

NINETEENTH
ANNUAL REUNION
OF THE
ASSOCIATION  GRADUATES

OF THE
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT
WEST POINT, NEW YORK,

JUNE 11th, 1888.

EAST SAGINAW, MICH.
EVENING NEWS PRINTING AND BINDING HOUSE.
1888.

Annual Reunion, June 11th, 1888.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JUNE 11th, 1888.

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

The Chaplain of the Military Academy offered the customary prayer.

The roll was then called by the Secretary.

ROLL OF MEMBERS.

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

1808.

Sylvanus Thayer.

1814.

Charles S. Merchant.

1815.

Simon Willard.
James Monroe.
Thomas J. Leslie.
Charles Davies.

1818.

Horace Webster.
Harvey Brown.
Hartman Bache.

1819.

Edward D. Mansfield.
Henry Brewerton.
Henry A. Thompson.
Joshua Baker.
Daniel Tyler.
William H. Swift.

1820.

EDWARD G. W. BUTLER.
Rawlins Lowndes.
John M. Tufts.

1821.

Seth M. Capron.

1822.

WILLIAM C. YOUNG.
David H. Vinton.
Isaac R. Trimble.
Benjamin H. Wright.

1823.

Alfred Mordecai.
*GEORGE S. GREENE.
HANNIBAL DAY.
George H. Crosman.
Edmund B. Alexander.

1824.

Dennis H. Mahan.
Robert P. Parrott.
John King Findlay.
John M. Fessenden.

1825.

Washington Seawell.
N. Sayre Harris.

1826.

WILLIAM H. C. BARTLETT.
Samuel P. Heintzelman.
AUGUSTUS J. PLEASANTON.
Edwin B. Babbitt.
Nathaniel C. Macrae.
Silas Casey.

1827.

Ebenezer S. Sibley.
Alexander J. Center.
Nathaniel J. Eaton.
Abraham Van Buren.

1828.

Albert E. Church.
Richard C. Tilghman.
IVERS J. AUSTIN.
Gustave S. Rosseau.
THOMAS F. DRAYTON.
Crafts J. Wright.

1829.

CATHARINUS P. BUCKINGHAM.
JOSEPH SMITH BRYCE.
Sidney Burbank.
William Hoffman.
Thomas Swords.
Albemarle Cady.
*THOMAS A. DAVIES.
Caleb C. Sibley.
James Clark.
George R. J. Bowdoin.
BENJAMIN W. BRICE.

1830.

Francis Vinton.
THOMAS J. LEE.
Thomas L. Alexander.
George W. Patten.

1831.

Henry E. Prentiss.
William A. Norton.
JACOB AMMEN.
Andrew A. Humphreys.
William H. Emory.
William Chapman.
Charles Whittlesey.

1832.

BENJAMIN S. EWELL.
George W. Cass.
ERASMUS D. KEYES.
JOHN N. MACOMB.
Ward B. Burnett.

James H. Simpson.
Alfred Brush.
Randolph B. Marcy.
ALBERT G. EDWARDS.

1833.

John G. Barnard.
*GEORGE W. CULLUM.
Rufus King.
FRANCIS H. SMITH.
William H. Sidell.
HENRY WALLER.
HENRY DUPONT.
Benjamin Alword.
HENRY W. WESSELS.
ABRAHAM C. MYERS.
Henry L. Scott.

1834.

THOMAS A. MORRIS.
Gabriel R. Paul.

1835.

George W. Morell.
HORACE BROOKS.
*HENRY L. KENDRICK.
Alexander S. Macomb.
PETER C. GAILLARD.
HENRY PRINCE.
JOSEPH H. EATON.
ISAAC V. D. REEVE.
MARSENA R. PATRICK.
*THOMAS B. ARDEN.
William N. Grier.

1836.

JOSEPH R. ANDERSON.
MARLBOROUGH CHURCHILL.
James Lowry Donaldson.
Thomas W. Sherman.
Alexander P. Crittenden.
PETER V. HAGNER.
George C. Thomas.
Arthur B. Lansing.

1837.

Henry W. Benham.
JOHN BRATT.
ISRAEL VOGDES.
EDWARD D. TOWNSEND.
*EDMUND BRADFORD.
Bennett H. Hill.
JOSHUA H. BATES.
ROBERT M. MCLANE.

1838.

PETER G. T. BEAUREGARD.
*JOHN T. METCALFE.
William B. Blair.
William F. Barry.

Langdon C. Easton.
Irvin McDowell.
 WILLIAM AUSTINE.
 HAMILTON W. MERRILL.

1839.

GEORGE THOM.
Lucius H. Allen.
 *ALEXANDER R. LAWTON.
James B. Ricketts.
 THOMAS HUNTON.

1840.

Charles P. Kingsbury.
 WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.
George H. Thomas.
 STEWART VAN VLIET.
 GEORGE W. GETTY.
James N. Caldwell.
Pinckney Lugenbeel.
 WILLIAM ROBERTSON.
 *OLIVER L. SHEPHERD.

1841.

ZEALOUS B. TOWER.
John Love.
Harvey A. Allen.
Sewall L. Fremont.
Simon S. Fahnestock.
 RICHARD P. HAMMOND.
 JOHN M. BRANNAN.
 FRANKLIN F. FLINT.

1842.

JOHN NEWTON.
 *GEORGE W. RAINS.
 WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS.
Theodore T. S. Laidley.
 GUSTAVUS W. SMITH.
James G. Benton.
John Hillhouse.
 ABNER DOUBLEDAY.
 JOHN S. McCALMONT.
George Sykes.
 EUGENE E. McLEAN.
Charles T. Baker.
 SAMUEL B. HAYMAN.
 JAMES LONGSTREET.
 JAMES W. ABERT.

1843.

*WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN.
 GEORGE DESHON.
 WILLIAM F. RAYNOLDS.
John J. Peck.
 JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.
Henry F. Clarke.
 CHRISTOPHER C. AUGUR.
Ulysses S. Grant.

CHARLES S. HAMILTON.
 RUFUS INGALLS.
Cave J. Couts.

1844.

WILLIAM G. PECK.
 DANIEL M. FROST.
Samuel Gill.
 ALFRED PLEASANTON.
Winfield S. Hancock.

1845.

*WILLIAM F. SMITH.
 THOMAS J. WOOD.
Charles P. Stone.
 FITZ-JOHN PORTER.
 HENRY COPPEE.
Francis Collins.
George P. Andrews.
 JAMES M. HAWES.
Delos B. Sackett.
 HENRY B. CLITZ.
 *THOMAS G. PITCHER.

1846.

George B. McClellan.
John G. Foster.
 EDMUND F. L. HARDCASTLE.
 FRANCIS T. BRYAN.
 EDWARD C. BOYNTON.
 *DARIUS N. COUCH.
 CHARLES C. GILBERT.
 M. D. L. SIMPSON.
 JAMES OAKES.
 *INNIS N. PALMER.
 PARMENAS T. TURNLEY.
George H. Gordon.
 DELANCY FLOYD JONES.
 *CADMUS M. WILCOX.
 SAMUEL B. MAXEY.

1847.

JOHN HAMILTON.
 JOSEPH J. WOODS.
Julian McAllister.
 *DANIEL T. VAN BUREN.
 ORLANDO B. WILCOX.
 JAMES B. FRY.
 HORATIO G. GIBSON.
Ambrose E. Burnside.
 JOHN GIBBON.
 ROMEYN B. AYERS.
Thomas H. Neill.
 *WILLIAM W. BURNS.
 EDWARD F. ABBOTT.
 EGBERT L. VIELE.
Lewis C. Hunt.

1848.

WILLIAM P. TROWBRIDGE.
Robert S. Williamson.
Nathaniel Michler.
 JOSEPH C. CLARK.
 RICHARD I. DODGE.
William N. R. Beall.
Thomas D. Johns.

1849.

*JOHN G. PARKE.
Milton Cogswell.
 CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER.
 RUFUS SAXTON.
 EDWARD MCK. HUDSON.
 BEVERLY H. ROBERTSON.
 RICHARD W. JOHNSON.
 SAMUEL B. HOLABIRD.
James P. Roy.

1850.

FREDERICK E. PRIME.
Gouverneur K. Warren.
 SILAS CRISPIN.
Oscar A. Mack.
 ROBERT RANSOM.
 EUGENE A. CARR.
 FRANCIS H. BATES.
 WILLIAM L. CABELL.
 *HENRY C. BANKHEAD.
Zelus S. Searle.

1851.

*GEORGE L. ANDREWS.
 ALEXANDER PIPER.
 *CALEB HUSE.
 *ALEXANDER J. PERRY.
 WILLIAM H. MORRIS.
 ROBERT E. PATTERSON.
 WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE.
 EDWARD A. PALFREY.

1852.

THOMAS L. CASEY.
George W. Rose.
 *HENRY W. SLOCUM.
 JAMES VAN VOAST.
 DAVID S. STANLEY.
 JAMES W. ROBINSON.
 MILO S. HASCALL.
 JOHN MULLAN.
Sylvester Mowry.
Marshall T. Polk.
 PETER T. SWAINE.
 ALEXANDER McD. MCCOOK.
 HENRY DOUGLASS.
William Myers.
 JOHN P. HAWKINS.

1853.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL.
 WILLIAM S. SMITH.
 JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.
 THOMAS W. VINCENT.
 HENRY C. SYMONDS.
 GEORGE BELL.
Louis H. Pelouze.
 LA RHETT L. LIVINGSTON.
Robert O. Tyler.
 WILLIAM W. LOWE.
 PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.
Alexander Chambers.
William Craig.

1854.

G. W. CUSTIS LEE.
 *HENRY L. ABBOT.
 THOMAS H. RUGER.
 OLIVER O. HOWARD.
 JUDSON D. BINGHAM.
 MICHAEL R. MORGAN.
 OLIVER D. GREENE.
George A. Gordon.
 CHARLES G. SAWTELLE.

1855.

CYRUS B. COMSTOCK.
Godfrey Weitzel.
 GEORGE H. ELLIOT.
Junius B. Wheeler.
John V. Du Bois.
 FRANCIS R. T. NICHOLS.
 ALEXANDER S. WEBB.
 JOHN W. TURNER.
 GEORGE D. RUGGLES.
 LEWIS MERRILL.
Alfred T. A. Torbert.
William B. Hazen.
 HENRY M. LAZELLE.

1856.

DAVID C. HOUSTON.
 ORLANDO M. POE.
 HERBERT A. HASCALL.
Francis L. Vinton.
Lorenzo Lorain.
 JEREMIAH H. GILMAN.
 THOMAS W. WALKER.
George Jackson.
Herman Biggs.
 WILLIAM B. HUGHES.
 FITZHUGH LEE.
John McL. Hildt.

1857.

JOHN C. PALFREY.
 *E. PORTER ALEXANDER.
 WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

ANNUAL REUNION, JUNE 11th, 1888.

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MANNING M. KIMMEL.
 GEORGE H. WEEKS.
John S. Marmaduke.
 JOSEPH S. CONRAD.
Robert H. Anderson.

1858.

*ASA B. CAREY.
William J. Nickodemus.

1859.

WILLIAM E. MERRILL.
 SAMUET H. LOCKETT.
Moses H. Wright.
 FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.
 MARTIN B. HARDIN.
 FRANCIS J. CRILLY.
 CALEB H. CARLTON.
 JOSEPH WHEELER.
 JOHN J. UPHAM.

1860.

WALTER MCFARLAND.
 HORACE PORTER.
 JAMES H. WILSON.
 JAMES N. WHITEMORE.
Atanson M. Randol.
 JOHN M. WILSON.
 EDWARD R. HOPKINS.
 WESLEY MERRITT.
 JAMES P. MARTIN.
 WADE H. GIBBES.
 SAMUEL T. CUSHING.
 ROBERT H. HALL.

1861, May.

HENRY A. DUPONT.
 ADELBERT AMES.
Orville E. Babcock.
 ADELBERT R. BUFFINGTON.
Emory Upton.
 NATHANIEL R. CHAMBLISS.
Samuel N. Benjamin.
 JOHN W. BARLOW.
Franklin Harwood.
George W. Dresser.
 CHARLES MCK. LEOSER.
 HENRY C. HASBROUCK.
 FRANCIS A. DAVIES.
 MALBONE F. WATSON.
 EUGENE B. BEAUMONT.
 CHARLES H. GIBSON.

1861, June.

DANIEL W. FLAGLER.
 WILLIAM H. HARRIS.
 ALFRED MORDECAI.
Charles C. Parsons.
 LAWRENCE S. BABBITT.

PETER C. HAINS.
Joseph C. Audenreid.
 JOSEPH B. FARLEY.
 PHILIP H. REMINGTON.
 JAMES P. DROUILLARD.

1862.

GEORGE L. GILLESPIE.
 SAMUEL M. MANFIELD.
 *MORRIS SCHAFF.
 FRANK B. HAMILTON
 JAMES H. ROLLINS.
 *JAMES H. LORD.

1863.

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

1864.

GARRETT J. LYDECKER.
 ALEXANDER MACKENZIE.
 OSWALD H. ERNST.
Charles B. Phillips.
 VANDERBILT ALLEN.
 CHARLES J. ALLEN.
 ISAAC W. MACLAY.
Edward D. Wheeler.

1865.

CHARLES W. RAYMOND.
 A. MACOMB MILLER.
 MILTON B. ADAMS.
 DAVID W. PAYNE.
 WILLIAM H. HEUER.
 WILLIAM S. STANTON.
 THOMAS H. HANDBURY.
 JAMES C. POST.
 JAMES F. GREGORY.
 ALFRED E. BATES.
 HENRY B. LEDYARD.
 JOHN P. STORY.
 J. HARRISON HALL.
 WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY.
 APPLETON D. PALMER.
 WILLIAM H. MCLAUGHLIN.
Edward H. Totten.
 JAMES M. MARSHALL.
 WILLIAM S. STARRING.
 EDWARD HUNTER.

*ALEXANDER W. HOFFMAN.
 EDGAR C. BOWEN.
 SAMUEL M. MILLS.
 WILLIAM D. O'TOOLE.
 GEORGE G. GREENOUGH.
 WARREN C. BEACH.
 ARCHIBALD H. GOODLOE.
 CASS DURHAM.
Robert B. Wade.
 P. ELMENDORF SLOAN.

1866.

BENJAMIN D. GREENE.
Richard C. Churchill.
 JAMES O'HARA.
 CHARLES KING.
Isaac T. Webster.
 WILLIAM H. UPHAM.
 *ELBRIDGE R. HILLS.
 *FRANCIS L. HILLS.
 RUFUS P. BROWN.
 JOHN F. STRETCH.

1867.

JOHN C. MALLERY.
 CLINTON B. SEARS.
 THOMAS TURTLE.
 WILLIAM E. ROGERS.
 *JOHN E. GREER.
 JOHN PITMAN.
 FREDERICK A. MAHAN.
 FREDERICK A. HINMAN.
William F. Reynolds.
 CROSBY P. MILLER.
 THOMAS H. BARBER.
 JOHN MCCLELLAN.
 EUGENE P. MURPHY.
 EDWIN S. CURTIS.
 GEORGE A. GARRETSON.
 LEANDER T. HOWES.
 STANISLAUS REMAK.
 *EDWARD S. GODFREY.
 WILLIAM J. ROE.
Orsemus B. Boyd.

1868.

ALBERT H. PAYSON.
 *EDGAR W. BASS.
 JOSEPH H. WILLARD.
 *HENRY METCALFE.
 *ROBERT FLETCHER.
 DAVID D. JOHNSON.
 EUGENE O. FECHET.
Paul Dahlgren.
 *CHARLES W. WHIPPLE.
 *DAVID S. DENISON.
 *ALEXANDER L. MORTON.
 WILLIAM J. VOLKMAR.
 JAMES H. JONES.
 *JOHN B. RODMAN.

WILLIAM C. FORBUSH.
 *JOHN D. C. HOSKINS.
 *CHANCELLOR MARTIN.
 *FRANK W. RUSSELL.
 THOMAS J. MARCH.
 *LOYAL FARRAGUT.
 *CHARLES F. ROE.
 DELANCEY A. KANE.

1869.

ERIC BERGLAND.
 LEONARD G. HUN.
 *SAMUEL E. TILLMAN.
 *PHILIP M. PRICE.
 DANIEL M. TAYLOR.
 WILLIAM P. DUVALLE.
 HENRY L. HARRIS.
 REMEMBRANCE H. LINDSEY.
 *CHARLES BRADEN.
 WILLIAM F. SMITH.
 MARTIN B. HUGHES.
 WILLIAM GERHARD.

1870.

FRANCIS V. GREENE.
 WINFIELD S. CHAPLIN.
 CARL F. PALFREY.
 JAMES A. DENNISON.
 EDWARD G. STEVENS.
 EDGAR S. DUDLEY.
 CLARENCE A. POSTLEY.
 BENJAMIN H. RANDOLPH.
 RICHARD A. WILLIAMS.
 *CHARLES W. LARNED.
Edmund M. Cobb.
 SAMUEL W. FOUNTAIN.
 ROBERT E. COXE.
 EDWARD J. MCCLEARNAND.
 DEXTER W. PARKER.
Benjamin H. Hodgson.
 SEBREE SMITH.
 WINFIELD S. EDGERLY.
 CLARENCE A. STEDMAN.
 *ISALAH H. McDONALD.
 JOHN CONLINE.
 ROBERT N. PRICE

1871.

ANDREW H. RUSSELL.
 *GEORGE S. ANDERSON.
 WALTER S. WYATT.
 *WALLACE MOTT.
George E. Bacon.
 THOMAS M. WOODRUFF.
 RICHARD H. POILLON.
 JAMES N. ALLISON.
 JAMES B. HICKEY.
 DANIEL H. BRUSH.
 FREDERICK D. GRANT.

1872.

ROGERS BERNIE.
 STANHOPE E. BLUNT.
 OBADIAH F. BRIGGS.
 CHARLES D. PARKHURST.
 GEORGE RUHLEN.
 RICHARD T. YEATMAN.
 JACOB R. RIBLETT.
 THOMAS C. WOODBURY.
 WILLIAM B. WETMORE.
 THOMAS B. NICHOLS.
 ALEXANDER OGLE.
 HERBERT E. TUTHERLY.
 WILLIAM H. W. JAMES.
 HENRY H. LANDON.

1873.

WILLIAM H. BIXBY.
 *JACOB E. BLOOM.
 EZRA B. FULLER.
 FREDERICK A. SMITH.
 AUGUSTUS C. TYLER.
Samuel N. Holmes.
 QUINCY O'M. GILLMORE.

1874.

*M. M. MACOMB.
 *JOHN P. WISSER.
 EDMUND K. WEBSTER.
 RUSSEL THAYER.
 GEORGE R. CECIL.
 WILLIS WITTICH.
 LOUIS A. CRAIG.
 *EDWARD E. HARDIN.
 THEODORE H. ECKERSON.

1875.

JOHN P. JEFFERSON.
 JOHN M. BALDWIN.
 ELBERT WHEELER.
 ALEXANDER RODGERS.
 FRANCIS E. ELTONHEAD.
 JOHN G. BALLANCE.

1876.

JOHN R. WILLIAMS.
 HEMAN DOWD.
 ALEXANDER S. BACON.
 HENRY H. LUDLOW.
 JOHN T. FRENCH.
 LEONARD A. LOVERING.
 HERBERT S. FOSTER.
 CARVER HOWLAND.
 OSCAR F. LONG.
 CHARLES L. HAMMOND.
 *HAMILTON ROWAN.

1877.

WILLIAM M. BLACK.
 ALBERT TODD.
 *WILLIAM W. GALBRAITH.

JOHN J. HADEN.
 HENRY J. GOLDMAN.
 JOHN BIGELOW, JR.
Ben I. Butler.

1878.

JAMES L. LUSK.
 EDWIN MCNEILL.
 FRANK DEL. CARRINGTON.
 *BALDWIN D. SPILMAN.
 WILLIAM J. ELLIOTT.

1879.

FREDERIC V. ABBOT.
 JAMES E. RUNCIE.
 LORENZO L. C. BROOKS.
 CHARLES R. NOYES.
 HENRY DEH. H. WAITE.
 JOHN S. MALLORY.
 GUY R. BEARDSLEE.

1880.

CHARLES S. BURT.
 CHARLES E. HEWITT.
 GEORGE H. MORGAN.
 JAMES S. ROGERS.
 CHARLES B. VOGDES.

1881.

EDWIN ST. J. GREBLE.
 CHARLES H. BARTH.
 ANDREW G. HAMMOND.
 JAMES T. KERR.

1882.

EDWARD BURR.
 *OSCAR T. CROSBY.
 ORMOND M. LISSAK.
 JOHN T. THOMPSON.
 CHARLES P. ELLIOT.
 CHARLES J. STEVENS.

1883.

EDWIN C. BULLOCK.
 ALFRED HASBROUCK.
 CLARENCE R. EDWARDS.

1884.

JOHN B. BELLINGER.

1885.

JOHN M. CARSON, JR.

1886.

CHARLES G. DWYER.
 WILLIAM G. ELLIOT.

1887.

PIERREPONT ISHAM.

General George S. Greene, class of 1823, was conducted to the chair by General Davies, class of 1829, and Professor H. L. Kendrick, class of 1835.

General Greene delivered the following address:

ADDRESS.

FELLOW GRADUATES:

Ever-revolving time brings to us again the privilege of assembling at this, our Alma Mater; to revive the memories of our youth and early manhood when we were cadets or junior officers, looking forward with great pride and honorable ambition to the time when we should be able and in position to do our duty in useful service to our country.

The officers and graduates, by their steadfast devotion to duty, have placed this Academy in a career of usefulness and of honor which has brought to it the high appreciation and hearty support of the Government and the people; the attacks and opposition of the past generation have been succeeded by esteem and good will. We shall look with confident hope to the succeeding officers and graduates to maintain this honorable record.

It is (69) sixty-nine years ago this month since I first set foot on this plain, coming from Rhode Island to Connecticut by stage, thence by steamer to New York, where we took the Albany steamboat. We were landed at the North dock by a yawl towed by a long line from the steamer, which paid out the line till the yawl reached the dock at which the landing took place. Not more than two to four minutes was occupied in landing and receiving passengers, when the tow-line was hauled in by machinery on the steamer, carrying the embarking passengers. The speed of the steamer did not exceed eight or ten miles per hour.

When the river was closed by ice the only communication with New York and the outer world was by a mail coach on the east side of the river, at a speed of three or four miles per hour. This winter isolation continued till the Hudson River Railroad was opened, about 1850. The steamers before that time had, however, greatly improved in speed and management.

An agreeable contrast is enjoyed by the officers at the present time, when, after the end of the duties of the day, they can go to New York in two hours and enjoy the theaters or the Century and return to their duty for the next day. But in some respects there is no change here. The eternal hills are always the same; there is the same unrivalled view up the river, over which I once saw a grand lunar rainbow, in all its splendor, stretched across the river from mountain to mountain, a phenomenon seldom seen by moonlight, and this one was unrivalled for its extent and beauty. The beautiful slopes and profiles of the mountains surrounding us on every side but the north, with Nature's work almost undefiled by man, with Fort Putnam on a pinnacle—fit emblem of our profession—which the evergreens are striving to hide from our view, are scenes which bring West Point back to us as we first saw it—beautiful and grand, unchangeable, eternal.

When we turn from these enchanting views, from what Nature has done for us, to the consideration of the more important objects of interest in this Academy, the result is not less gratifying. We find all animated by the same fundamental principles of duty and loyalty, the same exact and exhaustive teaching of the sciences, though constantly improved in method and quantity. Great improvement has been made in the Department of Chemistry and Mineralogy. The Infantry drill was always excellent, thanks to Partridge, Bell, Worth, Hitchcock, and their numerous and worthy successors, through whom, with the varied changes in tactics, it has pre-

sented the essential characteristics of celerity and accuracy in strict conformity with the current instruction. The introduction of Cavalry instruction, of horses for the Artillery, of practical instruction in Engineering and Ordnance were large strides in the improvement of the academic course, and have greatly enhanced its value. In my time there was no cavalry instruction, no horses for artillery drill; we drew the guns about the plain in field manœuvres by bricoles, a wide endless leather strap over our shoulders with a rope and hook for harness. We acquired good knowledge in the handling of guns, but our horse practice was not of much value as instruction in that line, though it gave us good physical training.

My diploma, dated (65) sixty-five years ago, contains a picture of a cadet in the same uniform (except the cap) which we see here to-day, and shows us that in a country where everything else is changed this Academy is justly conservative and changes only for good reason.

We have all learned that the principles of strategy are immutable; that they were the same for Cæsar, Frederick and Napoleon and Grant; while the tactics are constantly changing with new forms of arms and consequent variation in methods of utilizing them. It seems to me that in this we find a happy simile to the course of this Academy. Its fundamental principles were established by Colonel Thayer about the time I entered the Academy, and they have not since changed; under the guidance of Mahan, Bartlett, Church, Wheeler and Kendrick and their worthy successors of a younger generation, the cadets have always kept abreast of the scientific progress of the age.

The text books have been changed from time to time as new discoveries in science and art were made known or new methods have been suggested.

The old Mess Hall, the old North and South Barracks and Chapel have been removed and vastly more suitable struc-

tures have been substituted, and yet there is great need for academic buildings better suited for the wants of the professors and classes. The plain has been nearly doubled in extent available for drill. The area of the post has been greatly enlarged, though additions are still required to keep Benny Haven at a conservative distance from the barracks. But the solid foundation of fundamental principles of discipline and of teaching remains as it was laid; amid great opposition and indifference, by Colonel Thayer, who should ever be remembered with gratitude at our annual gatherings.

Within the last half century other institutions of learning have grown from colleges to universities, and have been completely revolutionized by the change. All idea of discipline has been abandoned; the student is master of his own time; is judge of what he shall elect to study; is at liberty to expend a greater income than the President of the Faculty, and, if he so choose, to make the championship of athletic sports the main object of his collegiate course. We will not discuss the question whether a youth of eighteen should be charged with such responsibilities and have such privilege of license. It is enough for us to know, with great satisfaction, that no such ideas have found an abiding place in this Academy. The main object of this institution is now, as it was seventy years ago, to enforce a wholesome discipline and regular life, to train the mind how to study, rather than fill it with facts. That the Academy has succeeded in this aim and purpose beyond all expectation, and that this system has been fully justified, the eminent services of its graduates in war and peace, and the high esteem in which this Academy is now universally held, both at home and abroad, abundantly prove; and that it shall continue in the same tried path of eminent usefulness is assuredly the ardent wish and hope of every graduate.

During the past year my friend and classmate, Mordecai, who presided at the last meeting, has finished his earthly

career and gone to his final rest, esteemed and honored by his numerous life-long friends. Only two members of the Association are now my seniors. In their absence, by the accident of seniority I am to-day your presiding officer. As such I bid you welcome again to this hall, where most of you have worshipped, and have studied the honored names on its walls, revolving in your minds what your own careers would bring forth, and not dreaming that some of you would achieve a fame in your battles of the wilderness and your marches to the sea far transcending that of those whose honored lives and glorious deaths are here memorialized.

I bid you welcome again to the ever cheering and inspiring sight of the manly youths, strong in physique, healthy in mien, and neat in appearance, accustomed to discipline, filled with pride in their calling, imbued with a sense of duty, as the great inspiring principle of action, by which alone, men arrive at honorable distinction or are useful to their country, the goal to which all should direct their career.

As we see once more their precision in drill, their accuracy of reasoning power, their *esprit du corps*, and their high ideas, we take comfort in the thought, that as those who have shown themselves so useful to their country pass along and off the stage, there are others following them, fully equipped and ready to do their duty when occasion calls, as their predecessors did in '13, '47, and '61.

I welcome you again to the pleasure of a brief meeting with those professors and officers who are charged with the office of maintaining and always improving the high standard, not alone of scholarship, but also of training, both moral and mental, which has always characterized this Academy. Assuredly at no previous time has the standard been higher than it is now, in their hands.

Finally, I welcome you to West Point, which, hardly yet venerable, is at least of middle age, and is the oldest of all in

its devotion to fixed principles of training and discipline. As we gather here to listen on the one hand to the names and records of the virtues of those who during the past year have gone beyond the earthly roll call, and on the other to look at the bright faces of those who have all the future before them, let us, who remain between the two, remember with gratitude the training we have received; let us recall with pride the bond of fellowship which our graduation here confers upon us, and let us return to our homes cheered by the renewal of old friendships and more than ever steadfast in our devotion in season and out of season to our Alma Mater.

GEORGE S. GREENE.

West Point, 11th June, 1888.

NECROLOGY.

GEORGE P. ANDREWS.

No. 1245. CLASS OF 1845.

Died, July 2, 1887, at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., aged 66.

On the second ultimo there died at Fort Point, in the harbor of San Francisco, a soldier and citizen—of local and army fame scarcely commensurate with his admirable traits and gifts of character and mind; a soldier who, whilst yet a youth, won exceptional distinction on the classic fields of Mexico, but whom Fate, nevertheless, destined to bear an inactive part in a war more sanguinary and cruel, but no more brilliant with deeds of heroism and valor; a citizen who, for nigh onto forty years, had been identified by association, interest and service with the progress and development of the Golden State; and who, in the marked features of his character—virtues and failings—was a true representative of the early pioneers of California. A humorist, as keen, as brilliant, as delightful as John Phoenix (who oftentimes stole his thunder), or any of the bright essayists in wit and humor, whose creations and fancies, inspired and developed amid the golden scenes and events of California, have charmed the literary world.

GEORGE PIERCE ANDREWS was born in the State of Connecticut, in the year 1821. His father, a physician by profession, emigrated, a few years later, to Goldsboro, North Carolina, where his children were educated, and from which State George Andrews was appointed, in 1841, to West Point. He was graduated therefrom in the class of 1845, whose roll embraces the names of Wil-

liam H. C. Whiting, William F. Smith, Thomas J. Wood, Charles P. Stone, Fitz-John Porter, Henry Coppée, John P. Hatch, Edmund K. Smith, John W. Davidson, Delos B. Sacket, Barnard E. Bee, Gordon Granger, Thomas G. Pitcher, and others of more or less distinction. On graduation he was assigned to the Third Artillery, and after a brief service with it on the South Atlantic coast joined the Army of Mexico, under General Scott, and participated in all the battles and engagements of that bold and brilliant campaign from Vera Cruz to the Garitas of the capital of Mexico; receiving, although a subaltern of but two years service, the brevets of Captain and Major in the Army of the United States—the latter for “gallant conduct at Chapultepec.” He was appointed Regimental Quartermaster, June 4, 1847, and held that position until October 24, 1848; in the meantime proceeding with his regiment from Mexico to Fort Monroe, Virginia, and thence to Fort Columbus, New York, whence, on the 15th of November, 1848, he embarked and sailed, in command of Company M, Third Artillery, and a detachment of Company F, Third Artillery, for Monterey, California; enthused, like his *compagnons de voyage*, with the delightful anticipations and prospects of a life of wild adventure, with vast riches to be gathered in the new-found land of gold. Of his companions in the good ship *Fanny Forrester*—“the Horn around”—but two survive: the present Colonel of the Third Artillery, and the late Colonel of the Fifth Artillery. Reaching Monterey on the 16th of April, 1849, with a sojourn of but a week at Valparaiso, he was ordered to San Francisco, and on the first day of May, 1849, relieved the dragoons under Captain A. J. Smith at the Presidio, and turned over his command to Captain E. D. Keyes. Soon after he was assigned to duty as Depot Commissary at Benicia, and in that capacity was long quartered on the goodly ship which had borne him safely to the golden shores—the *Fanny Forester* having been selected as the store-ship of the Division of the Pacific. In October, 1853, he was transferred to Light Company C, Third Artillery, then commanded by Colonel Braxton Bragg, and joined it at Fort Gibson, and there and served at Fort Washita until the spring of 1856, when he rejoined his regi-

ment in California, and again became Depot Commissary, and in June, 1858, also Regimental Quartermaster. Promoted to Captain, October 12, 1858, he served with his company at Fort Vancouver (taking part in the expedition against the Snake River Indians in 1860), and in the spring of 1861 was assigned to duty at Alcatrazes Island, whence he was transferred to the East to join the Army of the Potomac, under McClellan. But before that army entered upon its peninsular campaign he was ordered to return to California, and there remained on duty until the final severance of the connection of his regiment with the golden land (which began in January, 1847) in October, 1865. After a short service at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, he was promoted Major Fifth Artillery, July 28, 1866, and served with that regiment in the South and East until his promotion as Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Artillery, July 1, 1880, and on his transfer to the First Artillery, October 27, 1881, again returned to California. He there received his promotion, November 3, 1882, as Colonel of his old regiment, the Third Artillery, which position he held for one day, being transferred to the First Artillery, November 4, 1882, and with it remained on duty until his retirement, March 22, 1885; and at the golden gate of the golden land, which he entered in the golden days of '49, full of youth and strength and hope, his spirit passed to the golden gate of "a land that is fairer than day"—than the sunlit land of El Dorado.

Others of his time have attained greater distinction, won prouder laurels in the profession of arms or literature; but in the former, in his mature years, the opportunity was denied him, and in the latter, brilliant as were his conceptions and utterances, he had not the genius for work—had never the gift of industry. But whilst the military service of his latter days did not fulfil the bright promise of his youth—his record in Mexico—yet as an officer of the line and staff, ever capable, he was diligent and faithful, and in the latter capacity of rare excellence. Warm-hearted, generous and genial, he won a host of friends, and Californians of "the days of old, the days of gold"—of ante-bellum, if not post-bellum, days—will long remember his bright sallies of wit, his

sparkling repartee, his inexhaustible fund of humor, and his merry, eccentric freaks and pranks, that oftentimes made the fun grow fast and furious. His readiness of wit, his brightness and felicity of expression—catching folly as it flies—was wonderful; and many a time John Phoenix paled his intellectual fires in his presence, and stole the bright flashes of wit almost from his very lips. Many a joyous table he set upon a roar; many a merry crowd he excited by his genial humor to the highest pitch of mirth, laughter and enjoyment. A facile pencil, as well as the pen of a ready writer, at times added force and point to the expression of his humor, but only on rare occasions would he resort to their use to point a moral or to adorn a tale of wit or fun. His early association with California left a marked impress on his character, deepened and broadened by longer and later sojourn in the golden land, and to the end of his days he was a genuine type of the real Californian of the olden time. Unselfish and generous, he accumulated little; brave and reckless, bold and resolute, he encountered many a hair-breadth escape or imminent peril; bright, convivial and genial, he was the most charming of boon companions; steadfast, sincere, honest and true, the most devoted of friends. When Fortune smiled, ever open-handed; when Fortune frowned, he used his diligence to give of that little left by the fickle dame at his disposal. His life was not in the odor of sanctity, but his virtues were many; even his failings had their charm; and laying up no treasures on earth, like Christian breasting the waves of the dark river, could he not see the golden gates above as he passed from the golden gates below? He breathed his last in the land which he aided by his valor to acquire, beneath the flag which he followed to victory in Mexico—within the fortress walls that bear the name of the great chieftain of the nineteenth century, who, with his “graduated cadets,” made as bold and brilliant campaign as that of Cortez and his followers in the sixteenth.

Colonel Andrews married, in October, 1854, at Fort Washita, Caroline Gooding, whose father was then an Indian trader on the Choctaw frontier. His eldest son, George E. Andrews, became a physician, and whilst employed in the army died quite recently at

one of its stations in Arizona. Colonel Andrews' wife and two children survive him, in California.

The writer's acquaintance with George P. Andrews began in 1843, at West Point, and from 1848 to 1862—chiefly in Mexico and California—their association was intimate and almost constant. The separation begun by the war, save only for a few hours, when they met in New York in 1881, continued until his death. The order, reproduced from memory, which he represented to the writer as issued upon his retirement, is characteristic:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY, }
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 22, 1885. }

ORDERS No. —

In obedience to instructions from the Adjutant-General of Army, the undersigned retires from active service.

GEORGE P. ANDREWS,
Colonel First Artillery.

N. B.—No flowers.

The flowers which he did not then desire, it is hoped, were not denied him when his casket was borne to the grave under the shadows of the Lone Mountain, there to mingle their hues and odors sweet with the brilliant flora of the hills and dales of the old Presidio, whose adobe walls oft resounded to his happy mirth, oft brightened by his merry wit, cheerful temper and brilliant humor.

H. G. GIBSON.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

No. 809. CLASS OF 1835.

Died, July 27, 1887, at Washington, D. C., aged 74.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL was born at Albany, New York, in 1813, his father, of the same name, having for forty years been the able Deputy Secretary of State of New York, under various administrations.

Young Campbell, upon his graduation at the Military Academy in 1835, was promoted to the Sixth Infantry, with which he served at Western posts till August 1, 1836, when he became

Aide-de-Camp to Brevet Major-General Gaines, then in command of the United States forces in observation on the Texas frontier. At this period, civil engineering opening a lucrative field to scientifically-educated officers, Campbell resigned from the army September 30, 1836, and was engaged in various surveys and works of internal improvement till 1844.

Campbell was appointed, April 1, 1845, the Private Secretary to his old friend, Governor Marcy, then Secretary of War, from which position he was promoted, a year later, to be the Chief Clerk of the War Department, filling that office with conspicuous ability and to the entire satisfaction of both his superiors, Secretaries Marcy and Davis.

For many years the United States had asserted her right to the territory on the Pacific up to north latitude $54^{\circ} 40'$ as being a part of Oregon, while Great Britain claimed ownership south to the mouth of the Columbia River. At the election of 1844 one of the watchwords of the Democratic party had been "Fifty-four Forty, or Fight," and President Polk gave formal notice that the United States receded from the arrangements for the joint occupation of the disputed territory that had subsisted. At this serious juncture, which threatened active hostilities, Great Britain offered terms which were accepted, by defining the boundary between the United States and the British possessions to be "the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly, through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca's Straits, to the Pacific Ocean."

Archibald Campbell was appointed, February 14, 1857, on the part of the United States, Commissioner, and Lieutenant John G. Parke Chief Astronomer and Surveyor, to mark this boundary west of the crest of the Rocky Mountains. A disagreement soon arose between Campbell and the British Commissioner, the former claiming the broad Canal de Haro and the latter the narrow Rosario Straits to be "the channel" contemplated by the treaty. Between these two waterways were San Juan and other islands of the Haro Archipelago, the possession of which, being deemed of great agricul-

tural, commercial and military value to both contestants, led to long diplomatic correspondence. In the meantime General Harney, commanding the Department of Oregon, ordered, July 18, 1859, Captain Pickett, with his company of the Ninth Infantry, to occupy the southern end of the island of San Juan. The threatening attitude of the British authorities soon after induced General Harney to order Lieutenant-Colonel Casey to reinforce Captain Pickett, making the entire strength on the island 461 men. The proximity of a British naval force, and the risk of a collision, induced the United States Government to send General Winfield Scott to the island in September, 1859, to make some amicable arrangement until the question of sovereignty should be settled. The result of General Scott's mission was the withdrawal of all the United States troops except one company. This armed neutrality was continued till 1869, when the question of the disputed boundary was referred to the Emperor of Germany as umpire, who decided in favor of the United States' claim to the Canal de Haro as "the channel" contemplated by the treaty.

For the successful issue of this vexed controversy no small credit is due to the signal abilities and persistent exertions of Mr. Campbell, to whom Lewis Cass, before leaving the Department of State, says: "The information which you have timely communicated to the Department has been interesting and important. * * * It gives me pleasure to inform you that your proceedings have received the commendation of the President."

All litigation being terminated by the award of the Emperor of Germany, the services of Campbell were dispensed with October 31, 1869; but he was again employed, from June 7, 1872, to July 3, 1876, as "United States Commissioner, under the State Department, to establish the northern boundary of the United States, along the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains," his able report on which was published under the act of Congress of March 3, 1877. After the completion of this last duty he resided in Washington, District of Columbia, till his death, of malarial fever, July 27, 1887.

Campbell possessed fine musical talents, had excellent literary attainments, was cordial and joyous in his intercourse, warm in his friendship, and was a devoted husband and father.

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

JAMES BREWERTON RICKETTS.

No. 1001. CLASS OF 1839.

Died, September 22, 1887, at Washington, D. C., aged 70 years.

GENERAL RICKETTS was born June 21, 1817, in New York City, and entered the Military Academy, September 1, 1835, graduated, and was appointed Second Lieutenant First Artillery July 1, 1839. The first years of his service were spent on the Canadian frontier. On the eve of the Mexican war his regiment was transferred to the gulf coast. Soon after the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca, he joined General Taylor's army and was present at the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista, and at the capture of the City of Mexico, August, 1874. After the close of the war he served on the Lower Mississippi and in Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians, and on the Rio Grande frontier of Texas, until 1860.

In April, 1861, he was ordered to Washington, and his battery formed part of McDowell's army at the battle of Bull Run, in which he was dangerously wounded, being hit in the forehead, shoulder, chest and leg, and taken prisoner. In the early stage of the war, with raw troops, and inexperienced officers on both sides, the fate of prisoners was often a hard one. Captain Ricketts suffered greatly and was designated as one of the hostages for the safety of certain Confederate prisoners held by the Federal government on a charge of piracy. It is hardly necessary to say that when this fact was brought to the notice of the higher Confederate authorities by his wife, all wounded officers were exempted.

By the care and devoted attention of Mrs. Ricketts, who hastened to him at Manassas as soon as she heard of his wounds, his life and those of others was saved, while sharing their imprisonment. At the special request of General Scott he was, after months of suffering, exchanged for Colonel De Lagnel, and brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, thus passing over the grade of Major, and was also appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, as his commission specifically states "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Bull Run, Virginia," to rank from the date of the battle. These were unusual and marked honors.

When sufficiently recovered from his wounds to do duty in the field he joined, in May, 1862, McDowell's Corps, and was soon assigned to the command of its Second Division, being engaged in the battles of Cedar Mountain, August 9; Rappahannock Station, August 22-24, 1862. This Corps whilst under orders at Fredericksburg to join the Army of the Potomac near Richmond, was suddenly diverted, notwithstanding the urgent remonstrances of General McDowell, to the Shenandoah Valley to intercept Stonewall Jackson's withdrawal, after he had driven Banks's Corps out of the valley. This attempt failed and McDowell was ordered for the third time to join McClellan, but was again delayed until Jackson had joined Lee, and the "seven days" battle commenced. On that day McDowell's, Banks's and Fremont's Corps were united to constitute the "Army of Virginia" under General Pope. Fremont thereupon resigned, and Sigel succeeded to the command of his Corps. Of McDowell's two divisions, King's was then at Fredericksburg, where it was left for the time; and Ricketts's was at Manassas Junction. Banks's and Sigel's Corps were in the Shenandoah Valley. Pope immediately drew his troops together, east of the mountains and north of Culpepper. August 7 they were moved forward towards the Rapidan. On the 9th Banks prematurely engaged Jackson's superior force at Cedar Mountain, and Ricketts who was then at Culpepper was ordered to his support. He arrived too late for the main battle, but in time to cover Banks's retreat and check Jackson's pursuit. On the 11th the latter retired behind the Rapidan and was followed at once by

Pope. Lee, set free by the withdrawal of McClellan from the Peninsula, hastened to Jackson's aid with his whole army. His arrangements to surprise the inferior Federal force, which was now in a perilous position, and cut it off, were disconcerted by Pope's skillful withdrawal behind the line of the Rappahannock, which under his instructions from Washington he was required to hold until reinforced by the Army of the Potomac, *via* Aquia and Fredericksburg. Lee however, by simply moving up the river forced such an extension of this line that it became untenable, and General Pope ordered on the evening of the 26th the occupation of a new one from Warrenton east to Gainesville. Soon after, learning that Jackson had, unperceived, turned his right, passed through Thoroughfare Gap, and was now at Bristoe Station in his rear, he ordered a concentration towards Gainesville, and then on Manassas Junction. McDowell having now learned from Buford, whom he had sent on a reconnoitering expedition, that Longstreet with the remainder of Lee's army was following Jackson's route, ordered Ricketts who was on the morning of the 28th approaching Gainesville, to proceed to Thoroughfare Gap and bar his passage. Ricketts's progress was at first much impeded by wagon trains, but dropping his knapsacks at Haymarket, he hurried forward, to find Longstreet already within the gap, and holding strong positions on both sides of it. Ricketts tried to force an entrance but failed after suffering severe losses, and therefore took position to command the outlet. He thereby detained Longstreet until night, and delayed by one day the junction of the two wings of Lee's army. Finding that D. R. Jones's Confederate division had got through the pass, that Wilcox's three brigades were coming through Hopewell Gap on his right, and two infantry brigades under Hood were crossing the mountains on his left, he knew that his own position was no longer tenable, and at 10.30 p. m. drew off on the Gainesville road. Reaching Gainesville he found that King's division had had that evening, 28th of August, between that place and Groveton a severe fight, which proved that Jackson's Corps was present, and that early next morning the two wings of the Confederate army would be united. King withdrew

in the night to Manassas, where Ricketts joined the Corps and was engaged in the battles that followed—Manassas, August 29-30, and Chantilly, September 1, 1862, whence they soon advanced into Maryland to meet Lee's invasion.

At Antietam, Ricketts, in command of his division, 3,158 strong, was again distinguished. The First Corps was now under General Hooker. In its bloody attack, in the early morning of September 17, on Jackson's Corps, both sides suffered terribly, and Ricketts lost a third of his division—1,051 killed and wounded. One of his classmates, General Lawton, commanding Ewell's Division, was severely wounded in this conflict. "Honors were easy." Jackson's force fell back, their places being taken by Hood's; and Mansfield's Corps—the Twelfth—performed the same good office for Hooker's. Some of both Jackson's and Hooker's men, however, joined the fresh combatants, and when Sumner advanced over the same ground after Mansfield's fight—who was killed—he found General Ricketts and some three hundred of Hooker's men still there. Ricketts had two horses shot under him and was badly injured by one of them falling on him, but remained with his troops, until in October his injuries compelled him to leave the field temporarily, and while still suffering from wounds.

In December General Ricketts was appointed a member of the Court for the trial of General Fitz-John Porter for alleged misconduct in General Pope's campaign, on charges prosecuted by the War Department. Public feeling in and out of the army ran high. The Court was small; two of the members had been engaged in the same campaign, and this led to grave imputations. The oath taken by Courts Martial enjoins secrecy, both as to votes and opinions. This oath, intended as a protection for the weak, may also serve as a cover for the base; and all members must submit in silence to consequent suspicion, however unjust. It was remarked, however, as significant, that although the merits and services of General Ricketts were always fully appreciated by the War Department, yet he was not one of the members promoted after the verdict was rendered, nor one of the Brigadiers, who at

the close of the war were made Major-Generals before being mustered out of the volunteer service.

He was unable to return to the field until March, 1864, when he took command of the Third Division of Sedgwick's (Sixth) Corps in the Petersburg Campaign, being present at the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, (in which Sedgwick was killed and succeeded in command of the corps by General Wright), and North Anna. At Cold Harbor, in the assault of June 1st by Wright's and W. F. Smith's Corps, Ricketts's Division struck those of Hoke and Kershaw, handsomely carried the entrenchments, in which work he was joined by Upton's Brigade, and captured five hundred prisoners. His losses in killed and wounded were severe, and he received the written congratulations of the commanding General. On the 3d his division took part in the general assault at Cold Harbor, was engaged in various actions there until June 13, and in the assaults on the lines of Petersburg, June 15-18. Grant's two armies of the Potomac and the James were now brought to a stand in front of Petersburg and Richmond, and operations by regular approaches against the former place were ordered. On June 13th General Lee had detached Ewell's Corps under General Early from Cold Harbor to meet General Hunter's advance toward Lynchburg. On his approach Hunter withdrew, and Early, with a force of some 12,000 men, crossed over into Maryland, and threatened Baltimore and Washington. To check this movement, Ricketts's Division, 3,350 strong, was ordered, July 6th, to Harper's Ferry *via* Baltimore, and reached the Monocacy by rail, in time to take part in the battle of the 9th, under General Lew Wallace, who had a mixed force of 2,500 men, many of them new and undisciplined troops. The brunt of the affair fell on Ricketts's veteran division, which, as Wallace reported, "fought magnificently." Ricketts himself was conspicuous for his gallantry and was again wounded. Early's force was greatly superior in numbers, and he reports that his loss in killed and wounded was "about 700." Wallace's loss was 677, of which Ricketts' share was 595. The field was lost, but Early was delayed a sufficient time to secure the safety of Washington. The

scant miscellaneous forces in that city were manning the works on the northern approaches when Early arrived on the afternoon of the 11th, in advance of his troops. Having fought a division of the Sixth Corps at Monocacy, he had grounds for believing that the other two were before him, yet, after a reconnoissance, he determined to attack next morning. This delay, which seems to have been warranted by the circumstances, enabled Wright, who had been hastily summoned and had just arrived from City Point, to land his two divisions, occupy the works, and repulse Early's attack. Ricketts's Division, after the battle of Monocacy had fallen back on Baltimore, and rejoined the corps whilst in pursuit of Early, Wright taking the general direction, and Ricketts commanding the Sixth Corps until it was formally united to the Eighth, Crook's, and the Nineteenth, Emory's, and a Cavalry Corps to form the Army of the Shenandoah under General Sheridan, when Ricketts returned to his division, at the head of which he took an important part in the Valley Campaign, being engaged in skirmishes at Sinker's Gap, July 18th; Berryville, August 21st; Smithfield, August 29th; and especially in the battles of Opequan and Fisher's Hill.

At the decisive battle of Cedar Creek, October 19th, General Wright was in command of the army during the temporary absence of General Sheridan, and that of the corps again devolved upon Ricketts. On October 18th the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps were in line, entrenched behind Cedar Creek, a little north of Strassburg, the Eighth Corps being on the left; and Early's army again occupied Fisher's Hill and its vicinity, south of the town. The Sixth Corps was to the right, rear of the Nineteenth, in reserve, with the Cavalry Corps well on its right. By early dawn of the 19th of October the Confederate divisions of Ramseur, Gordon and Pegram, favored by peculiarities of the ground crossed the Shenandoah below the mouth of Cedar Creek, and unperceived gained a position on the left flank and rear of the Eighth Corps, whilst Kershaw's and Wharton's took position in front of both corps, outflanking the Nineteenth. Under cover of a dense fog all attacked vigorously. Taken by surprise and over-

whelmed by numbers, the Eighth Corps was partly routed and its own guns turned upon it. Although a brigade of the Nineteenth was then under arms for an early reconnoissance that corps became involved in the retreat, and fell back under the orders of General Wright, making a stand when practicable. At the first sounds of the attack, Wright sent for two divisions of the Sixth Corps. Ricketts soon brought them up and arrested the enemy's progress. A new line was formed in rear of these divisions, the Sixth Corps on the left, the Nineteenth on the right. Sheridan soon after arrived, the line was completed by the Cavalry Corps and the rallied troops of the Eighth, advanced, and a crowning victory won.

But in rendering this vitally important service Ricketts received his sixth and most severe wound—a bullet penetrated the right breast, injured the lung and lodged under the right shoulder. It disabled him, and Getty took command of the corps. His right arm remained partially paralyzed, and it was not until April 7th, 1865, that he resumed command of his division and participated in the pursuit of the rebel army, terminating in the capitulation of General Lee at Appomattox.

He accompanied the corps to Danville, Va., whilst the main body of the army was on its way to Washington. He was now placed in command of a district in Virginia, which he held until April 30th, 1866, when he was mustered out of the volunteer service as a Brigadier-General. In January, 1867, he was retired with the rank of Major-General, for wounds received whilst in command of an army corps.

The army brevets conferred on General Ricketts were: "Lieutenant-Colonel, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Bull Run, Va.;" "Colonel, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va.;" "Brigadier-General, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va.;" "Major-General, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the rebellion." He was also breveted "Major-General of Volunteers, for gallant conduct during the rebellion, and particularly in the battles of the campaign under General Grant, the

Monocacy under General Wallace, and Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, in the Shenandoah campaign under General Sheridan."

General Ricketts was a favorite in his class at West Point, quiet, modest, diligent in his studies, and faithful to all his obligations. He carried these traits with him into the army, and social life, and his successful career was due, not to any extraordinary circumstances or opportunities, but to a thorough discharge of all duties as they presented themselves.

After his retirement General Ricketts resided in Washington until his death. His constitution was shattered by his wounds, and his life was one of constant suffering, which he bore with patient fortitude. Yet he was active in every good work, and his loss is felt by the poor and needy, especially by his old soldiers, who always found in him a friend on whom they could rely.

He married first, in 1844, Harriet, daughter of Colonel B. K. Pierce, U. S. A., and had issue, a daughter, Mary, now the wife of General W. M. Graham, Lieutenant-Colonel First U. S. Artillery; second, in 1856, Fanny, daughter of the late J. Sharp Lawrence, Esq., of Jamaica, West Indies, who survives him. Of this marriage there were five children, two now living—a daughter, Fanny, born April, 1867, and a son, Basil, born December, 1868.

HENRY J. HUNT.

SAMUEL WOODS.

No. 926. CLASS OF 1837.

Died, September 22, 1887, at Oakland, Cal., aged 75.

COLONEL SAMUEL WOODS, United States Army, retired, a veteran officer with an excellent record, died at Oakland, California, September 22. He entered the Military Academy from his native State, Indiana, in 1833, was graduated in 1837, and promoted Second Lieutenant Sixth United States Infantry. He served in

the Florida war, and was engaged in the battle of Okoachobee. When the Mexican war broke out he had attained the grade of Major Fifteenth United States Infantry, and received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel for his gallantry at Chapultepec. He was disbanded in 1848, at the close of the war, but was reinstated, by act of Congress as Captain Sixth United States Infantry, to date from February 27, 1843, and in 1856 was appointed a Paymaster, with the rank of Major. During the war he served on the Pacific coast, and received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel for his faithful and meritorious services. On June 7, 1879, he was promoted Deputy Paymaster-General, and on June 8, 1880, Assistant Paymaster-General, with the rank of Colonel. He was retired January 24, 1881, at his own request, having served over forty years.

Army and Navy Journal, October 1, 1887.

TIMOTHY A. TOUEY.

NO. 2576. CLASS OF 1875.

Died, September 28, 1887, at Fort Stanton, N. M., aged 35.

TIMOTHY A. TOUEY was born at Norwich, New York, May 1, 1853. He graduated in 1875, and was assigned to the Sixth Cavalry, which he joined for duty in December of that year. In June, 1880, he was promoted to First Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Touey's service was mostly in Arizona, where he distinguished himself in a number of engagements with hostile Indians. In July, 1876, he followed a band of Chiricahua Indians into the Las Animas Mountains and succeeded in breaking up the band. On December 13, 1877, while in command of a detachment of Indian scouts, he participated in an engagement with hostiles on Lesser Creek, New Mexico, killing a number and capturing all of their property. On December 18, in the Sierra Madre Mountains, he surprised a hostile camp, capturing one hundred and sixty horses and killing fifteen of the band. For this exploit Lieutenant Touey

received the congratulations of both the Department and Division Commanders. In 1878 and 1879 Lieutenant Touey served as Engineer Officer of the Department of Arizona. In 1880 he was in another engagement, in the San Andreas Mountains, New Mexico. This fight lasted nearly all day. In March, 1882, he was in the engagement with Loco's band of hostiles in Old Mexico, where the Indians were routed and all of their stock captured. For this service the command received congratulatory letters from the General and Lieutenant-General. In 1883 and 1884 Lieutenant Touey was on duty at the School of Application at Fort Leavenworth with the Light Battery of the Second Artillery, and as a student officer and as an instructor. In 1885, 1886, and 1887 he was with his regiment, engaged in scouting after hostiles in Arizona and New Mexico. He died in the hospital at Fort Stanton, from exhaustion due to disease contracted in the course of his long and arduous service.

The above brief sketch of Lieutenant Touey's military career is compiled from the records of his regiment.

SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

HERMAN BIGGS.

No. 1745. CLASS OF 1856.

Died, October 11, 1887, at Hammonton, N. J., aged 55.

CAPTAIN HERMAN BIGGS, U. S. A., retired, who died at Hammonton, N. J., October 11th, was born in New York, entered the Military Academy in 1851, was graduated in 1856, and promoted to the First U. S. Infantry. In 1861 he was transferred to the staff as Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, and from July 23, 1862, to August, 1864, held the position of Corps Quartermaster with the rank of Lieutent-Colonel of Volunteers, and of Colonel of Volunteers from August, 1864, to October, 1865. He received the brevets of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Regular Army, and of Brigadier-General of Volunteers for

his faithful and meritorious services. He resigned October 9, 1865, but under the Act of January 18, 1883, was restored to the army with the rank of Captain on the retired list February 5, 1883. The funeral took place at Hammonton, October 14, and a despatch from there says: "It was hardly known to the outside community that he was ailing. He remarked once when walking with a visitor and when giving signs of feebleness in his walk: "A Gatling gun passed over my left breast and that has made me remember it." His death resulted from blood poisoning, the effect of an abscess in the right hand. He was noted for his kindness and charity."

Army and Navy Journal, October 22, 1887.

ALFRED MORDECAI.

No. 326. CLASS OF 1823.

Died, October 23, 1888, at Philadelphia, Pa., aged 85.

ALFRED MORDECAI was born January 3d, 1804, at the Village of Warrenton, in North Carolina, and was one of the youngest of a numerous family of brothers and sisters. His father, a learned and accomplished man, was at the head of a large boarding school for young ladies, and with the facilities here afforded, and the especial instruction of his father and brothers, the subject of this notice acquired an education which, when he received his West Point warrant, dated June 24th, 1819, found him already well-grounded in ancient and modern classics, and otherwise qualified to pass the preliminary examination, and better equipped for his subsequent career than many who had had the benefit of a regular school and collegiate training.

At West Point he became popular with the cadets at once. Frank, manly and genial, with more of a soldierly bearing than was to have been anticipated from his antecedents, he assimilated with apparent ease with his new associates. His talents and acquirements were recognized from the beginning by the Academic

Staff; and in his third year, while in the second class, he was appointed Acting Assistant Professor of Mathematics, a place that he held until he graduated and was commissioned as Brevet Second Lieutenant of Engineers, July 1st, 1823, and on the same day was promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in the Corps. After this he remained at the Academy as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy until September 1st, 1824, when he was made Principal Assistant, and held the position until July 12th, 1825, when he left West Point to become Assistant Engineer in the construction of Forts Monroe and Calhoun for the defense of Hampton Roads, remaining in Virginia until 1828, when he was detailed on special duty with the Secretary of War.

Thus far, active and useful as he had been, nearly ten years of his life, since he entered the service as a cadet, had passed, and Second Lieutenant Mordecai was still, on the 30th May, 1832, waiting until deaths or resignations in the Corps of Engineers made promotion possible. In this year the Ordnance Corps was increased by the addition of six officers, and he was one of three Second Lieutenants taken from the army for transfer and promotion to the rank of Captain of Ordnance—thus greatly anticipating the time when he would have become entitled to the rank, pay and emoluments of a Captain in the Corps of Engineers.

Beginning in his new rank, as Assistant Ordnance Officer, at Washington Arsenal, in 1832, he was in command there in 1833, in which year General Cass, then Secretary of War, was called upon by a resolution of the House of Representatives to prepare an act reducing into one all the acts of Congress relating to the army, and Captain Mordecai, already on special duty with the Secretary, was intrusted by him with its preparation under his direction. Afterward, while the work was still in progress, General Cass joined his family at his home in Detroit, and, that there might be no interruption of his labor, took Mordecai with him to Michigan. Here the task intrusted to the latter was finished and ready for revision when they returned to Washington.

In preparing the draft of the army bill he necessarily made, first, an abstract of the provisions of the laws then in force, and

while at the Washington Arsenal put this into proper form, and had it printed in a small volume under the title of "A Digest of Military Laws, 1833," which was a useful compendium and book of reference for the army.

In 1833-4 he visited Europe on leave of absence. The thoroughness of his education, apart from his military knowledge; his scientific and literary acquirements; his happy temperament, that quickened his susceptibility of the beautiful, made this visit the realization of the dreams of a lifetime. Later visits were influenced by official duties and responsibilities, but the visit of 1833-4 was one of unalloyed enjoyment.

On his return from Europe he was assigned to duty at the Frankford Arsenal, where he remained until, in 1838, he became assistant to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, and was made "Assistant Inspector of Arsenals" in 1842.

In the meanwhile, in April, 1839, the Ordnance Board, then consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel George Talcott, Major R. L. Baker, Captain Alfred Mordecai, and Captain B. Huger, were directed by the Honorable J. R. Poinsett, then Secretary of War, to devise and arrange a uniform system of artillery and supplies of every kind furnished by the Ordnance Department, and to prepare drawings, tables and descriptions in detail, to be submitted to the Secretary of War for examination. The Board had not proceeded far in its work, however, before Mr. Poinsett sent a commission to Europe to gather information of the latest improvements in artillery to be found there; and, accordingly, the three junior officers of the Board, Baker, Mordecai and Huger, were, in March, 1840, deputed for this service, and Major Wade, a former officer of the Ordnance Department, well versed in foundry business, was associated with them. The Commission was occupied in Europe about nine months in this service. The final report of its proceedings abroad was made to the Secretary of War March 2d, 1841.

In 1839 an Ordnance Board was formed for the purpose of examining and reporting upon all matters relating to the armament and equipment of the troops for garrison and field service.

Of this Board he was a member, and continued in it while he remained in service.

As soon as the business of the Ordnance Office was brought into regular order he began the preparation of the "Ordnance Manual," a work much needed by the ordnance officers and the army generally. This was written by him in the intervals of office work, and was interrupted by the official visit to Europe already mentioned. In consequence of this delay the book was not published until 1841. The second edition was prepared by him as the first had been, and published in 1850.

While at the Washington Arsenal he was occupied in constructing, experimenting with, and reporting upon Ballistic pendulums and gunpowder, and in descriptions and drawings of the artillery for the United States land service. It was the recognized value of the service thus rendered, illustrated and tested in the Mexican battles that gave him his brevet of Major, dated May 30th, 1848, "for meritorious conduct, particularly in the performance of his duties in the prosecution of the war with Mexico," and his commission as Major in 1854.

In 1843 Congress refused to make an appropriation to pay the expenses of the West Point Board of Visitors, when a Board, of which he was a member, was appointed from the army. It was in this year that General Grant graduated as a cadet, and General Scott was President of the Board—the one beginning, and the other drawing to the close of an illustrious career.

In 1845 the discovery of gun-cotton had been made in Germany, and the secret of its preparation had been brought to this country by Mr. William Robertson and communicated to Major Mordecai confidentially, in order that he might prepare some for trial in firearms. After trial, he was obliged to report, greatly to Mr. Robertson's disappointment, that it was not suitable for artillery or firearms—a judgment since confirmed by very expensive and elaborate trials, at great cost, especially in Austria.

In 1853 Mr. Davis, then Secretary of War, selected him for the secret and delicate task of visiting the interior of Mexico, with a small escort, to ascertain the true facts in regard to a large claim

made by the Gardiners against the United States for indemnity for injury alleged to have been done to their silver mines. The mission, looking to the character of the country visited and its population, was not without danger. The testimony obtained, however, was conclusive; and when the claim was shown to be fraudulent Mr. Gardiner took poison in the court room, when the decision was rendered against him.

In 1855 he visited Europe as a member of a commission, along with Major Richard Delafield and Captain George B. McClellan, to visit the Crimea and the theater of the war in Europe. His observations, particularly on military organization and ordnance, were published, by order of Congress, in 1860, this date alone suggesting the value that had become attached to them in connection with the then impending civil war.

In 1857 he was in command of the Watervleit Arsenal, and was also a member of the Board to revise the programme of instruction at the Military Academy.

On the 5th of May, 1861, he resigned. Of this step he says afterward: "When civil war became inevitable, unwilling to engage in it, for reasons peculiar to myself, I resigned my commission in the army (being then a Major in the Ordnance Department) and retired with my family to Philadelphia."

Referring to sources of information in regard to ordnance matters, Major Wade, himself an authority, says in a letter to General Seymour in 1861: "Among other officers who are cognizant of past proceedings, Major Mordecai, late of the Ordnance Department, is one who is probably better acquainted with them than any other person; and, I will add, for historical facts of any kind relating to ordnance affairs during the thirty years he served in the department, 1832 to 1861, no one can be better qualified to furnish them than he is; for he took an active and very prominent part in all the important proceedings of the department during the whole of that period."

In this connection, the Army and Navy Register, in noticing the death of Major Mordecai, says of him: "Modern methods and advances may seem to dwarf the appliances and knowledge of the

first half of our century, but at that time Major Mordecai's attainments were second to none in the artillery world in the field of scientific research and in the practical application of mechanical deductions to war uses."

While in the army the following books were published of which he was the author:

"Reports on Experiments in Gunpowder, 1845-9," which were a great advance on the knowledge then possessed, and are still of authority.

"Artillery for the United States Land Service, as Devised and Arranged by the Ordnance Board, with Plates, 1849."

"Ordnance Manual, for the Use of Officers in the United States Army; first edition, 1841; second edition, 1850."

It is by the first of these works that the author is best known in this country and Europe, where it has been translated into French and German.

In 1865, being then in civil life, on the invitation of his friend, Colonel Andrew Talcott, he became Assistant Engineer of the Mexico & Pacific Railroad, from Vera Cruz through the City of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean.

In 1867 he was appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Canal Commissioners, controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in the room that he occupied in their building for the remainder of his life there now hangs his portrait, in memory of one whose example was a model for whomsoever might be his successor.

On more than one occasion, after he left the army, he attended the annual reunion of the Alumni of the Military Academy, and presided as the senior graduate present, and at the meeting of 1880 he delivered the annual address. There was something of romance in his attachment to West Point; and while the address dealt with the history of the institution and its condition while he was a cadet, there was a loving feeling throughout that proved that his heart was in his memories.

The foregoing enumeration of the military features of Major Mordecai's life while he remained in the army has seemed neces-

sary in the sketch of a career, to which he was indebted for the prominence that they gave; and it has been attempted to relieve the narrative from the dryness of a mere record of commissions and their dates by the use occasionally of memoranda left by him or otherwise obtained. But the question still remains—what manner of man was this, apart from the inference to be drawn from his employments?

An accomplished scholar before he was a soldier, he brought to the performance of the duties of the latter the refinement that classical education often gives, whether manifested in mathematical investigation, in the routine of professional occupation, in acute observation, or in the narration of personal experience. He was endowed, too, with a memory that was equalled only by its accuracy, and with an industry which was exhibited in everything to which a broad intelligence addressed itself.

Of a kindly nature, he had the faculty of making friends of all with whom he came in contact, and none were more attached to him than the soldiers who served under him, and the poor and needy whom he sought for to assist. To do right was of the essence of his existence; and it was this, to use the language of another, that “made his life as pure as crystal.”

As an instance of the confidence felt in him by the soldiers, it is said that, desiring to have with him on his Mexican journey a person he could confide in, he sent for one of them employed at the time as the baker at the arsenal, and after explaining the possible danger asked if he would go with him. “Yes, Major,” replied the man, “as soon as I get the bread out of the oven.”

Of the graduates of the Military Academy, while there were others whom circumstances and opportunity placed in more prominent positions and gave a wider fame, there has not been one who has done more honor to West Point than this noble gentleman, of whom it may truly be said that “he never lost a friend or made an enemy.”

This notice would be imperfect without a few words in regard to his life after he left the army and took up his residence in Philadelphia permanently.

From his boyhood he had always been a great reader, nor did his professional occupations prevent him from indulging in his love for Latin and French, and all the British classics. As has been already said, his memory was remarkable. A sentence, or even a word, would recall passages that he had not read for years, and he would refer at once to the volume of Shakespeare, Scott, or Byron, as the case might be, and turn to the desired quotation. Many of his friends, referring to his death, have said that they have now lost their encyclopædia; for if he did not possess the information wanted he spared no pains to find it. Even the librarian of the Philadelphia library would sometimes say, "I will ask Major Mordecai." He always had a French book on his table, and was so fond of the odes of Horace that he refreshed his memory of them in the original, using a little volume given to him while he was at West Point (1819). Always an early riser, besides reading the morning papers he utilized the time, however brief, before the family assembled to breakfast. No one understood better the use that might be made of scraps of time, and he wasted none of them. He was a perfect cormorant of books. No wonder, then, the amount of his varied knowledge, nor did this prevent his being genial and companionable, of a pleasant humor and charming manners. To such a man time never lagged wearily. To the last he kept up his interest in the active world around. He made a special trip to go over the Brooklyn bridge, and traveled several miles to learn something of the manufacture of the aluminum point of the Washington monument, and would gladly have gone to witness the race of the *Volunteer* and the *Thistle*, for his interest in British and foreign life and character were almost as keen as when, nearly fifty-five years before, he had, for pleasure, traveled over England and Italy on foot.

Such was Alfred Mordecai, who died on the 23d of October, 1887, in the eighty-fifth year of a long, useful and happy life, honored and beloved.

Surviving Major Mordecai are his widow, three unmarried daughters and three sons: Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Mordecai, of the Ordnance Department; Augustus Mordecai, and Gratz Mordecai, both civil engineers.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

The following tribute is from the *Jewish Exponent* of November 25, 1887:

The death of Major Alfred Mordecai, at the age of eighty-five years, suggests the propriety of giving a short descriptive sketch of his long life and work, and of drawing some lessons from them which should be clearly shown and generally recognized. He was before the late Civil War a distinguished officer of the army, in the ordnance corps, but his early training and later life teach lessons of wide application, and of quite as much general interest as his professional career. His father, Jacob Mordecai, was an instance of a combination of qualities not infrequently found amongst the Jewish people. He was a learned man, who wrote from mere love and pleasure, without any seeming hope of either renown or reward, long commentaries in Hebrew and English upon the Bible; he was as well a cultivated man, who appreciated the writers of Greece and Rome and England, and he was also—which would hardly be found among any other race—the father of a numerous family, the proprietor at one time of a small country store in a village of North Carolina, and afterwards the head of a flourishing female seminary, to which many of the most prominent families of the South sent their children.

He brought up his children with the strongest feeling of family affection, and with common interests, and habits of self-help and unselfish subordination.

One of his sons became an able lawyer, another a prominent banker, a third a well-known physician, and amongst the youngest was the subject of this sketch, who, after being taught habits of industry and activity, and well-grounded in ancient and modern classics by his father, his sisters, and his brothers, was appointed to West Point. He arrived there during a fortunate period, and we can readily imagine the impression (which lasted until the day of his death) which was made upon the handsome and sensible youth of fifteen, brought up amongst simple country surroundings, and pure family relations, by the trip to West Point, by his life at that place of wonderful natural beauty, and by there becoming one of the military pupils of Sylvanus Thayer. It was

from him, the "father of the military academy," that "Cadet Mordecai," well prepared for such teaching by his early home training, readily caught or firmly adopted the lessons of military subordination, of regular habits of life, of scrupulous care of little things, of unflinching devotion to duty, and of the highest regard for the word of an officer and a gentleman, which stayed with him through life. His respect and admiration for General Thayer seemed to increase with years, and formed a beautiful instance of the lasting effect upon the pupil of the teacher.

Major Mordecai's military career in the staff and scientific corps of the army was one of duty, well and ably performed, and gladly and generally recognized; for, besides being talented, he had charming manners, a fund of pleasant humor, an excellent memory well stored with ready and delightful social qualities, which won him many friends. His clear ideas, and systematic presentation of them, was forcibly acknowledged by General Cass, who greeted him one day with, "Ah, Mr. Mordecai, I am always glad to see you, for you never come with your finger in your mouth." At Washington, and throughout the army, he became recognized as an important member of army life, almost one of the military family of each succeeding Secretary of War, the associate of General Scott and his brilliant staff of assistants, and a careful and successful commander of the most important articles. His "Experiments on Gunpowder" and other works were widely known, and he could, with reasonable certainty, look forward to high advancement in his military career. Joined to all this were the happiest family relations; for he had married when he was still a young but matured man Miss Sara Hays, of Philadelphia, a grand-daughter of Michael Gratz, who himself, a respected Jewish merchant of Philadelphia, was the father of a family distinguished in business, the social, the literary, and the charitable circles of the city, and, indeed, of the country.

Major Mordecai thus saw grow up around him a large family, to whom he was fondly devoted, and under ordinary circumstances would have probably ended his days as what he would have considered a successful man. As with many others, however, this

regular life was interrupted by the breaking out of the Civil War; and his action at that time was unique, as far as we know, without either example or following. With him there were two controlling influences—one the Jewish love of family, the other the military regard for honor and duty. The first prevented him from following the lead of Scott and Thomas; and to go with his old friends, Lee and Cooper, and many others, was opposed both by his reason and his feelings. He had traveled well over his own country, and knew something of its resources and greatness, and had caught something of the national pride. Although, by old associations a Democrat in feeling, he had greatly admired the glowing eloquence of Webster, and had traveled over Europe, and appeared before her rulers as the representative, not of any one State, but of the whole Union; and hence, he who treated his humblest subordinate with the kindest consideration and tenderest feeling, could find nothing in his nature to induce him to support either slavery or secession.

He was quite certain to obtain distinguished advancement on either side; for his modesty had never made him fail in his work, nor had his gentleness ever made him weak. He, however, did not consider all that; he simply acted so that his mother, his brothers, and his sisters could not think that he had fought against them, nor say that he had gained whilst they had lost; and also so that his military companions and fellow pupils of the academy could not say that he had fought against the flag. Influenced by these feelings, in which, fortunately, his wife nobly concurred, he quietly resigned, not only his commission, but his life-work, his hope of success, his chance of obtaining the esteem and consideration of his countrymen, his very chance of happiness, and a livelihood; and retired with his family to Philadelphia, and conscientiously taught to a few young men the rudiments of mathematics. But it is pleasant to relate that, after the war was well over, a few old and some new friends came to his assistance, and obtained for him, in 1867, an appointment as secretary of the Pennsylvania Canal Company, controlled by the Pennsylvania

Railroad Company; and his thorough work and upright character again became appreciated and admired.

He made new friends, and strengthened old ones, and his twenty years of private and retired life in the city of Philadelphia was one of unalloyed peace to him, and of happy remembrance to his family and friends. And these last were as much amongst the poor as among the rich—the very laborer who carried in his coal, dropping a tear when he heard of his death, thus adding his regret to that expressed by the president of one of the greatest railway corporations in the world. He had seen few permanent changes in the political system of his own country, but many revolutions in those of others. When he was born George III. was on the throne of Great Britain, Pius VII. ruled in Rome, and, as he was fond of recalling, Napoleon was still First Consul; and he lived to see Bismarck, by substituting the watchword of Fatherland for that of Emperor, turn one of the conqueror's brilliant dreams into the Kaiser's powerful reality.

The only occasions, in late years, on which Major Mordecai appeared as other than a private gentlemen were in his visits to West Point, which were a great source of pleasure to him; for, by virtue of seniority, he several times presided over the meetings of his beloved *Alma Mater*. One of these meetings was also attended by General Grant, at whose graduation he was one of the Board of Visitors.

Major Mordecai's beautiful and unselfish home life was fitly crowned, to his great delight, at the fiftieth anniversary of his wedding, which was celebrated over a year ago, when messages and tokens of regard came to him and his dearly-beloved wife from all parts of this country, and even from abroad, and, collected and arranged by him, form, with his family register, a visible and tangible sign of his love both of family and friends.

Nobility of nature, even when unaccompanied by the dignity and nobility of rank, can teach us unaffected simplicity of manner, and regulate our conduct by its honorable traditions. The name and character of Major Alfred Mordecai should be deemed worthy of mention and regard; for the lessons of the youth were

the source of strength in the man, and in old age gave that peace of conscience, which made his simple greeting almost seem a benediction.

G. M.

ROBERT G. COLE.

No. 1486. CLASS OF 1850.

Died, November 7, 1887, at Savannah, Ga., aged 59.

COLONEL ROBERT G. COLE, who died suddenly at Savannah, Ga., November 7, was born in Virginia, and graduated from the Military Academy in 1850, and promoted Brevet Second Lieutenant Fifth Infantry, and afterwards served in the Eighth Infantry. He was promoted First Lieutenant, September 4, 1856. He resigned January 28, 1861, and joined the Confederate Army.

Of his career in civil life and in the confederate service the Association has no record, and was unable to obtain any information.

LLOYD J. BEALL.

No. 611. CLASS OF 1830.

Died November 10, 1887, at Richmond, Va., aged 80.

COLONEL LLOYD J. BEALL, one of Richmond's oldest and most respected citizens, died on Thursday in the eighty-first year of his age. Colonel Beall was a native of Rhode Island, graduated from West Point, served for several years on the frontier and in the Black Hawk, Florida and Mexican wars, and at the outbreak of the late war was a Major and Paymaster in the United States Army, which position he resigned to link his fortunes with the Confederacy. After the war he settled in Richmond and carried on business for years.

Army and Navy Register.

[A more extended notice was promised, but it was not received by the Secretary in time for publication.]

WILLIAM MYERS.

No. 1567. CLASS OF 1852.

Died, November 11th, 1887, at New York, N. Y., aged 57.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM MYERS, Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., retired, who died November 11th, at New York, of Bright's disease, entered West Point from Pennsylvania in 1848, was graduated in 1852 and promoted to the Fifth Infantry. He afterwards served in the Fourth and Ninth Infantry, and in 1861 was appointed a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster on the staff. From 1862 to 1866 he was Colonel of the staff and an Assistant Aid-de-Camp. For his faithful services during the war he received the brevet of Brigadier-General of Volunteers and of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brigadier-General in the Regular Army. In 1881 he attained the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General, and was retired March 15th, 1883, at his own request, having served over thirty years.

Army and Navy Journal, November 19th, 1887.

JAMES EVELETH WILSON.

No 1987. CLASS OF 1862.

Died, November 20, 1887, at Washington, D. C., aged 45.

CAPTAIN JAMES EVELETH WILSON was born in Georgetown, District of Columbia, where he spent his boyhood days and received his early education. He was appointed cadet-at-large by President Buchanan, and was admitted to the Academy September 1, 1858. He was then just sixteen years of age, and was the youngest member of the seventy-five successful candidates who composed his class. He graduated June 17, 1862. The class then numbered but twenty-eight, its ranks having been sadly depleted by resignations during the exciting events of 1861. He was assigned as Second Lieutenant Fifth Artillery, transferred, in October following, to

the Second Artillery, and was borne on the rolls of that regiment during the remainder of his military service. The war of the rebellion was in full tide when the class of 1862 was commissioned. Wilson, sharing the enthusiasm of his comrades for active service, declined the customary graduating leave of absence and applied for immediate assignment to duty. After a short delay, the coveted order came, and he proceeded to join his battery in the Army of the Potomac, reporting for duty at Harrison's Landing just at the close of the seven days operations before Richmond. He was identified with this army during the two following years, and participated in all its campaigns, rendering efficient service as a subaltern of artillery. During the closing year of the war he commanded a battery in the defenses of Washington. Upon the reorganization of the regular army, July 28, 1866, he was appointed Captain in the Thirty-eighth Infantry. This appointment he declined, preferring to remain as a Lieutenant in his favorite arm of the service. His promotion as Captain Second Artillery did not follow until July 24, 1874. During the twenty-five years service with his regiment Captain Wilson was ever faithful and conscientious in the performance of duty, was highly esteemed and respected by his fellow officers, and endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact by his genial manners and attractive social qualities. For several years before his death he bore up manfully against the disease which had fastened its relentless grasp upon him. Compelled, finally, to permanently relinquish command of his battery at Fort Barancas, Florida, he returned with his family to his boyhood home, in Georgetown. But the change brought no relief, and, after a few more months of lingering illness, surrounded by friends and kindred, he passed peacefully to his eternal rest. A wife and four sons survive to cherish the memory of a devoted husband and fond parent.

The death of Captain Wilson was formally announced to his regiment by the following order:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARTILLERY,
SAINT FRANCIS BARRACKS, FLA., NOVEMBER 22, 1887. }

ORDERS No. 63.

It becomes the sad duty of the Colonel Commanding to announce to

the regiment the death of Captain James Eveleth Wilson, Second Artillery, which occurred at Georgetown, District of Columbia, on Sunday, the twentieth instant.

Captain Wilson was graduated at the Military Academy June 17th, 1862, and promoted to Second Lieutenant Fifth Artillery the same date. He was transferred to the Second Artillery October 6th, 1862; promoted First Lieutenant October 1st, 1863, and Captain Second Artillery July 24th, 1874. During the civil war he rendered his country valuable service in the Virginia peninsular campaign (Army of the Potomac) July-August, 1862; in the Northern Virginia campaign, August-September, 1862; in the Maryland campaign (Army of the Potomac), September-November, 1862, being engaged in the Battle of Antietam, September 17th, 1862, skirmish at Williamsport, September 20th, 1862, and march to Falmouth, Virginia, October-November, 1862; in the Rappahannock campaign (Army of the Potomac) December, 1862-February, 1863, being engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862; as Quartermaster Second Artillery, December 10th, 1863, to July 1st, 1866; with battery (Army of the Potomac) near Mitchell's Station, Virginia, January to May, 1864, being engaged in a skirmish at Barnett's Ford, February 7th, 1864; in the Richmond campaign, (Army of the Potomac), May-June, 1864, being engaged in the battle of Cold Harbor, May 31st-June 1st, 1864; and in command of battery in the defenses of Washington, District of Columbia, June, 1864-June, 1865.

During his long service of more than a quarter of a century in the Second Artillery, Captain Wilson was ever an efficient and zealous officer, and he leaves behind him a record of duty well performed, under many trying circumstances, of which his regiment and family may justly feel proud.

Addressed, as this order is, to the regiment which knew Captain Wilson so well, it is not necessary to recount here the many social attractions and private virtues which adorned his character as a comrade and as a gentleman.

The members of his family have the heartfelt sympathy of the regiment in their great affliction.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Captain Wilson, the regimental colors will be draped and the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badges of mourning for thirty days.

By order of

COLONEL AYRES.

ELI D. HOYLE,

First Lieut. and Adj. Second Artillery.

F. B. HAMILTON,

Captain Second Artillery.

RANDOLPH B. MARCY.

No. 690. CLASS OF 1832.

Died, November 21, 1887, at Orange, N. J., aged 76.

RANDOLPH B. MARCY was born in Massachusetts in 1812 and entered the United States Military Academy 1st July, 1828; he was graduated 1st July, 1832, and promoted in the army to Brevet Second Lieutenant Fifth Infantry. Served: On frontier duty, on Black Hawk expedition, under Major-General Scott, 1832; was on garrison duty at Fort Howard, Wisconsin, 1833 to 1837, and at Fort Winnebago, Wisconsin, 1837-38.

Promoted to First Lieutenant Fifth Infantry 22d June, 1837. Was on frontier duty at Fort Winnebago, and at Fort Gratiot, Michigan, until 1845. Was promoted to Captain Fifth Infantry May 18th, 1846; was on duty with Major-General Taylor in military occupation of Texas 1845-46, and in the Mexican war in 1846, being engaged in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma in May, 1846, and on recruiting service 1846-47; in garrison on the Gulf coast 1848, and on frontier duty at Fort Towson, Indian Territory, 1848-49; at Santa Fé, New Mexico, 1849-50, and returning to Fort Towson, and thence to Camp Arbuckle, and escorting General W. G. Belknap (Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Infantry) while selecting sites for Posts, 1851. Engaged in exploration of Red River country (Indian Territory, etc.) and preparing report thereon, March, 1852, to April, 1854. Surveying lands for Texas Indians 1854-55. On frontier duty in Texas 1856-57, and in Florida war, 1857, against the Seminole Indians. In garrison, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, 1857. On Utah expedition 1857-58. In the winter of '57-'58 he made a most laborious march through deep snow over the Rocky Mountains to New Mexico, to procure animals and supplies for the army in Utah under the command of General Albert Sidney Johnston. By his courage and experience as a hunter and a traveler he saved his command from perishing.

He served in the war of the rebellion as Chief of Staff to Major-General McClellan, Army of the Potomac, and in the campaign

of Western Virginia prior to the organizing of the Army of the Potomac. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was a Paymaster with the rank of Major. On the 9th of August, 1861, he was made Inspector-General, with the rank of Colonel, and of Brigadier-General in 1868. Was a Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers September, 1861, to 4th March, 1863.

He had a long, varied, and distinguished career of nearly fifty years on the active list of the army, and saw much hard service.

He was brevetted Major-General United States Army 13th March, 1865, for "faithful and meritorious services during the rebellion."

He was author of the "Prairie Traveler," a useful work for those who traveled over the great prairies in the "days before the railroads." Also author of "Thirty Years of Army Life," and of various magazine articles.

His career was one of useful and interesting occupation, of which his friends may well be proud. His classmate, who writes this brief notice, remembers well the genial qualities of Randolph B. Marcy in the never-to-be-forgotten days of West Point cadetship.

J. N. M.

WILLIAM H. EMORY.

No. 642. CLASS OF 1831.

Died, December 1, 1887, at Washington, D. C., aged 76.

WILLIAM HEMSLEY EMORY was a son of Colonel Thomas Emory, of Poplar Grove, near Centreville, Queen Ann County, Eastern Shore, Maryland. The maiden name of his mother was Hemsley. At the time of his appointment as a cadet at West Point, in July, 1826, he had received a good education, was better advanced in English branches than usual with lads of his age, and also well on in Latin studies. He was at Washington College,

Maryland, for some time before he entered the United States Military Academy, at the age of not quite fifteen years. He was familiarly known at West Point as "Bold Emory."

He graduated July 1, 1831, number fourteen in a class of thirty-three, and was assigned as Brevet Second Lieutenant to the Fourth Regiment of Artillery. He served with his company in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, in 1832-3, during the nullification troubles. In September, 1836, he followed in the steps of many other officers, who resigned from the army, tempted by the more promising and lucrative opening at that time offered to educated civil engineers, for it was the era of new railroad enterprise.

By act of Congress approved July 5, 1838, the Corps of Topographical Engineers, with other staff corps, was organized and increased. Emory was appointed First Lieutenant in that corps, and served in it until appointed a Major of the Second (afterward the Fifth) Cavalry, one of the new regiments organized under the act of March 3, 1855. Among his other duties while in the Topographical Engineers was that of principal assistant on the north-eastern boundary survey, between the United States and the British Provinces, from 1844 to 1846. In that capacity he was associated with Colonel Estecourt, afterward Adjutant-General of the British forces in the Crimea, who held him in high esteem.

In 1846-7 Emory served on the staff, both as Topographical Engineer and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, of Brigadier-General Stephen Kearney, who commanded an expedition overland to California. The command was engaged in several combats, and the conspicuous gallantry of Emory in them all was rewarded by two brevets. Having been transferred to the seat of war in Mexico, he was mustered into service as Lieutenant-Colonel of a regiment of volunteers raised in Maryland and the District of Columbia.

After the Mexican war he was detailed as Astronomer and then as Commissioner and Astronomer, to ascertain and to run the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, under the Gadsden treaty. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for this service. His reports, which were published by Congress, of his

surveys on that frontier, are among the most interesting and valuable of all those which were made at that time.

After his appointment as Major First Cavalry, in May, 1855, Emory served for several years on the Indian frontier, Fort Riley being the central point. In the spring of 1861 he reported at General Scott's headquarters in Washington and gave an intelligent account of the state of affairs in the region of Forts Cobb, Smith, Washita, and Arbuckle, as also of the Indian Territory. It was evident that a strong secession feeling was rife there, and that it extended to the United States Indian agents. Emory was known to have come from the State of Maryland, and to number some of his warmest friends among those who embraced the cause of the South. But so entire was the confidence, at headquarters, in his integrity, that a service at once critical and arduous was offered him, which, had he been disposed to be disloyal, he was at liberty to decline. If, however, he accepted it, no doubt was entertained that he would execute it faithfully and to the best of his ability. Without hesitation, he gave his assent, and was ordered to return immediately to the section of country which he had just left, to assume command, and to use his discretion whether to hold the military posts or to withdraw the troops and such property as he could bring away, destroying the remainder. In the execution of this duty he found that a large force was gathering to capture the United States troops and property, for the secessionists. With admirable skill and courage, he carried out the latter alternative of his instructions, and reached Fort Leavenworth with all the troops and such property as he had means to transport, on the last day of May. During the march he was repeatedly summoned to surrender by greatly superior numbers, but he always maintained so firm a front that it was not deemed prudent to attack him.

By some unaccountable mistake, Emory's resignation as an officer of the United States Army reached the War Department while he was in the midst of this valuable service. It was accepted on the 9th of May, and he was actually a citizen, without military rank, for three weeks before he reached Fort Leavenworth, though still maintaining his command. The President, on learn-

ing the true state of the case, restored him to the army, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth Cavalry, a new regiment, to date May 14, 1861. Thus was saved to the Union side one of its most valuable and distinguished officers. His military career from that time is a prominent part of the history of the war.

During the times of the "reconstruction," which in some respects were more critical even than the military operations of the war, because depending on discretion and a talent for civil administration, without law or precedent for a guide, General Emory successfully exercised one of the most difficult of all commands, requiring cool, unprejudiced judgment, unflinching nerve, knowledge of men, and an urbane, gentlemanly bearing. He was now Colonel of the Fifth Regiment of United States Cavalry, with the brevet of Major-General. On the first of July, 1876, he was placed on the retired list, under a special act of Congress, approved June 26, 1876, which is as follows: "That in view of the long and faithful services of Colonel and Brevet Major-General W. H. Emory, Colonel of the Fifth Cavalry, before and during the late war, and the fact that for nearly ten years he has discharged the duties of Brigadier and Major-General, the President is hereby authorized to place that officer on the retired list of the army, after forty-three years' active service, as Brigadier-General, with the pay and emoluments of a retired officer of that grade."

In whatever sphere he was called upon to act, General Emory always promptly accepted its responsibilities, and spared no effort to accomplish what was expected of him. Without the appearance of being a man burthened with affairs, he devoted untiring attention to the details of his work, and thus made its success certain. He was always calm and dignified in bearing, always affable, popular with his associates, and, if possible, more so with the soldiers who served under him. In him they had confidence; and with no sense of injustice or neglect received at his hands, they were ready to follow him with cheerful alacrity. Though apparently stern in character, he was really warm-hearted, sympathetic and generous. In no way was this so conspicuous as where it should naturally be looked for, in the circle of his family, and of his tried and trusted friends.

E. D. T.

LUCIUS HAMILTON ALLEN.

No. 1000. CLASS OF 1839.

Died, December 5, 1887, at San Rafael, Cal., aged 70.

LUCIUS HAMILTON ALLEN was born at Pottsdam, New York, November 19th, 1817. Appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy, he commenced his studies at that institution July 1st, 1835, and was graduated July 1st, 1839, number fifteen, in a class which gave to the Union Army I. I. Stevens, H. W. Halleck, J. B. Ricketts, E. O. C. Ord, H. J. Hunt, E. R. S. Canby, and a number of other General officers.

Promoted Second Lieutenant Second Artillery on the date of his graduation, to serve on the northern frontier 1839-41, during Canada border disturbances; at the Military Academy as Assistant Instructor of Tactics, August 6, 1841, to August 31, 1844, and at Fort Columbus, New York, 1844-45.

Tiring of army life in time of peace, he, after seven years of faithful service, resigned his commission, March 26th, 1846, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. Coming to San Francisco in 1851, he won for himself a most honorable reputation as citizen and merchant in the land of his adoption.

At the outbreak of war in 1861 his inclinations were to again tender his services to the country which had educated him, and with his sword to assist in upholding its imperiled institutions. But California could not spare his wise counsel and trained judgment, and he was persuaded that it was his duty to remain and fight and work for the Union at home.

He was appointed Major-General of the militia of the State, April 24th, 1862, by Governor Stanford, to whom his military knowledge and experience were of inestimable assistance in the organization of the volunteer troops which did such excellent service for the Union on the frontier.

A firm and consistent *Union* man, of unswerving loyalty, he was untiring in his efforts for the success of the great cause of our

country; and while debarred by a keen sense of duty from wielding his sword in her behalf, yet his services as civilian were none the less important and none the less appreciated.

During the rebellion he was specially distinguished for conspicuous and consistent loyalty to the National Government, and was active and eminent in maintaining its supremacy. The Companions of the Commandery considered his services entitled to recognition by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and he was elected a Companion of the Third Class of the Order, May 10th, 1884. Insignia No. 3246.

After an upright, useful and successful life of upward of three score and ten years, he has been mustered out of service and another name is added to our list of honored dead.

We mourn the loss of our deceased Companion, and to his family extend our sympathy.

THE COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

W. R. SMEDBERG,

Bvt. Lieut.-Col. U. S. Army, Recorder.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

No. 643. CLASS OF 1831.

Died, December 17, 1887, at Green Bay, Wis., aged 78.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN, son of Major Henry Henley Chapman and Mary Davidson Chapman, was born at St. John's (near Port Tobacco), Charles County, Maryland, on January 22, 1810. He sprang from good military stock, his father having been a revolutionary soldier and serving during the latter part of the conflict, having been at the age of nineteen a Lieutenant in Colonel Diges's regiment at the battle of Yorktown. A certificate of his father's membership in the Society of the Cincinnati, an organization of officers of the Continental Army, signed by George Washington as President, and General Henry Knox as Secretary, was cherished

by Colonel Chapman until his death. The subject of this sketch received an academic education, and in 1827 was appointed to a cadetship at the West Point Military Academy.

He entered West Point July 1, 1827, and was graduated July 1, 1831. He was made Brevet Second Lieutenant and assigned to the Fifth Infantry. His first duty was at Fort Mackinac, 1831-2. He was on the Black Hawk expedition in the latter year. His proficiency as a soldier is attested by the fact that in October, 1832, he was appointed Instructor of Tactics at West Point. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant Fifth Infantry March 4, 1833. In July, 1833, he was ordered to Fort Howard, his regiment (the Fifth) having come here in 1828. He was on November 7th appointed Adjutant at regimental headquarters, and continued as such until July, 1838. It was during this period that the then young Lieutenant formed the ties and attachment that were to make him a permanent resident here. He married, in 1836, Miss Wheelock, and they kept house in the fort until the regiment was ordered away. He was on recruiting service at Cumberland, Maryland, from 1838 to 1840. He was made First Lieutenant Fifth Infantry December 31, 1836. In 1840-41 he was on duty at Fort Snelling. He was wont to recall the pleasant situation of that fort, and remembered that when he went there there was but one log shanty on the present site of St. Paul, which was then called Pig's-Eye Village. Minneapolis was then undreamed of. He was returned to old Fort Mackinac, remaining there from 1841 to 1845. On June 8 of the latter year he was promoted to Captain Fifth Infantry. In 1845-46, during the military occupation of Texas, he was on duty there.

Then the chronicle carries his record into the Mexican war, where it is marked by conspicuous service, and in which he was associated with the gallant names of Merrill, Buchanan, Ringgold, May, Maloney, and others whose valor was so fully attested. He was engaged in the battles of Palo Alto, May 8, 1846; Reseca de la Palma, May 9, 1846; Monterey, September 21-23, 1846; siege of Vera Cruz, March 9-29, 1847; capture of San Antonio, August 20, 1847, where he was wounded; battle of Cherubusco, August 20,

1847. On this latter date he was brevetted Major for gallant conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco. The exceedingly hot conflict of Molino del Rey, September 8, 1847, in which, after eight superior officers had been killed, he commanded his regiment; the storming of Chapultepec, September 13, 1847; and the crowning engagement, the assault and capture of the City of Mexico. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel September 8, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey. He was in garrison at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York, 1848-49, and on frontier duty at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, 1849-50. In 1851 conducted recruits to Texas; stationed at Clear Fork of the Brazos, Texas, 1851-53; at Ringgold Barracks, Texas, 1854-55; marched to Eagle Pass, Texas, 1856-56, and back to Ringgold Barracks 1856-57. In 1857 he was engaged in operations in Florida against hostile Indians, and on frontier duty in Utah in 1857-58-59-60. While at the west he marched with commands twice from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Camp Douglass, at Salt Lake City, and twice back. In 1860 he marched from Salt Lake City to New Mexico. Stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas, 1860-61. Was promoted to Major Second Infantry, February 25, 1861. After being stationed at Fort Fauntleroy, New Mexico, in 1861 he constructed Fort Union, New Mexico, where, after its completion, he was stationed.

His active service in the war of the rebellion was with the Army of the Potomac. In January and March was in command of regiment in defenses of Washington. February 20, 1862, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel Third Infantry. In the Virginia peninsular campaign from March to August, 1862, being engaged in the siege of Yorktown, April 5-May 4, 1862; battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; skirmish at Harrison's Landing, July 2, 1862. In northern Virginia campaign August-September, 1862, being engaged in the battle of Manassas, August 30, 1862. He was brevetted Colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct at this latter and second battle of Bull Run. A brief reference to his part in this battle may not be out of place here. He commanded a brigade in Sykes' division of regulars and with General Buchan-

an, a classmate, and his brigade, was given an important position to hold, toward the close of that disastrous battle. Ropes, in his "Army Under Pope," says:

We pass now to the struggle for the Henry House Hill. Here were Sykes' regulars in first-class order and ready to receive the enemy. Buchanan, an old veteran of the war with Mexico, who had with his own hand forced open the door of the Molino del Rey, commanded one brigade; Chapman, his comrade in the same gallant fight, the other. Here, too, were gathered all the troops that could be collected from the front. It was a post of the last importance. We could not afford to lose it. * *

* And the enemy did not carry it.

General Sykes, in his official report of that battle, singled out five officers, of whom Colonel Chapman was one, saying that if all had shown the same skill and bravery the result might have been different. During the past year a panorama of that battle has been painted, at Washington, in which Colonel Chapman is a central figure, represented on horseback leading a charge. The projectors of the painting wrote to him for some points regarding positions in the fight, which he only modestly replied to. In speaking of that battle, at that time, he said it was the hottest fight he had ever been in with the exception of Molino del Rey, when the Spanish cadets fought with such tiger-like ferocity. While holding the position named, under a raining fire, he was besought by brigade officers to retreat; but he replied: "We have been put here for something, I dont know just what; but I have never retreated without orders, and I cannot do it now." On September 20, 1862, he was granted sick leave of absence until December 3, 1863. He was placed on the retired list August 23, 1863, "for disability resulting from long and faithful service and disease contracted in the line of duty." Was in command of Camp Randall at Madison, Wisconsin, used as a recruiting and draft rendezvous, from December 3, 1863, to February 28, 1865. Was on special duty at Washington, District of Columbia, from February 28 to September 11, 1865. Was member of board for examination of officers for promotion in the army from October 1, 1866, to January 9, 1867. At the latter date he came to the quiet re-

tirement of his pleasant home, having, by arduous and abundant service, earned a rest.

July 21, 1836, Colonel Chapman was married to Miss Abby Ann Wheelock, daughter of the late General Jonathan Wheelock. They were married at the old Navarino House, that pleasantly-remembered hostelry, kept by the bride's father. There were born to them one son, Henly W. Chapman, and two daughters, Mary D., wife of John D. Lawe, and Leola, wife of James H. Elmore. These all survive, and are residents of Green Bay. Colonel Chapman and his young bride were general favorites everywhere. He was a remarkably handsome man, graceful in form and movement to a rare degree, heightened by the uniform of that day.

For a few years past Colonel Chapman has been much enfeebled in body, notably so during the past two years, although his intellect remained clear. This physical impairment was the result of long service and exposure in the earlier years of his military life. His natural love for activity, however, impelled him to move about as much as he could, and latterly he had taken his customary walk down street aided by an attendant.

Colonel Chapman will be missed; not only by his family, for whose comfort and welfare he was always so solicitous, but by the friends of many years, by his neighbors, and by all who knew him. It is easy and will be pleasant to recall his striking features, his tall and finely proportioned form, his erect, soldierly bearing, his ever courteous manner.

His military training and experience had given him ease of manner and fitted him for social life. But his tastes were quiet, and he preferred the gentle current of his home life. In conversation he could be most entertaining, having ample funds on which to draw; but unless drawn out, or with close friends, he was not much given to extending conversation. He was strikingly modest, and was not all inclined to talk about himself or to refer to his own eventful personal career. At times, and generally in response to something that would draw it forth, he would give friends some intensely interesting experiences of his long life. He was a quiet

citizen, interested in enterprise and all that contributed to the public good, but taking no active part in public affairs.

He entered the army at an interesting period—when the tide of population was just turning its flow westward; when political events of importance were beginning to seethe, and when matters that were to become of momentous import were fairly taking definite shape. Stepping upon such a threshold, the young soldier had before him a career that would give full opportunity to ambition and bring full quota of trying experience and hardship. Colonel Chapman's record stands fair and clear and without stain. He gave faithful and continued service through times of both peace and peril, and was always at his post. A son of Maryland, when the crisis of the Union came, he never faltered an instant. Many, too many of his gallant comrades of other days, who came from the old slave states, when the stern choice presented itself, sheathed the sword their common country had entrusted to them and grasped the one held out by their mother state. To him there was no question, no hesitation. He loyally responded to the cause of the Union, and because of its extremity gave the more devoted service. And right here the writer takes the liberty to introduce what he knows to be a fact. During the war, when many regular officers were promoted to full Brigadier-Generalships, because of Colonel Chapman's commanding skill and well earned recognition, the question was more than once asked of Secretary Stanton by brother officers of high rank, why he was not so promoted—"Because he was born in Maryland. I dare not trust him." It is only added respect to the deceased Colonel's memory to mention this; it only emphasizes and adds to the record of his patriotism, his sense of honor and his patient bearing of an injustice. And, too, it is something that does not rebound to the credit of Stanton, and is in keeping with other instances where his discretion and right imputation of motive was sadly blunted. Colonel Chapman was known and recognized as a brave, cool, capable officer, and held the sincerest regard of his comrades-in-arms.

It is pleasant to recall him as a friend and neighbor. It was always delightful to meet him in his own house, on the street, or

to welcome him as a guest. His spirit was a kindly one; he cherished no resentments; sought no contest nor indulged in any bitterness. He was the true gentleman—one of the rare type of the olden time, whose number is growing, alas, too few. He was punctilious in matters of courtesy and the graceful little amenities that go to make the sum of good breeding. His sympathies were easily aroused and when enlisted there was always and steadily a response. To the unfortunate and to the lowly in station he was invariably considerate. In impulse and expression he was broadly democratic; he had no aristocratic notions. Genuine himself, he had no partial side for shams of any sort.

To-day the veteran soldier and citizen has been borne to the quiet and the rest of

"The mold of yonder hill-side
'Neath the shadow of Old Baupre,"

beside her whom he loved devotedly, and who, sixteen years ago, preceded him to the far country. Regret at his loss will be chastened by the recollection of his sterling qualities, the unchangeableness of his affection and the pleasantness of his intercourse. He has gone from among us, full of years and with a record full of honors. The last call of duty responded to, in the calm twilight of life this soldier has gone to his last sleep in

That low, green tent
Whose curtain never outward swings.

From the State Gazette, Green Bay, Wis., Dec. 19, 1887.

JOHN S. MARMADUKE.

No. 1789. CLASS OF 1857.

Died, December 28, 1887, at Jefferson City, Mo., aged 55.

GENERAL JOHN S. MARMADUKE was a native of Missouri, and entered the Military Academy in July, 1853. He graduated

in July, 1857, and was promoted Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry. He served, with credit, on the frontier until April 17, 1861, when he resigned his commission and joined the Confederate Army. He rapidly rose to the rank of Major-General and won considerable distinction during the war. After the war he resided in Missouri and served as Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and afterward as a Railroad Commissioner for the State. In 1884 he was elected Governor of Missouri, which office he filled at the time of his death. During his life he was tried in many arduous situations and found equal to them all, and his unswerving fidelity to every duty and trust was most conspicuous. "He was a natural leader of men, with a soul in which honor, integrity and brotherly kindness were enshrined. His life was pure and upright, his opinions broad and liberal, his convictions of duty stern and unyielding. In all his relations with man he was always the perfect gentleman; genial, affable, courteous and considerate of others. The life of such a man, with its lofty aspirations and its faithful fulfillment, is a fitting exemplar for all to follow."

From his classmate,

R. H. A.

ISAAC R. TRIMBLE.

No. 302. CLASS OF 1822.

Died, June 2, 1888, at Baltimore, Md., aged 85.

GENERAL ISAAC R. TRIMBLE died at 5.15 o'clock last evening, at the residence of his grandson, Dr. I. R. Trimble, No. 1123 North Eutaw street, near Dolphin street, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He took cold at Columbus, Ohio, about four weeks ago. The trouble grew worse after his return home and developed into pneumonia, which caused his death. He had been extremely ill since Friday last. The funeral will take place at one o'clock Wednesday afternoon, from the Emanuel Protestant Episcopal Church. Assistant Bishop A. M. Randolph, of Virginia, an inti-

mate friend of General Trimble, has been requested by telegraph to conduct the funeral services. The interment will be at Greenmount.

Major-General Isaac R. Trimble was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, May 15, 1802. His father, John Trimble, went, in 1805, to Kentucky, as did many other Virginians, and settled in the military reservation at Fort Sterling. His father dying soon after, his education and care devolved upon his brother, the Honorable David Trimble, who represented Kentucky many years in Congress, and who was a warm personal friend of Henry Clay. Through him he obtained an appointment to West Point, and started on horseback from Kentucky to West Point, where he entered as a cadet in 1818. The trip through the virgin forests was made mostly by night, the stops being in daytime, because a camp fire at night would have been almost certain to bring on an attack from the Indians. He graduated in 1822, and was one of those appointed by the Government to survey the military road from Washington to the Ohio river. He was on duty at New York and also at Boston. He resigned in 1832 and pursued the profession of civil engineer. In 1834 he became Chief Engineer of the Baltimore & Susquehanna (Northern Central) Railroad, and finished the road to York, Pennsylvania, in 1837. He was also Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad and Chief Engineer of the Boston & Providence Railroad. He was engaged in large railroad operations in the West Indies when the war broke out, and in April, 1861, when on the eve of starting for Cuba, he was appointed to the command of the uniformed volunteers assembled to defend Baltimore from Northern troops. His aids were Messrs. William H. Norris, Ex-Governor Robert M. McLane, B. C. Prestman, E. Louis Lowe, Charles Wethered, Frederick Harrison, and Grafton D. Spurrier. In May, 1861, when the Maryland Legislature at Frederick was dispersed, he went South, where he won rapid promotion by his brilliant services, and attained the rank of Major-General, the highest rank of any Maryland soldier in the Confederacy. After the war he returned to Baltimore, where he has lived ever since.

Justice Trimble, of the United States Supreme Court, was a great-uncle of the deceased. General Trimble was married twice. His first wife was Maria Cattel Presstman, daughter of George Presstman, of Charleston, South Carolina. She died in 1855, leaving two sons, Major David C. Trimble, of Wye House, Talbot County, Maryland, and William P. Trimble, residing near Edgewood Station, Hartford County, Maryland. General Trimble's second wife was Ann Ferguson Presstman, sister of the first. She died in 1878, leaving no children. Dr. I. R. Trimble, son of Major Trimble, and Miss Maria Trimble, daughter of William P. Trimble, are General Trimble's only grandchildren.

General Trimble's Confederate military career is fully set forth in a memorial prepared by General Bradley T. Johnson and adopted at the annual meeting of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in the State of Maryland, January 19, 1886, on the occasion of the election of General Trimble as Honorary President of the society for life. The memorial is as follows:

"General Trimble entered into the service of the State of Virginia in May, 1861, as Colonel of Engineers, and was ordered by General Lee to take charge of the construction of the forts and field works for the defense of Norfolk. After the successful completion of these defenses he was appointed Brigadier-General by the Confederate Government, and ordered to join General Joseph E. Johnston at Centreville, Virginia. Under instructions from the War Department, General Johnston ordered him to construct batteries at Evansport, on the Potomac River, to close the river against the navigation of United States vessels. These batteries were speedily erected, without the knowledge of the enemy, and effectually blockaded the river during the winter of 1861-2.

In November he took command of the Seventh Brigade, in General Ewell's Division, and when General Ewell was ordered to join General Jackson, in the spring of 1862, in the Valley of Virginia, General Trimble, with the brigade, took part in all the battles of the Valley, from that at Front Royal to the close of General Jackson's Valley campaign at Port Republic. At the battle of Cross Keys, June 8, the Seventh Brigade bore a conspicuous

part. Its battery, under Captain Latimer, was the only one that kept up its fire to the close of the action, while its Infantry, in an advanced position on the right selected by General Trimble, with General Ewell's consent, met the charge of a division of the enemy moving to turn the Confederate right. The charge was repulsed, with great loss and disorder, and when the Division was reformed on the opposite hill it was charged in return, and driven, with its batteries, entirely from the field, thus ending the battle. The loss to the enemy in killed and wounded was more than the number in General Trimble's whole command. After the campaign in the Valley, General Jackson was ordered to join General Lee in the defense of Richmond. In the renowned conflict of the seven days, when General McClellan's army was driven to the James River, the Seventh Brigade took a prominent part. At the battle of Cold Harbor, especially, this Brigade, after four hours of desperate fighting along the whole line, was the first to charge the enemy's line on its front and drive it from its defenses. This charge General Trimble led in person. At the battle of Slaughter's Mountain the Brigade and Battery held an important position on the right, and near the close of the action charged a battery of the enemy and drove it from the field.

Previous to the second battle of Manassas General Jackson marched on Pope's flank, and on the night of August 27 was in his rear at Bristoe Station. On the afternoon of that day General Trimble had sent a note by his courier to General Jackson conveying information that he had obtained regarding the force at Manassas, suggesting the capture of the place that night, in order to supply the army with rations. At ten o'clock, while the men were sleeping after a hard day's march, an aid-de-camp roused General Trimble and delivered this message: "General Jackson directs me to say to you that you can, if you choose, take Manassas Station to-night. He leaves it to your discretion."

General Trimble at once set out with the remnants of two regiments—the Twenty-first North Carolina and the Twenty-first Georgia—in all but five hundred men, with no artillery. They marched four miles, the last half mile under heavy artillery fire,

and at twelve o'clock had taken the place, capturing more men than they numbered themselves, two batteries of eight guns, and the immense stores intended for the supply of Pope's army. General Jackson's army was entirely without rations, and the large amount gotten here for the half-famished soldiers may have contributed as much as anything else to the successful engagements with Pope's army in the three days fighting at Second Manassas. The high appreciation in which General Trimble was held by General Jackson is shown in the note written two hours after the capture of Manassas:

"I congratulate you on the great success which God has given you. You deserve promotion to a Major-General;" and in his communication to the War Department, after commending his conduct in battle, says: "I regard the capture of Manassas Station at night, after a march of thirty-four miles without food, as the most brilliant achievement that has come under my notice during the war."

Soon after General Jackson's promotion to the First Corps he offered General Trimble, in flattering terms, the command of the Stonewall Division. The offer was accepted, and he became the first commanding officer of that Division after General Jackson's promotion.

General Robert E. Lee's high estimate of his military prowess was sufficiently shown in offering him the command of the Valley of Virginia. In June, 1863, he wrote, respecting this: "Your headquarters will be at Staunton. You will form the left wing of this army (North Virginia), and shall have orders to form into brigades under you all the Maryland troops—a measure I have much at heart."

General Trimble went with the army to Gettysburg, and was in the charge made by Pickett's Division in the third day's battle, commanding Pender's Division on Pickett's right. He was wounded, lost a leg, and taken prisoner. He remained in prison on Johnson's Island and Fort Warren for twenty-one months. Most earnest and continued efforts were made to effect his release, which was only accomplished in February, 1865, by giving the Major-

Generals Crook and Kelly in exchange for him. He hastened to join General Lee, but upon reaching Lynchburg he found that the army had been surrendered at Appomattox.

The future historian will dwell with admiration and praise upon the splendid qualities of the Southern Infantry, and the history of the Seventh Brigade furnishes a brilliant example. Their unsurpassed bravery and wonderful endurance in the four years war caused the promotion of seven Brigadiers and six Major-Generals. Of all the soldiers whom Maryland furnished to the Southern cause, General Trimble performed the most distinguished services, obtained the highest rank, and won the greatest name."

ALEXANDER CHAMBERS.

No. 1621. CLASS OF 1853.

Died, January 2, 1888, at San Antonio, Texas, aged 55.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, }
OMAHA, NEBRASKA, JANUARY 3, 1888. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.

With much regret the Department Commander announces the death of COLONEL ALEXANDER CHAMBERS, Seventeenth Infantry, at San Antonio, Texas, yesterday, of pleuro-pneumonia.

Colonel Chambers was born in New York in 1833; entered the Military Academy 1849; graduated July 1, 1853, and was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant same date; promoted Second Lieutenant Fifth Infantry 3d March, 1855; engaged in a skirmish with Indians near the mouth of Delaware Creek, New Mexico, 13th June, 1855, while escorting Captain Pope's artesian well expedition; took part in the Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians in 1856-57, being engaged in two skirmishes in Big Cypress Swamp; appointed Adjutant Fifth Infantry June 9, 1857; from 1857 to 1860 on duty with the Utah expedition; First Lieutenant January 19, 1859; participated in the Navajo expedition 1860 and 1861; Captain Eighteenth Infantry 14th May, 1861; Colonel Sixteenth Iowa Volunteers 15th March, 1862; engaged in the Tennessee and Mississippi campaign, participating in the battle of Shiloh 6th April, 1862, where he was twice wounded; Brevet Major United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Shiloh; severely wounded at the battle of Iuka, Mississippi, 19th

September, 1862; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Inka, Mississippi; took an active part in the Vicksburg campaign, being engaged with the enemy at Young's Point and Lake Providence; Brevet Colonel United States Army for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Vicksburg; commanded a brigade in garrison at Vicksburg; Brigadier General of Volunteers 11th August, 1863; took part in General Sherman's raid to Meridian in 1864; later in that year on mustering and disbursing duty in Iowa; Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers 13th March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Champion Hills and Meridian, Mississippi. After the war, served with his regiment at various places; was Acting Judge Advocate Department of the Platte in 1866; Major Twenty-second Infantry 5th March, 1867; transferred to the Tenth Infantry 1869; engaged in the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition 1876; assigned to the Fourth Infantry 1870; promoted Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-first Infantry 22d October, 1876; military attaché to the United States Legation at Constantinople 1878, promoted Colonel Seventeenth Infantry 1st March, 1886.

Under the present Department Commander Colonel Chambers served in the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition of 1876, with the gallantry and efficiency which characterized his services during the late war, being always ready and at the front. The service has lost a gallant officer, whose ambition it was, during a long military career, to be at his post of duty.

As a mark of respect to his memory the officers of his regiment will wear the prescribed mourning and the colors of the regiment will be draped with crape for thirty days.

By command of BRIGADIER-GENERAL CROOK.

SAMUEL BRECK,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

EDMUND B. ALEXANDER.

No. 358. CLASS OF 1823.

Died, January 3, 1888, at Washington, D. C., aged 85.

A veteran officer of the army for whom we have always had the highest admiration—BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL EDMUND BROOKE ALEXANDER, Colonel, United States Army, retired, died January 3, at Washington, District of Columbia, at the residence

of his son-in-law, Colonel G. Norman Lieber, Acting Judge Advocate-General United States Army. General Alexander was born in Virginia, and entered West Point (from Kentucky) in 1818, was graduated in 1823, and promoted to the Third United States Infantry. He served for some years on the frontier, and in 1838 was promoted Captain and appointed Assistant Quartermaster on the staff. He served in the Mexican war, and for his gallantry at Cerro Gordo was breveted Major, and Lieutenant-Colonel for Contreras and Cherubusco. At Cerro Gordo he led a charge of his regiment up the long and difficult slope under a tremendous fire, carrying the enemy's breastworks with the First Artillery and Seventh Infantry, at the point of the bayonet. General Scott, in his report, after describing the assault, concluded by awarding the "highest praise" to Captain Alexander, his officers and men for this "brilliant service." After the close of the Mexican war Captain Alexander served in New Mexico until his promotion to a Majority in the Eighth Infantry. In 1855, upon the increase of the military establishment, Major Alexander was selected by the President for one of the new Colonelcies (Tenth Infantry), jumping the intermediate grade of Lieutenant-Colonel. In congratulating him upon his promotion, which was made unsolicited by and unknown to its recipient, President Pierce added his personal assurance that the selection was based upon the character of his record alone. The outbreak of the rebellion found him in command of Fort Laramie. That crisis brought with it a period of official injustice and professional mortification which remained a source of grief and pain to the day of his death. Although at that time fifty-eight years of age, with a record of thirty-seven years of continuous and brilliant service, and a Virginian by birth, he was eager to prove his devotion to the cause of the Union. The suspicion of officers of Southern birth, however, which was held by the authorities at Washington caused him to be kept inactive at remote frontier stations, where he chafed under the duties of Chief Mustering Officer, for the faithful and active performance of which he received the brevet of Brigadier-General. He was retired in 1872, at the age of seventy, after forty-nine years of con-

tinuous service. He leaves two sons, officers of the Medical Corps of the Army (C. T. and R. H. Alexander), and three married daughters.

The funeral took place on Thursday, from Colonel Lieber's residence, and was largely attended by the officers residing in Washington, prominent citizens, etc. The Artillery Sergeants at Washington Barracks acted as body-bearers. The remains were placed in a vault in Rock Creek Cemetery, where they will remain till spring, when they will be taken to St. Paul for final interment.

Army and Navy Journal, January 7, 1888.

WASHINGTON SEAWELL.

No. 411. CLASS OF 1825.

Died, January 9, 1888, at San Francisco, Cal., aged 86.

WASHINGTON SEAWELL, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army, was born in Gloucester County, Virginia, March 14th, 1802. His ancestors, who came from England, were among the earliest settlers of Virginia. He was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy in 1821 and graduated July 1st, 1825. In his second year at the Academy he was a Cadet Corporal; the third year he was Cadet Sergeant, and the fourth year Cadet Lieutenant and Cadet Captain. On graduating he was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry, and promoted Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry July 1st, 1825.

He served on frontier duty at Fort Jesup, Louisiana, 1826-29; he was on engineer duty from August 6th, 1829, to November 30th, 1831, in charge of the improvements in the navigation of the Red River, Louisiana. In May, 1833, while proceeding up Red River on the steamer *Lioness*, he narrowly escaped death. A large quantity of gunpowder had been stowed in the hold of the steamer, and one morning, a little before sunrise, near the mouth of the Bon Dieu, an explosion took place, which blew the boat into frag-

ments. Lieutenant Seawell was blown from his berth some distance down the river, and on some of the fragments saved himself from drowning. He was Disbursing Agent Indian Affairs from June 28th, 1832, to August 20th, 1834; First Lieutenant First Dragoons March 4th, 1833 (declined); First Lieutenant Seventh Infantry July 12th, 1833; on frontier duty with his company at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, 1834; Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General staff of Brevet Brigadier-General Arbuckle November 5th, 1834, to May 5th, 1836; Secretary to Board of Indian Commissioners, west, 1835-36; Captain Seventh Infantry July 31st, 1836; on frontier duty at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, 1836-38; in command of a detachment of recruits from Newport, Kentucky, to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, thence to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and back to Jefferson Barracks, 1838; in the war against the Florida Indians, 1839-1843. In this war Captain Seawell took an active and conspicuous part. In October, 1841, he was charged with the emigration from Fort Brooke, Florida, to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, of Chiefs Coacooche (Wild Cat) and Horsepitarke and their bands. From Fort Gibson he returned to Florida in January, 1842. In June, 1842, the commanding General of Florida ordered him to the command of Fort Brooke, garrisoned by five companies of Infantry, and charged him with the full and entire control of all duties and matters relating to Indians in an order which prohibited any officer from relieving him in command of the post or interfering with him in any manner whatever. December 12th, 1842, he captured Chief Octiarche and his band and sent them to Cedar Keys, whence they were sent to their new home in the west. In 1843, hostilities having ceased, he joined his company at Baton Rouge Barracks, Louisiana.

July 15th, 1841, "for meritorious and successful services against the Florida Indians," he received the brevet of Major upon the following recommendation of his commanding officer, General Worth:

Captain Washington Seawell, Seventh Infantry, distinguished for zeal, energy and capacity and conduct in combat with the enemy, is an

accomplished officer, and in all respects would do honor to the grade; recommended for Major by brevet.

He was also recommended by General Worth as Commander of the Corps of Cadets at the Military Academy at West Point in the following letter to General Scott:

ST. AUGUSTINE, AUGUST 15th, 1843.

GENERAL:

It is understood to be in contemplation to place an officer of higher rank in command of the battalion of cadets. If this be the case, and in common with what is understood to be the general feeling of the service, I hope it may be allowed me to bring to notice the very admirable qualifications of Brevet Major Seawell, Seventh Infantry, for the high duties of that station. To chivalry of character and the highest grade of soldierly qualities this gentleman adds general intelligence, kindness of heart and manners, and will carry with him, what is indispensable to the successful command of that corps, *prestige*, the established reputation of a marching and fighting officer. I have no doubt he will unite in his person the undivided respect and confidence of the young gentlemen of the school, as he does that of the army at large. I have had many occasions severely to test his talent, judgment and discretion, and have ever found him equal to and above the occasion.

I am, General, your very obedient servant,

W. J. WORTH,

Brigadier-General.

TO MAJOR-GENERAL SCOTT,

General-in-Chief, Headquarters, Washington.

He was on special duty in garrison at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 1843-44; Pass Christian, Mississippi, 1844; Baton Rouge, 1845; in military occupation of Texas 1845-46; in the war with Mexico 1846; engaged in the defense of Fort Brown, Texas, May 3d-9th; recruiting his company 1846-47; Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence at New Orleans, Louisiana, 1847-48; Major Second Infantry March 3d, 1847; in command of Second Infantry at New Orleans, Louisiana; Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and Fort Hamilton, New York, 1848; Monterey, California, 1849; Benicia Barracks, California, 1849-53; in command of the Tenth Military Department from April 16th, 1851, to July 9th, 1851, and of the Pacific Division from April 29th, 1851, to July 9th, 1851; Lieutenant-Colonel Eighth Infantry February 28th, 1852; on frontier duty in command of the Eighth Infantry at Fort Chadbourne, Texas, 1853;

Ringgold Barracks, Texas, 1853-54; Fort Davis, Texas, 1854-59; San Antonio, Texas, 1860; in command of the Department of Texas December 10, 1859, to October 17th, 1860; Colonel Sixth Infantry October 17th, 1860; in garrison at Benicia Barracks, California, 1861; served during the rebellion of the seceding States in command of his regiment at Washington, District of Columbia, 1861-62; retired from active service February 20th, 1862, from disability resulting from exposure in the line of duty; Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer and Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service for the State of Kentucky March, 1862, to September, 1863; Commissary of Musters and Superintendent of Recruiting Service, Department of Pacific, October 15th, 1863, to March, 1869; Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer, Department of the Pacific, October 15th, 1863, to January 12th, 1864, and from November 15th, 1865, to March, 1869; Acting Assistant Provost Marshal-General at San Francisco, California, from November 15th, 1865, to June, 1866.

March 13th, 1865, he was promoted to be Brigadier-General United States Army, by brevet, for long and faithful service in the army, and in March, 1869, was relieved from all duty, after forty-seven years and eight months service in the army. After his final retirement from active duty he resided for several years on his ranch in Sonoma County, California. This ranch he sold in 1873, after which he resided in San Francisco until his death. In 1875 he traveled in Europe. He was married three times. Two sons, James M. Seawell and Bullitt Seawell, of San Francisco, survive him.

Having an excellent physical constitution, and being very temperate in his habits, he usually enjoyed fine health. Had he lived two months and six days longer he would have completed the eighty-sixth year of his age. Notwithstanding his advanced age, there was nothing in his appearance or conversation which indicated any physical or mental infirmity, and up to the moment of his death, which was sudden and peaceful, his mind retained all the freshness of youth. The immediate cause of his death was enlargement of the liver.

He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was a sincere and consistent Christian, just and honorable in all his dealings, kind and courteous with all with whom he came in contact, and performed numberless acts of charity and benevolence whereof none but the recipients knew anything from himself. In character he was pure and simple. He was unassuming and without pretence; faithful to every trust reposed in him; endeavored, to the best of his ability, to perform his duty in all the relations of life, and possessed the entire respect and affection of all to whom he was known.

WILLIAM S. DAVIES.

No 2538. CLASS OF 1874.

Died, February 4, 1888, at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, aged 38.

LIEUTENANT DAVIES was born in New York, but early moved to California, from which State he was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy in June, 1870, and graduated June 17th, 1874, being number thirty in his class. He was assigned as Second Lieutenant to the Thirteenth Infantry and joined it in the Department of the Platte.

He served with his regiment in Louisiana and other Southern States, and in the railroad riots of 1877; afterward in New Mexico until his death.

ROBERT HOUSTOUN ANDERSON.

No. 1794. CLASS OF 1857.

Died, February 8, 1888, at Savannah, Georgia, aged 52.

Few men who have left the halls of the Academy have borne with them, and retained throughout a long life, the genuine affection and respect of his associates to such a degree as did GENERAL ROB-

ERT H. ANDERSON, and, in turn, few graduates have cherished more pride in and love for the institution and the profession of arms than did this distinguished soldier.

He was the soul of honor, chivalry and generosity. Knightly in sentiment, feeling, conduct and bearing, he was esteemed by all who knew him. Every cadet at West Point during the period from 1853 to 1857 remembers with warm personal regard and admiration the handsome, popular and soldierly "Bob" Anderson.

Immediately upon graduation Lieutenant Anderson was ordered back to West Point as an Instructor in Tactics. The next year he was married to Miss Clitz, a sister of General H. B. Clitz, of the army, and shortly afterward joined his regiment on the Pacific coast.

When war between the sections became imminent Lieutenant Anderson resigned, returned to Georgia, and was commissioned in the Confederate service. His first duty was as a member of the staff of that admirable soldier, Major-General W. H. T. Walker, serving with him at Pensacola, and with the Army of Northern Virginia. A year later he was appointed a Major of Infantry, and soon afterward a Colonel of Cavalry.

Colonel Anderson was assigned to important duty guarding the coast, which duty he performed with marked intelligence and efficiency. The war was raging in Virginia and Tennessee at that time, and it was but natural that so thorough a soldier should become restless in a service which, though important, was yet not the active field duty in which he was so anxious to engage. His instincts and his training alike made him anxious to meet the enemy in actual battle in preference to remaining in comparative inactivity on the coast of Georgia. He was, therefore, constantly endeavoring to secure a transfer of his regiment to the field of active operations, but his efforts were not successful until July, 1864, when he was ordered to join the Army of Tennessee, then contesting Sherman's advance on Atlanta, which brought him into daily conflict with the enemy.

So distinguished were the services rendered by Colonel Anderson in his new field that within three weeks after he entered upon

active service in the immediate front of the enemy he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, in compliance with the urgent recommendation of his corps commander, General Wheeler. A few days later, July 30th, 1864, General Anderson was quite seriously wounded at the battle of Newnan. On recovering he returned to duty and fought in all the battles of the cavalry of the Army of the Tennessee until the desperate contest finally closed with the surrender of General Johnston at Hillsboro.

In one of the engagements just preceding the surrender General Anderson was again wounded.

He was distinguished for his gallantry, skill, discretion and ability in handling troops, in the fights at the Three Runs, the Edisto, at Aiken, in front of Columbia, at Fayetteville, Averysboro, Bentonville and other minor engagements.

After the close of the war General Anderson returned to his home in Savannah, and soon afterward was elected Chief of Police, which position he held up to his death. In this new field of duty his military training proved of great value, and under his administration the force soon became, in effect, a military organization both in drill and discipline, and was speedily brought to a standard of efficiency not equaled by the police of any city in the United States, possibly in the world.

No man in the State of Georgia, or in any State, could have been more highly esteemed than was General Anderson for his sterling manhood, his lofty character, and his accomplishments. On two occasions, in 1879, 1887, the President of the United States selected him as one of the Board of Visitors to West Point, and his education at the Academy, supplemented by his experience in the field, rendered him a most valuable, if not indispensable, member of those two boards.

I append an obituary notice which appeared in the *Savannah Daily Times* of February 8, 1888, which contains some interesting details of General Anderson's family and connections, and a memorial prepared by the Police Committee of the Municipal Council of the City of Savannah as a tribute of respect, which the Council ordered to be spread upon its minutes.

After a short illness, General Robert H. Anderson expired at half-past seven o'clock this morning, at his residence, corner Abercorn and South Broad streets.

He had contracted a cold only a few days previously, which rapidly developed into double pneumonia. In spite of the most vigilant attention, the disease proved beyond the resistance of medical art. The fatal termination was dreaded for several days past, and his daughter, Mrs. Allen, of Richmond, and his son, Mr. Robert H. Anderson, Junior, of the United States Army, were telegraphed for. The latter had obtained a three months furlough and was on his way home before he knew of his father's illness. He will arrive this afternoon. Mrs. Allen reached Savannah this morning.

The illness and death of General Anderson created a deep feeling of sincere sympathy throughout the city. His long career in the United States and Confederate Armies, and his position as Chief of Police for nearly twenty-five years in this city, made him a familiar figure to every citizen of this community. His many excellent traits of character and disposition attracted to him an extended circle of warm friends. As a member of an old and widely-connected family he will also be mourned by a numerous kindred.

General Robert H. Anderson was born in Savannah, October 1st, 1835. He was the son of Captain John W. Anderson, who married Miss Sarah Houstoun.

After a preparatory education he entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1853, and was graduated in 1857. His old comrades remember him as the handsomest cadet of the Military Academy. On graduating he was made Brevet Second Lieutenant Ninth Infantry, but was detached as Cavalry Instructor at West Point.

The opening of the war found him stationed in Washington Territory, Department of California. He resigned his commission and tendered his services to the Confederacy. He was made Assistant Adjutant-General to General W. H. T. Walker at Pensacola, Florida. Walker's brigade was transferred to the Army of North Virginia. After Walker was succeeded by Dick Taylor, Adjutant Anderson was ordered to report to Beauregard, at Charleston. His first work was the organization of a battalion of sharpshooters at Savannah. This battalion became distinguished for its splendid discipline and efficiency, and the Adjutant derived his first reputation from this work. He was next commissioned as Colonel of the Fifth Georgia Cavalry, made up of coast companies. Company B, Georgia Hussars, formed a part of the regiment. Liberty, Bullock, Effingham, and other neighboring counties contributed to its ranks. The same efficiency characterized the success of this regiment as that of the sharpshooters. In passing, it may be observed that the battalion of sharpshooters was made

up of detached soldiers from other commands. They were detached according to size partly, and were also men whom the officers thought could be most easily dispensed with, but then thorough training enabled them to surpass expectation by a long interval.

Colonel Anderson, with his regiment of cavalry, joined Johnston's army as a part of Wheeler's army corps. He was severely wounded at Newnan, Georgia, in an engagement with an advance column of Federal cavalry, and was brought to Savannah. For his bravery he was commissioned Brigadier-General of Cavalry, and soon rejoined his command at Brier Creek, fighting with Johnston, Hood and Johnston, until the surrender of Johnston's army at Hillsboro. General Anderson was a second time painfully wounded, at Fayetteville, North Carolina.

General Anderson married in the fall of 1857, soon after being graduated. His wife, who survives him, was Miss Sarah Clitz, daughter of Captain Henry Clitz, United States Army. The brothers are General Henry Clitz, United States Army, retired, and Admiral John Clitz, United States Navy.

General Anderson leaves a widow and two children, whose names are already mentioned; four brothers, George W., Clarence G., Clifford W., and John W., and one sister, Mrs. W. S. Chisholm, also survive him.

General Anderson was elected Chief of Police of this city as soon as civil authority was restored, and soon brought the force into a high state of military discipline. He held the position continuously to the time of his death. For many years the barracks were the resort of citizens on Sunday to watch the parade drills of the police. General Anderson was foremost in many social and other organizations.

He was the President of the Rifle Association, and a member of the Hibernian Society, and Commander of the Palestine Commandery Knights Templar. All these bodies will attend his funeral, and the police force will also attend the obsequies in a body, under command of Lieutenant Green, who was next in rank to the Chief. The Georgia Hussars will also do honor to the deceased by attending his funeral. The commissioned officers of the regiment, the Guard Battalion, and probably the Chatham Artillery, will also evince their respect to the dead by attending the funeral services in full uniform.

The deceased will be buried tomorrow in Bonaventure Cemetery. The funeral services will be celebrated at Christ Church at three o'clock in the afternoon.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT FROM THE POLICE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL TO THE
LATE CHIEF OF POLICE, GENERAL ROBERT H. ANDERSON.

General Robert H. Anderson, after a brief illness, departed this life on the eighth day of February last. At the period of his demise he was the

Chief of Police for this city; and he filled in the community, both as officer and citizen, a position exalted and approved.

Of his private life and character it is not our special province to speak; but we desire to place upon record our grateful appreciation of his merit and efficiency as a public servant. General Anderson was born in this city, and received a military education at West Point. He was discharging his duty as an officer of the United States Army on the frontier at the outbreak of the late war, and at once resigned his commission and tendered his sword to his native State. From an appointment in the Staff Department of the Confederate Government he rose rapidly to the positions of Major, Colonel and General of Brigade. He was severely wounded at Newnan, Georgia, and again at Fayetteville, North Carolina, and was promoted for gallantry upon the field.

At the close of the struggle he returned to his native city marked by honorable scars, and with distinguished reputation. So soon as our municipal government was restored to civil control it began to re-establish its disorganized forces, and General Anderson, on November 1, 1865, was made Chief of Police Department. Though at times encountering individual opposition, he retained the confidence of the public, and succeeding Municipal Councils confirmed his position. He was re-elected for the last time on January 12, 1887, for a period of two years.

After the chaos of four years of civil strife, and in the condition of uncertainty and unrest which then pervaded the community, the proper reorganization of the police establishment was an onerous and responsible task. But General Anderson was eminently fitted by education, experience and inclination for the high duty assigned. He was instinctively a soldier, gifted with unusual power of organization, and he invested all the details of his system with a controlling principle of order and a perfect mechanism of plan. He framed and managed his department upon the basis of military discipline. He introduced a spirit of soldierly cohesion. He cultivated respect for rank, and imbued his force with a true *esprit de corps*. The members soon recognized and approved a discipline which, if exact, was just and impartial, and maintained the integrity of the body. The dignity of the commander pursued its calm and even tenor without degenerating into the familiarity of the companion, but it yielded always on occasion to the sympathy and kindness of the friend. Not only the efficiency of the body was sedulously sought, but the rights and comforts of the members was steadily maintained. Symmetry of movement and precision of tactics were speedily accomplished, and the dress parades of the force attracted general admiration. The result was the attainment of a system and the maintenance of a force equal, if not superior to any in the land. The achievement of this great end could not, of course, have been accomplished without wise municipal aid and the steady and efficient

support of admirable officers and men, but to the proper selection of the latter great credit was due to the Chief. He sought to eliminate from the company, in which all his pride was enlisted, every element of corruption or disorder. The character and antecedents of the members were carefully scrutinized, and the courage, fidelity and efficiency of the force were fully assured. The ability it has always displayed to maintain with small numbers the peace and good order of a large city may be attributed rather to its moral suasion than to its actual physical strength. It was recognized as a worthy representative of the municipal law, and its sobriety, courage and skill invested it always with a large amount of reserve force. Its high prestige began with the character and attainments of its chief; and his own deportment and chastity of soul imbued it with a lofty pride and a principle of high endeavor. The lamentable removal of its head by death will not divert the force from the steady pursuit of that path of strict and honorable duty in which its leader placed it, and ever walked himself for more than two decades of official life. The high principle with which he imbued it must continue to impel it forward along the lines which he projected; and its conduct must continue to honor his memory as it added credit to his life. In remembrance of his civic virtues and the official result achieved for this community by the departed Chief, we beg to place upon permanent record this simple tribute to his memory, that every searcher into the archives of our city may read this deserved memorial to a brave and efficient officer, who lived without a stain and died without fear and without reproach.

GEORGE N. NICHOLS,
HERMAN MYERS,
W. B. MELL,

Committee on Police.

Council adjourned.

FRANK E. REBARER, Clerk of Council.

These expressions of regret and sympathy by the press of the city in which he resided and the civil authorities with whom he had maintained official relations for so many years afford gratifying evidence of the high estimation in which General Anderson was held by those with whom he was most intimately associated, and to whom he was best known.

JOSEPH WHEELER.

CHARLES G. ROGERS.

No. 1641. CLASS OF 1854.

Died, February 24, 1888, at Nashville, Tenn., aged 57.

CHARLES GEDDINGS ROGERS was born September 24, 1830, at Ashville, North Carolina, but was reared in Smith County, Virginia. He spent several years of his boyhood at Emory and Henry College. He entered West Point in 1850 and graduated in 1854. There were ninety cadets in the first year of his class, but only thirty-eight graduated. His roommate was J. E. B. Stuart. Custis Lee, Stephen D. Lee, O. O. Howard, John Pegram, T. H. Ruger, Charles N. Turnbull were fellow-graduates, while William H. Jackson and Joseph Wheeler were pupils at the Academy at that time.

After graduating he married Miss Mary Campbell, of Virginia, and resigned his commission in the regular army.

A few years before the late war he moved to Pulaski, Tennessee, and was elected to the Professorship of Mathematics in Giles College, which position he held when the call to arms was sounded.

He was first on the staff of General Bushrod Johnson as Adjutant-General, afterward transferred to the staff of General John C. Brown, and at the earnest solicitation of General Joe Wheeler he was placed on his staff as Lieutenant-Colonel, remaining with him till the end of the war.

When peace came he again entered the schoolroom in Memphis, Tennessee, remaining there till 1869, when he was recalled to his former position in Giles College, Pulaski. He came to Nashville in September, 1879, accepting a position in the Hume school, at that time under the supervision of Mr. Brown.

The next year he was placed as Principal of the Ninth Ward, whence, in 1885, he was placed in charge of the Main street school, holding this position to the time of his death, which occurred Friday, February 24, 1888, at the age of fifty-seven years and five months.

From a Nashville, Tennessee, Paper.

ALBEMARLE CADY.

No. 564. CLASS OF 1829.

Died, March 14, 1888, at New Haven, Conn., aged 81.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL ALBEMARLE CADY, Colonel, United States Army, retired, who died at New Haven, Connecticut, March 14, entered West Point from his native State, New Hampshire, in 1825, was graduated July 1, 1829, and promoted the same day to Brevet Second Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant Sixth United States Infantry. He served with credit on the frontier for many years, was in the Florida war, and attained the rank of Captain Sixth Infantry, July 7, 1838. During the Mexican war he rendered conspicuous service, receiving the brevet of Major for his gallantry at Molino del Rey. In 1853 he was promoted Major Sixth Infantry, and in 1861 Lieutenant Colonel Seventh Infantry. He was not in the field during the war, but, nevertheless, rendered efficient service in responsible positions, was promoted Colonel Eighth Infantry, October 20, 1863, and received the brevet of Brigadier-General, for "long and faithful services in the Army." He was retired May 18, 1864, for "disability resulting from long and faithful service and disease and exposure in the line of duty." Many will regret to learn of the death of this veteran servant of his country, who was a typical soldier and officer of the old school.

[The Secretary of the Association expected a more extended notice of General Cady, but as it did not arrive in time the above extract is taken from the *Army and Navy Journal*.]

GEORGE W. CASS.

No. 665. CLASS OF 1832.

Died, March 21, 1888, at New York City, aged 78.

GEORGE W. CASS was born, March 12, 1810, near Dresden, Muskingum County, Ohio. His parents were from New England, his father being a brother of General Lewis Cass, Secretary of

War under Jackson's administration, and Secretary of State under Buchanan's. When fourteen years old, young Cass attended the Detroit Academy and lived with his uncle, General Cass, then Governor of Michigan Territory, who secured his nephew's appointment as a cadet to West Point.

Upon young Cass's graduation at the Military Academy he was promoted, July 1, 1832, to the Seventh Infantry, his first service being on topographical duty. A few months later he was detailed as an assistant to Captain Delafield, Corps of Engineers, then superintending the construction of the Cumberland Road, east of the Ohio River. Becoming much interested in this work, Cass, when ordered to join his regiment, resigned his commission, October 26, 1836, and continued as a civil engineer upon this same road till its completion in the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio. In the course of his service on this National turnpike he was charged with the immediate supervision of the erection of the first cast-iron tubular-arch bridge built in the United States, designed by Captain Delafield to span Dunlap's Creek, a tributary of Monongahela River.

In 1842 Cass became a merchant in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, but, his taste inclining him to his former profession, he became the engineer of the improvement of the Monongahela River, and the organizer of the first steamboat line upon it. Availing himself of this communication, and by relays of teams across the Allegheny Mountains, he built up a large carrying trade between the East and West. In 1849 Cass established the Adams Express from Baltimore to Pittsburg, and, in 1854, effected the consolidation of all the company lines between Boston and St. Louis, and south to Richmond, and, till 1857, was the President of the united companies.

Cass, in 1856, was elected President of the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which, subsequently, became consolidated with the Ohio & Indiana and Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Companies, under the name of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, of which Cass was elected the first President. Except for a short interval, he continued at its head to

May 25, 1881, when, the road being leased to the Pennsylvania Railway Company, he resigned, continuing, however, one of its directors till his death. Cass also took an active part in forwarding the construction of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. On May 16, 1867, he became a director in the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and was the President of this gigantic project from August 20, 1872, to April 22, 1875. For a few months, subsequently, he was the Receiver of the company till it was reorganized and the road restored to the control of its former stockholders.

Besides conducting his railroad operations with such financial ability and unceasing energy, Cass found time to take an active part in politics, and was such a favorite of his party that, in 1863 and again in 1868, he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. In 1859 he was a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy; and for many years represented the Episcopal diocese of Pittsburg in the general convention of the church.

The character of Cass was not of an exceptional type, for no one of its traits preponderated in the admirable balance of his lofty manhood. Clear in judgment, firm of will, careful but prompt in action, he was the very ideal of a practical man of affairs. Simple in his own tastes, and perfectly ingenuous in all his methods, he looked with scorn upon pretense or indirection in others. He had no thought to hide, for his every act, word and look was armed with honesty.

A firm believer in the Protestant Episcopal faith and devoted to its doctrines, he held for many years the office of Warden in Christ Church in New York City, in whose communion he died. His gifts to this church, and, through it, to a great variety of religious and charitable objects, were numerous and often very large, but not, in the least degree, ostentatious. The last letter that he ever wrote, enclosing the last check that he ever signed, was sent to a church in the distant West, which he had caused to be built, a few years before, at his own exclusive cost.

In his intercourse with others, Cass was as courteous as he was candid. Among strangers, indeed, he was not without a certain

reserve; but in the circle of his friends, and especially of his own family, the more genial fountains of his nature were unsealed and overflowed in affection and kindness.

Though Cass did not achieve the very greatest things, he did most creditably whatever he attempted. There is nothing in his long career to be regretted. He served his generation faithfully; he bore a noble witness to the worth of manhood; and he has left a memory upon which there is no shadow of a stain.

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

JOHN M. TUFTS.

No. 251. CLASS OF 1820.

Died, March 25, 1888, at Rahway, N. J., aged 87.

JOHN M. TUFTS, at the time of his death the second oldest living graduate of the United States Military Academy, was born, February 9, 1801, in New York City. He became a cadet October 14, 1814, when Captain Partridge commanded at West Point, and was graduated from the Military Academy July 1, 1820. He was, therefore, a witness of the magic transformation of the institution from the rule of "Old Pewter"—the martinet drill-master and contracted pedant—to that of Major Thayer—the scientific soldier and erudite scholar—who laid the broad foundation upon which has since been built our great National Academy.

Tufts, upon graduating, was promoted to be a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Artillery, and served upon the Lake frontier till, upon the reorganization of the Army, he was transferred to the Third Infantry, from which, soon after, he was retransferred to the Third Artillery and stationed at Fort Johnston, North Carolina. Service at isolated posts proving neither attractive nor profitable, and wishing to marry, he resigned from the military service, November 1, 1822, to try his chances in civil life. Here he accumulated considerable property, yet not so large a fortune

as he would have acquired had he accepted, while on the frontier, the gift of an hundred acres of land, then in the wilderness of the far West and now the site of the rich city of Chicago.

After retiring to private life he took up his abode at Rossville, on Staten Island, and, a few years later, became a resident of New Jersey till his death, March 25, 1888. He was elected in 1834 and again in 1835 to the Legislature of New Jersey, and during the same years was a member of the Board of Freeholders of Middlesex County. From 1830 till 1840 he held various Township and County offices, and could have attained higher State positions had he not uniformly refused being a candidate for them. For over thirty years, however, he was a leading, active, and devoted Vestryman or Warden of St. Paul's Church in Rahway, New Jersey. His liberal contributions in aid of this church, and his unceasing charities and devotion to the poor and afflicted of the congregation will long be cherished in memory, for he was a cheerful giver, and still

"could something spare
To feed the hungry, and to clothe the bare."

Vigorous and hale, both in body and mind, at the ripe age of eighty-seven, he passed away without an ailment or struggle. His integrity of character, usefulness to the community, and charity to the needy will not soon be forgotten. His good works will live after him, for, says Lord Bacon, "A good deed is never lost; he who sows courtesy reaps friendship, and he who plants kindness gathers love."

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

QUINCEY A. GILLMORE.

No. 1407. CLASS OF 1849.

Died, April 7, 1888, at Brooklyn, New York, aged 63.

The following is the order of the Chief of Engineers United States Army, announcing the death of General Gillmore:

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS, }
 UNITED STATES ARMY, }
 WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 10, 1888. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.

It is the painful duty of the Brigadier-General Commanding to announce to the Corps of Engineers the death of one of its most distinguished members, COLONEL QUINCEY A. GILLMORE, Brevet Major-General United States Army, who died at his home, 147 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, New York, at half-past five o'clock on the morning of the 7th instant.

Graduating from the Military Academy in 1849, at the head of his class, he was commissioned Brevet Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers and served as Assistant Engineer in the construction of Forts Monroe and Calhoun, Virginia, 1849-52; at the Military Academy, attached to company of Sappers, Miners and Pontoniers; and as Assistant Instructor of Practical Military Engineering, 1852-6, and as Treasurer and Quartermaster, 1855-6; as Assistant Engineer in construction of Fort Monroe, Virginia, 1856; in charge of the Engineer Agency at New York, for supplying and shipping materials for fortifications, etc., 1856-61; and in charge of fortifications in New York Harbor, 1857-8.

He served during the rebellion of the seceding States, 1861-6; as Chief Engineer of the Port Royal Expeditionary Corps, 1861-2, being present at the descent upon Hilton Head, South Carolina, November 7, 1861, and was engaged in the construction of fortifications on that island, 1861-2; as Chief Engineer of the siege of Fort Pulaski, Georgia, February-April 11, 1862, and in command during its bombardment and capture, April 10-11, 1862, being one of the commissioners to arrange the capitulation of the place; and assisted the Governor of New York in forwarding State troops, August-September, 1862. He was appointed Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, April 28, 1862, and served in command of Division operating from Covington, Kentucky, September 18-28, 1862; of District of Western Virginia, September 28-October 14, 1862; of First Division, Army of Kentucky, October 14, 1862-January 25, 1863; of District of Central Kentucky, January-April, 1863; of the United States forces at the battle of Somerset, Kentucky, March 30, 1863; of the Department of the South, June, 1863-April, 1864; of Tenth Army Corps, July, 1863-June, 1864, being engaged in command of the operations against Charleston, South Carolina, comprising the descent upon Morris Island, July 10, bombardment and reduction of Fort Sumter, August 17-23, and November 1-10, and siege and capitulation of Fort Wagner, July 10-September 7, 1863.

Appointed Major-General United States Volunteers, July 10, 1863, he served in command of Tenth Army Corps in operations on James River, near Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 5-June 17, 1864, being engaged in actions of Swift's Creek, May 9, and near Chester Station, May 10, 1864; assault and capture of the right of the enemy's entrenchment in front of

Drury's Bluff, May 13, 1864; battle of Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864; defense of Bermuda Hundred, May 18 and 20, 1864; and reconnoissance of the enemy's lines before Petersburg, June 9, 1864; in command of two divisions of Nineteenth Army Corps in defense of Washington, District of Columbia, July 11, 1864, and in pursuit of the rebels under General Early till July 14, 1864, when he was severely injured by the fall of his horse.

He served as President of Board for testing Ames' wrought-iron cannon, October-November, 1864; on tour of inspection of fortifications from Cairo, Illinois, to Pensacola, Florida, November, 1864-January, 1865, and in command of the Department of the South, February 9-November 17, 1865.

Resigning his Volunteer commission, December 5, 1865, he returned to duty in connection with important public works, serving as assistant to the Chief of Engineers, in charge of the Third Division of the Engineer Bureau at Washington, District of Columbia, December, 1865-November, 1866; member of Joint Board of Army and Navy Officers to consider and report upon the subject of harbor defenses, torpedoes, etc., February, 1866; as member of a special Board of Engineers to conduct experiments in connection with the use of iron in the construction of permanent fortifications, September, 1866-May, 1867; Superintending Engineer of the fortifications on Staten Island, New York, November, 1866-November, 1869, and since July, 1870; on tour of inspection of permanent defenses of the Atlantic coast from Cape Fear River, North Carolina, to St. Augustine, Florida, December, 1867-February, 1868; in charge of repairs at Fort Pulaski, Georgia, May, 1869; in charge of all engineer operations for the works of defense upon the coasts of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida as far south as and including St. Augustine, since November, 1869; as Associate Member of Board of Engineers for Fortifications in consideration of works of defense at Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia, November, 1869; in temporary charge of Fort Wool and construction of Fort Monroe, Virginia, since August, 1874; as one of the Judges at the Centennial Exhibition, 1876, in Group 2, comprising cement, stone, etc.; as member of commission on repavement of Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, District of Columbia, July, 1876; as member of Mississippi River Commission from June 30, 1879, and President, June 30, 1879-December 1, 1882, and since November 26, 1884; as member of Joint Board of Army and Navy Officers to report upon an interior line of water-ways for the defense of the Atlantic Gulf seaboard, May, 1884; as member of Board of Visitors for Engineer School of Application at Willets Point, New York Harbor, since March 11, 1885; in charge of extensive works of river and harbor improvement in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and as member of Boards upon the following subjects: examining and improving the Washington City Canal, March, 1866; examination of

Engineer Officers for promotion, December, 1866, April, 1873, October, 1877, March, 1879, and April, 1882; accommodations for storage of army clothing, camp and garrison equipage, March, 1867; plan, devised by himself, for construction of wooden front pintle platforms for fifteen-inch guns, December, 1870; testing stability of certain gun platform foundations, April, 1871; testing King's depressing gun carriage for fifteen-inch guns, August, 1871; improvement of Cape Fear River, December, 1871, and December, 1881; calibre and ammunition of Gatling guns for flank defense of fortifications, authorized by act of Congress, May, 1873; plan of Captain Howell for ship canal from Mississippi River to Gulf of Mexico, July, 1873; James River and Kanawha Canal project, January, 1874; testing, at Fort Scammel, Maine, the strength and stability of fifteen inch gun platform designed and constructed by Lieutenant-Colonel Duane, March, 1875; testing, at Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, the strength and value of all kinds of iron, steel and other metals submitted, March, 1875; improvement of Savannah River and Harbor, June, 1875, and March, 1879; foundation of the Washington Monument, September, 1876; necessity of certain projected modifications to the Rock Creek bridge of the Washington aqueduct, February, 1877; improvement of Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, March, 1878; improvement of Pass Cavallo Inlet, Aransas Pass and Bay, and entrance to Galveston Harbor, Texas, June, 1879; improvement of navigation of Potomac River in vicinity of Washington, District of Columbia, raising of flats in front of city, and the establishment of harbor lines, January, 1882; and source and method of water supply, etc., at Willets Point, New York Harbor, August, 1885.

General Gillmore was promoted Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, September 5, 1853; First Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, July 1, 1856; Captain Corps of Engineers, August 6, 1861; Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, April 23, 1862; Major Corps of Engineers, June 1, 1863; Major-General United States Volunteers, July 10, 1863; Lieutenant-Colonel Corps of Engineers, January 13, 1874, and Colonel Corps of Engineers, February 20, 1883.

He received the brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Fort Pulaski, Georgia; of Colonel for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Somerset, Kentucky; of Brigadier-General United States Army for gallant and meritorious services in the capture of Fort Wagner, South Carolina, and of Major-General United States Army for gallant and meritorious services in the assault on Morris Island, and the bombardment and demolition of Fort Sumter, South Carolina.

He received the degree of A. M. from Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1856, and was the author of a work on the "Siege and Reduction of Fort Pulaski, Georgia;" of a "Practical Treatise on Limes, Hydraulic Cements and

Mortars;" of "Engineer and Artillery Operations Against the Defense of Charleston in 1863;" of a "Practical Treatise on Coignet-Béton and Other Artificial Stone;" of a "Practical Treatise on Roads, Streets and Pavements;" of "Report of Experiments with the Seely and Bethell Processes of Preserving Timber, and Description of these Processes and of the Hayford Process;" of a "Report on the Comparative Strength, Specific Gravity and Ratio of Absorption of Various Kinds of Building Stone;" of "The Present Condition of Our Sea-Coast Defenses and the Importance of Strengthening Them;" and, in connection with General John Newton, Corps of Engineers, of "Pressure of Blast from Fifteen-Inch Guns."

The ability with which General Gillmore performed all the duties assigned to him has continually, during his uninterrupted service of nearly thirty-nine years as a commissioned officer, added to the prestige and honor of the Corps of Engineers, and he leaves with us a record of great credit to himself and a high standard for the emulation of the officers of the Corps.

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

By command of BRIGADIER-GENERAL DUANE.

THOMAS TURTLE,
Captain of Engineers.

At West Point, New York, May 29, 1888, at the decoration of the grave of General Gillmore by U. S. Grant Post, Grand Army of the Republic, General Stewart L. Woodford delivered the following eloquent address:

"Loyal service during the late war of the rebellion, with honest, manly living since peace came, entitle the honorably-discharged soldier and sailor of the Union to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. Such membership was earned and dignified by him around whose grave we gather at this sunset hour in these historic highlands. The noblest in name and humblest in service, the proudest in rank and the lowliest in station, the General of all our armies and the drummer-boy, have alike bravely won and worthily worn the same bronze star that your loving hands pinned upon this silent breast when you made him ready for burial.

But a few short weeks ago you bore the body of our comrade from where he fell asleep in our beautiful Brooklyn by the sound-

ing sea, and you tenderly laid him at rest here among the quiet hills, where his academic years were spent, and where his earliest honors were achieved.

On the eve of this, the first Decoration Day since he passed through the twilight and the darkness which men call death into the dawn and the brightness which the angels know to be life, you come again to his grave.

We have met to place here a few flowers, to recount, in such simple phrase as best befits a soldier's memory, what our comrade did while he was with us, and thus fulfill, as best we may, our obligation to the dead.

Quincey Adams Gillmore was fortunate in the name which his parents gave to him in baptism. That name linked his young life to the patriotic days of the early republic.

He was most fortunate in his birthplace in Ohio, that first great State which Virginia so wisely, so bravely, and so justly dedicated to freedom forever by the ordinance of 1787.

Ohio has been the birthplace of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. What Virginia so generously gave to the new Nation, New England bravely peopled with her best, and from such conjunction heroes were fitly born.

Gillmore graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1849, at the head of his class, and was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Engineer Corps. For the next three years he was engaged on works of construction; then for four years he was stationed here as Assistant Instructor; then for five years at New York on engineering duty; then during almost the entire civil war he was in active service, first at Hilton Head, South Carolina; next at the siege and capture of Fort Pulaski, Georgia; next with troops in the field in West Virginia and Kentucky; next in the occupation of Morris Island, the bombardment of Sumter and the capture of Fort Wagner; next with the Army of the James in Virginia, and again in the administration of the Department of the South during the spring, summer and autumn of 1865. After peace came he was constantly on service in the Engineer Corps of the army, and engaged in its most important duty and work.

Meanwhile, as a scientific author and writer on subjects connected with his special studies of ordnance and engineering he took the place of a recognized authority in our own country and in foreign lands.

As a scientific, scholarly and profound thinker on military problems, I believe that he ranked in ability, learning, and reputation among the really great engineers not only of our own army but even of the world. He was solid, not superficial; thorough and yet brilliant; sound in judgment, fertile in resource, persistent in purpose, honorable in life. His record in the Military Academy as a student, his work in peace as an engineer, and his service in war make him a worthy type of the American scholar and soldier.

So long as the waves shall beat upon the sands of Morris Island; so long as the debris of Sumter shall crumble at the feet of her newly-erected walls; so long as the flag of the Nation shall float above that fortress which marked the beginning of fraternal strife, the records of our army and of our republic shall keep the name of Quincey A. Gillmore as a courteous gentleman, a wise scholar, a loyal citizen, a good soldier, and a truly great military engineer.

Some of us who gather here to-day served with him at Hilton Head and Pulaski; others at Morris Island and Wagner. We knew him, respected him and honored him.

Will you generously pardon a few words, personal in their tribute?

For months I was a member of his military family, and after his return from Virginia to South Carolina in the early spring of 1865, I served as his Chief of Staff. This last duty brought us naturally and necessarily into very close and constant intimacy. It was at an important and peculiarly interesting time, because the occupation of Savannah and then of Charleston and the fast following close of active war in Virginia imposed upon General Gillmore the burdens of large civic administration. It is but simple justice to him to say that his discharge of these most delicate and responsible duties during the spring, summer and early autumn of

1865 was singularly discreet and successful. He secured the confidence of those whom the result of the war had committed to his care, and I believe that the people of South Carolina, Eastern Georgia and Northern Florida will to-day uniformly declare that they found him just, merciful and wise.

And now, having thus spoken of the dead, what shall I say to the living?

Many thoughts, many words come crowding on brain and lip.

If there be holy ground in all this land, such ground is surely here. Along this river swept the tide of battle in Revolutionary days. Here the treason that Arnold plotted was bravely foiled, and here Washington held in check a foreign fleet and foe. Here generations of the youth of all the Republic have come to be trained as students, soldiers and citizens. Here sleep the ashes of many who in life were good, brave and just.

Comrades of the Grand Army, cadets of the Military Academy, I congratulate you, I congratulate all our people that the ending of our civil strife has brought great results for the lasting good of all our country. We sowed with tears and in blood. But the Nation is reaping harvests of blessing that are worth all the terrible cost at which the Nation bought its new birthright of peace and union.

Slavery has gone, and no more in all the years to come shall it vex us with cause of diverse and opposing interests.

The doctrine of peaceable secession, that any State can, of its own motion and by its own decision, withdraw from the Union, is now, by the common consent of all the States and of all the people of all the States, forever surrendered and abandoned. In the past statesmen taught and great bodies of our people believed this doctrine. But now it has been given up, and all men everywhere admit, in South Carolina and in Massachusetts alike, that the first and deepest and last allegiance of every American citizen is due to the Nation, and not to the State. The old doctrine led logically, and of sad, stern necessity, to war. The war came; the war has been fought out; the war is ended. The Nation has won the victory, and all brave men, all good men, all true men, the broad land

over, accept the result. Henceforth from gulf to lake, and ocean to ocean, we are to be one people; we are to follow one flag; we are to be blessed or cursed by one destiny.

Here, at West Point, where Grant and Lee, Sherman and Johnston, Sheridan and Longstreet, alike graduated, let me, an humble soldier of the blue, frankly and gladly say that should domestic insurrection or foreign war hereafter come, I believe that the men of the grey and the men of the blue, the men of the Carolinas and the men of New England, the men of Mississippi and the men of Minnesota, will stand shoulder to shoulder, and heart to heart, equally loyal to the new Nation and equally true to the restored Union.

Sink slowly in the west, oh Sun, that bathed Plymouth Rock with morning beams, and linger in blessing on Lincoln's tomb in the prairies! Gather slowly, ye mists of the Hudson, as the night hours come, and so may memories of our common past, memories of Washington and Marion, of Sullivan's Island and Yorktown, mingle with those of Greene and Putnam, of Valley Forge and Saratoga, and all together come and enfold and keep our common land in peace and rest! Come out, ye stars, in the early summer sky, and shine upon us as the lives of our heroes shine, bright and beautiful, blessing all our land with the benediction of God's love and men's good will!"

ALFRED BECKLEY.

No 334. CLASS OF 1823.

Died, May 26, 1888, near Raleigh C. H., West Virginia, aged 86.

GENERAL ALFRED BECKLEY was born, May 26, 1802, at Washington, District of Columbia. He was the son of John Beckley, the first Clerk of the House of Representatives under the administration of Washington. After his father's death his mother sent him to attend a school at Frankfort, Kentucky, but, being

desirous that he should receive a higher education, she succeeded, through General William H. Harrison, then United States Senator from Ohio, in securing a cadet appointment for her son.

Young Beckley entered the Military Academy September 25, 1819, and was graduated therefrom July 1, 1823. During his residence at West Point the Corps of Cadets made three summer excursions—the first, in 1820, to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; the second, in 1821, to Boston, via Albany and Springfield; and the third, in 1822, to the battle-field of Minisink, Orange County, New York, to bury the bones of those who were there massacred by the Tories and Indians in the revolutionary war. While at the Academy, and ever after, Beckley was an enthusiastic admirer of the institution which had commenced its existence almost coincidentally with his own.

Upon his graduation Beckley was promoted to the Artillery, and served in garrison at Fort Monroe (Artillery School for Practice), Fort Marion, Florida, and Fort Hamilton, New York, and for over six years was on Ordnance duty. He reluctantly resigned from the army, October 24, 1836, to look after his large inherited property in Fayette County, Virginia, from which, mainly through his instrumentality, Raleigh County was formed, in 1849-50, with Beckley for its County seat. In both Fayette and Raleigh Counties he filled most acceptably many offices of honor and trust; was also Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Virginia, 1860; Delegate, at large, from his State to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, Missouri, 1846; Member of the House of Delegates of West Virginia, 1877; and Brigadier-General of Militia from 1849 to 1861.

Though the Union candidate for the State Legislature in 1860, and strenuously opposed to the secession of Virginia, which he considered parricide, he felt in honor bound, when his regiment was subsequently drafted into the State service, not to shrink from its command. His militia campaign of two months skirmishing with Union pickets terminated the field services of his brigade, whereupon he resigned his commission and returned to his home.

Fayette County had only a small population and no professional men when Beckley went there. He, therefore, studied medicine and practiced it without charge in relieving the sick and suffering. Being a devout man, he also took upon himself the office of local preacher. In truth, he was the leading man in his community, and was much revered and greatly beloved for his valuable services and many estimable qualities. He speaks of himself as being "of a sanguine temperament and quite irascible," yet he was of a forgiving disposition, ever looked upon the bright side of life, and, even in his old age, cheerfully bore the burthen and infirmities of years.

When his last hours approached he had a strong presentiment that he would die upon his birthday, as he did, May 26, 1888, having completed eighty-six years of a well-spent life.

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

HENRY A. SMALLEY.

No. 1653. CLASS OF 1854.

Died, May 13, 1888, at New York, N. Y., aged 54.

GENERAL HENRY A. SMALLEY, who died May 13 at the Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, of pneumonia, entered West Point in 1850, was graduated in 1854, and assigned to the Artillery. When the war broke out he was First Lieutenant of the Second United States Artillery; September 16, 1861, was appointed Colonel of the Fifth Vermont Volunteers. He resigned his Volunteer commission in September, 1862, and was Captain Second Artillery August 1, 1865. He resigned March 8, 1865, to engage in civil pursuits, and was well known in New York City as a civil engineer, and was at one time an editorial writer upon the *Star*.

The Association was unable to obtain the career, in civil life, of General Smalley. The above brief notice is taken from the *Army and Navy Journal*.

LORENZO SITGREAVES.

No. 686. CLASS OF 1832.

Died, May 14, 1888, at Washington, D. C., aged 78.

The following order was issued by the Chief of Engineers,
United States Army:

HEADQUARTERS CORPS OF ENGINEERS, }
UNITED STATES ARMY, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 15, 1888. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 8.

The Brigadier-General Commanding regrets to announce to the Corps of Engineers the death of a brother officer, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LORENZO SITGREAVES (retired), who died in this city on the 14th instant.

Colonel Sitgreaves was graduated from the United States Military Academy July 1, 1832, and appointed a Brevet Second Lieutenant First Artillery on the same day, and a Second Lieutenant in the same regiment September 30, 1833. He resigned August 31, 1836.

During these four years he served in the Black Hawk expedition; in garrison at Bellona Arsenal, Virginia; in the Creek Nation, and in garrison at Fort Monroe, Virginia.

For some two years after his resignation he followed the vocation of civil engineer, and then, July 7, 1838, was reappointed to the army as Second Lieutenant Corps of Topographical Engineers, in which corps he passed through the several grades of First Lieutenant, July 18, 1840; Captain, March 3, 1853, and Major, August 6, 1861. On March 3, 1863, he was transferred as Major to the Corps of Engineers and commissioned a Lieutenant-Colonel, April 22, 1864. On July 10, 1866, he was retired from active service, "for disability resulting from long and faithful service, and disease contracted in the line of duty."

During the period from 1838 to his retirement Colonel Sitgreaves served as assistant in constructing roads in Wisconsin; on the survey of Sault Ste. Marie; on boundary survey between the United States and Texas; on surveys near New Orleans, Louisiana; as assistant in the Topographical Bureau in Washington; as assistant on the improvement of the Hudson River, New York; on survey of Portsmouth Harbor, New Hampshire, and of Florida Reefs; in the war with Mexico, being engaged on the march through Chihuahua and the battle of Buena Vista, for gallant and meritorious conduct in which he was brevetted Captain, February 23, 1847; on surveys of Creek Indian Territory and Zuni River, New Mexico; as Lighthouse Inspector, Eleventh District; as Lighthouse Engineer, Fifth District; as Mustering Officer at Albany, New York (1861-62); as Superin-

tendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service and Disbursing Officer at Madison, Wisconsin (1863-64); on inspection of the temporary defenses in Kansas and Nebraska (1864-65), and in charge of harbor improvements on Lake Michigan (1865-66).

After his retirement Colonel Sitgreaves made his home in this city, where he has since resided. Though his long retirement from active service rendered him a comparative stranger to the majority of the Corps of Engineers, he was well-known and highly-esteemed by the large circle of friends and acquaintances among whom he passed his twenty-two years of retirement.

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

SAMUEL JONES.

No. 1077. CLASS OF 1841.

Died, July 31, 1887, at Bedford Springs, Pa., aged 68.

SAMUEL JONES, who died at Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania, July 31, entered West Point from Virginia in 1837, was graduated in 1841 and promoted to the First United States Artillery. He rose to Captain in that regiment December 24, 1853, and resigned in April, 1861, to link his fortunes with the Confederacy. He commanded a brigade at the first battle of Bull Run, and at one time was the senior Confederate Major-General. After the war closed he went to farming at Mattoax, Virginia, but, not being successful, went to Washington in 1880, and, through the influence of General Johnston and others, obtained a clerkship in the War Department. He was first on duty in the A. G. O., but in 1885 was promoted to a higher grade and transferred to the office of the Judge Advocate-General.

Army and Navy Journal, August 6, 1887.

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| Of the above there were in the Army..... | 17 |
| In Civil Life..... | 14 |
| Total..... | 31 |

General D. T. Van Buren moved "that the report of the Committee on Design be accepted and approved, and that the design as described, agreeing with the sketch and sample accompanying, be adopted as the button to be worn by the graduates of the Military Academy," which was adopted.

Professor George W. Rains, chairman of the Committee to which was referred the subject of granting degrees to graduates of the Military Academy, made a report, signed by all the members of the Committee, and recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

WHEREAS, In the occupations of civil life it may become desirable for an élève of West Point to have that fact known;

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is right and proper that each graduate of the United States Military Academy should attach to his name, whenever he may find it expedient, the initials representing the fact of such graduation, *i. e.*, U. S. M. A.

After considerable discussion the resolution was adopted.

General Thomas A. Davies complained of having been addressed as Colonel by the Secretary of the Association instead of by his legal title of General, and submitted the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The Association of Graduates of the Military Academy should, above all others, recognize and sustain the laws and authority of the United States Government, in the conferring of military ranks and consequent military titles; and,

WHEREAS, It has occurred, in the transaction of the business of this Association, that communications to a Brevet Major-General of Volunteers have been addressed to him, sometimes as General, but frequently of late as Colonel; therefore, be it

Resolved, That hereafter all business communications to the members of this Association shall be addressed to them by "the official title of the highest grade" which each one holds from the United States Government, whether of the Volunteer service or of the Regular Army, and the Secretary be requested to notify each member where it is necessary to obtain the required information to this end.

Which preamble and resolution failed of adoption.*

The following motion by General W. F. Smith was adopted:

“That a circular containing the resolution to adopt a button, with a form of subscription to purchase one hundred buttons as per agreement with the makers, be issued by the Secretary and sent to the members of the Association; the form to have blank spaces for the name of the subscriber, his date of graduation, his address, and his class motto, which list, when completed, the Secretary will forward to the firm of Bailey, Banks & Biddle, Chestnut and Twelfth streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the makers above referred to.”

Mr. D. S. Denison moved a vote of thanks to the members of the Committee on Design for their services in procuring a suitable button for the Association. Adopted.

Colonel Thomas B. Arden moved the following: “That the name of Francis J. A. Darr be stricken from the list of members of the Association of Graduates,” which was carried.

The following motion, by Colonel Arden, was adopted: “That hereafter, at all the meetings of the Association, the members present be requested to rise and remain standing during the reading of the necrology by the Secretary.”

On motion of General Vogdes, the thanks of the Association were tendered to Professor Rains and the other members of his committee for their services as members of the committee.

The thanks of the Association were, on motion of General Vogdes, extended to the presiding officer, General George S. Greene, for his very interesting address, and for the pleasant manner in which he had presided at our meeting.

The chairman appointed the following committee and announced the officers for the ensuing year.

*NOTE.—There are about 1600 living graduates of the Military Academy. A circular is sent to each one every year, and the labor of directing the envelopes, folding the circulars and preparing them for mailing is very great. It is impossible to look in the records for the highest grade ever held by graduates, and mistakes are sometimes made similar to that complained of by General Davies. The error was entirely accidental.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GENERAL CULLUM, GENERAL PARKE,
 PROFESSOR MICHIE, CAPTAIN METCALFE,
 LIEUTENANT HARDIN.

SECRETARY.

LIEUTENANT BRADEN.

TREASURER.

PROFESSOR BASS.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

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

ENTERTAINMENT.

Immediately after parade the graduates, sixty-six in number, proceeded to Grant Hall, where the annual dinner was served, General George S. Greene, class of 1823, presiding.

There were no regular toasts, but in response to requests by the presiding officer, informal remarks were made by Professor Kendrick, General Franklin, General Lawton, General Parke, General Couch, General Wilcox, General Alexander, Professor Michie, General Abbot, Captain Metcalfe, Professor Fletcher, and others. The remarks were interspersed with songs by Captain Whipple, Lieutenants Roe, Farragut, Dodds, etc.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 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 the Treasurer, to be selected from the members of the Association residing at or near 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 of the month of June as shall be designated by the Executive Committee.

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

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

BY-LAWS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following names have been added to the list of graduates since last report:

CLASS OF 1888.

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| 3238 | 1 | Henry Jervey, Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers. |
| 3239 | 2 | Charles H. McKintrey, Second Lieut. Corps of Engineers. |
| 3240 | 3 | William V. Judson, Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers. |
| 3241 | 4 | George W. Burr, Second Lieutenant First Artillery. |
| 3242 | 5 | Charles C. Gallup, Second Lieutenant Fifth Artillery. |
| 3243 | 6 | John L. Hayden, Second Lieutenant First Artillery. |
| 3244 | 7 | Charles D. Palmer, Second Lieutenant Fourth Artillery. |
| 3245 | 8 | William S. Peirce, Second Lieutenant Second Artillery. |
| 3246 | 9 | John S. Winn, Second Lieutenant Second Cavalry. |
| 3247 | 10 | Peyton C. March, Add'l Second Lieutenant Third Artillery. |
| 3248 | 11 | Eugene T. Wilson, Add'l Second Lieutenant Fifth Artillery. |
| 3249 | 12 | James W. McAndrew, Second Lieut. Twenty-first Infantry. |
| 3250 | 13 | Solomon P. Vestal, Second Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry. |
| 3251 | 14 | Charles A. Hedekin, Second Lieutenant Third Cavalry. |
| 3252 | 15 | Francis J. Kœster, Second Lieutenant Tenth Cavalry. |
| 3253 | 16 | John S. Grisar, Second Lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry. |
| 3254 | 17 | Charles P. Russ, Second Lieutenant Eleventh Infantry. |
| 2255 | 18 | Claiborne L. Foster, Second Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry. |
| 3256 | 19 | Charles W. Fenton, Second Lieutenant Ninth Infantry. |
| 3257 | 20 | John D. L. Hartman, Second Lieutenant First Cavalry. |
| 3258 | 21 | Clough Overton, Second Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry. |
| 3259 | 22 | William J. D. Horne, Second Lieutenant Ninth Cavalry. |
| 3260 | 23 | Robert L. Howze, Second Lieutenant Sixth Cavalry. |
| 3261 | 24 | Edward R. Chrisman, Second Lieutenant Second Infantry. |
| 3262 | 25 | Guy H. Preston, Second Lieutenant Ninth Cavalry. |
| 3263 | 26 | Edwin M. Suplee, Second Lieutenant Second Cavalry. |
| 3264 | 27 | Andrew G. C. Quay, Second Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry. |
| 3265 | 28 | John P. Ryan, Add'l Second Lieutenant Third Cavalry. |
| 3266 | 29 | William R. Sample, Second Lieutenant Fourteenth Infantry. |
| 3267 | 30 | Edward Anderson, Second Lieutenant Fifteenth Infantry. |
| 3268 | 31 | Peter C. Harris, Second Lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry. |
| 3269 | 32 | Munroe McFarland, Second Lieutenant Twenty-first Infantry. |
| 3270 | 33 | William H. Hart, Second Lieutenant Twentieth Infantry. |
| 3271 | 34 | William T. Wilder, Second Lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry. |
| 3272 | 35 | William H. Wilhelm, Second Lieutenant Tenth Infantry. |
| 3273 | 36 | Charles V. Donaldson, Second Lieut. Twenty-fourth Infantry. |
| 3274 | 37 | George E. Stockle, Second Lieutenant Twenty-fifth Infantry. |
| 3275 | 38 | William R. Dashiell, Second Lieutenant Seventeenth Infantry. |
| 3276 | 39 | Eli A. Helmick, Second Lieutenant Eleventh Infantry. |
| 3277 | 40 | Alexander W. Perry, Second Lieutenant Tenth Infantry. |
| 3278 | 41 | William T. Littebrant, Second Lieutenant Tenth Infantry. |
| 3279 | 42 | Charles G. French, Second Lieutenant Twenty-fifth Infantry. |
| 3280 | 43 | Capers D. Vance, Add'l Second Lieut. Twenty-first Infantry. |
| 3281 | 44 | Matthew C. Butler, Jr., Add'l Sec'd Lieut. Fourteenth Inf'try. |

