inhabitants.

We reached Green Factory, so called from an immense *green* cotton establishment, at sundown, and encamped for the night. On our way we passed through Natick, a small village on a creek of the same name, turning a number of cotton factories. These factories are, in one light, of service to the community in which they are situated, on account of the employment given to children who would otherwise be idle; but at the same time that it gives them employment, it destroys their health and renders them apparently unfit for any other employment than that of watching the innumerable revolutions of the spindles. Among all the children, boys and girls, at Green Factory, not one appeared even in tolerable health; and all those who were questioned, had either just recovered from sickness or were sick at the time.

Wednesday, 22d.—This morning when we started, the ground was covered with a heavy frost, which rendered the air so cold as to be quite inconvenient. The road this day was one which had not been opened more than two months. The country was miserably barren, and so sandy that it was with difficulty that the baggage could keep up with the battalion. At six miles from the factory we halted to breakfast, after which we proceeded to the city of Hopkinton, containing eighteen or twenty houses, where we dined. Two miles beyond the city we crossed the Rhode Island and Connecticut line, and reached *Miner's Tavern* (one mile further) by sundown. Here we encamped for the night.

The part of Rhode Island we passed through after leaving Providence was uncultivated and sterile, and to all appearance incapable of raising sufficient to support the few inhabitants scattered over the face of the country. Every stream, however, turned one or more cotton factories; and, as one of us was told, when observing that the land could produce but little. "If we can't raise grain on the land, we've cotton factories enough to buy it from others." And this is truly the case.

Thursday, 23d.—This morning, like the preceding, was disagreeably cold. The moon was still shining when we started through a fine country on our last day's *march*; and this idea alone was sufficient to enable us to bear it. We were completely tired of everything like *marching*. Upwards of three hundred miles had shown us sufficient of its fatigue to make us all rejoice in the thought of steamboat carriage from New London to West Point.

By half-past six we reached our breakfasting place, a small spot at the head of the Mystick river, nine miles distant from our last encampment, and after remaining here two hours, continued on our road. At eleven o'clock we reached Groton, a village on the Thames, opposite to New London, where refreshments had been provided for us by the inhabitants.

The steamboat *Fulton*, in which we were to proceed to New Haven, carried us across the Thames, when we marched through the town to our encampment.

At one o'clock the corps attended a collation prepared for them. Indeed, this was the general, and undoubtedly the most acceptable way of testifying good will and approbation. To the hospitality of our fellow citizens, during our whole march through the New England states, we were indebted not only for gratification, but for substantial comforts; and though, on leaving the Military Academy, and mixing in the busy hum of society, objects of a far different nature may attract our attention, our march to Boston will always be remembered with pleasure, as a source of much gratification and instruction.

Friday, 24th.—At eight o'clock we struck our tents for the last time, marched to the steamboat wharf, and embarked on board the *Fulton* for New Haven. At twelve o'clock we met the steamship *Fulton*, on her passage to Providence, received and returned three cheers, and at sundown reached New Haven, where the Connecticut was waiting to take us to New York. The battalion disembarked and marched into the middle of the city—counter-marched, and came back again, when we started for New York, which we reached early in the morning of

Saturday, 25th.—We remained on board the *Chancellor*, which was to take us the remainder of our journey, until one o'clock, when we marched into the city, stacked our arms in the park, were shown through the City Hall, and at two partook of an excellent dinner, provided for us by the corporation; after which we proceeded on our return to West

Point. At ten o'clock we came in sight of the barracks, which were illuminated for our return, when we gave three hearty cheers; soon after which we landed at the U. S. dock, and marched gaily up the hill, to the "Soldier's Return." The moment we were dismissed we began cheering, nor did many of us stop until we were once more in a *bed* and under cover of a *roof*.

In a march of upwards of three hundred miles, it would naturally be expected that much sickness would occur among those unaccustomed to the fatigues inseparable from the expedition, performed during the hottest months of summer. However, when we landed, there was not one case of serious indisposition amongst us. And here it would be ungrateful not to mention the name of Doctor Williams, of Albany, with the highest respect—volunteering to accompany us—his attention was unceasing, and many are indebted to his skill and care for the health they now enjoy. All the comfort that could possibly be procured in a camp, he endeavored to obtain, and his gentlemanlike deportment and kind attentions, will ever secure him our esteem.*

Previous to the departure of the cadets from West Point, they were organized in the following manner:

MAJOR W. J. WORTH, *First Regiment U. S. Artillery, Commandant.*
LIEUTENANT H. W. GRISWOLD, } *Assistants.*
LIEUTENANT Z. J. D. KINSLEY, }
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, *Second Regiment U. S. Artillery, Disbursing Officer.*
DOCTOR PLATT WILLIAMS, *Acting Surgeon.*

BATTALION STAFF.

JOHN C. HOLLAND, *Adjutant, South Carolina.*
DAVID WALLACE, *Quarter Master, Ohio.*
JONATHAN PRESCOTT, *First Topographical Engineer, Massachusetts.*
JOHN H. B. LATROBE, *Second Topographical Engineer, Maryland.*
THOMPSON B. WHELLOCK, *Sergeant Major, Massachusetts.*
JAMES GRIER, *Commissary of Subsistence, New York.*
W. COOK, *Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, New Jersey.*
R. HOLMES, *Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, Connecticut.*
GEORGE DUTTON, *Quarter-Master Sergeant, Connecticut.*

*The above account of the march to Boston is from the diary of MR. JOHN H. B. LATROBE, of Baltimore, Md. MR. LATROBE was a member of the class of 1822, but resigned when he was a first-classman. His description is the only one known to be in existence. As it was desirable to preserve it to the Association, it is added as an appendix to our annual report.

FIRST COMPANY.

CHARLES DIMMOCK, *Captain*, Massachusetts.
WASHINGTON WHEELWRIGHT, *First Lieutenant*, Massachusetts.
ROBERT DAY, *Second Lieutenant*, Virginia.
WILLIAM M. BOYCE, *First Sergeant*, Pennsylvania.
SAMUEL A. HOBART, *Second Sergeant*, Massachusetts.
JOHN D. HOPSON, *Third Sergeant*, Vermont.
ALVIN ESTABROOK, *First Corporal*, Vermont.
RICHARD NEWMAN, *Second Corporal*, Virginia.

PRIVATES.

D. W. Allanson, New York.	J. W. Harris, New Hampshire.
E. B. Birdsall, New York.	J. Hughes, Maryland.
Washington Burley, Ohio.	Alexander Herring, Virginia.
Henry Belin, Pennsylvania.	T. Johnston, Pennsylvania.
George F. Brent, D. C.	F. L. Jones, Tennessee.
William Buskirk, Virginia.	W. M. Inge, North Carolina.
William Bissell, Vermont.	J. W. Kingsbury, Connecticut.
Washington Buford, Kentucky.	T. Larabee, Connecticut.
Albert Brisbane, South Carolina.	G. A. McCall, Pennsylvania.
Henry Conner, Louisiana.	Thomas McNamara, Virginia.
M. M. Clark, Virginia.	E. C. McDonald, Virginia.
J. B. Cox, Tennessee.	Gouverneur Morris, New York.
S. P. Dickinson, Maryland.	John E. Newell, North Carolina.
John N. Dillahunt, Mississippi.	Robert P. Parrott, New Hampshire.
D. S. Donelson, Tennessee.	Edward L. Pettit, New York.
J. M. Fessenden, Massachusetts.	J. R. Paige, Virginia.
John Farley, Mississippi.	Benjamin Shaw, Pennsylvania.
Alfred Graham, Virginia.	R. C. Smead, New York.
J. Goodno, Massachusetts.	J. T. S. Sanford, Maryland.
C. Holt, New York.	J. F. Walker, Georgia.
R. E. Hazzard, South Carolina.	J. R. Ward, Virginia.
John H. Hewitt, New York.	Lucian Webster, Vermont.
William L. Harris, Virginia.	

SECOND COMPANY.

SETH M. CAPRON, *Captain*, New York.
ALEXANDER MORTON, *First Lieutenant*, New York.
JOHN J. ABERCROMBIE, *Second Lieutenant*, Tennessee.
WILLIAM WALL, *First Sergeant*, Ohio.
JOHN PICKELL, *Second Sergeant*, New York.
ALBERT LINCOLN, *Third Sergeant*, Connecticut.
JOSEPH A. PHILLIPS, *First Corporal*, New Jersey.
GEORGE H. CROSMAN, *Second Corporal*, Massachusetts.

PRIVATES.

R. Anderson, Kentucky.	W. B. Lee, D. C.
J. D. Burnham, New York.	J. Macomb, New Jersey.
J. Bonnell, Pennsylvania.	T. Morris, Ohio.
A. H. Bowman, Pennsylvania.	S. McCoskey, Pennsylvania.
D. Beddinger, Virginia.	E. P. Marcellan, New York.
John W. Cotton, Massachusetts.	G. W. McGeehee, North Carolina.
Osborn Cross, Maryland.	F. B. Newcomb, Massachusetts.
L. Carter, Virginia.	H. W. Nancrede, Pennsylvania.
H. Clark, Connecticut.	George O'Driscoll, Pennsylvania.
T. H. Clay, Kentucky.	J. G. Reynolds, New York.
Anthony Drane, Maryland.	S. V. R. Ryan, New York.
J. Dickinson, South Carolina.	J. W. F. A. S. Smith, Maine.
John K. Findlay, Pennsylvania.	A. W. Stow, New York.
Nathaniel Fowler, Pennsylvania.	N. C. Summers, Kentucky.
W. A. Gordon, Pennsylvania.	W. A. Stackpole, Massachusetts.
Frederick L. Guion, Mississippi.	H. C. Williams, North Carolina.
William Hopkins, Connecticut.	B. R. Wallace, Virginia.
J. Irwin, Pennsylvania.	T. T. Van Ness, New York.
A. Kinnard, Tennessee.	W. A. Thornton, New York.
E. W. Lewis, D. C.	F. Thomas, Vermont.
J. V. W. Lacey, Georgia.	

THIRD COMPANY.

J. F. SCOTT, *Captain*, New York.
W. W. GAILLARD, *First Lieutenant*, South Carolina.
ENOCH MASON, *Second Lieutenant*, Virginia.
ST. CLAIR DENNY, *First Sergeant*, Pennsylvania.
B. H. WRIGHT, *Second Sergeant*, New York.
G. W. FOLGER, *Third Sergeant*, Massachusetts.
J. R. SMITH, *First Corporal*, New York.
F. SEARLE, *Second Corporal*, Massachusetts.

PRIVATES.

E. Backus, New York.	F. Norcum, North Carolina.
W. P. Bainbridge, Kentucky.	T. Paige, New Hampshire.
Henry Bell, North Carolina.	L. M. Parker, Massachusetts.
Napoleon Bennett, Pennsylvania.	Charles G. Pierce, New Hampshire.
T. S. Brown, New York.	A. H. Radcliffe, New York.
J. Cadle, New York.	P. Radcliffe, New York.
R. D. C. Collins, New York.	H. E. V. Robinson, Missouri.
R. A. Coney, Maine.	M. W. Satterwhite, Kentucky.
J. W. Cox, Tennessee.	Washington Seawell, Virginia.
F. Dancy, Jun., North Carolina.	C. F. Smith, Pennsylvania.
A. Davis, New York.	H. Smith, New York.
W. W. Eaton, Massachusetts.	J. W. Stephenson, Illinois.
W. Florance, Pennsylvania.	F. Shepherd, North Carolina.
G. W. Garey, Maryland.	W. B. Thompson, New York.
J. B. Grayson, New York.	J. Thompson, Maryland.
D. Hunter, D. C.	R. A. Thurston, D. C.
W. Hunter, Rhode Island.	W. Talliaferro, Virginia.
L. T. Jamison, Louisiana.	Eustace Trenor, Vermont.
A. Johnston, Pennsylvania.	George Wright, Vermont.
G. W. Long, New Hampshire.	H. A. Wilson, New York.
D. S. Miles, Maryland.	Joseph Worth, New York.
C. F. Mumford, New York.	

FOURTH COMPANY.

JEFFERSON VAIL, *Captain*, Maryland.
JOHN B. SCOTT, *First Lieutenant*, Connecticut.
HORACE BLISS, *Second Lieutenant*, New Hampshire.
JAMES H. COOKE, *First Sergeant*, North Carolina.
JOSEPH K. MANSFIELD, *Second Sergeant*, Connecticut.
FRANCIS LEE, *Third Sergeant*, Pennsylvania.
E. B. ALEXANDER, *First Corporal*, Kentucky.
T. EDWARDS, *Second Corporal*, Massachusetts.

PRIVATES.

J. J. Anderson, Kentucky.	W. McCullough, Pennsylvania.
T. F. Buck, Virginia.	J. O. McMillan, Maine.
A. Beckley, Kentucky.	D. H. Mahan, Virginia.
W. Bickley, Kentucky.	W. J. Maurice, Virginia.
A. D. Bache, Pennsylvania.	A. J. Miller, Georgia.
W. Bibby, New York.	D. Moniac, Mississippi.
Julius Catlin, Pennsylvania.	Henry Polk, Maryland.
C. K. Couant, Maine.	John J. Schuler, Pennsylvania.
Joseph Clay, New Jersey.	J. R. Stephenson, Virginia.
L. Dessaussure, South Carolina.	Henry Stuart, D. C.
Samuel C. Ellis, New York.	Ralph H. Shreve, New Jersey.
Hannibal Day, Vermont.	James F. Swift, New York.
Benjamin Huger, South Carolina.	C. T. Smith, Pennsylvania.
George Kilty, Maryland.	N. H. Street, North Carolina.
W. A. Lacey, Virginia.	L. Thomas, Delaware.
James Lafon, Kentucky.	N. Tillinghast, Massachusetts.
Elijah Massey, Maryland.	David H. Vinton, Rhode Island.
A. S. Miller, Tennessee.	J. Van Swearingen, Maryland.
Josiah Mills, Massachusetts.	Samuel Wragg, South Carolina.
J. M. W. Picton, New York.	R. G. Wirt, D. C.

Of the above, the following are known to be living at date (October 5th, 1885): EDMUND B. ALEXANDER, ALFRED BECKLEY, HANNIBAL DAY, DAVID HUNTER, JOHN H. HEWITT, JOHN H. B. LATROBE and WASHINGTON SEAWELL. Of these all but HEWITT and LATROBE graduated. All of the graduates but BECKLEY are Colonels U. S. A. retired.

